

The Trinity Tripod

TRINITY COLLEGE
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TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

Tuesday, March 2, 1971

TCC Passes Felon Motion

An adjudicative panel will decide whether students, faculty, or administrators charged with or convicted of felonies by civil authorities should be allowed to remain at the College under a proposed amendment to the judicial system.

Under the proposal passed by the Trinity College Council last Wednesday, the adjudicative panel would determine whether a member of the community charged with or convicted of a felony, would be able to continue his studies "without hurt to himself or to others."

The proposed amendment, classified as major by the TCC, must be approved by both the faculty and the student body at next week's TCC meeting. The Council subcommittee on amendments to the judicial system will suggest a method of conducting a student referendum.

The amendment process now provides that amendments be sent to the student body president for ratification by the student body.

The proposal provides that charges against a member of the community be brought by the Dean for Community Life or "by another appropriate college officer." The case would go through the established adjudicative system. The case would be tried by a special adjudicative panel of six members from the same constituency as the person charged.

Decisions of the special adjudicative panel could be appealed to a six member appeals board and to the President.

According to College Vice President Thomas A. Smith, the amendment is

Admissions Reports 50%

Attrition Tied to Competition

by Steven Pearlstein

Trinity is in an application league with Yale, Princeton, Harvard and the 'little three', according to W. Howie Muir, director of admissions. Trinity also has the highest attrition of accepted students in that grouping.

The admissions office accepts roughly twice as many candidates as it has room for, in expectation of accepted applicants finally turning down the college. There are no statistics as to generally who the attrition applicants are, where they go instead of Trinity, or for what reason, although the admissions office would love to have all of that.

Muir estimates that Harvard takes six students to fill five places, Yale five for four, Amherst three for two, and Williams four for three.

"If a student was accepted at Trinity and Amherst, nine out of ten times he would go to Amherst," said Muir, who asserted at the same time that there was probably very little rational basis for the choice other than public image.

"We are locked into a candidate pool which does not easily respond to our attempts to bring up our image," he continued.

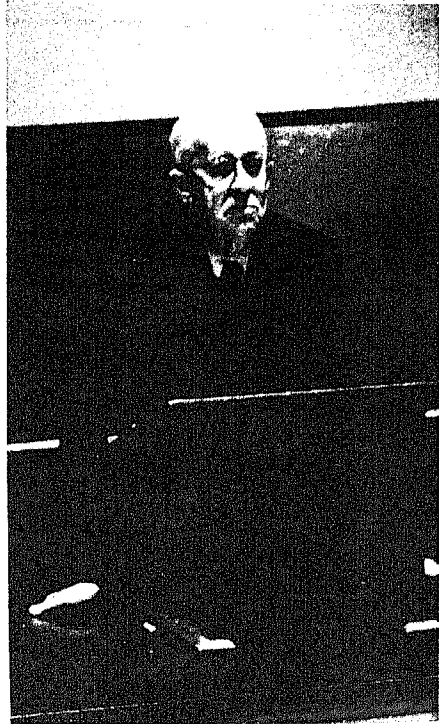
The Trinity application asks for a listing of where else the student has applied. Muir says that his has no effect on individual applications, but may help determine the total number of students accepted.

Trinity, unlike many of the Ivy League schools, has roughly the same number of applicants this year as last.

Female applicants are considered separately from males, and have a slightly lower attrition rate than the men, according to Elenor G. Reid, associate director of admissions. 600 men are accepted for 245 places, while 330 women are needed to finally fill 173 spots.

Reid said she has had some misgivings about separation of applications on the basis of sex, although she knows of no court ruling which makes this illegal.

A quota system is necessary because the Trustees, in approving coeducation, stipulated that the number of males must



Norman Pittinger

necessary because the college may be held responsible for the actions of members of the community.

In a February 9 letter to the Council, Day, Berry and Howard, the College's law firm, said that "the College, to protect itself, should take disciplinary action in respect of conduct which the College knows or has reason to know may result in harm to persons or property, either within or without the College community."

not drop below 1000. That means that by 1972 there will be two males for every female.

Women applying to Trinity generally apply to the same other schools as the male applicants, according to Reid. She says there are not that many women who chose an all-female sister school over Trinity if accepted to both. The biggest attrition is to formerly all-male schools.

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Theologian Calls For Making Sex Human

by Cathy Harris

"Man's yearning to share in the lives of others is what makes him human. Sexuality provides the physical basis for sharing and for the union of life with life," according to Dr. Norman Pittinger, a theologian who lectured Thursday night on "Sex: Making It - Human."

The lecture, part of a one-and-a-half day conference sponsored by the chapel committee, was followed the next day by discussions with Pittinger dealing more thoroughly with the topic. About fifteen students attended.

Throughout the conference, Pittinger, a senior member of Kings College in Cambridge, England, stressed the importance of mutuality and sharing in human, and especially sexual, relationships.

Pittinger, who had fifty-three books published, said that "narrow, self-sufficient individualism is the bane of human existence; Man overcomes this through sexuality."

Men, like animals, are sexual beings; however, Pittinger said, Man's "strange compound" of body and spirit, of instinct and thought, of sense and mind, distinguish him from, and put him above, the animal level. He said that human sexuality is at its best when it is expressive of all aspects of Man's personality, both physical and mental.

"The danger of promiscuity is that it dissociates physical pleasure from the total personalities of the participants," Pittinger asserted; he said that sex without mutuality amounted to no more than rape. In order to gain total mutuality, each person in a sexual relationship must be entirely at one with the other, he said.

Pittinger stressed also that affection and responsibility for the other person as well as sharing with him are necessary for total union. He said that in the sex act, the "self" of the individual is not lost but given to another. In the sharing of two persons, he added, another self, a mutual self, is found. Sexuality, he said, permits "union, not absorption."

Dr. Pittinger quoted a Spanish proverb: "To make love is to share one's sorrows." He asserted that love means sharing not only the happiness but the anguish and sadness in life. He said that the firmest

relationships are founded on shared experiences, both pleasant and agonized.

Pittinger said that in true mutuality, self control is determined not by external, imposed rules, but by the loved persons needs and desires. He said that control merely for the sake of control is "ridiculous"; control must be used to create the most enriching experience for both persons involved.

Some persons in our society become scared of spontaneity because of the external controls put on them, he said, repression of spontaneity often causes suspicion, bitterness and warped personalities. Self-control, Pittinger continued, should help to order sexual life so that a couple can get the most out of their sexual experience together.

"Love should not shut out the wider human community," the theologian stressed; the love of a couple should overflow to others. "One of the signs of growing, mature sexuality is when other people can be included in the circle," he said. He asserted that "introverted dualism" amounted to dual self-centeredness, egoism a deux.

Pittinger also said that "people have been too spiritual, rational and intellectual about being human." People, he said, have

(Continued on P. 8)

Trustees Pick Faculty Dean From Finalists

The President is awaiting the final ballots from the Trustees on their approval of a Dean of the Faculty candidate selected by the Trustee executive committee last weekend.

The Executive Committee received four names from the Faculty selection committee, ending a ten-month search for a successor to Robert W. Fuller, now president of Oberlin College.

Roughly forty applications were filed for the job, and ten of those were asked by the Faculty committee on Appointments and Promotions to visit the College.

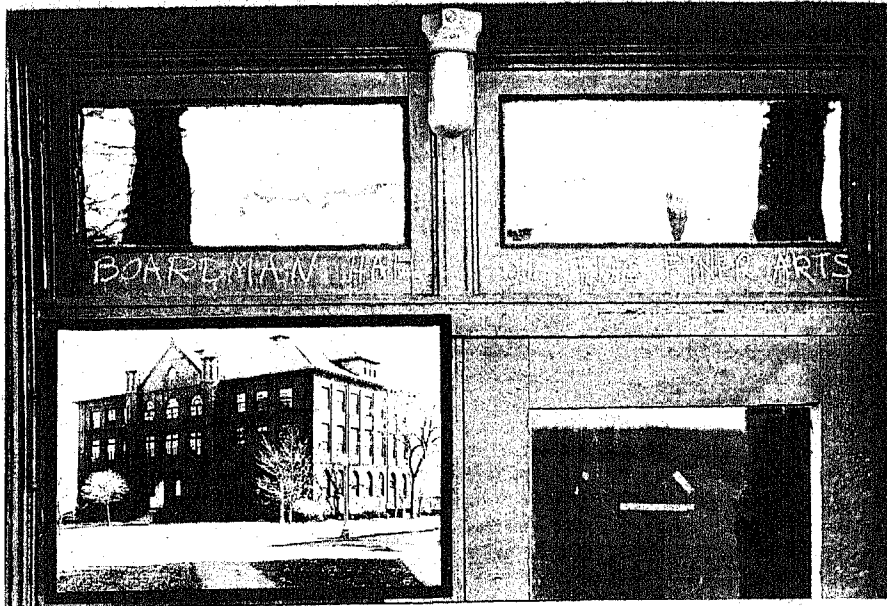
Students were invited to meet with all of the visiting candidates, and submit to the Faculty committee any impressions or suggestions which they had. Students were not involved in the final recommendations.

It is believed that the choice of the new Dean from among the four finalists was really up to the President with the concurrence of the Executive Committee a matter of course. Likewise, the approval of the entire Trustee Board is expected.

The President stated early in the search that he was looking for a candidate between the ages of 30 and 55, with both an academic and administrative background.

One of the four finalists was someone from the present Faculty. Harvard, Wesleyan, and Amherst have all recently selected "insiders" for new Presidents, and there was some support for an 'inside dean' from a few Faculty members.

The position of Dean of the Faculty was created in President Lockwood's first administration reshuffling two year's ago. Previously, there was a similar position of Dean of the College.

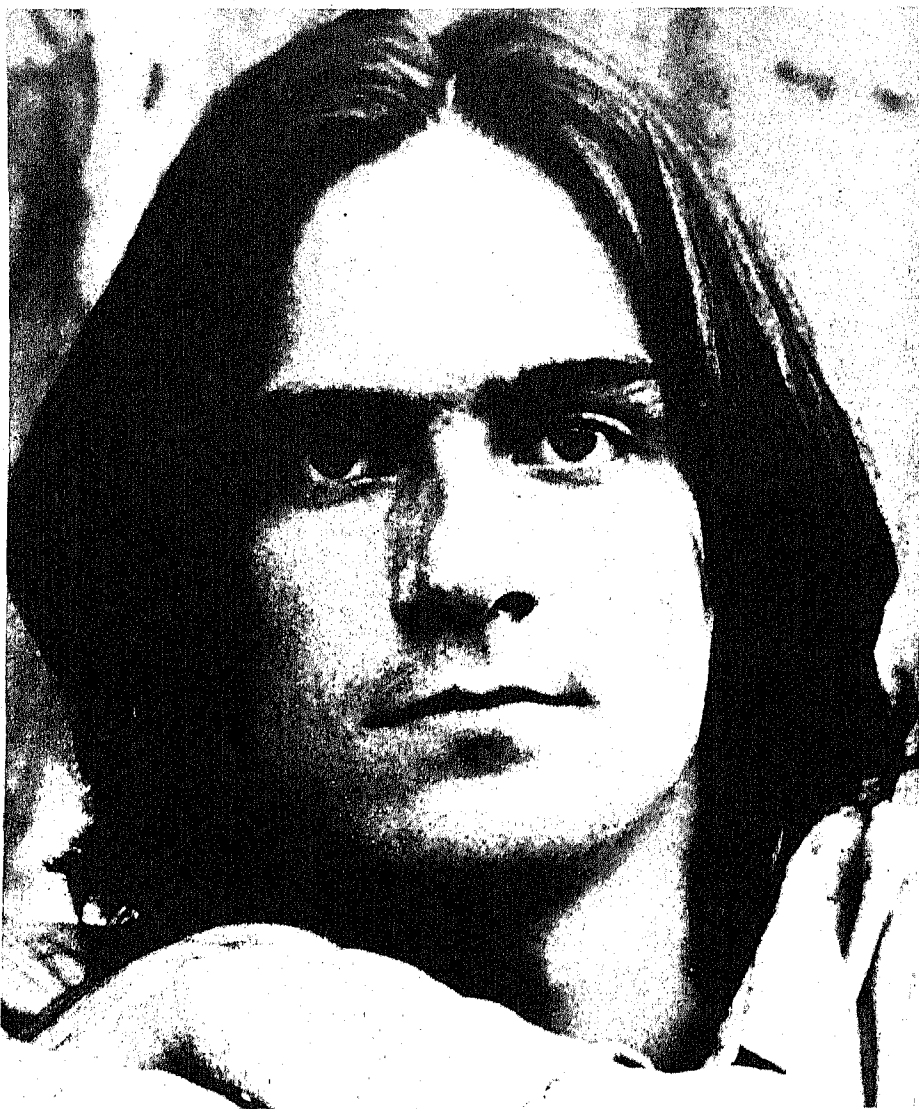


Activities will probably cease in 71-year-old Boardman Hall next year, said Thomas A. Smith, College vice-president. The trustees have not yet decided whether Boardman will be torn down. Smith said H.E.W. will give the College financial assistance to expand Mather Hall if Boardman is torn down.

No provisions have been made as yet for groups centered in Boardman. Smith said the relocation of the Alternate Learning Center will have to be negotiated with the Hartford Board of Education WETV. Educational television channel 24, is already moving to its own building on New Britain Avenue.

On March 3rd the Red Cross Blood-mobile will be on campus. As you know, Connecticut has an unusual program of providing blood free to patients. This generous program, available to students as well as residents, depends upon periodic replenishment of the stockpile. Trinity can make a significant contribution and thus help others. I urge your support.

Cordially,
Theodore D. Lockwood



Joni Mitchell's Boyfriend:

James Taylor, whose concert at the Bushnell Friday, Feb. 19, featured the group Jo Mama and female vocalist Carole King. Taylor's girlfriend is Joni Mitchell.

Bushnell Presentation

Rubinstein's Annual Gift

by Joel Kemelhor

Arthur Rubinstein gave his annual recital at the Bushnell Thursday, February 18th. It is hardly necessary for a reviewer to say anything more, for Mr. Rubinstein is a phenomenon. He has for years been the greatest pianist regularly gracing the concert stage. Today, having recently observed his eighty-second birthday, he remains the ebullient master of his art.

My grandfather took me to my first Rubinstein concert about seven years ago, in Washington. There were several memorable incidents that evening, including my grandfather's suggestion that we scalp our tickets to people waiting outside a sold-out Constitution Hall, and his suggestion that we shout leftist slogans when he learned the Hall was owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution. But most of all, I remember Rubinstein rising

UConn to Stage Tommy, Who's Rock Opera

Tommy, the Who's rock opera, takes on a new look at the University of Connecticut when the Department of Dramatic Arts gives the work its first theatrical presentation.

March 5 and 6 are the play-dates slated for the multi-media production which will be given at the 3,000-seat Albert N. Jorgensen Auditorium at 9:15 p.m. each evening.

Over 50 dancers, singers and musicians will be involved onstage, accompanied by lights, sounds, colors, projections and film. Each element of the production has been carefully orchestrated in the script "devised" by department head David Heilweil, playwright Eva Wolos and noted environmental designer Jerry Rojo.

The thirty dancers, under the direction of choreographer-in-residence Ron Davis, whose own dance group is well-known, will perform with the singers and dancers on a thrust stage, especially designed for this production by Jerry Rojo, who designed all of Richard Schechner's environmental productions for the Performance Group.

Mr. Heilweil, who assumed the position of department head here in September, feels one of the principle obligations of a university theatre is to try new forms of expressing dramatic ideas. The production of Tommy is just such an experiment.

from the piano bench to pound down on the keyboard, adding his small physical weight to his fiery playing of a Chopin scherzo. Last Thursday's recital offered a lot of joyous Chopin, but began on an austere note.

The first piece heard was Beethoven's Sonata No. 3 in E flat Major. Here the playing was distinguished for its dignity. Mr. Rubinstein appeared serious of mien and economical of gesture, as would befit a communication between masters. The pianist held up his side of the discussion, pausing between each movement more for his own reflection than to allow audience coughs.

The first half of the program concluded with Robert Schumann's famous Carnival. This work, written when the composer was 24 years old, consists of 21 brief sections portraying varied characters and scenes such as might appear at a masked ball. The section titles form a compendium of puns and allusions, such as "Chiarina," Schumann's name for the 15-year-old pianist Clara Wieck, whom he later married. The entire work is brought to a close with the mock grandeur of a "March of the David-leaguers against the Philistines." The composer, who died insane, was fond of writing about an imaginary "League of David" that fights against the "Philistines" of drawingroom-wallpaper music. With his zestful performance of this work, Mr. Rubinstein might have qualified for a whole battalion in Schumann's league.

Throughout the evening, the pianist had the stagehands dim the harsh lights that shone down on the grand piano. This was primarily done to reduce the glare, but had the secondary effect of providing a fine setting for the romantic Chopin pieces. Within the hazy onstage aureole, Mr. Rubinstein himself seemed to glow along with the music of Poland's national composer. He performed his countryman's Ballade in A flat Major, Nocturne in D flat Major, and Scherzo in B flat Minor, as well as two etudes and a berceuse. The nocturne and etudes were the high points of a recital that seldom descended from Himalayan levels.

The concert ended, as it had to, with standing ovations and encores. The latter included a familiar Chopin waltz and a not-so-familiar dance by Villa-Lobos. I would recommend that the entire western hemisphere turn out next year to hear Rubinstein on the occasion of his eighty-third birthday. He always gives the worthiest gifts.

James Taylor Concert: Refreshing, Enjoyable

by John Speziale

Review: James Taylor Show, at the Bushnell, February 19, 1971

The James Taylor Show at the Bushnell here in Hartford was a pleasant mixture of musical styles. Taylor himself was the M. C. and did the introductions for the other acts in the show (songwriter Carole King and a rock group called Jo Mama). Our host acted slightly awkward and country bumpkinish, an image which he has projected since the early days of his career, and which, even if contrived, is rather humorous.

Jo Mama was the first act. They were much too loud but, fortunately, they are a better than average group. The lead guitarist and the organist are inventive, and the girl singer, although somewhat of a show-off (She made sure to give off the same self-important attitude as Janis Joplin and to make irrelevant comments like Bonnie Bramlett.), is extremely competent. Her voice was at times inaudible because of the loud instrumentation, but when she came through, she fared well. She sounds something like Bonnie Bramlett -- only huskier. This group has an album out (See *Rolling Stone* for a review.), and judging from their concert, the record should contain some pretty good rock and roll music (in the style of Delaney and Bonnie, Eric Clapton, etc.). They performed their new single, "Sailing." It's rather commercial and over done, but at least it's interesting. Jo Mama isn't a fantastic group. But they're better than a lot of the new groups that are recording these days.

Carole King appeared next. She is the composer of such great oldies as "Up on the Roof" and "Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow?". She performed solo for the most part, singing and playing the piano. Her husband, who is the bass player with Jo Mama, accompanied her on a few numbers. Miss King plays a fine piano (rolling rock and country style), and her singing, while perhaps not up to par with some of the ladies who have recorded her songs (Aretha Franklin and Barbra Streisand among them) is better than adequate. She is definitely talented enough to present an entertaining concert of her own songs. And she didn't stretch out her appearance with any boring talk between songs. She got right down to business, simply introducing her songs and then playing them.

James Taylor was the last to perform. He opened his set with "Sweet Baby James" (naturally), and from there he went into a number of other acoustic songs, new and old (mostly old) and unaccompanied by any back up musicians. He wove his seemingly

naive humor around the numbers and the effect was enjoyable. His singing was good, his guitar playing was very good. Every now and then he would forget a lyric or miss a note on the guitar, or let his voice go off key. But there was, perhaps, a good reason for making mistakes:

James Taylor is probably bored by his own songs. Any true follower of his music can see the similarity in all of his material (One hesitates to call it lack of creative ability.). And there were few new songs in Taylor's Bushnell concert. It isn't hard to conceive of his material having become rather boring to him, having performed it in so many appearances across the country. If he makes mistakes, it might be because he isn't concentrating any more. Perhaps he needs new material, and if he's incapable of producing it himself, what shame is there in recording someone else's songs (How many songs has Tom Rush written?) or in collaborating with another songwriter? As a musician Taylor can sing and accompany himself with the best of them. As a songwriter, his strength is in his lyrics, which are personal, pretty, and poetic. But of late, his music has been quite repetitive (Just listen to the Sweet Baby James album a couple of times.).

Perhaps Taylor is aware of his limitations. He sang a song by Carole King and was accompanied by her on piano. She even harmonized with him. They performed well together. Miss King's style is not altogether different from Mr. Taylor's, but at least it's a step in the right direction towards musical variety.

In the latter part of Taylor's set he and Miss King were joined by a bass player and a drummer. As a group they were very competent, although the drummer was little obnoxious (His actions were all exaggerated and he was too loud.). Apparently they ran out of time sooner than they expected because there was an electric guitar on stage for Taylor's use, but he didn't get to play it. Too bad; it would have been interesting to hear that group play "Steam Roller Blues" (which they apparently did perform at the second show). They closed with "Fire and Rain," Taylor and Miss King recreating on stage that guitar-piano weave which gives the record such a great sound.

It was a refreshing program of song. Jo Mama was loud but impressive. Carole King was a real treat (and a real surprise). And James Taylor, even if he was predictable, was very enjoyable. Here's hoping he can enjoy himself for his entire twenty-seven city tour.

Conn. Opera Association To Present "Il Trovatore"

Pedro Lavirgen, tenor with Spain's famed Liceo Opera Company, returns to Hartford Mar. 17 to sing "Manrico" in Connecticut Opera Association's "Il Trovatore" at 8 p.m. in Bushnell Memorial.

Lavirgen was last seen here in 1969, when he appeared opposite Italian diva Magda Olivero in her East Coast debut in "Adriana Lecouvreur."

Connecticut Opera executive director Frank Pandolfi says the handsome Spaniard's voice "has just the power and brilliancy Verdi himself envisioned for the role of Manrico. Lavirgen also cuts a very capable and convincing dramatic figure on stage."

Of his debut here in "Adriana Lecouvreur," the New Haven Register wrote: "His is a very large tenor voice, similar to Giuseppe de Stefano or Mario Del Monaco. . .the audience loved him."

A guest artist with the Metropolitan Opera Company, Lavirgen has also sung with the Pittsburgh Opera Company, the Philadelphia Lyric Opera and with leading opera companies abroad.

Jeannine Crader, leading soprano with the New York City Opera, will make her first appearance in a Connecticut Opera Association production, when she sings "Leonora" Mar. 17 in "Il Trovatore".

The Missouri-born soprano made her operatic debut with the San Francisco Opera. In Europe in past seasons, she has had one success after another, including a spectacular debut in Milan as Tosca. The critic of La Notte said of this performance: "The star was Jeannine Crader, endowed with beautiful stage presence and un-

surpassable vocal means."

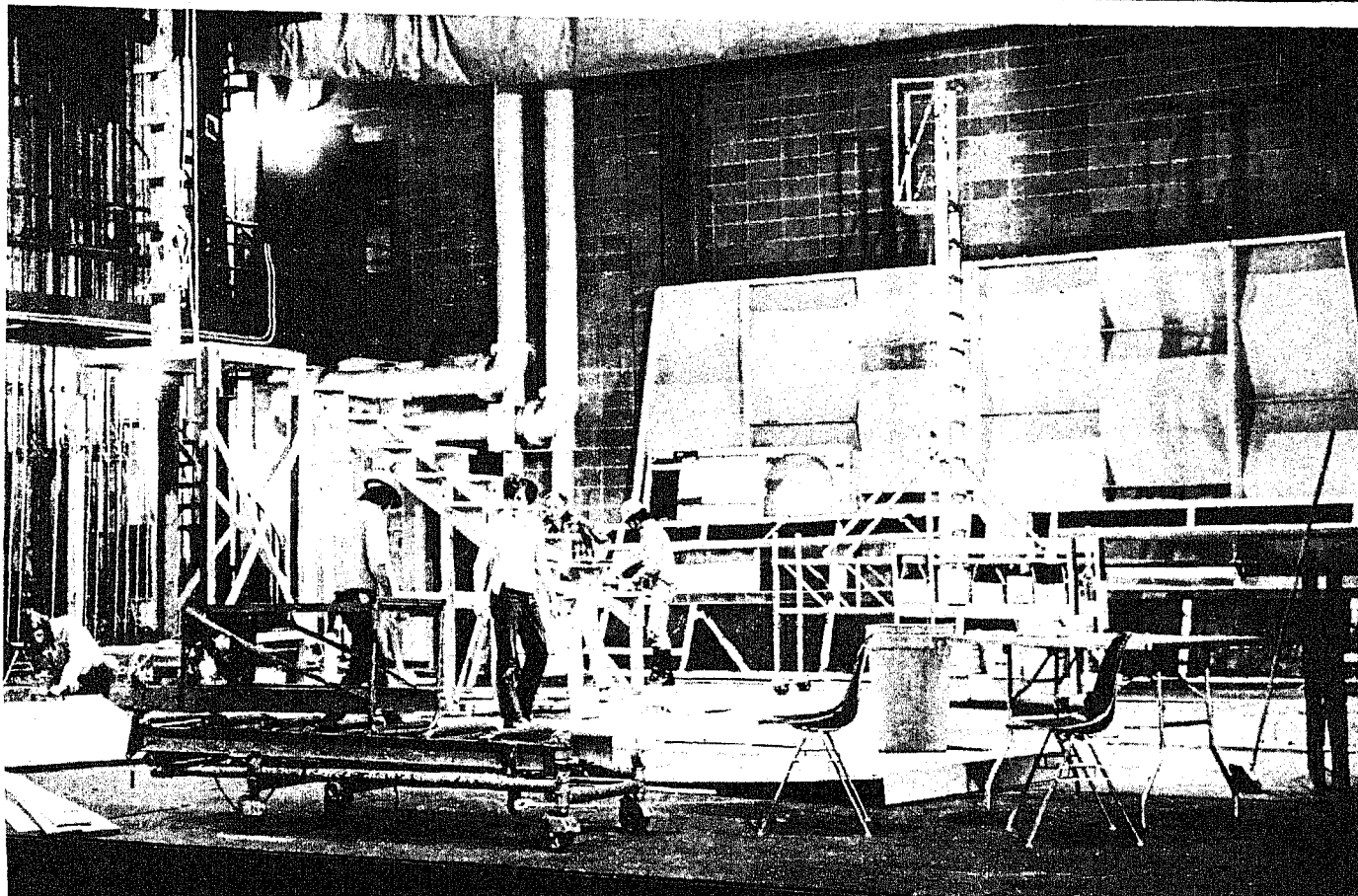
In September, 1966, she made her triumphal Latin American debut as Violetta in "La Traviata" at the Teatro Municipal de Santiago, Chile. The newspaper "El Mercurio" of Santiago, wrote: "Her vocal instrument is distinctly a 'spinto-dramatico' of seductive color; full and rich in the low register, with a good medium section and top notes -- especially in the demanding first act -- which showed security, freshness and ringing quality. But above all, this 'American Violetta' impressed the public because of her consummate artistic quality; she knows how to project emotions in a manner both dramatic and convincing. . ."

Hartford Stage

Eugene O'Neill's

"Long Days Journey Into Night"

Now thru March 28
At the Hartford Stage
Co.



Behind the Scenes:

The Backstage technical crew begins construction of the set for *THE DEVILS* by John Whiting, the Theater Arts production which will begin its run March 12 in Goodwin Theater.

Mather Board Concert Headed For Bushnell

by John Mattus

Frank Zappa has turned down our offer to appear at Trinity. The Mather Hall Board of Governors may now sponsor a different concert at the Bushnell Memorial instead.

Zappa has cancelled his East Coast tour for this spring, according to MHBOG chairman Andrew McCune '72.

The costs of the concert would have been paid by Music Productions Inc. and the MHBOG would have received a percentage of the profits, according to McCune.

John Stukas of Music Productions has asked the Board to sponsor a different concert and hold it at the Bushnell instead of the Ferris Athletic Center. Music Productions would pay all costs for the concert and Trinity students could buy tickets at a reduced price, McCune said. Music Productions would receive all profits.

The Board has agreed to the offer to sponsor a new concert but it has not been decided whether the Bushnell will house it. Possible performers under consideration with Stukas are Poco, the Steve Miller Band, and Laura Nyro.

The concert is planned for late April or early May. Another concert with no admission charge is being planned for a later date in May. This concert would be in conjunction with St. Joseph's, Hartford College for Women, the Hartford branch of UConn, and Manchester Community College. Each of the participating schools will pay a portion of the costs.

The concert will be held at Trinity, McCune said. He added that Trinity will pay the biggest share of the expenses.

The groups under consideration by the five colleges for the free concert are The Kinks, Sha-Na-Na, Sea Train, Free, Procol Harum, Dave Mason, and New York Rock Exchange.

The Devils Are Coming

by Robert Shapiro

David S. Eliet, director, and instructor of Theatre Arts, has selected *The Devils* by John Whiting as the March Production of the Theatre Arts department.

The play concerns the persecution of a Libertine priest in early seventeenth century France.

Eliet said he chose the play because it has a number of substantial female parts, it is a good play with a worthwhile message, and is exciting to watch. He added that it would be a challenge to him as a director.

The Devils, like most of Eliet's play selections, has a large cast. The director offers several reasons:

"I like large casts in that there is usually a lot of good roles," he explained. "In addition, the burden of success or failure does not lie on anyone's performance in particular. So it increases the chance for success by taking the weight off a particular individual."

Eliet continued: "With a large cast you can bring young actors into a play and give them a part so that they get a chance to feel out the stage."

Also, Eliet said his method of directing is aided by working with large groups. "I enjoy being in contact with great numbers of people because there is more you can do in terms in movement with a large group than a small one," he said. "The entire production becomes more flexible."

Rehearsals have an effect on his direction as well. "I go in with an overall view but it changes in rehearsals," Eliet explained. "The more people you have, the more evolution can take place. With a small cast things are set more rigidly."

The Devils will be different in technique from two of Eliet's other directorial efforts at the College, *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* and *The Investigation*, he commented. Unlike the other plays, the actors will not be on all the time. Also, the entire show will be on stage for the full length of the play--there will be no entrances into the audience area--which means that no ramps or platforms will be used.

"By using certain techniques in *Chalk Circle* and *The Investigation* we were trying to say that this is a world which you as members of the audience are a part," Eliet explained. "We can move easily into your area, talk to you, and move on you."

"For *The Devils*, through the characterizations we hope to bring the audience into the seventeenth century (the time of the play) without having to go out to them," he added.

Eliet has strong opinions concerning the functions of a play. "A play is a statement," he said. "There is no way you can avoid making it. Any play that I do would make a statement about present day life."

"If you select a play that is good, it cannot help but make a statement that is relevant to what is going on at the present time."

"I'm not talking about didactic theatre. I don't believe in didactic theatre. While I make a statement with the play, I do it only through the context of the production."

At the start of the second semester, Eliet said, the Theatre Arts department found itself completely out of funds. With the help of a \$2000 donation by Mrs. Goodwin, it was able to put on its production as scheduled. "All of the money will be used for *The*

Devils," according to Eliet, "and whatever it brings in is what we will have to use for the May production."

Despite the fact that any of *The Devil's* characters are related to the Church, Eliet does not consider it to be a religious play. He calls it a play with religion in it. "Grandier's (the main character's) search for God is not a search for religion but a search for meaning," he said. "It is an assertion of individuality against the system as it existed in the seventeenth century."

Walt Disney's "Fantasia": Totally Unique Experience

by Aron Pasternack

FANTASIA is. . . Fantasia. . . Just Fantasia. There is no other. There is no other movie like Fantasia - in fact, there is no other experience like Fantasia. Fantasia is definitely "one of the heavens."

The basic idea behind *Fantasia* comes from the sound. The men of the Walt Disney Studios of 1940 found images that they felt expressed the feelings behind certain pieces of classical music. Some compositions lent themselves to merely random images, some to related images, and still others told specific stories. So with *Fantasia* one has superb music being played by a superb orchestra and conductor, Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra, accompanied by fantastic images that are, of course, related to the music. The combination of all this produces the *Fantasia* experience.

All the sequences were excellent, but a few especially stick out in my mind. I'm sure most readers are aware of *THE SORCEROR'S APPRENTICE* sequence, which has many times been shown on the Walt Disney T.V. show. This stars Mickey Mouse and a broom that carries water and carries more and more and more water, and that awesome father-figure (this is for the Freudians) of a sorcerer. I've seen it many times, and I continue to be both thrilled and scared by it!

I have never been able to tolerate Beethoven's *Pastorale* Symphony, but given the Greek mythological setting - complete with Dionysius and wine and centaurs and cherubs-I was enthralled! Only Disney can make sex and drinking seem so innocent - and can convince the audience of it.

Bach's *Tocatta and Fugue in D minor* was the subject to merely random images - rolling hills and shooting stars and colors and Stokowski's hands - a phenomenal trip! Music lovers may note that the *Tocatta* was originally written just for organ and that the version played in *Fantasia* was orchestrated by Stokowski. The organ version is better.



Devil Director:

David Eliet, instructor of Theater Arts, who is the director of *THE DEVILS* which is the third of four major productions offered by the Theater Arts department for the 1970-71 season.

Coop's Show

interviews

with

- Composer Robert Allen
- Drama Critic Walter Kerr
- Actress Sheila MacRae
- WELI radio broadcaster Gene Anthony

Thursday, WRTC 6-7:30 p.m.

Holroyd's biography of Strachey is monumental, but monumental not in the sense of being a profound achievement. Rather, it is in the peculiar sense in which the monument is large, somewhat intimidating, but also something that cannot exactly be explained.

Holroyd has over 1200 pages in his two volumes, and an endless number of these reprint the repetitive, sentimental letters Strachey was always writing. Others recount, to the point of absurdity, the details of one of his many trips into the English countryside, while near the end, well over 30 pages are spent telling us that over a two day period, Strachey succumbed to stomach cancer. All this detail is in a certain, clear sense, unnecessary. But it is not for that reason entirely inexplicable.

Lytton Strachey, remembered now mostly for his famous Eminent Victorians, or by obscure scholar-types specializing in the years of the decline of British letters, becomes a grotesque figure in these pages. The books are written as though Strachey were a great figure who deserved a critical biography. One begins reading, expecting to find out why, and even believes that one is learning, only the illusion not only fails to

and a constant companion to him until well into his mature years.

Lytton was always sickly, though it was never anything in particular that bothered him until the very end. He was kept back from school and tutored at home at first, and then sent to a series of carefully selected boarding schools which he despised, and where as a rule he was despised in turn. But already he was a reader with ominous capacities, and turned out an excellent student, and even an accomplished thespian. At an early age he was regularly reading French poetry, at an age incomprehensible to contemporary Americans, Lytton would be a competent, occasionally brilliant critic of the written art—one of that bred who actually read everything by somebody before he tried to tell everybody else about it.

 "At school I used to weep-oh! for very definite things—bitter unkindness and vile brutality," So Lytton wrote to Leonard Woolf some years later. This remark probably catches too much: Strachey was not at all without insight, he realized what was happening in certain respects—but he weeped. Lytton was always very self-

Scotland. Typically, after incredible self-effacing, after long passionate letters to Duncan complaining his affections, after self-condemnations, accusations against Duncan's infidelity that in the same letter would turn around again into Lytton's continued wallowing in self-pity and guilt, he took a high-minded attitude and wished Keynes and Duncan all the best. He would, he said, be to both their friends.

Lytton never left Cambridge. His reading continued there, he dreamed of becoming a Fellow, eventually lost out despite the intervention of family connections, and spent several years supporting himself with critical pieces for the great leftist journals of art and criticism until his first book, *Landmarks in French Literature*, a commissioned popular work, read by "Anglican clergymen and old maids" made him what passes in literary circles for a man of means. Then of course, his career took flight, as it were, and he would produce the scandalous (to the Victorians) biographical studies which became his trademark: *Queen Victoria*, *Eminent Victorians*, *Elizabeth and Essex*, and the *Portraits in Miniature*.

Strachey was not a hero. He was a chirping, bird-like man, and he wrote with a terrible pomposity. He never entirely got outside the circle of literature to stumble around with what we are forced to call "real" life, and he was only as emotional and intense as his pen and paper. Lytton made love by letter, and doing so would make a spectacle of himself—literally pouring loose passions all over his pages and pages long epistles, filling them with cleverness in observation, adolescent protestations of affection and guilt, and his own brand of metaphysical squemishness—the best name I can find to sum up his withered, but serious morbidity. He of course would embrace G.E. Moore's calculus of ethics in the *Principia Ethica* with greater blind devotion than anyone else embraced that peculiar and now forgotten "masterpiece."

With this failure of a character, replete with its occasional limited virtues, in particular, a lurking loyalty that always seemed to lay in wait for its chance to expose itself for approval, came an ability to understand key features of people, and above all those of other writers. For despite everything, Lytton was in deep communion with literature, and the literary, and he could seemingly read an author more easily than his book. Lytton never ceased reading—huge doses of everything that could carry with it the least subtle human quality—but he was, characteristically, most concerned with diaries, and loved great collections of the great letter-writers most of all. His own letters, as Holroyd demonstrates by example, rarely have a quality beyond the strength of their prose—and usually as I have attempted to suggest, they display his emotional invalidness. It is very tempting to understand Strachey this way: an empty man in himself, he sought passionately in life after the loves he could not give, hence could not receive, and sought in literature greatness of soul he desired above everything, but could have only on paper. Lytton could judge greatness and pettiness of the spirit so well because of a sensitive but acutely lacking spirit in himself. The soul and root-motives of others were so transparent to him because whatever their nature, they stood out starkly against his own grotesque muddle.

Lytton is typical of his age insofar as he is fundamentally dull and uninteresting—this is the precise sense in which he and his contemporaries are second-rate. Lytton found greatness, either of good or of evil, in literature, and recognized it with uncanny insightfulness. But he could in no way be equally great himself.

 Thus the immediate post-Victorian age is remarkable because it has nothing remarkable about it—it was a time to expect a liberation of sexuality coming in such a way as to cheapen love. A very characteristic late-Victorian, and early post-Victorian, Lord Russell, writes in his autobiography of his naughty practice of masturbating under his father's house-porch. This could be remarkable only in an age where emotion and the spirit in the broadest sense were peculiarly im-

(Continued on P. 7)

Essay Review

Meeting Our Own Shadow

by Jay Mandt

carry one to the last pages—it sets off a reflection that convinces one that Strachey was in a profound sense, second rate. And then one is left with a monument to a very unmonumental man, and a critical biography of a sniveling literature. Holroyd's book is a monument that is too big for the man it tells us about.

Holroyd leaves this bitter taste. But reflecting on it, one thinks that in itself, the bitterness is instructive about Strachey's age (his dates are 1880-1932). Strachey is second rate because his whole age and social milieu is second rate—or perhaps its the other way around. This late Victorian early "modern" period with all its great achievements begins to ring hollow as we read along in Holroyd. For here are the great names: John Maynard Keynes, Strachey's lover at Cambridge, Bertrand Russell and G.E. Moore, the philosophers, with Russell later Strachey's close ally in the World War I pacifist movement, the Woolfs, Leonard and Virginia, and the entire "Bloomsbury Group" of which Strachey was not only a founder, but often the available public caricature.

Its all here: Virginia Woolf half-crazy and suffering terribly, in her condition perhaps one of the few geniuses of the period, or Asquith, the wartime Prime Minister who one sees as a living caricature of "muddling through". Popping in and out is Strachey's younger brother James, one of the last of Freud's English students, and his translator—but James too is hardly a figure of nobility: he, despite the trust placed in him by Freud was personally very much under Lytton's tutelage—indeed he is Lytton's last adolescent "confidante", taking over the chore when Lytton is in his late 20's.

The Strachey's are a great English family—for several generations before Lytton they had served in distinction in the Indian Army, and Lytton's older brother will carry on this tradition with correctness, but of course, no distinction.

His father, Sir Richard, was already an old man by the time Strachey was old enough to realize what a father was all about, and he lived a peculiar existence in retirement: spending his days propped up in his reading chair devouring novels, or occasionally turning to amateur biology, of which Sir Richard was one of the more notable practitioners—he had been close to Darwin in earlier days. That of course left Lytton to Lady Strachey brilliant as one dare expect of a mother with many children,

conscious about his famous appearance: long thin body with even longer thin hands, and topping it a huge ungainly head dominated by a very large, and long nose. Later, in his "Augustus John" period, when he added a full beard, Lytton would suggest a delicate Puritan saint, as ascetic and a modern monk close to books and mentally endowed. But of course, in theory Lytton was a sensualist, an unreconstructed enemy of "Victorian" moralism, and an active (but very unbold and aristocratic) homosexual. Perhaps Lytton's appearance was responsible for some of the trouble he had in school—until his last pre-university years he was regularly a target for the school bullies—but if that is true, it is also true that he adjusted to the situation, and in his maturity made his appearance an asset, at least in his own mind. He pampered his features, deliberately taking up long black capes and wide-brimmed hats in his "Augustus John" period, and secretly approving when he became the news cartoon caricature for the anti-Victorian, free spirit group that grew up in the Twenties under the name "Bloomsburies". And too, Lytton was not without courage in standing up to the taunts of the school-yard bullies. For example, he consistently discounted the problem when his father inquired, but even this courage was second rate, for he could hardly refrain from expressing it either. Not content to have a virtue, he had to constantly exploit chances to show it.

After a little trouble, Lytton got up to Cambridge where he ran into virtually his entire future: Russell, Leonard Woolf, Toby Stephen (brother of Virginia and Vanessa, the first to marry Woolf, the second, another friend of Lytton's, Clive Bell), Maynard Keynes, and a few years later, Rupert Brooke, along with many others. Here comes perhaps his most peculiar, and characteristic adventure. In his second year, Lytton was dutifully, and gratefully inducted into the ultimate snob club at the University, the Cambridge Conversation Society, or the Apostles, who were very secret, and very respected. Over its long career, the Apostle's Society had included Cambridge's very best, in the Nineteenth Century notably the great philosophers McTaggart, Whitehead, Russell, and G.E. Moore. Lytton devoted himself to its affairs, and for several years, he and Keynes ran it, searching each new class for appropriate "embryos", and for those they wanted to seduce. They participated in the long, long-winded discussions, and prepared contentiously the papers which were used to initiate talks. And Lytton at least took it all seriously, especially the search for embryos, and at the end of his active involvement, the rivalry with Keynes for the affections of Strachey's cousin the painter Duncan Grant, down to Cambridge from

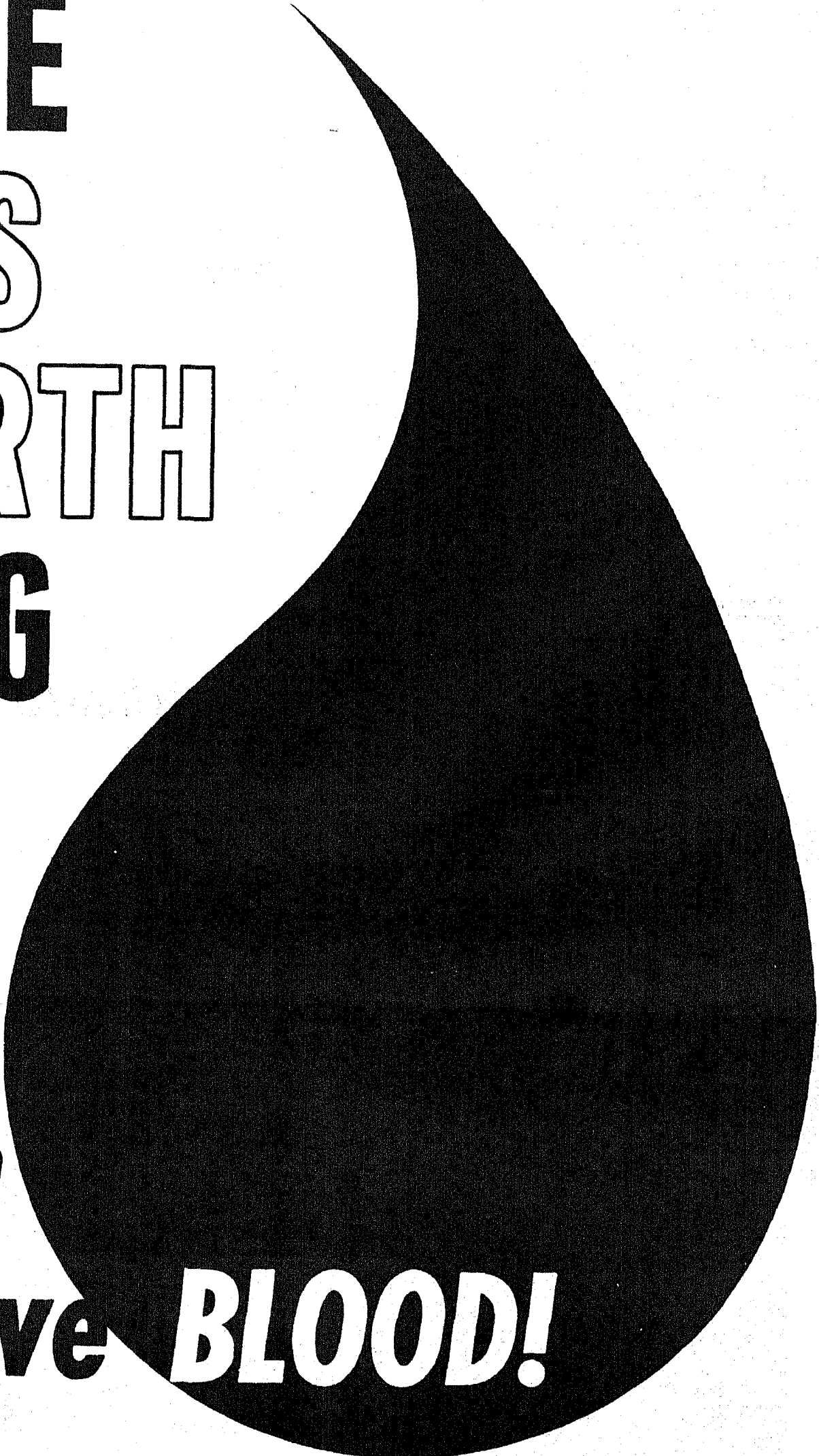
Holroyd is at pains to convince us of the great influence Strachey exercised over the art of biography, and criticism in general, but the tale is difficult to bear—in part perhaps because Holroyd's own work hardly betrays a Stracheyesque tone. Certainly Lytton shook complacency—his Victorian studies were studied pieces of demythification—and his well-planned attacks almost always struck away the bronze to find the clay and wax figures beneath. Lytton was superb at exposing second rate people in their folly and pomposity: from the eminent Queen herself to General Gordon. His work became part of the excuse which liberated the Twentieth Century British imagination from the dead-weight of Victorianism—but part of what has to be noticed is that this liberation from Victorianism was hardly itself a profound experience since Victorianism was so hollow, so unable to defend itself, from the very beginning. That Strachey's fame rests in this achievement says that fame demanded little of its winners.



Lytton Strachey

LIFE
IS
WORTH
GIVING

you
give LIFE
when
you give BLOOD!



BLOODMOBILE Visit

MARCH 3, 1971

12:30—5:00 P.M.

WASHINGTON RM. MATHER HALL

Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

Tuesday, March 2, 1971

Grades, again

It is amazing that a Faculty which asks for a governance system based above all on good faith has done absolutely nothing to follow up on their total rejection of the Grading Revision report of last spring. Good faith is what is in question because the gist of the Faculty argument against the proposal was not that there was no need for reform, but that it was confusing and poorly thought out. True. Yet there was not one constructive criticism of the report recorded in the Faculty Meeting minutes, nor any indication that the matter was still open for discussion and reform. The Faculty gave the grading report an F, and left it at that.

While they always were meaningless, grades have now become so inflated that they are not worth the course cards they are printed on. They serve only to insure minimum performance and mediocrity, they stifle individualized performance within a class structure, they waste time, and they do about as much to provide intellectual rigor as Faculty tenure. Grades are the supports of a view of education which says there are certain things you have to know and certain books you have to read and certain diplomas you have to hold in order to be educated and have taste. That too is as intellectually shoddy as Faculty tenure.

What comes at the end of a test or the end of a paper or the end of a course is not a rigorous evaluation, not a suggestion for further study, not a summary of tentative answers to questions which the course has raised, but a grade. Grades are for outsiders and for registrars. They do nothing for students in either an evaluative or incentive sense. They are hollow.

And yet it is surprising that with all the Faculty members who are educated and have taste, and with all the good faith, nothing is being done to rid the college of the present grading system. One way to start might be to form another committee, and write another report. If you are interested, there will be a meeting in Alumni Lounge on Friday at 4 p.m.

But perhaps a better way would be for students not to accept a paper returned with a grade on it unless it had extensive comments; to return tests which are graded without constructive suggestion; and to return course cards to the registrar when graded as an insult to your intelligence.

If you ignore something long enough, it usually goes away.

Shun The Frumious Bandersnatch

Neglect of Trinity

by David Sarasohn

It is not generally my practice to comment on what appears on this page when I don't. A major reason for this policy is that I generally don't read what appears in this space when I don't. (The way I see it, if James Reston didn't have to approve his expense account, Russell Baker wouldn't read what appeared when he didn't, either.) Indeed, considering how rarely I've been appearing lately, I've been considering cancelling my subscription altogether.

I did notice, however, in a recent issue that I found lying about (I'll leave you to guess what it was lying about), a column on the difficulty of obtaining a gentleman's C at Trinity. Considering the difficulty in finding a gentleman at Trinity, I was unsurprised, and nodded approving at what I took to be another attack on the alarming rise of academic standards at the College.

(This increase is also something that I only know about by rumor, as I am currently taking mostly graduate courses; the academic level of which hovers uncertainly around that of a junior high school hygiene class. I intend to investigate the undergraduate situation first-hand, as soon as I finish my Master's Thesis on How to Eat A Balanced Breakfast.

As I delved deeper into the column, however, I noticed -- I think it was around the eighth paragraph -- that it was intended to be funny. (Someone, someplace, has just read that line and decided to write to the Tripod to the effect that it generally takes him nine paragraphs before noticing that I'm trying to be funny. To that person I say, in all warmth and sincerity, don't.)

Actually, of course, I didn't notice that it was supposed to be funny at the eighth paragraph. I noticed it that afternoon when I wandered through Williams' and discovered some administrators laughing. Now the sound of a Dean laughing is a terrible thing:

one's first impression is that the plumbing has broken.

The especially appalling aspect of this, however, is that while he was laughing, he leered repressively, "And that's how we can justify throwing people out for neglect of work."

Now my personal opinion on this subject is that if you start throwing people out of here for neglect of work, we'll have nobody left except the Chemistry majors and Saga Food. It'll clear out the Faculty Club quicker than a rumor that Bob Fuller's coming to tea, and the Administration wouldn't last much longer. Worse yet, the Tripod might lose a few columnists.

Not even the last-named disaster, however, disturbs my colleague and the neglect-of-work activists. One is even compelled into a sort of admiration for the charge itself, which is unique in requiring absolutely no proof. The only comparable indictment I can think of is "conspiracy."

Both of them, however, have missed the point, which is delivered twice weekly to subscribers of *The New York Times*. In last Saturday's issue, one finds the entire op-ed page (edited by Irving Op and Charlie Ed) is dedicated to a discussion of spreading apathy on campus. Our condition then, is reason for rejoicing: for once, Trinity is ahead of the *Times*.

This trend-setting of ours, however, fails to impress my eminent colleague, who is generally uncomfortable with the new, and has yet to adjust to coeducation. I have it on reputable authority that his next column bemoans the passing of the math requirement, an F in which he describes as "the red badge of scholarship."

I will look for it anxiously. Not that I want to read it, but I do plan to stay out of Williams that afternoon.

On Target

The College Malaise

by John Tyler

The college seems to be sharing the tranquil mood that has recently settled over so many American campuses this winter.

Unfortunately apathy isn't anything new here at Trinity; it comes close to being a way of life. Every now and then the community awakes with a spasm of moral fervor, like the fabled '68 sit-in or the Chuck Stone case. Things soon subside, however, to the normal levels of unconcern; Trinity seems incapable of sustaining a community-wide interest in anything.

Part of the apathy was bred by an honest sense of disillusionment following last year's strike. But non-involvement really has a longer history here. It is the outward manifestation of long-standing cynicism, a cynicism that permeates most political organizations here on campus. This thinly-veiled disdain gave rise to a type of arm-chair radicalism typified by the Cabaret Voltaire. Collective narcissism has reached epidemic proportions here on campus. The selfish, inward orientation found its symbolic expression when the Trinity S.D.S. changed its name to the Ghosts Shirts Society. Trin students play at radicalism; any real concern for community affairs or political action would require too much effort.

Fortunately, not everyone feels this way. Despite declining interest, we still have an Od Squad. Their sustained commitment stands in contrast to the recent founding of the Worker's League, perhaps the ultimate hypocrisy of radical chic. The Worker's League is staffed by the same tired, familiar faces that have been working on the 'greening' (greening) of Trinity College since 1968, people who have exhibited their contempt for the working classes of Middle America on numerous occasions.

Trinity's malaise, however, is more than just political inertia; it extends deep into the personal relationships between students and their attitudes toward others. Cynicism and unconcern have, for some, made college a four-year ego trip. The basically egoistic origin of Trinity's malaise can be seen in the

campuswide cult of the 'loner.' The Big Man on campus is the person who is really into meditation, mostly about himself. Students are so hung-up on trying to be individuals that they cannot bring themselves to care about anything outside themselves. Unfortunately, a college provides precisely the superficial type of environment where such an attitude can flourish; the demands of the society-at-large could not tolerate such wide-spread egocentrism.

A good example of the case in point is the absence of any form of student government. The demise of the Senate last year, although few regretted it at the time, seems to have been a symbolic abdication by the student body of any personal responsibility for self-government. The absence of any institutional structure of college governance has led to an anarchy where the power of special interest groups holds away. Wide-spread apathy has all too frequently allowed a small radical directorate to speak for the entire student body. The participatory democracy of all-college meetings has been much less than ideal; they usually amount to nothing more than elaborately stage-managed farces where demagoguery and mass intimidation operate beneath the facade of communal breast-beating.

But there haven't even been any all-college meetings this year. The closest thing to any student voice was the abortive Student Union, a group with large pretensions but few plans. The Trinity College Council has proven itself decidedly ineffectual and awkward. Collegiality is unfortunately a myth that sounds good in theory but disintegrates when put into practice. Although they inherited the control of student funds almost by default, the Mather Hall Board of Governors has not done very well. Their structure is, to say the least, anti-democratic and their bumbling ineptitude borders on malfeasance. This past year has proven little of not that the students have been the losers in the absence of a system of college governance.

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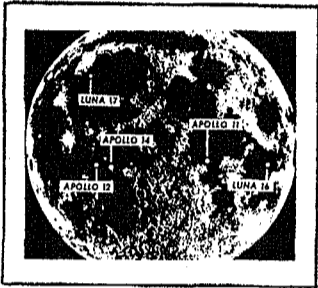
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Telephones: 246-1829 or 527-3153, ext. 252.

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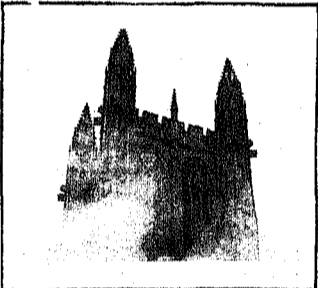
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Stephen Minot on

The Lunacy of the Lunar Landing

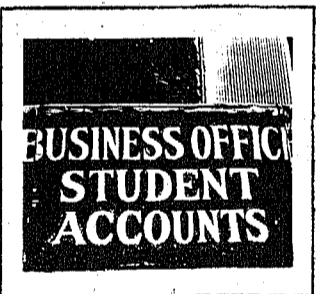
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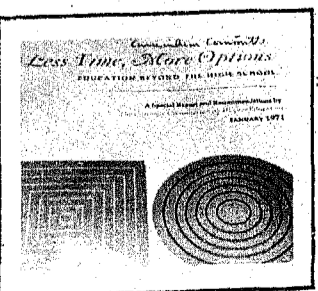
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The Lunacy of the Lunar Landing

(Originally appeared in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, Fall issue, 1969, and was based on our first landing. The issues remain unchanged today.)

Our trip to the moon, President Nixon assures us, was the greatest event since the Creation. That's what he said. Greater, we must assume, than the ascensions of Moses and Jesus. "All the World's in the Moon's Grip" read the momentarily ecstatic New York Times on July 22. "For Most in U.S. a Day of Joy and Reverence." "Church attendance up." And on the 25th, "Champagne and Prayers Mark Apollo 11 Return."

Incredibly, this was the mood into which we were rocketed this summer. Such a rarefied atmosphere makes it difficult indeed to present a minority report. It would be far more acceptable to attack Christmas in December or to knock our Independence on the Fourth of July. "Nearly Everyone," the ad tells us, "reads the Philadelphia Bulletin." The picture shows hundreds of people happily absorbed in their newspapers while one bald-headed idiot wildly points to some immediate threat such as a tiger in the street. And why can't this loner, the ad suggests, also bury himself in the newspaper and forget that there are clear and present dangers?

In a desperate attempt to be a normal American citizen, I have turned to the New York Times of Friday, July 25, for guidance. Why did we go to the moon? Here are unrevised excerpts from some of the more helpful answers which appeared as ads in that issue.

WHY DO ANYTHING? Why sail Westward out of Renaissance Europe, at ruinous cost, and risk falling off the edge of the world? To see that's over there . . . Why go to the moon, the planets, and the stars? To see what's out there . . . For whenever and wherever man has gone looking before, to see what was there, he has been right to do so. And he has never gone unrewarded.

LIT AEROSPACE CORP.

Have you maybe heard a neighbor ask "So What?" about walking on the moon? Some people think like that. If it costs a lot of money and they don't see an immediate payoff, it's a So-What? . . . The soles of the boots you saw walk on the moon are made of GE silicone rubber. And the Saturn booster, the Apollo spacecraft, the lunar module and the Astronauts' space suits also used silicone rubber . . . Sounds to us like the moon shot was a very smart investment . . . Progress Is Our Most Important Product.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

We're proud to have shed a little light on the moon. We salute our moon heroes—and take pride in having played a small part in lighting the way.

REEVES INSTRUMENT DIV.
DYNAMICS CORP. OF AMERICA

Our eye is on the moon. An eye in the form of the lens system for the black and white TV camera for the Apollo 11 lunar landing . . . Fairchild is an advanced technology corporation with a clear eye on the future.

FAIRCHILD CAMERA AND INSTRUMENT CORP.

Today the Moon. Next week Mars . . . If men on Mars is our next goal, we, at Allen, hope we'll have something to do with getting them there.

ALLEN TOOL CORP.

THE QUESTERS: History's pages are illuminated with the names of men who journeyed into alien lands to make the unknown known. Marco Polo . . . Columbus . . . Magellan . . . Lewis and Clark . . . Peary . . . IBM salutes the astronauts . . . the people of NASA . . . and some 20,000 companies in the Apollo program who helped. We are proud to be one of them.

IBM

"The Moon Belongs to Everyone." Thank you, Crew of Apollo Eleven, for bringing it so much closer to all of us.

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK

These corporate statements reflect accurately, I assume, the views of some 20,000 companies (by IBM's count) and many of their employees. They echo two out of the four possible arguments for shooting men into space. With self-restraint, I list them here as they are usually presented.

• 1. *Man the Discoverer.* We are living, this argument goes, in an age of discovery. We want to find, in the words of LTV Aerospace Corp., "a new world." We want to see "what's over there" and "what's out there." We are in the tradition of great explorers. And aren't we wonderful?

• 2. *The Money Argument.* We want to be entirely honest about this. The 20,000 companies in on this weren't taking deductions for charitable contributions. The free enterprise system thrives on activities like this. Think of the thousands of workers involved in these 20,000 plants. Where would those 3,300 men at TWA be if Neil, Buzz and Mike hadn't let them join the enterprise?

And it's not just workers who benefit. Don't forget that corporations in America are all publicly owned by stockholders—many of them widows and orphans.

• 3. *The National Image Argument.* This isn't for the general public. No one is crass enough to say (in print at least) things like "That'll show those Commies who will sink whom!" The press has been very careful not to use those familiar phrases like "American leadership" and "The Free World." No editorial has suggested to the Uncommitted Nations that they get wise.

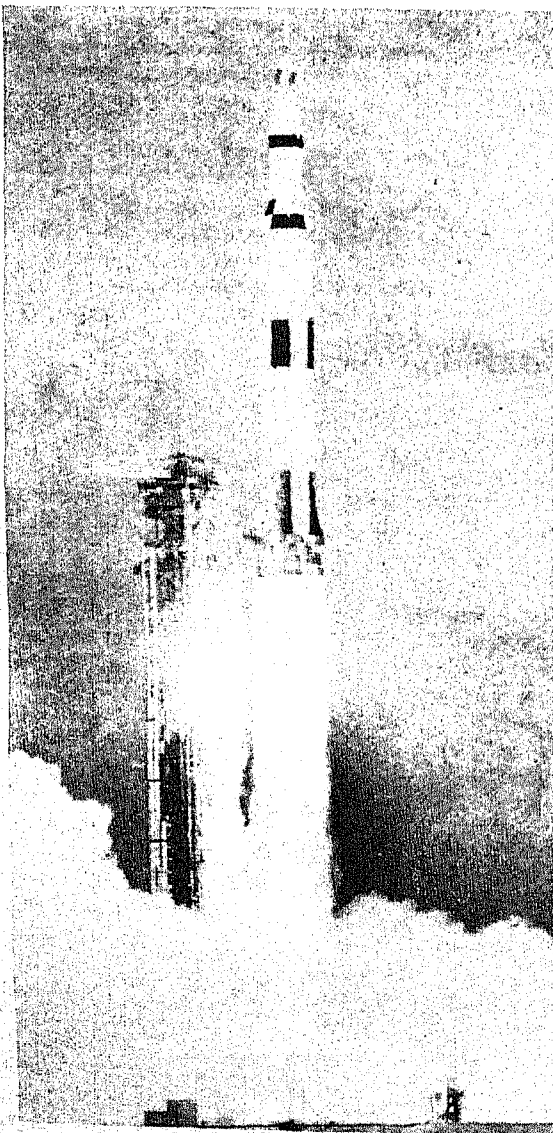
But those of us who are hard-headed realists shouldn't forget that the *National Image Argument*, or NIA to those in the know, was what JFK used to get NASA on the MAP. It's all very well for the Times to be talking about *The Future of Man*, but when Kennedy gave his *Man-on-the-Moon-by-1970* speech, he was talking about Sputnik. Remember? We had been humiliated as a nation, and Jack countered with the pledge that although we'd lost the game, we'd win the series. And that was language which Congress and the voters understood. Never mind your Marco Polos and your Future of Man—just keep your eye on the scoreboard.

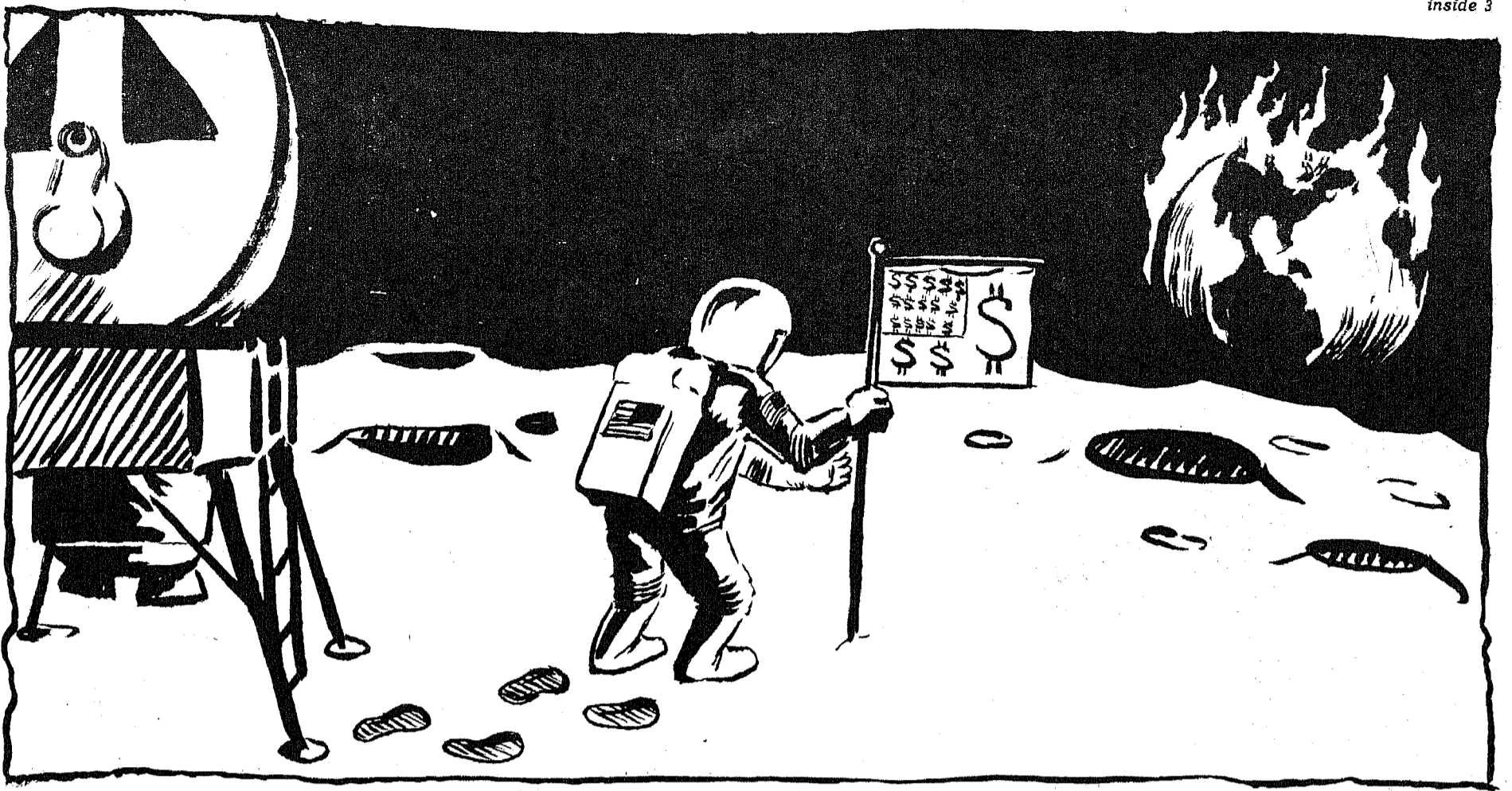
4. *The Circus Argument.* This necessarily has to be the least publicized of the four. But let's face it, every president regardless of his party affiliation has to be a practical leader, too. The fact is that nations have internal problems, and we've had more than our share lately. The violence of two summers ago reached the proportions in damage (though not in deaths) of the peasant revolts of Europe and the slave rebellions of Rome. And even the middle class is crying out for new sense of "national unity" and "direction."

Now the times are not right for investing sizable portions of the gross national product in building cathedrals. Wars, on the other hand, are still acceptable and have traditionally helped to weld a nation together. But even though every reasonable step has been taken to present the NLF as a Major Threat to World Order and Peace, somehow they just don't come across like the Huns and the Axis of yesteryear. The war drags on as an Administrative albatross, an open debate which is far more divisive than unifying. They don't make wars like they used to.

And so with these points in mind, it is perfectly reasonable to give this country something to think about, something to keep its eyes on, as the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp. put it. "Today the moon, next week Mars" the Allen Tool Corp. reminds us. Keep looking up, way up. And for those who missed that show, there'll be another in November—around election time.

(continued on next page)





It is with this in mind that our Administration has now announced, *ex cathedra*, that we will find life on another planet by the year 2000. That's only thirty years from now. Never mind your complaints about housing, schooling, jobs discrimination, death in rice paddies, leaking nerve gas, and overpopulation; let's all get behind our Sacred National Purpose of finding life on another planet. Anyone who objects either doesn't love his country or doesn't respect men like Columbus.

Sound as these arguments may appear when presented in the press and to school children across the country, I have certain reservations.

Man the Discoverer is the healthiest looking argument. It brings to mind our clean-living frontiersmen as well as those older (albeit foreign) heroes of our textbooks. Indeed, if we fail to place NASA in the glorious tradition of Marco Polo, Columbus, Magellan, Lewis and Clark, and Peary, IBM is quick to correct us.

But this analogy has all the stability of a Rube Goldberg invention. There is one simple fact with which IBM is perfectly familiar even if it and other corporations fail to mention it in their self-congratulatory ads: Placing two men on the moon cost American citizens \$800 for each man, woman, and child.

This figure, released by NBC on the night of July 20, takes the venture out of the Marco Polo-Columbus bracket altogether. Those were individual men raising money's largely from private sources, the total of which never caused the slightest ripple in the economy.

The moon landing, on the other hand, was a governmental decision (we were told, never asked) involving extraordinary commitment of funds at a time when the frustrations of many citizens had reached the level of open rebellion.

The national expenditure can be shrugged off by congressmen who are used to running an unending war. Statistics are easy to live with. But I am thinking of two families in Mississippi my wife and I have been helping. One consists of ten children and one adult, the other has eleven children and two adults. The government food-stamp program doesn't reach them because they, like thousands of others, do not have enough cash to buy stamps. If the expenditure for the moon program had been distributed directly on a per-person basis to every American family without regard to need, one of these families would have received aid over the ten-year period amounting to \$8,800 and the other \$10,400. In a very real sense, this is what they "paid" to put two men on the moon.

Marco Polo never asked or even dreamed of this kind of national subsidy. If Columbus had been able to tax the Spanish nation at this rate, he could have moved the entire city of Madrid to the New World block by block.

To offer even an approximate analogy, one would have to fund a national commitment deep enough to touch every citizen financially over a span of a decade or longer, and one which would require the curtailment of other governmental programs. Not even the Parthenon had such an effect on individual citizens. And the medieval cathedrals were not governmental programs.

The only human enterprise which comes close to our moon trip was the building of the pyramids. And glorious as they were for Egypt, they were completed, as every school child knows, only through a barbaric disregard for human welfare.

So holy has our venture become, however, that criticism is almost considered impious. Would the good, gray, and impartial Times have accepted this ad?—

CONGRATULATIONS, NASA, on your unprecedented success in extracting \$800 from every man, woman, and child in America for a venture of doubtful value, and still maintaining your standing as this country's most popular governmental agency. You have surpassed even the exploits of the Pharaohs!

Such an ad would I suspect, be rejected not because it opposes governmental policy (the press has always been willing to take money for ads opposing the war in Vietnam), but because it attacks the image of the spacemen. It implies that no matter how courageous they were they are

"No one has asked the basic question about national image: Is love for a nation generated by sending men to the moon?"

not in the tradition of Marco Polo, Columbus, and more recently our own lovable (and privately financed) Lindbergh; it implies, in fact, that they are only hardware in an enormous governmental program which was "sold" to the American public in one of the largest promotional programs in the history of this promotion-conscious nation.

Next comes the Money Argument. What's good for 20,000 corporations is good for America. Unfortunately, it doesn't work that way. Remember that space contracts are largely for applied research and development; they are not for production. For example, we learned from the Times (July 22) that "The Apollo astronauts scattered nearly \$1-million worth of tools, equipment, and plastic wrapping scraps on the moon." (No wonder the Allen Tool Corp. wants to be in on the Mars junket!) Hundreds of highly trained engineers were involved in designing, producing, and testing these items, but each was one of-a-kind. There was no mass production. This applies to almost all of the equipment involved—from the rocket engine to the starched American flag.

So the \$4,000 which my own family paid for that evening of television entertainment did not help to hire a single unskilled worker. Our only consolation is that we did make the lives of this country's most highly skilled engineers and most savvy stockholders just a little more affluent. Such is the cost of show-biz today.

From a purely economic point of view, the space program is inferior to maintaining an unending war against any of a variety of small Asian

(continued on next page)

Lunar Lunacy. . .

nations. At least in that case the emphasis is on production of products which are promptly consumed either by hostile fire or by friendly black markets. The "little guy" on the assembly line has a chance to profit too—until he is drafted.

"The Moon belongs to everyone," sings the Chase Manhattan Bank; but it doesn't have the nerve to add, "the best things in life are free." As the three pages of ads in the *Times* so dramatically demonstrate, the moon "belongs" in a solid, financial sense to 20,000 aggressive and prospering corporations. It is altogether fitting that Chase Manhattan thank the crew of Apollo Eleven for bringing the moon "so much closer to all of us." What they fail to point out is that "us" is a relatively small club.

It is interesting to observe how the Money Argument has paralyzed the natural caution of conservatives in both political parties. Imagine, by way of contrast, a congressman proposing that we spend \$800 for every man, woman, and child in order to achieve three goals in the next decade: a minimum wage, decent housing, and basic medical care for all. What is it about our thinking which makes such a proposal a "give-away program" and "dangerously inflationary," while spending the same amount to put two men on the moon is hailed by both parties as "a glorious chapter in our nation's history"?

The third justification is the **National Image Argument**. Jack Kennedy really believed this, and we must assume that the Congress which gave him the funds without national debate must have agreed. Why, then, did we abandon such a finely tuned argument as if it were expendable hardware to be left up there on the moon? Mainly because it has already served its purpose and now no longer reflects our image of the venture.

Admitting that this entire effort was ignited by the Soviet success in placing a satellite in orbit around the earth tends to cheapen our motives. It suggests that Apollo Eleven is simply the biggest show since Sputnik. How much grander it is to proclaim our flight as the greatest event since the Creation and "bury" (to borrow Krushchev's word) Sputnik with silent disdain.

Yet in spite of the willingness of the Nixon Administration to play Holy Ghost in the Great-Event Game, the fact remains that appropriations were made not for the Glorious Challenge to Mankind but strictly on the basis of national prestige and national "defense." It was not so much to stick our tongues out at the Russians as it was to seduce the uncommitted nations. And this still remains the motive as dynamic spokesmen for the Space Age like Mendel Rivers and Thomas Dodd begin rumbling for still further appropriations. ("We have no choice," Russell Long said to interviewers, but he didn't specify whether he meant Congress or the citizens.)

No one has asked the basic question about national image: Is love for a nation generated by sending men to the moon? For example, was Governor Rockefeller's trip to South America smoothed by our achievements in space? Did he find our Latin American neighbors awed into respectful silence by our proven technical knowhow and our willingness to spend more to get a man to the moon than the Soviet Union? Ask him.

Or think of it this way: If an African nation has to weigh a program of agricultural and technical assistance from the Soviets against a U.S.I.S. movie about the U.S. exploits on the moon, where will his future loyalty lie? President Nixon plans to give moon rocks to every head of state, but will he also remind them that the gift was paid for by the cuts in foreign aid?

There will come a time—perhaps within a year—when the Soviets will also land, and eventually the question of who got there first will fade. (Quickly now: which nation was first to the North Pole? Which to the South? Who came in second? What nations picked up "prestige" and which lost?)

What the historians will record, I suspect, is that as late as 1969 the major nations were still thinking primarily in 19th century terms: national identity held as the highest concern; national reputation still given a higher priority than human welfare.

Finally, there is the **Circus Argument**, keeping the home front entertained. This is not a totally immoral suggestion. One of the explosive ingredients in Watts County, it was discovered, was boredom. Since then theaters have been added and a wide range of community programs: art classes, writing groups, drama troupes. A cultural vacuum is clearly a danger and a social crime as well.

But sending men to the moon and back does not meet human needs this way. It may cloak the fact that we have serious malnutrition in this country, that we have a higher rate of infant mortality than most of Europe, that we are the only industrial nation on earth suffering from periodic rebellions; but moon trips in no way meet those needs. And pushing on to Mars will bring us still further from where our real challenges lie.

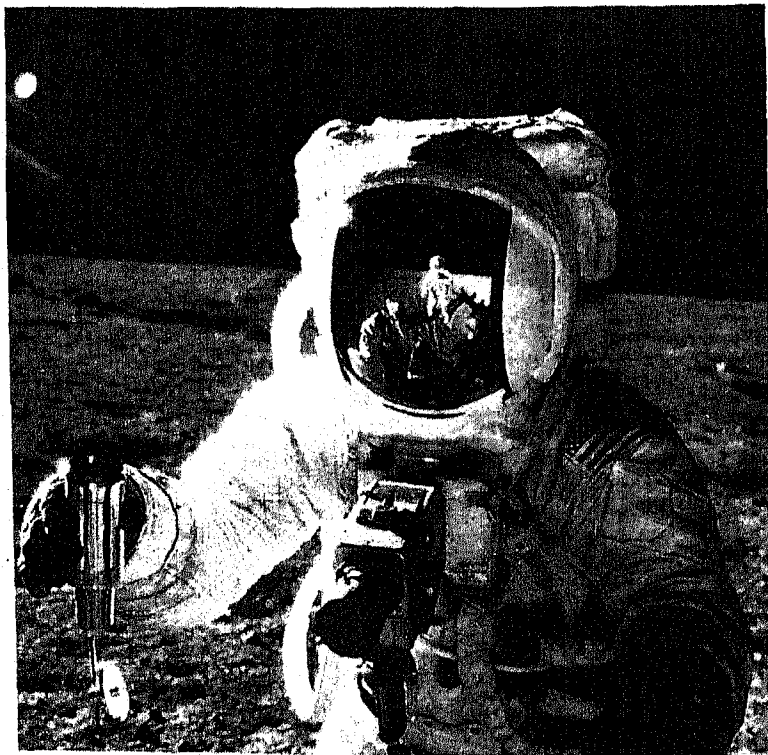
Worse, space travel at this particular point in history may well serve to aggravate our down-to-earth problems. Flaunting this and succeeding billion-dollar journeys before a public which is desperate for jobs, housing, and schooling is about as dangerous (and callous) as the display of aristocratic games to the poor of Paris would have been in the 18th century. The "in" group then tended to isolate itself in walled estates; but NASA is *nouveau riche* and cannot help flaunting its wealth. There is no governmental agency (not even the FBI) which is more anxious to thrust itself into the homes (television), the schools (maps, pamphlets, books),

and the good graces ("prayers welcome our heroes") of the American public. Not even sending a black and a Puerto Rican to the moon will make life easier for those who have to remain abandoned in decaying cities and rural slums. Increasingly, black America is becoming convinced that Congress is not concerned with them or their problems; increasingly NASA and its Congressional supporters appear to be the living proof. This new aristocracy is too young and too brash to see the dangers.

We have now proved that we can at enormous cost get to the moon and back. The next question is whether we can return as easily from the policies which made that trip possible. More fundamentally, can we shift the assumptions about national and human needs which lay behind that policy? It will become increasingly difficult as NASA cloaks itself in phrases like "man's challenge" and "human destiny."

A few courageous congressmen have proposed a new course: a set of priorities based on people, not national image. Whether they will be supported by voters remains to be seen. As the *Times* headline said, "All the World's in the Moon's Grip." Getting back to earth may seem less dramatic and it certainly will be psychologically more difficult than it was for our astronauts. But until we do, we will be spinning in a moral vacuum. There will be world enough and time for conquering space. For our age, however, the compelling challenge for man is man.

—Stephen Minot
Sept., 1969



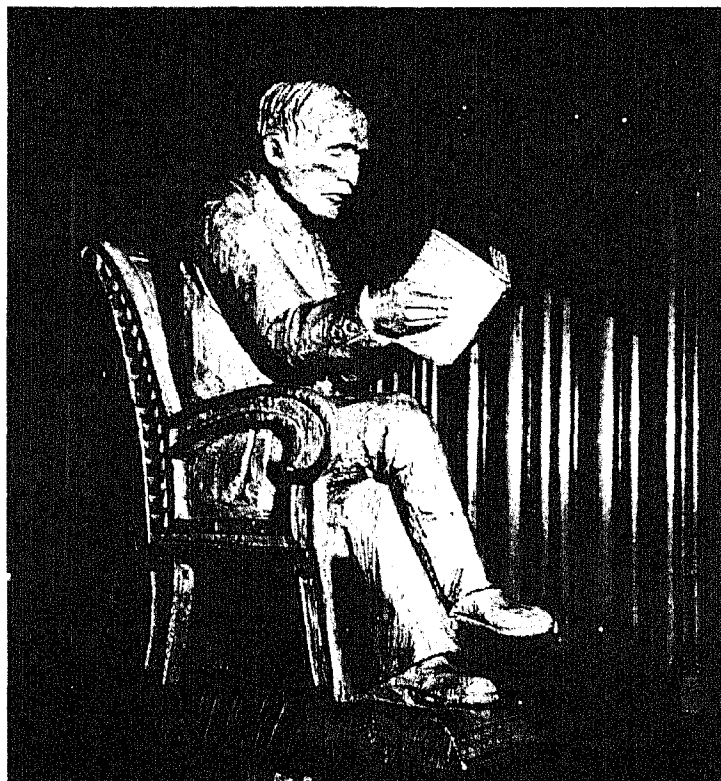
The College Chapel

In the sunlight of a crisp afternoon in autumn or spring, the Chapel of Trinity College resembles a great paperweight in filigreed stone, holding down one side of the quad. In the chill of winter, hissing vapors billowing from the Chapel eaves suggest, as did a recent off-Broadway play, that God is a steam bath attendant. And throughout the year, footsteps on the Long Walk are made light by unorthodox carillon pairings of such tunes as "Rule Britannia" and "Somewhere Over the Rainbow."

Inside the Chapel on a weekday afternoon, the vaulted spaces absorb a variety of sounds. At the west end of the nave, below the rose window, the Joy Box is being dismantled. Farther down the choir, one can hear the calls and flapping of starlings. The birds are moving in the ivy, which makes its own noise of nuzzling against the windows on the north side of the building. Starlings are seasonal, but the ivy adheres and grows along with the Chapel.

A century ago, the Trinity campus occupied the present site of the Connecticut state capitol, and one of the students enrolled was William G. Mather, a descendant of the famous Puritan clergymen Increase and Cotton Mather. In 1874 the Faculty fined the irreverent scion one dollar for "defacing the woodwork" in the original College chapel. A few years later Trinity moved to its present location, and a chapel was set up in Seabury Hall. Fifty years, a World War, and Calvin Coolidge had passed into history before William Mather made his second, and greater, contribution to the embellishment of his alma mater. He had by this time become a Cleveland steel magnate, and was attracted to the idea of giving Trinity a new chapel, one in which the woodwork would be carved by professionals.

The greater part of the present Chapel was constructed in only four years, and formally consecrated in 1932, but the process of adorning the structure for its role as what Chaplain Alan C. Tull calls a "place to celebrate values" has continued. In stone, in wood, in stained glass and wrought metal, the building itself is a celebration of art and craftsmanship. The Chapel was designed by Frohman, Robb and Little, an architectural firm also responsible for the still-unfinished Washington Cathedral. The firm's senior partner is a prodigy who designed his first house at the age of 14, and whose flair for the theatrics of Gothic architecture may be inherited. His father and uncle, Daniel and Charles Frohman, were noted Broadway producers. When the Trinity Chapel was commissioned, Philip Frohman had already worked on the Washington Cathedral for nine years, and, despite a difference in size, there is much that is similar about the two buildings. Both are eclectic designs, drawing inspiration from architecture of the 11th through 15th centuries. Both



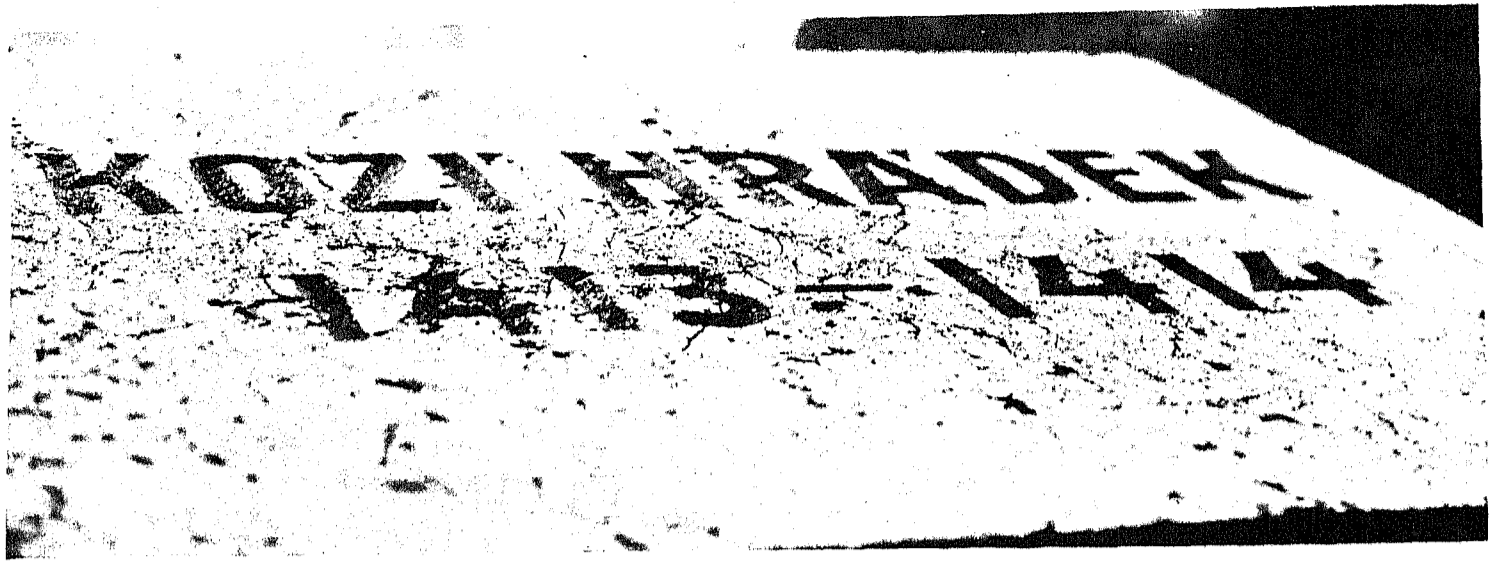
*William G. Mather
Chapel Donor*

show an organic progression of styles, from Romanesque crypt chapels upward to towers and spires in the late English Perpendicular mode. Both are built without structural steel, and have solid masonry walls sheathed in Indiana limestone. Each transcends its eclecticism to achieve a unity of form that owes little to architectural revivals or fads for the antique.

A photograph taken while the Chapel was under construction shows thousands of marked stones piled on the ground waiting to be assembled—a kind of ecclesiastical jigsaw puzzle. In addition to some 66,000 pieces of limestone, the masons managed to work into the structure a few of the treasures amassed by what Chaplain Tull calls "a generation of pack-rats." By this he means those alumni, faculty, and students who in the first part of this century swarmed over Europe and Asia with a seemingly insatiable yen for souvenir rocks to ship back to Old Trin. Accordingly, one can find embedded around the Chapel a piece of the old water tower of Canterbury Cathedral, a fragment of Mount Sinai, a block from a dungeon in Rouen that held Joan of Arc, a bit of the Great Wall of China, some pebbles from Runnymede (site of the Magna Carta signing), and four bricks donated by the King of Denmark. A box of miscellaneous stones from the Acropolis remains stored in the crypt. Of more import, perhaps, are two little stones set in the shields carved on the front of the alter. These come from the Wailing Wall and the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. The somber history of a less ancient nation is recalled by the brown granite slab that serves as a lectern for the outdoor pulpit that overlooks the quad. In 1930 the slab was given to the College by the people of Czechoslovakian town of Tabor. Jan Hus, the great Czech religious reformer, had preached from this stone in the early 15th century. In 1939, after Czechoslovakia had been sacrificed to Nazi Germany, Czech President Edouard Benes, while on a visit to this country, spoke to a crowd of Czechs and Slovaks from this lectern inscribed to the memory of Hus.

Perhaps the most notable features of the Chapel's interior are the elaborately carved oak stalls in the choir. Most of these were designed
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*above, Jan Hus
lecturn on outdoor pulpit*

Chapel . . .

and carved by the late J. Gregory Wiggins, whose skill is shown to best advantage in the free-standing finials that top each of the pew-ends. One of these, appropriately near the splendid woodwork of the main pulpit, depicts William Mather in a contemplative pose. Another shows a business-like Saint George dispatching his dragon—the small, reptilian one frequently depicted in medieval art. The pew-ends themselves are seldom so spectacular, dealing as they do with Trinity alumni and donors engaged in sports, or war, or public service, but one of them, located across the aisle from the organ, does show Father Marquette blessing Peoria, Illinois from his canoe. On either side of the chancel Mr. Wiggins carved a superb woodwork frieze, depicting a dizzying procession of the Israelites at the Red Sea, the Magi traveling to Bethlehem, Jesus on the Via Dolrosa bearing his cross, Sir Galahad questing for the Grail, Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims nearing the shrine of Thomas à Becket, and a corps of crusaders off for an open semester of carnage.

Below the frieze is a delightful medieval bestiary consisting of thirty-one carved medallions, which depict as many animals in poses consonant with qualities ascribed to them by legend or theology. A description of each medallion appears in a guide-book to the Chapel written some years ago by the Rev. Dr. Remson Ogilby, who filled the office of College President and also served as his own chaplain at the time of the building's construction. Two of Mr. Ogilby's notes might seem to have political connotations today:

The friendliest of medieval beasts was the Panther, admired for his soft coat and his sweet breath. Christ is the Panther, drawing all men unto Him by His sweetness.

* * *



*below, an elephant
medallion*

1930

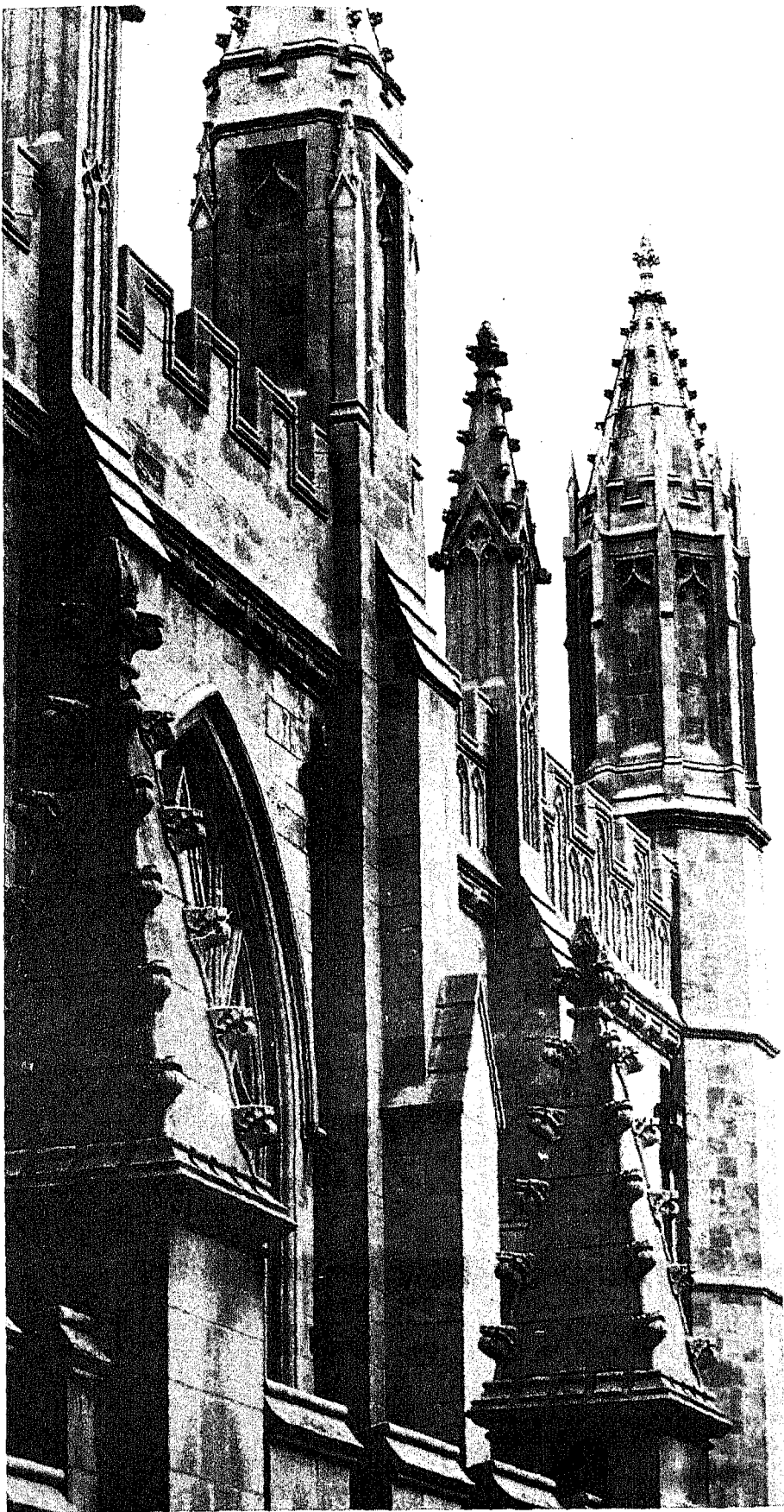


From olden times it was believed that the Elephant could not bend its legs. If it fell down, it could not rise again of its own power, so always slept standing, leaning against a tree. Early naturalists therefore recommend that an elephant hunter should go into the forest, find a tree with the bark rubbed off (therefore an elephant's favorite sleeping-place) and then saw it three-quarters of the way through. The carving shows a weary elephant about to fall with the weakened tree. . .

The Rev. Dr. Ogilby is remembered for far more than his guide-book, which was invaluable in the preparation of this article. Mechanically-minded, Trinity's 12th President on occasion had his Stutz-Bearcat driven up and down Vernon Street at 30 mph while he sat on the front fender making repairs. He also organized pageants in the new Chapel, during one of which a live cow left its mark in the center aisle. But most of all, Dr. Ogilby should be remembered for his determining role in the creation of the Chapel.

Ogilby worked with the architects and artisans in planning the structure. His dedication and enthusiasm are said to have inspired the many workmen engaged for the Depression-era project. The masons, carpenters, painters, and laborers took pride in their craftsmanship, and came to think of this work of their hands as an offering to God. A list of those employed indicates the former tradition of a family trade; for example, there were four DiFazios and three Bonaiutos among the masons, and eight Manecinis served as laborers. Every year, in

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December, there is a meeting of the surviving workmen—the “alumni” of the Chapel—for services and a dinner at Trinity. This past December, for the first time, the reunion was not held: The workmen, many of them retired union members, didn’t want to cross the picket lines of the striking Buildings & Grounds people.

At this writing, new additions are being made to the Chapel. Here and there among the vaulting ribs one sees unhewn stone bosses, which may never be carved for lack of master masons, but other projects go forward. The western end of the nave will be splendidly altered by next fall: A great new organ loft will fill the space. The pipes of the organ, which is a gift of the Brainard family, will rise up to form a curve beneath the rose window. Platforms stepping down from the instrument will accommodate a choir, or even an orchestra.

Echoing a statement by Mr. Ogilby, Chaplain Tull believes that the decoration of the Chapel as a place to celebrate values will never be finished. As it stands, he finds the building has “a wonderful vitality and sense of humor that keeps one from being stuffy in it.” This observation extends not just to the sly caricatures of workmen and academic types carved about the building, but also to the colorful banners that have been introduced to the choir and chancel. Tull explains one reason for the display this way: “Everything in the chapel is there for eternity—the stones, the woodcarving and stained glass. It’s hard to get things that reflect the present times, and this is what we hope to do with the banners.” The Chaplain adds that permanent additions to the structure “should be part of a sequence depicting significant events in the life of Trinity College—maybe someday we’ll have something marking the arrival of co-education on campus.”

In dedicating the Chapel, President Ogilby said, “The dream of the donor, the vision of the architect, the exactitude of the engineer, the craftsmanship of mason and carpenter, the sweat of the laborer, the lavish beauty of carven wood and stone have all been conceived and carried out in a spirit of absolute consecration.” The builders of Trinity’s Chapel found fulfillment and purpose in their work. Will the same be true for many of us now enrolled at Trinity College, before the carillon musters us for Commencement?

—Joel Kemelhor, '73

*Photography by
William Whetzel, '72*

St. George



The College Budget, I

(this is the first article in a series on this year's budget by Mr. Lockwood.)

Scarcely a month after the College begins operating on a new budget, work begins on next year's budget. During the summer we review our long-range projections in the light of the previous year's experience. (Our budget year runs from July 1 to June 30.) This step is necessary because in September we set the financial aid budget for the subsequent year, so that the Admissions Office can plan ahead with at least a tentative total in mind. The Financial Aid Office (Mr. McKune), the Budget Director (Mr. Pedemonti), and the President make the initial estimates which then are reviewed by the Trustee Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid before presentation to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees for approval, subject to final confirmation when the entire budget has been developed later in the year.

In October the business office prepares the budget request forms and suggests any guidelines which might accompany the request to the various departments and offices for next year's estimates. These forms reach the departments no later than the first Monday in November. Two weeks later these requests return to the Budget Director and the Cabinet officer under whose office the particular activity falls. For example, all academic departments submit one copy of the requested budget to the Dean of the Faculty and one copy to Mr. Pedemonti. All requests for new positions, equipment, or substantial changes in line items (telephone, postage, etc.) require a written justification. In practice a number of informal discussions occur during the preparation of request budgets. Nevertheless, there is no attempt to repress hopes at this stage since it is always conceivable that in a particular department the request budget may be either thoroughly realistic or so desirable that cuts will not occur later in the process. By this time also the current budget is revised to reflect the first quarter's experience.

By mid-November the Dean of the Faculty prepares preliminary estimates on the total cost of faculty salaries for the coming year. He has to take into account retirements, replacements (at what level and salary range), and increases. Like financial aid this figure has to be available well in advance of final approval of the budget since letters of appointment reach faculty shortly after the first of February.

Late in November the Cabinet officers (Vice-President Smith, Dean Nye, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Rees, Dean Salisch, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Bartlett) react to the proposed budget, presented at this time in "lump-sum" totals rather than detailed schedules. Obviously one critical consideration in arriving at this stage is an estimate of the income for the subsequent year. The College prepares that income figure from a conservative projection of trends. Inflation of our resources helps little if it in effect disguises a deficit. For example, we overestimated the income from annual giving in the 1969-70 budget and thus did not recognize the dimensions of our deficit for the year until the trend in giving became apparent. In computing the income figure several variables have to be considered. The size of the student body determines the tuition income, the single largest item; and that figure must approximate the average student body for the year, not simply the size of the student body in the fall. A goal for annual giving has to be set without knowing whether it is possible to raise the dollars projected — another way of saying that we use the money raised in the same year for which we are budgeting. In auxiliary enterprises the room rent and board fees are critical in our attempt to make these accounts balance. Endowment income is subject to the vagaries of the stock market, and miscellaneous income depends in no small part on the rate of return for short-term investment of tuition monies advanced at the beginning of each term.

During December the reconciliation process begins. Each Cabinet officer reviews with department heads the particular requests he has made in an effort to bring the budget into equilibrium. Inevitably various groups become involved in the discussion at this juncture. Usually the President initiates the unpopular process according to which expenditures are brought into balance with income. Others also quietly prepare their preferences for "reconciliation!" Two other groups have meanwhile begun to review the budget.

The Financial Affairs Committee, composed of faculty and student members, meets with the administration to discuss major priorities and to project the consequences of fiscal decisions for the programs of the College. For example, it was at this point in the deliberations that the rumor of no faculty increases began to circulate. So also arose the prospect of not being able to continue certain programs like the Com-

munity Affairs office or the dance program. Both are still in the budget. The other committee which meets throughout this process is the Finance Committee of the Board. Both committees are broadly concerned with the long-range consequences fiscally of commitments already made or implicit, of the alternatives we may realistically consider, and of the possible major changes which might be made. It is of little help at this juncture to tinker with minor adjustments like the repair, as opposed to the replacement, of typewriters: budget reconciliation requires major surgery once the obvious economy measures have been incorporated. That is why we have regretfully had to consider substantial cutbacks from the level of spending proposed in the requests for 1971-72 — \$487,000 out of balance.

The Christmas vacation provides an opportunity, if such it be, for further administrative review of the budget in preparation for the final determination on faculty salary increases and on major readjustments. What considerations weigh most heavily at this point? On the income side the size of the student body has played the decisive role. Naturally that raises the question of residence facilities, faculty-student ratio — the entire gamut of those factors which either maintain Trinity's attractiveness or appear to threaten its ability to attract and retain students. After this "customer consideration" arises the question of realizing the full potential for outside support of the College. There are innumerable imponderables which may influence our expectations in this regard: the market, alumni enthusiasm, foundation appraisal, etc.. On the expenditure side we measure the requests for additions to the budget in terms of the objectives of the College. To illustrate, the Trustees and the President concluded that we should continue with faculty salary increases both because they are merited and because it is one direct way of assuring the quality of the academic programs. Another illustration: the College has held administrative services to the lowest rate of increase in all categories of the budget simply because they seemed less important in the overall schedule of expenditures. The process is painful because, in a non-profit institution like Trinity, seldom are requests for increased expenditures unreasonable: in the best of all possible worlds we would implement the proposals.

As the winter weather intensifies, the budget process reaches its gloomiest phase. The various offices, the faculty-student committee, the Trustee committee, and the President blunt their pencils in the refiguring. By the middle of March the strings of the budgetary corset are drawn as tightly as possible. The analogy fails because the result is not the winsome figure of the Gibson era, just a more or less shapely representation of aspirations and realities reconciled. Formally, the balanced budget receives a final scrutiny by the Finance and Executive Committees of the Board of Trustees before being presented to the full Board in April. As the body responsible for the solvency of the College, the Board has the ultimate decision, a decision rendered far more complicated in these days of economic uncertainty and rising costs. For there is no way to foresee something like a 100% rise in oil prices or a change in the laws on unemployment insurance; and a contingency seldom survives many such surprises.

The budgetary process ends in May when the various departments receive back their request forms with the approved appropriations for the coming year. Meanwhile the President has explained the basis of the decisions to the faculty and to the students in special meetings. It is in this sense that the College is accountable, not alone to those at the College but to parents and others who always enjoy the privilege of questioning the basis of the judgments which have been made, judgments made from an educational perspective but inevitably resulting in a budgetary expression.

The process involves no magic. It represents that unavoidable series of decisions in which a large number participate at various levels. Inevitably it uncovers areas upon which further study is needed if we are to be assured of efficient and economical operation. It involves individuals whose contributions are never easy to assess but without whose services the enterprise would not succeed. It requires sensitivity to the factors which, either in retrospect or prospect, may well critically deflect the mission of the College. In sum, the budgetary process, a continuous exercise in balancing many factors, is a reflection of the goals which this institution has set itself.

—Theodore Lockwood

The College Portfolio

Trinity has recently come some distance in the management of its endowment. Unfortunately, it still has a way to go.

Trinity's endowment received special praise from Paul Samuelson in the fifth edition (1940) of his *Economics* textbook. Along with Wesleyan, Trinity was one of the first institutions to purchase considerable numbers of common stocks for their endowments, in the years just after World War II. This was at a time when most colleges were content with the relative security of fixed income bonds. The College did not, during the post-war period, hold an adventurous or exciting portfolio of securities. But at the time, compared to most other institutions it was well-constituted.

The management of the endowment became complacent during the 1950's, and then discouraged during the stock market boom of the 1960's. Both the Trustees and President Jacobs were preoccupied with the expansion of the College's physical plant and did not pay proper attention to Trinity's investments.

The administration of the endowment is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees. Unfortunately, the Trustees and their finance committee rarely meet more often than once a month. The securities markets can (and often do) change a great deal in that timespan. Secondly, the Trustees have other obligations to attend to, such as their own occupations and the other affairs of the College. They simply were either unable or unwilling to devote the required for optimal investment management.

In a move to correct these apparent weaknesses, the College appointed the Hartford National Bank & Trust Co. to act as its investment adviser. The Trustees set up required guidelines for the bank to follow. Portfolio changes are approved at meetings of the Trustees' finance committee (College Treasurer J. Kenneth Robertson was unwilling to disclose any information regarding the required guidelines).

With a total market value of \$25.4 million at the end of 1970, Trinity's endowment has significant potential for increased contribution to the financing of its operations. The potential for the future is in the long-run growth of the endowment. The present situation is provided for by the partaking of income from the endowment.

The basic alternative of providing current revenue from the endowment for the College's operations are:

- 1) Exclusively yield support, consisting of dividends, interest and other yield (income) on endowment principal.
- 2) A system of comprehensive yield plus capital gain support, consisting of dividends, interest, and a portion of realized capital appreciation.

The Trustees currently allocate only the income from the endowment for current operations. Profits from securities transactions are placed in the General Investment Reserves and are reinvested.

As James H. Strauss, Executive Vice President and Provost of Colorado College, pointed out in a paper submitted to the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, "yield support alone is a poor means of endowment contribution to the financing of current operations." Rare is the evidence supporting the contention that yield support alone is compatible with the objectives of good endowment growth, good investment performance, and adequate financing of current operations. The yield plus gain method would be infinitely more successful.

Yale, in 1966, was the first major institution to utilize the yield plus capital gains approach to determine how much the investment portfolio should contribute to the operating budget. Yale uses a complicated mathematical formula, called the "University Equation". It provides an effective method of firmly budgeting endowment support of operations.

Admittedly, it would not be at all prudent to consider all capital gains as usable revenue. Ideally, such a yield plus gain approach would work like this for Trinity: In drawing up the College budget for an approaching fiscal year, the Administration would count on endowment support in the hypothetical amount of 5.3 per cent of the portfolio's market value. If the securities were to yield 4.7 per cent (as did the College's in 1970), the difference of .6 per cent of market value would come from capital gains, which amounted to roughly 4.9 per cent for Trinity last year. The remaining 4.3 per cent would be added to endowment.

Trinity is currently committed to the traditional yield support approach. Such a method necessitates investing predominantly in high-stocks of utilities and insurance companies are stable, and they pay an attractive dividend. The problem is that most of these stocks will be unable to outperform the market as a whole. This sacrifices possible capital appreciation of the portfolio.

In this area, the College has been trying. The December 31, 1970 report on the investments portfolio showed the College with 32.9 per cent in bonds and 64.1 per cent invested in common stocks. But it can do better. There is no reason why in a carefully selected and watched portfolio the College couldn't hold up to 80 per cent of market value in common stocks.

In a telephone interview last week, John Meck, the treasurer of Dartmouth College explained how his institution developed "procedures that will maximize investment results." Twenty years ago at Dartmouth, an

investment committee of trustees met four times a year and handled the endowment funds.

In 1952, Dartmouth decided to employ the outside professional investment counsel of the Colonial Management Co. in Boston. Ten years ago, Colonial was given full discretion to buy and sell up to \$10 million in securities between meetings of the investment committee.

The investment committee at Dartmouth concerns itself solely with policy and review. Only three of the five members of the investment committee are needed to constitute a quorum. Between the group's now-monthly meetings, any two can make decisions. This format anticipated by many years the changes only now becoming apparent at Trinity.

Dartmouth was one of the first colleges to use the "unit method" or "share method" of measuring performance. This technique is essentially the same as that employed by open-end mutual funds. Under the unit method, an endowment fund is launched with a stated number of shares, determined by dividing the initial market value of the portfolio by a hypothetical issue price of \$10 a share. As additional funds are received into the endowment from dividends or contributions, they are used to "buy" additional shares at the current net asset value per share. This is the opposite of the "book value" or "cost basis" approach still used by Trinity in its financial reporting. The book value approach makes meaningful performance comparisons virtually impossible.

Dartmouth's endowment securities portfolio totals about \$130 million. In the last twenty years, not counting gifts or contributions, the Dartmouth portfolio has roughly quadrupled, which is not a bad record at all.

The natural question arises: Why can't Trinity perform like that? The reasons are many, and they result in more questions.

Why, in choosing outside investment counsel, did the Trustees turn to a local bank. The trend in performance investment management has been away from banks for several years. Harvard's endowment is managed by the State Street Management Co. Yale's funds are invested by the Endowment Management & Research Co. Dartmouth uses Colonial. Johns Hopkins, Minnesota and the University of California all use independent investment counselors.

Why isn't the College's adviser given more latitude and discretion in day-to-day transactions? In choosing Hartford National, the Trustees indicated that they considered the bank to be able. Why not let them (or another adviser) fully exercise their abilities?

Why, in investing the common stock portion of the portfolio, doesn't the College and the bank seek out the shares of "emerging growth" companies, instead of concentrating on basically mature industrial giants, with far fewer prospects for growth? It is a plain and simple fact that it is easier for a small company to double in size than a large company. Growth is what creates sizeable capital gains for investors.

Additionally, the College should follow the lead of the University of Rochester, which utilizes the most creative and dynamic endowment management in the country. The Rochester common stock portfolio is concentrated in less than 30 different issues, versus over 50 for Trinity. Rochester has established a "funny money" account of about 12% of the endowment, for investment in what the institution's investment adviser, Hulbert W. Tripp, calls "intelligent speculations in young and incubating ventures."

The present discussions about endowment investment philosophies and practices really began in 1967, when McGeorge Bundy, the president of the Ford Foundation, sharply criticized endowment management:

"It is far from clear that trustees have reason to be proud of their performance in making money for their colleges. We recognize the risks of unconventional investing, but the true test of performance in the handling of money is the record of achievement, not the opinion of the respectable. We have the preliminary impression that over the long run caution has cost our colleges and universities much more than imprudence or excessive risk-taking."

By investing in conservative, high-yielding securities for the sake of the "College's future." Trustees of many colleges cheated both the present and future. They denied the future the growth of principal that could have possibly been attained. The present, through the use of exclusive yield support, was denied a share in gains from portfolio transactions.

The College is becoming cognizant of the concept of growth. The portfolio as of December 31, 1970, showed a recent purchase of share of the Perkin-Elmer Corp., an aggressive electronics manufacturer. Hopefully, more of such securities will be purchased in the future.

A one per cent improvement in Trinity's return from endowment would have eliminated 75 per cent of last year's deficit. Inadequate endowment management is by no means a problem unique to Trinity. As the overall financial situation of private higher education worsens, all sources of income, including endowment, are becoming more important than ever. Trinity has not been a leader in the reform of its investment practices. From the "head start" it enjoyed following World War II, the College has lagged critically and its endowment management procedures still need further improvement.

—Michael Zimmerman

Hampshire College as a Freshman

A lot of things have been written about Hampshire College. They have no grades there, no departments, no majors, no required withdrawal, no tenure; and right now, they don't even have any sophomores, juniors, or seniors. And so Newsweek, the New York Times, the Chronicle for High Education, the Christian Science Monitor, Time, and all the big boys have been around. Indeed, the curriculum of this new college three miles south of Amherst, Massachusetts is different but it is not unique. A really independent student at Trinity could do just about everything they do at Hampshire with a good deal more bureaucracy perhaps but he could do it. What's really unique about Hampshire College is the part that creation plays in the educational process; the integral relationship of developing a concept of what it means to become liberally educated, and the act itself.

One thing that frustrates a lot of people at Hampshire is that the concept which they are supposed to be developing and putting into practice (for you can't really do one without the other) was a *fait accompli* when they arrived. "The myth was here before we got here," asserted one of the 250 freshmen, and one who is leaving after this year. The myth he refers to began in 1958, when a group of professors from the Connecticut Valley area, from places like UMass, Amherst, Smith, and Holyoke, wrote a progressive report called "The New College Plan." A lot of what goes on at Hampshire today is based on that report, and on its further elaboration by Franklin Patterson, Hampshire's first President, in his book *The Making of a College*.

"We're committed to innovation as an overall myth structure," explained Lestor Mazor, professor of law. "We're always citing the good book," meaning the Patterson essay.

The expectations of everyone were high — too high — last fall. The ideal progressive environment. Students who would go nowhere if they didn't go to Hampshire. Archibald MacLeish saying, "We are now in the sixth or seventh year of what . . . we might well call the Troubles — meaning, of course, the Troubles in the University. The opening of Hampshire College is the first action I can think of aimed at doing something about them." 2000 applications for 250 student places. The cooperation of Smith, Holyoke, Amherst, and UMass. Stop!

Dick Bemish, public relations director, says his office has received many complaints about too much "romanticizing" of the myth, especially in the college publications. A special, nicely-done booklet on the college inauguration with a section on the first annual Hampshire kite-fly "went too far," according to several students. "I suppose the picture is a bit unfair," admitted Bemish. "For /only/ a very few, everything has gone as they envisioned, because it was too close to perfection to begin with. But that initial disillusion is now being dispelled."

It's no exaggeration to say that just about everyone really likes Hampshire now. One reason is the opportunities to direct its growth. "The act of creating a college, of getting in on the ground floor, is important to us," remarked one female freshman of Merrill House, consisting of three dormitory buildings (called cottages), a dining room, and a master's house.

"On the other hand," commented another student, "I don't personally feel as if I am landing at an intellectual Plymouth Rock. A school is a school is a school . . . sort of." Not everyone gives input into the creation and direction, but, as one of the senior Fellows said, "its much more than at any other school."

"There's no drum roll in front of it, but I feel as if I am participating in a worthwhile adventure," commented another student.



non satis scire

Robert von der Lippe, professor of sociology, thinks the newness plays a large part in the creative spirit of Hampshire. "There are no traditions, no alumni, no trustees set in their ways, no Faculty who can say they didn't do it this way last year, and no student body for that matter — everyone is a freshman," he said. Von der Lippe doesn't think that the excitement will wear off with the newness because of the kind of people the school will continue to attract. "The Hampshire rhetoric is helpful in this regard," he explained.

Professor of literature Eugene Terry predicted the school would always be innovative because "large segments of the community are dedicated to making it so . . . Buried in all the Hampshire rhetoric is enough stuff to allow people here the freedom to really accomplish something. You will find that this place could turn into a traditional, ritzy private school, but the rhetoric is also such that it could continue to be an experiment."

Two institutional factors work against Hampshire becoming what they don't want it to become (another ritzy school like Amherst): one is the absence of Faculty tenure, replaced by initial appointments of less than five years and subsequent appointments of less than seven; the other, a yearly evaluation of the school by faculty, students, and administrators during the summer. "There is a danger of congelation, of getting set in our ways," remarked Bemish, "But the most important thing is that we realize it."

Another problem with the Hampshire myth is that everyone there is rumored to be some sort of superstar. "When we finally overcame the idea that we were special to get in, and we saw that above all everyone was just another person, we began to turn our attention to the school," remarked one student who says she was insecure at first because she couldn't figure out why they took her. Down the hall her neighbor remarked, "Yet there are a lot of people here who constantly amaze me."

The Hampshire student body is not a typical cross section of Americana. There are no jocks (there is no intercollegiate sports other than the Hampshire coed soccer teams playing MIT fencers in soccer), no preppies (although 60% of the student body comes from private schools). Everyone will admit that there is a homogeneity of outlook, but they can't quite pinpoint it. Amherst students call them "artsy-crafts," Bemish says everyone is just "so damned strong willed," and one visitor called them "Beautiful people. Ecology is a big thing, and so is music. The place empties on weekends, although there is not much social contact with other colleges in the area. (Last weekend Bemish took a group climbing in the Adirondacks). And most everyone pays without financial aid for the \$3800 per annum fee. What struck me most, however, was that everyone was so relaxed, and that the collective sense of humor was superb.

The admissions officers have a hard time with the superstar rumors. They are disheartened when they find out people who would like to come are not applying because they don't feel themselves as superstars. "We want everyone to apply," is a quote attributed to admissions director Van Halsey. But on the other hand, they really don't mean that. Like any other school, Hampshire is not for everybody, but for the kind of student who can respond to its curriculum and its atmosphere. . . . Applications are at the same level as last year.

There is a certain innocence about Hampshire, with its lack of those decadent features like student unions and Faculty clubs, ad-



Franklin Patterson

(continued on next page)

(Photo by Joyce Dopkeen, Hampshire College)



judicative systems and student newspapers. When a few things started going where some students considered the wrong way, an "All That Shit" committee was formed. There is no belligerent intentions in it, just the desire to get a few points across. And even that's not such a big deal.

Problems and planning of the curriculum are handled by each of the three academic schools; Humanities and Arts, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences. An Academic Council tries to handle overall problems. Each school meets about once a week, and everyone is invited to attend the meetings and participate.

At a meeting of the School of Natural Sciences last week, the Faculty and students were confronted anew with their public image. A distinguished scientist had just been refused a job by the School, and, as customary, a written explanation of his rejection was sent. It had been the general consensus of the students and Faculty that he was not for Hampshire. At the meeting, the dean read a reply from the applicant, which argued, in effect, that Hampshire's curriculum was marked by a softness and its Faculty was too homogenous, too young, too amateur, and too isolated from the trends in their fields. The reaction of the School was ambivalent: they realized that some of what the man had said was right, and yet they felt that this was the way things would have to be, if the concepts of the college were to be realized. A lot of the courses had been soft, but they were not meant to be. True, there were no courses in basic chemistry of American history, but there were the other colleges in the Valley at the full disposal of Hampshire students. The Faculty was young, but that was who the college was attracting. The Faculty didn't do a lot of research because they were more interested in reaching and designing a college, although they realized that to continue as a good instructor, research would be necessary. Indeed there was a definite sense that they were going in the right direction; because all the decisions had not yet been made, and because they didn't exactly know where they were going, they couldn't be sure.

As to the overall criticism of rejected Faculty applicants, one professor half-jokingly said, "We can't take too much criticism, we're experimenting you know." The Dean found that rather amusing in light of another incident he then related:

A candidate visiting the college had had a run-in with President Patterson who commented a few days later of him, "I will not have a member of the faculty who will shit on me."

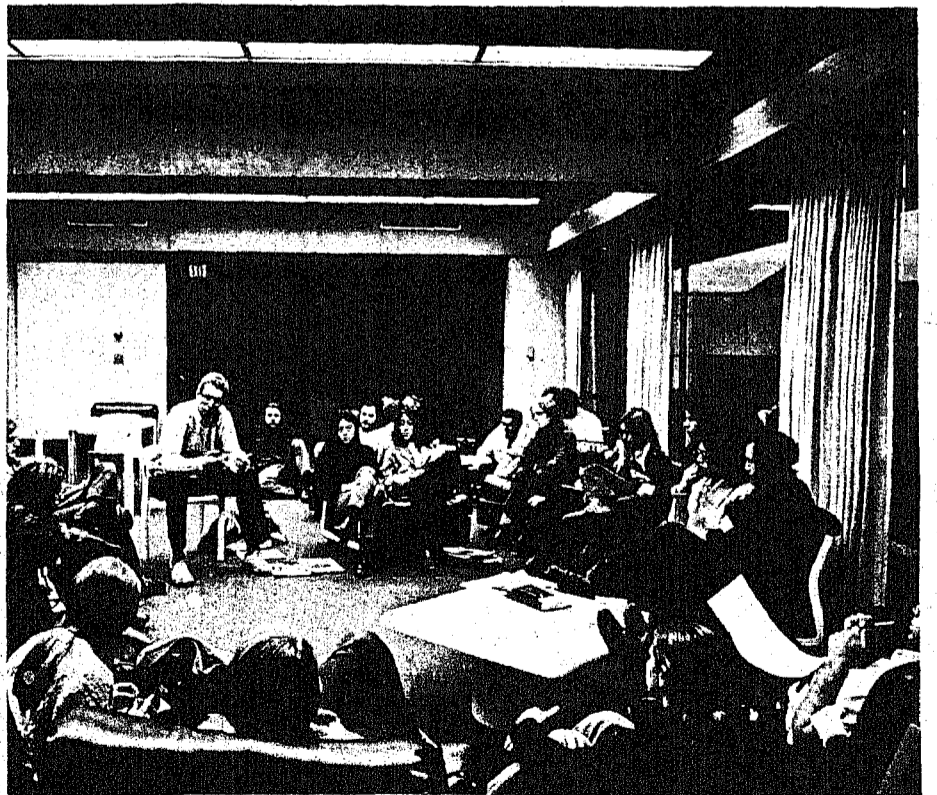
So much for homogeneity.

There is a tension now at Hampshire, between myth and reality, between hope and disappointments, between plans and uncertainties. That tension is producing an excitement which, in my mind at least, is truly fantastic.

— Steven Pearlstein

"The making of a college is an active process rather than a finite act of creation. Hampshire College is not made, and never will be in the sense that it implies a finished quality . . ."

— Charles R. Longworth,
vice-president,
Hampshire College



(Photo by Gabriel Cooney, Hampshire College)

The Carnegie Report

We who are involved in higher education share the understanding that reform of many, if not all of the present structures of colleges is essential and imperative. But our agreement stops at this point because of our pervasive lack of agreement about the purpose for which the college exists.

Recently, the Assembly on University Goals and Governance of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences issued "A First Report" and warned that the quality of learning, as the paramount purpose of institutions of higher education, has been neglected. Reform of this situation necessarily depends on our prior explication of the quality of learning as the purpose of the college. As we are pressed upon with proposals for our improvement, we are called to think very seriously about our purpose so that the eventual reform will be coherent, mindful of consequences and appreciative of needed resources. Reform seems necessary more because of our lack of commitment and clear-mindedness than because of the present structures. This is not to say that in getting our heads and wills straight we will not simultaneously plan radical alterations in the present system.

It is in this context that I should like to comment on the recently-issued Carnegie Commission on High Education report entitled, "Less Time, More Options: Education Beyond the High School." A series of recommendations and goals are set forth in this report concerning "the general flow of students into and through the formal structure of higher education in the United States and the key role played by degrees in this flow."

A very sensible new degree structure is proposed, and a number of options for students to "stop out" from college are set forth. For example, it is suggested that our present two-level degree structure (B.A. and Ph.D.) be transmuted to a four-level structure (A.A., B.A., M.Phil., D.A. or Ph.D.), thus providing students with two-year planning modules which would realistically increase chances "to reassess their direction, stop out for work experience, or stop with credit." The report foresees a salutary mixing of students in colleges and universities on the basis of either their state of intellectual curiosity or their need to pursue formal learning as a function of their career. This new mix would replace today's dominant pattern of collegiate association on the basis of chronological age.

The Carnegie report theorizes that the time spent in undergraduate education could be shortened by one year, to the benefit of both student and college. It recognizes that, "As a consequence of the insistence on degrees, there are fewer careers open to talent, and the nation suffers from the reduced mobility of persons with talent but without the certification of a degree." The report advocates expansion of Doctor of Arts (D.A.) programs to replace the Ph.D. (a research degree) for many who seek a career in college teaching. Increasing external degree programs;

furthering cooperative education programs which alternate study and employment and give credit for the latter; establishing a system of "educational security" to facilitate the reentry of adults into higher education; and providing alternative routes (such as examination programs) for those who learn outside the colleges but who wish college degrees—these are central recommendations of the report. Each of these proposals is salubrious and more-or-less achievable within the foreseeable future.

I would raise four questions about "Less Time, More Options." The first is least important and concerns financial implications. The report recommends that "opportunities be created for persons to reenter higher education throughout their active careers. . . ." The possibilities for most people over thirty to take advantage of such opportunities will certainly be severely limited by such financial obligations as paying the rent or the mortgage and feeding and clothing a family. There are enormous problems in these respects. It is also difficult to see how institutional operating costs, which the report estimates will decline by 10-15% if the student's time on the way to his degree is reduced, will not instead rise due to the increased need for individual counseling and individual program flexibility.

My second question is more fundamental. It addresses one of the report's underlying assumptions (also explicitly stated in relation to a discussion of dropouts): "Maturity of judgment and clarity of goals both gain from nonformal educational experience." We have no experience in our society that from experience will come either "clarity of goals" or "maturity of judgment". It is obvious that these virtues may reside in individuals whether or not they have had the benefit of higher education. One may either learn from experience or fail dismally to achieve any learning whatsoever. Laotian incursions, MyLai massacres and Army surveillances bear witness here. Learning takes place when an experience is critically internalized, when the reading of a book or the involvement in an event is reflected upon.

Third, as we face the enactment of many or all of the reforms proposed by Carnegie, we have need to consider how we shall measure (or assess) the effects of the reforms. This question of evaluation is not dealt with by the report, and it is often the least assiduously considered aspect of planned change. We have only to consider what little provision has been made to evaluate the now nearly two year old Trinity curriculum revision in order to sense the ubiquity of this problem.

Fourth, I believe that the recent publicity given to the several important proposals for reform and flexibility in higher education is hoping to reap greater flexibility in such areas as taking time off, getting academic credit for experience, and becoming involved in life-centered or exotic educational experiments; faculty and administrators are feeling exhilarated about the possibilities of teaching older students with more mature judgment and seriousness of purpose. The assumptions of those hoping for reform may be farther apart than the creators of this Carnegie report realize.

In my fourth question about "Less Time, More Options" is on the mark, then it leads inexorably to the point at which I began. We must nurture an open, mutually-trusting and constructive critique of our present purpose.

The assumption of the Carnegie report that "clarity of goals" is a consequence of experience remains in doubt, but the virtue imputed by the report to the possessor of "clarity of goals" might well remind the college that its own clarification of purpose is the sine qua non of radical educational reform.

—N. Robbins Winslow

"Society would gain if work and study were mixed throughout a lifetime, thus reducing the sharp compartmentalization roles of isolated student v. workers and of youth v. isolated age . . ."

—Carnegie Report, 1970

Strachey . . .

(from P. 4)

poverished. Sexual liberation served conveniently to hide the great scar of that impoverishment; it did not signal the beginning of a new age of enlightenment and freedom as Lytton, and even Russell at times thought.

Considering the sorry remains of Anglo-American letters in this century, it is no wonder. To die unhappy, most likely a suicide, is almost the rule among the greater American writers who arose in the years when Lytton dominated Bloomsbury in England. Hemingway is only the most

notorious case, matched best perhaps by Virginia Woolf's unhappiness across the Atlantic. Of course Lytton's only proposal of marriage was directed to Virginia—but they decided after a few days to call it off, without concerning themselves deeply. Strachey makes a good metaphor for the shoddy decline of the British that continues through this century, and we ought to look to see whether this poverty which leaves such a bitterness when we read of it does not do so because we sense that it is our very own.

Max Weber, the German sociologist, and often considered the founding father of modern social science saw the alternative for Western civilization as one between a massive spiritual renewal—"wholly new prophets or a powerful renaissance of old thoughts and ideas"—and what he called a "mechanized petrification, varnished by a kind of convulsive sense of self-importance," that is, a state which will leave us peopled with just two kinds of men: "specialists without spirit or vision and voluptuaries without heart"—a list of categories which though not long, can exhaust our needs if we are looking at things pessimistically. But the terrible bitterness and uneasiness that reading about the "voluptuous" Strachey, or the "specialist" Russell leaves bodies ill. It does so in part because we think it might be our own, but furthermore, we can see where it leads.

Bertrand Russell is often called one of the great "humanists" of this century, but it was Russell who wrote the following: "only on the firm foundations of unyielding despair can the soul's habitation henceforth be safely built." As an optimist, one wants to reject this totally—but just preferring not to say something of this sort is insufficient reason for not doing so. An optimism, it is much more correctly called "regressive pessimism" to keep about it the sense of its openness to becoming its opposite. A firm optimism would require a good reason that could convince us even when we felt quite otherwise. And it is the lack of such a good reason that is worrisome in this century—it is the hollowness of optimism that makes us bitter and uneasy reading about Strachey and the humanist Russell who counsels despair.

Russell's remark above comes from a book entitled *A Free Man's Worship*, but its message makes the freedom Russell is talking about ridiculous. Freedom to despair is not really freedom—but this is just the negative freedom we are offered—like Strachey, we are offered freedom from the mundane unconsciousness of average people, we are offered the sight of great spirits in literature, or wherever, but we are not offered the freedom to be great spirits ourselves. That freedom, we think, reading of Strachey and other near contemporaries of ours, is something we need to work for very hard before we are struck with Weber's hollow specialists and heartless voluptuaries, or more particularly, Russell's "unyielding despair."

Syrachey was
not a hero.



He was a chirping,
bird-like man."

City Scope

Education Budget

Education in Hartford enters another round of the ridiculous this week, as the school board goes to work slicing its 1971-72 budget. Last week, the City Council, after a dragged-out debate and intense politicking, cut \$2.8 million from the school budget.

In early February, when the budget first became public, several councilmen had denounced the Board of Education and promised to slash all of the \$6 million increase that it had requested. As the month moved on, however, the angry press releases and political rhetoric assumed a different tone. Democratic Councilman Mary Heslin declared herself annoyed that some of her fellow Democrats had promised the taxpayers such a slash. The three Republicans on the Council made similar statements.

In long weekend and evening sessions, a bipartisan coalition voted the \$2.8 million cut. Mayor Uccello made it clear that she would cut the budget further, and gave the Council a "last chance" to enact a "compromise cut" of about \$3.4 million, but the Council turned down the offer.

Mayor Uccello then vetoed the Council figure and cut \$3.7 million from the education budget. After several days of political jockeying, the Council gave up and sustained the mayor's veto.

The cuts still leave the Board with a \$2.8 million increase over their 1970-71 figure, an increase of more than 8%. Yet the board and the administration screamed that this meager amount would severely damage

Hartford education. Superintendent Bair circulated memos in the schools last Tuesday and Wednesday warning that the cut would make it necessary to fire 15% of the school employees. While teachers panicked, others saw through Bair's play. Rev. Richard Battles, board president, stated that such personnel cuts weren't at all necessary, while others pointed out that there was room for reduction in the administration itself. Last year, when the requested \$5.5 million increase was cut to only \$2.2 million, Bair made similar displays. No teachers were fired as a result of the changes, however. Programs which Bair had cried would die in the end lived on. Cuts were made in the areas of instructional equipment and supplies, maintenance, and elsewhere, but few personnel suffered directly. This year will probably be a re-run of the same show, as the board had projected hiring over 350 new personnel next year. Elimination of these positions - a move on paper only - will take care of a large part of the \$3.7 million.

Bair's outbursts have angered and disgusted many people, both public officials and ordinary citizens. The lack of accountability and public participation in school policy-making and administration, as well as the administration's elaborate, vague, rhetorical attempts at self-defense, have alienated a large portion of the city. Only time will tell the results of the latest act.

Mastering the Draft

Draft Reform

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Since President Nixon seeks extension of the draft now, it is more useful to consider his reforms proposed for the near future, rather than the volunteer army he dreams about for the distant future. The President's reforms are contained in his request for draft extension, Senate Bill No. 427.

Chief among the reforms is abolition of the II-S deferment. The II-S would not be phased out for men who were enrolled in college as of April 22, 1970. They would remain eligible for deferment under current II-S rules.

As for students who enrolled after April 22, 1970, their future was predicted by Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, Director of Selective Service, in recent testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee: "A young man enrolling ... after April 22 ... would be eligible for call when his local board reached his random selection number, with the understanding that he be permitted to complete the semester, term or quarter in which he then was enrolled." His induction might thus be postponed - but not cancelled and then reordered subsequently.

The end of the present cancellation procedure is foreseeable, because Senate Bill 427 would also abolish the I-S (C)

deferment. That deferment is currently available and acts to cancel an induction order received by a fulltime student who is making satisfactory progress.

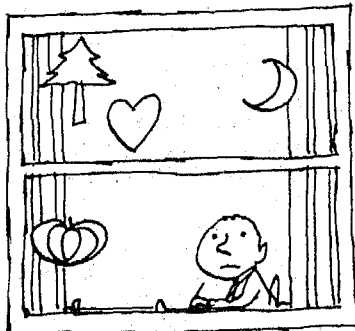
"There is no question in my mind," Dr. Tarr testified, "that the spirit of inquiry and the enthusiasm for scholarship on college campuses would be enhanced greatly if the compulsion imposed by undergraduate student deferments were eliminated."

Dr. Tarr based his opinion upon six years' experience as President of Lawrence College (1963-69): "I have talked with countless numbers of young people during my years as a college president who would have gained a great deal personally by interrupting their college work to take time to understand their purpose in study and how better they might orient their lives. But whenever I asked why they did not choose to take time for this reappraisal, consistently young men reported that they felt bound to continue college work so that they might avoid induction."

Senate Bill 427 would also phase out exemptions for divinity school students (Class IV-D). Should Congress grant

(Continued on P. 8)

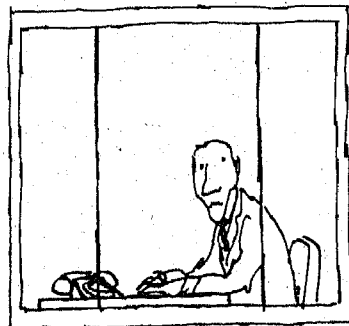
I THOUGHT SCHOOL
WAS A JAIL.



UNTIL I GOT IN
TROUBLE AND WENT
TO JAIL—



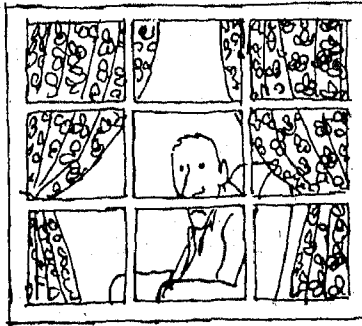
UNTIL I GOT A JOB.
BOY, WAS THAT A JAIL!



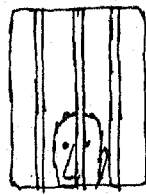
AND LEARNED THAT JAIL IS EVEN
MORE OF A JAIL THAN
A JOB, MARRIAGE, OR THE ARMY.



THEN I GOT MARRIED.
EVEN MORE OF A JAIL!



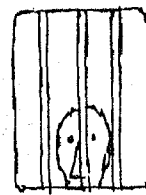
SO FINALLY I KNOW
WHAT FREEDOM'S
ALL ABOUT:



UNTIL I GOT DRAFTED INTO
THE ARMY. THE WORST JAIL
YET!



THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE
WHICH JAIL.



© 1971 JOHN STRIKER 2-21

Draft . . .

(from P. 7)

President Nixon the authority he desires, "It is his intention," according to Dr. Tarr, "to continue all exemptions to divinity students enrolled prior to January 28, 1971, but not to authorize new ones."

So, if you are planning on a IV-D exemption, but you were not enrolled in a divinity school prior to last January 28, your plans may fall through with the passage of Senate Bill 427.

The Bill is also designed to plug up a loophole opened by the Supreme Court's decision in *United States v. Toussie* (March 2, 1970). Under *Toussie* the statute of limitations bars prosecution of a young man for failing to register for the draft within 5 days after his 18th birthday, if no prosecution has been initiated within 5 years after the alleged crime, i.e., before the young man reaches the age of 23 years and 5 days.

The *Toussie* rule would be repealed by Senate Bill 427. The government could prosecute for refusal to register up until the refuser's 31st birthday.

Senate Bill 427 also proposes that the President be given authority to substitute a "uniform national call" for the present haphazard quota system under which draft boards call different lottery numbers at different times. "Under the present law,"

the President complained last April, "a man with sequence number 185 may be called up by one draft board while a man with a lower number in a different draft board is not called."

Dr. Tarr echoed the President's earlier sentiments and testified in favor of the institution of a uniform national lottery call: "Each local community would be protected against having a disproportionate number of its young men called because we would hold to the same random selection number everywhere in the nation and only those men in the community with numbers below that national number could ever be called by the community's local board."

Other than these few reforms, Senate Bill 427 is conspicuously lacking in any proposals relating to conscientious objection, alternative forms of civilian work, right to counsel, restructuring of the draft board system, change in qualifications for membership on draft boards, and annual ceilings on draft calls, or any of the other major issues disturbing draft reformers. We would appreciate your reactions to Senate Bill 427, since we are lobbying for much wider reform. Send your comments to "Mastering the Draft", Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Pittinger . . .

(from P. 1)

minimized the importance of the bodily aspects of life. A tendency to be "too religious and pious" has led many people to disregard their "embodied state" he said. The Puritan ethic, which encourages a negative attitude toward material things, including the body itself has been coupled with this disregard he added.

Dr. Pittinger urged the acceptance of homosexuality, and said that aspects of homosexual practice are not so different from heterosexual ones. He estimated that 5-10% of the population is homosexual. Relationships where self-gratification is the motive, not homosexual relationships, should be seen as deviations from the sexual norm.

"In all expressions of love, God is present and at work" Pittinger said. God, he said "is the Cosmic Lover who works through human sexuality" to bring about human union and fulfillment. He said that "Cosmic Love can express itself in righteousness, truth, and common decency, which make human existence a possibility."

The theologian asserted that just as sharing, giving, and taking characterize sex at its best, so do they characterize God.

"God creates a world because it is his nature to give creatively in love," he said.

Dr. Pittinger concluded the conference by saying that "Human sexuality is a clue to the deepest reality in the cosmos: an awareness of love as a cosmic reality that is bigger than any single person or couple."

This was the first chapel-sponsored conference held on campus. In the past, these conferences have been held away from the College. The conference was financed from the chapel endowment, student fees, chapel alms and gifts designated for this specific purpose. Chaplain Tull said that this would be the only conference sponsored this year.

Astrologer

Gloria Bruno, astrologer, founder and president of the Hoosier Astrological Guild will lecture on the topic "When Astrology and Numerology Were One" in the Washington Room, 7:30 p.m., Thursday, March 4.



Ward S. Curran

Associate Professor of Economics Ward S. Curran, newly appointed Director of Institutional Planning. In his new post, Curran will work with President Lockwood in the College's long-range planning.

Chairman Asks Student Suggestions

Robert Osher '71, chairman of the Trinity College Council, has asked students with complaints or suggestions about any area of life at the College to contact him.

"I suspect that a number of student concerns about the College's present condition are not being expressed. If the TCC is to have any validity at all, it should be one of the bodies that actively seeks out suggestions and criticisms and responds to them accordingly," Osher said.

The TCC recently passed several motions expanding its authority to investigate problems at the College and allowing the Council to send suggestions to any group at the College, including the faculty.

Osher said that communications from students would be either placed on the Council's agenda for discussion or referred to some other group at the College.

Suggestions could concern matters "as small as improved lighting behind the Chapel at night, Osher said.

The TCC should begin to "facilitate communication," Osher said. "We can bring light to the issues that are bothering people." "Sometimes we get bogged down in policy," he continued.

Suggestions or complaints should be sent to Osher, Box 647.

Committee Passes New Calendar

The Curriculum Committee overwhelmingly approved the adoption of a new academic calendar specifying two weeks of classes in January following by review days and final exams.

Under this plan, Christmas vacation will extend from December 18 to January 2.

Other aspects of the calendar, including a late commencement on June 11, are expected to be modified before the Faculty gives its approval.

If approved by the Faculty at their meeting on Thursday, the new calendar, submitted to the Curriculum committee by College Registrar Ralph L. Maddry, will be adopted for the '71-72 academic year.

Dean of the Faculty, Edwin P. Nye, submitted several proposals dealing with the academic calendar to the Curriculum Committee. Nye's proposals, approved by the committee, stated that final exams be given in those courses: in which they are appropriate. Decision as to whether or not final examinations are to be given shall be made by the course instructor, subject to review by the department or program chairman.

Nye's proposal included the option that course instructors be given the option of offering within the scheduled exam period take-home finals in place of in-class exams. According to Nye, this option would "get away from the problem of two scheduled exams in one day."

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WRTC Has Transmitter Breakdown

WRTC suffered a power failure in its transmitter early Saturday morning, and is expected to remain off the air at least until tomorrow, according to Andrew Mitchell, '72, station manager.

Mitchell said Sunday that the power failure occurred at 2:30 a.m. Saturday during the show of Albert Donsky, '72.

Mitchell reported that WRTC's modulation was affected, causing the station to move along the FM band broadcasting, at several different frequencies.

Mitchell said that the station's student technical crew has been working at length to determine the cause of the transmitter problem.

Admissions . . .

(from P. 1)

Women applicants generally have the same class rank and test scores as the males, with slight variations in math and verbal SAT scores.

The College has "no official hustling" of accepted applicants to coax them to come. Six years ago, the college stopped its alumni interviewing program, which provided for alumni contacts with those students.

"It was too cumbersome," explained Thomas A. McKune, assistant to the admissions director. McKune cited four reasons:

with the 500-600 people who volunteer to help, only 50-60 can be used during any year, which leaves the others upset;

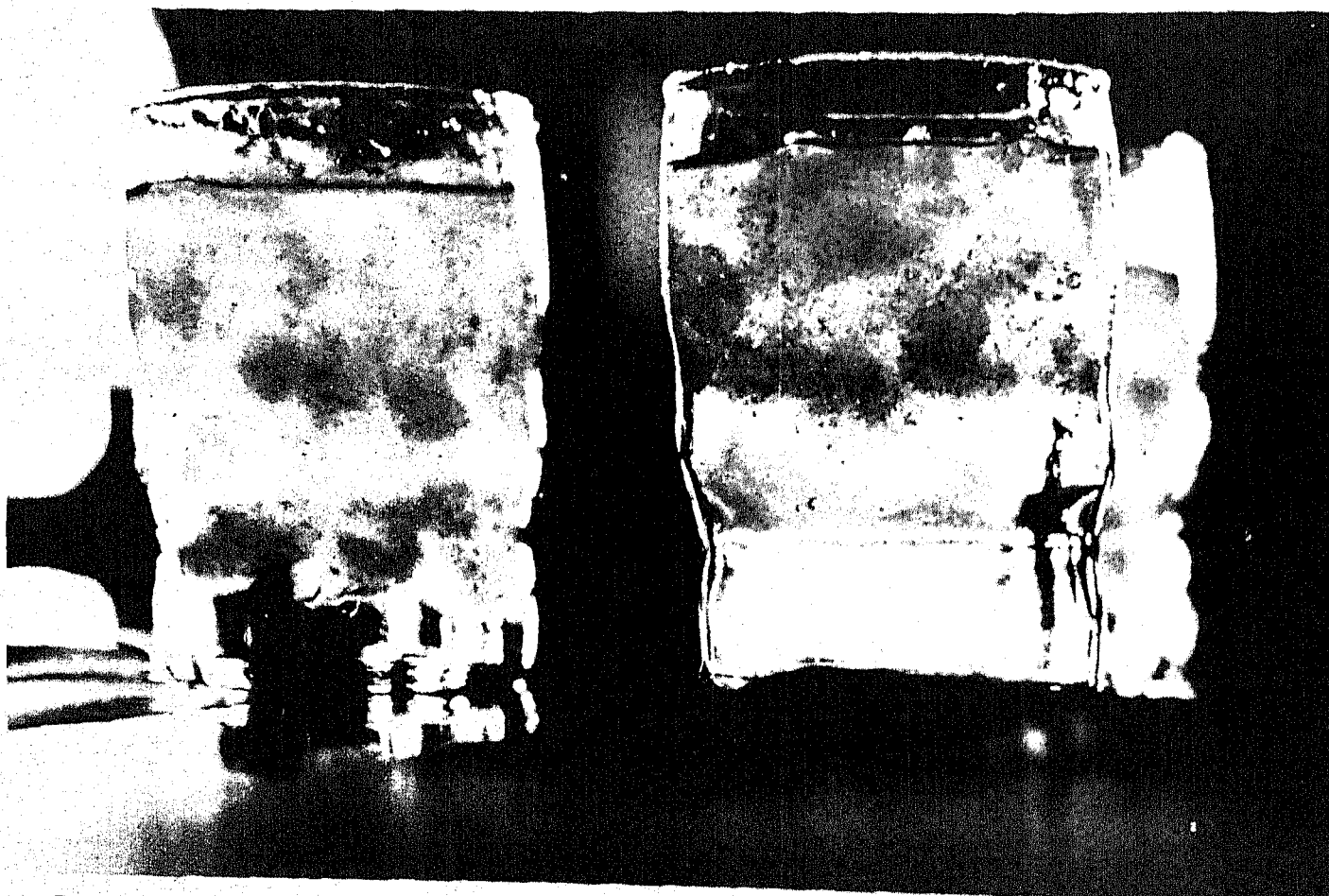
recent changes in the curriculum make interviewing by older alumni difficult, and younger alumni are more mobile and thus harder to keep track of;

a full time coordinator is needed, as at Wesleyan; and

the college is putting less stress on personal interviews.

Despite the attrition rate, Muir and other admissions officers feel that they pick as good a class as they could hope for. They report that the Faculty have found this year's freshman class the "best in a long time." The new curriculum and coeducation are cited as the two greatest drawing factors.

"A pedestrian student isn't intrigued or interested in our new curriculum," commented Muir.



On Ice

You'll have to hold your suspense about who won the Tripod photography contest on ice for only another week, folks, at which time our distinguished panel of three judges (Frank Gifford, Marc Salisch, Nanette Funicello) will award the four top prizes. An exhibition of all the entries is being planned for somewhere on the campus (probably the crew tanks).

Notices

Civil Service

The U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced a Federal Summer Intern Program for 1971. About 300 students will be selected from nominations made by their respective colleges. Students will be assigned positions in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area; some will be in other major cities. Students who are interested in applying should register with the Career Counseling Office.

Breslin

Jimmy Breslin will give a talk on March 10 at 8 p.m. in Kreible Auditorium. Admission is free.

Book Collectors

Undergraduate students are invited to submit entries to the Jerome P. Webster Book Collector's contest. Entries are due on or before Friday, April 16 in the library. Three cash prizes of \$50, \$100 and \$150 will be awarded by the Library Associates and faculty advisors. Thirty-five books should be considered as an average sized collection for the contest.

Interdisciplinary

Proposals for individual interdisciplinary majors for the Christmas term of the 1971-72 academic year should be submitted to the Curriculum Committee by April 22, 1971. For information see the coordinator of these proposals, Professor Poliferno of the Department of Mathematics.

Ecology

On Tuesday March 2 at 7 p.m. in the Alumni Lounge there will be an open meeting for all interested in starting an Ecology Action Group on campus.

Washington

As a participant in the Washington Urban and International Semester Programs of the American University in Washington, Trinity is entitled to nominate one undergraduate (preferably a rising junior) for the fall term of 1971. Information on these programs is available in the Office of Educational Services. Candidates should make themselves known to Dean Winslow as well as to one or more faculty "advocates."

Student Taught Courses

Proposals for student taught courses to be offered in the Christmas term, 1971-72 must be submitted to the Curriculum Committee by March 17. See the coordinator of the program, Mr. Gettier for further information.

Exhibits

Austin Arts Center: Selections from McMurray Collection
Library: Illustrated Books by Meridan Gravure-Lobby
Illustrated Books 1450-1700 from the Trumbull-Prime Collection-Trumbull Room

WRTC/FM

Thursday, March 4 6:00-7:30 p.m.
Interviews by Doug Cooper '72
Songwriter: Robert Allen
Drama Critic: Walter Kerr
Radio Personality: Gene Antony

Recruiting

Sign up for any of these conferences in the Career Counseling Office.
Wednesday, March 3
National Commercial Bank and Trust (Albany)
Thursday, March 4
Equitable Life Insurance
Monday, March 8
South Windsor Public Schools

Statewide Decline

Student Government Loses Support

(Editor's note: This is the fourth in a series on student organizations and interests.)

by John Mattus

Students aren't interested anymore. Student organizations which were active and boasted large memberships only a few years ago are fading from campuses throughout the state.

The traditional student government may not be around much longer. The Trinity Student Senate disbanded about a year ago. Less than 20% of the students voted in the spring election which was below the number required for a valid election.

Similarly, the Yale student senate "will probably disband in the spring," according to Yale senate President Jeffrey Altman, '71.

There have been three different student governments in the past three years and none has been successful, according to Altman. Many of the activities and responsibilities of past student senates at Yale have been taken over by student members of faculty committees and college governing councils. This has left the senate with little to do, Altman claimed.

Less than 10% of the students at the University of Connecticut voted in their senate elections last year, according to President Judy Doneiko, '71. There will probably be a new senate elected this spring, she added, because there are at least a few students who are interested among the over 10,000 undergraduates on the Storrs campus.

"There is only peripheral interest" among students in the senate she said, because the UConn senate has trouble "getting things done."

Unlike Trinity and UConn, over 78% of the students at St. Joseph's College voted in their senate elections last week indicating

strong student support, according to Betty Sherden '72 social chairman of the student body. The senate has been the main force behind such innovations as voting power for students on college committees and student representatives on the Board of Directors, she said.

This year the senate is working for new reforms for the 500-woman campus, she added.

Many of the goals the St. Joseph's senate is working toward have already been achieved at Trinity, Yale and UConn. Trinity now has students as voting members on most faculty committees and students are voting members of the TCC. Other student demands such as the elimination of parietyals and basic requirements have also been achieved at Trinity.

The student government at Connecticut College is also active.

"The level of interest is increasing rather than declining" according to Jay B. Levin, '73, president-elect of the student body there.

The student senate at Conn College has been a prime force in achieving reforms in college policy, such as permitting students to become voting members of faculty committees, Levin claimed.

"Student government should take a new direction" to "regenerate interest" in itself, Levin asserted. The Conn College senate will try to mobilize students on local and national social issues and try to develop a coalition with local labor leaders, Levin said.

Wesleyan University elected a student senate last year for the first time anyone can remember, according to George Barth, senate treasurer.

Previously there was a faculty-student senate, but there was "no parity" in voting power between faculty and students, Barth explained. The faculty vote far outweighed

that of the students, he said, and this led to a separate student governing body.

The social activities board is another organization facing a general decline in student interest. The Mather Hall Board of Governors at Trinity has repeatedly had difficulties in finding students who are willing to organize campus social events.

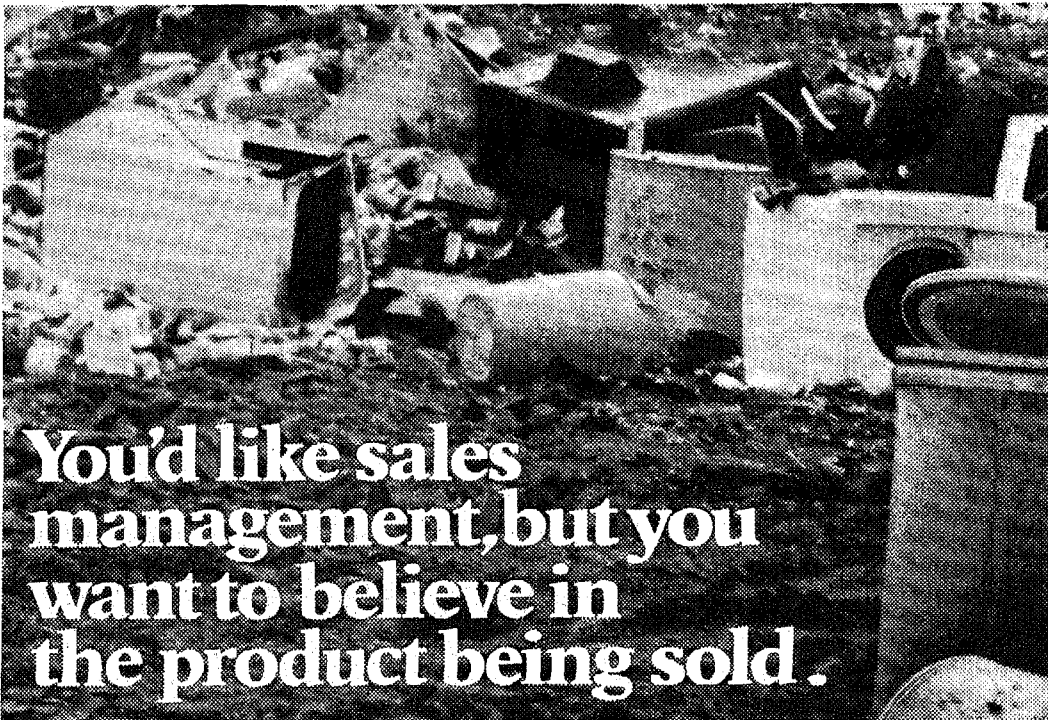
Concerts and mixers fail to attract a sizable portion of the student body and off-campus patrons must be relied upon to show a profit.

"Social events seem to be on the decline" at Yale, Altman said. Less people are attending mixers and other social activities and fewer people are interested in organizing them, he explained.

One of the few organizations to lose student support on the Connecticut College campus has been the social board, according to Levin. He said some of their duties have been picked up by the individual classes.

Students at UConn "are generally disgusted" with their social board, according to Doneiko. She said difficulties with big concerts and trouble "getting things done" caused the disgust. The several coffee houses on campus have had considerable student support, she said.

Fraternities have also been hit by a decline in student interest. At Trinity and the schools surveyed which have a sizable male enrollment, UConn, Yale and Wesleyan, fraternities are facing difficulties. Two fraternities were "officially deactivated" last year at UConn, according to Doneiko, and one was also disbanded at Yale. Several Trinity fraternities may soon disappear. Wesleyan fraternities are also attracting fewer undergraduates according to Barth, and several have become "more communal" in the process of attracting more students, he said.



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OUR CONCERN IS PEOPLE

Faculty Research

Charles Miller Experiments: Memory and Light

How do we remember things? Charles Miller, associate professor of physics, is performing theoretical research into the physical basis of memory.

Miller explains that he is trying to understand neuronal plasticity—the changes in neurons which account for memory. If the brain is the seat of all memory, and the brain is a physical entity, Miller says there should be some molecular change in the neurons themselves, which store the memory.

Miller is also experimenting with the effects of interstellar dust on the light we perceive on the earth. He is attacking both problems in terms of his field of special interest: statistical mechanics.

According to Miller, his research has not produced any positive correlation between memory and neuronal plasticity. Although some overall physical changes have been recorded, these are not the type of discrete changes he is looking for, Miller said.

For example, Miller said that scientists have taught a rat to run through a maze or hit a bar. These scientists then measure the amount of certain chemical substances in the brain.

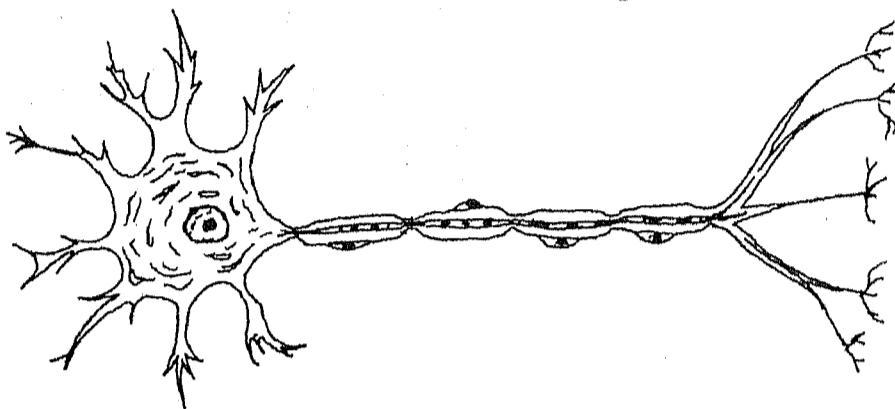
Miller is not satisfied with these results. He calls them too rough. According to Miller, experience should be modifying us all the time, even if we are not in a "learning situation." He questions how scientists can correlate the increase in the chemical quantities with any single learning experience of the rat.

Trying to understand how neurons work, Miller is performing analyses of the membranes at either end of the synapses between neurons. He explains that the membrane is the primary mechanism for releasing and receiving chemical impulses.

Miller wants to find out how the chemical is released by a memory's appearance and how this chemical then excites the neuron.

Miller's interest in the changes produced by experience is distinct from a biologist's approach which stresses the constancy of a body, due to its genetic make-up.

Miller did most of his work in the area during his leave of absence last year at the Ribicoff Laboratory of the Norwich Hospital. The laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Malcolm Gordon, is involved in several projects to investigate the physical basis of memory, Miller explained.



Neuron

The clue to the mystery of memory may be found by statistical analysis of chemical changes in neurons in the brain. Miller is analysing membranes at the ends of neurons, which are nerve cells, to determine the correlation between chemical release and memory.

His own project is mainly theoretical, Miller said, and does not require any special grants. At the hospital, he was an employee of the state of Connecticut.

Miller is writing a paper on his work which he hopes to publish.

Miller said some experimental research will follow-up his theoretical calculations. He said that the work will be performed by a graduate student of the University of Connecticut.

According to the researcher, some biologists maintain the increases in chemicals they have recorded are directly responsible for the physical storage of memory. He says that they claim to be able to inject these chemicals produced by one rat's experience into another rat and improve that rat's memory. Thus, if the first rat had learned to run through a maze the new rat would learn faster than a normal rat how to run the maze, because he has the physical potential to do so.

of temporary amnesia, followed by complete return of memory. Miller says that either the person relearns the memories quite rapidly or else the memory has been retained from the beginning in several places.

The associate professor says his work in applying physics to biology is simply an expanding of his own field of special interest: statistical mechanics.

A relatively simple system, such as a block of metal, can interact with the physical world in a simple way, Miller explained. Its behavior can be characterized with a series of simple laws, such as Newtonian Mechanics, he said. On the other hand, according to Miller, a complicated system can only be described as the sum of its parts. That is, a person would have to make a rigorous analysis of the behavior of each and every part of the system during a particular interaction.

Miller points out, however, that this is a laborious process and one which loses sight of the purpose of the analysis -- to understand how the whole system interacts with the physical world. Miller says a good description can be achieved by statistically averaging the data of all the reactions of all the processes.

Statistical mechanics can be applied from neural plasticity to the scattering of light by interstellar dust, according to Miller, who wrote his doctoral thesis on statistical mechanics.

Miller has been quite interested in electromagnetic scattering. He has done work in the effects of the dust between stars on the light we perceive on the earth.

According to Miller, who also has done work on lasers, dust reflects or absorbs the light that hits it. He says that his work shows that dust particles show a preference for certain frequencies of light -- or, as we see it, certain colors. Miller said that, therefore, the light that reaches us has been filtered by the interstellar dust.

Miller contends, however, that this is not a positive correlation. He feels there should be some change in the structure of the neuron itself which accompanies memory.

Miller's work, in the interneurons of the brain which receive and then transmit the sensory information brought to it by the motor neurons, involves a molecular model of the neuron from which to make a statistical analysis. From this he hopes to understand its physical, macroscopic, and atomic, microscopic, properties.

Miller concedes that storage of memories is probably done over a large volume of the brain rather than in individual neurons. He rejects the idea that a brain is like a computer, with a series of circuits, each of which carries a part of a memory to be pieced together as an electric circuit. He points out that if a part of the brain is lost—some neurosurgery involves cutting out portions of the brain, for example -- there is a period

In fact, as Miller points out, the light that reaches us is filtered in much the same way as polarized light is on earth. Because of the strong magnetic fields set up by stars, the dust takes certain fixed and aligned configurations in space, he said. Thus, light, which is only pointed in one direction, can only pass through this barrier in the direction allowed by the dust.

Book Collectors

Undergraduate students are invited to submit entries to the Jerome P. Webster Book Collector's contest. Entries are due on or before Friday, April 16 in the library. Three cash prizes of \$50, \$100, and \$150 will be awarded by the Library Associates and faculty advisors. Thirty-five books should be considered as an average-sized collection for the contest.

This Week

TUESDAY, March 2

7:00 p.m. - Ecology Interest Group - Alumni Lounge

7:00 p.m. - F. & V. Squash - MIT - Home

10:30 p.m. - Compline - Chapel

THURSDAY, March 4

7:30 and 9:30 p.m. - Films (as Wednesday) — Cinestudio

8:00 p.m. - Lecture by Gloria Bruno "When Astrology and Numerology Were One" - 50¢ admission charge.

10:30 p.m. - Compline - Chapel

FRIDAY, March 5

6:30 & 10:45 p.m. - Film "Something For Everyone" - Cinestudio. "The Boys In The Band" - Cinestudio.

FRIDAY, March 5

6:30 & 10:45 p.m. - Film "Something for Everyone" - Cinestudio.

8:30 & 12:45 p.m. - "The Boys In The Band" - Cinestudio.

8:15 p.m. - Illustrated Lecture by Prof. W. L. MacDonald, Smith College "Roman Continuities: Ancient, Papal, Contemporary" sponsored by The Cesare Barbieri Center of Italian Studies - McCook Auditorium.

SATURDAY, March 6

9:00 - 12:30 - Preliminaries - New England Fencing Tournament - Ferris Center.

2:00 - Finals - New England Fencing Tournament - Ferris Center.

7:30 and 9:30 p.m. - Films: (as Wednesday) Cinestudio.

SUNDAY, March 7

10:30 a.m. - The Eucharist, Chapel Singers, Sermon - Chapel.

1:15 p.m. - Newman Apostolate Mass - Alumni Lounge.

7:30 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. - Films: "Cat and Mouse" and "End of a Priest" - Cinestudio.

MONDAY, March 8

6:15 p.m. - St. Paul's Alumni Dinner - Faculty Club

7:30 & 9:00 p.m. - Films (as Sunday) — Cinestudio.



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Frosh Skid . . .

(From P. 12)

The Trinity frosh again had balanced scoring: Duckett and Fenkel had 20 points, Kahn 18, Kindl 11, and Waters 10. In the tough battle under the boards, Fenkel came up with 10 rebounds and Duckett seven.

Against the University of Hartford freshmen on Saturday night, the Trinity frosh lost an early lead and, after that, could not hold the hot-shooting Hawks long enough to get back on top. The UHar frosh took a 55-46 lead at halftime.

In the second half, the Hawks added to this lead before Trinity, sparked by Duckett, began to chip away. The closest the Bantams could get was four points, 81-77, with nine minutes to go. Once again, they were denied; UHar scored three quick hoops to bring the score to 87-77. In the final three minutes, the Hawks hit eleven free throws, mostly in one-and-one situations, as the Bantams were fouling in an attempt to get the ball. A full scale fight broke out with only seven seconds left; the game was called at

this point avoiding any further trouble. Duckett had a season's high of 37 points. Fenkel, fouling out with nine minutes still left to play, finished with 21 points and Kindl with 14. Ron Waters was very effective off the boards for the Bantams.

Finale...

(From P. 12)

Trinity. The Cards had a 67-49 rebounding edge and shot 47% from the field while the Bantams canned only 35%

HARTFORD			TRINITY				
fg	ft	tp	fg	ft	tp		
9	6	24	Augustine	Cretaro	0	0	0
1	1	5	Beadle				
2	2	4	Berger	McGuirk, T.	8	4	20
3	0	6	Gwozdz	Greenblatt	11	7	29
3	1	7	Hill				
1	2	4	Holmes	Perkins	2	2	6
0	0	0	Kuhlbars	Shepard	0	0	0
10	5	25	Meade, T.	Williams	6	6	18
8	0	16	Whitehead	Walcott	8	4	20
1	1	3	Sadowski				
39	16	94	TOTALS		35	23	93

Halftime: Hartford 51, Trinity 48.

Fencers Edge Crusaders, 14-13

The Trinity fencers edged Holy Cross but fell to MIT and WPI during open week competition. The Bantams topped the Crusaders 14-13, but lost to MIT 21-6 and WPI 18-9. The fencers are now 2-7 on the year.

Co-captain Marshall Garrison and Paul Cullen paced the Bantams win over Holy Cross, each fencer winning two bouts in sabre. Garrison was the only Trinity swordsman to win more than one bout against MIT, winning two bouts in sabre. Paul Meyendorff and Bruce McWilliams won one bout each in foil against the Engineers while Phil Daley and Demetrios Glinos triumphed once in epee.

Meyendorff was victorious in all three of his foil bouts against WPI. McWilliams took one bout in foil. Daley and newcomer Jim Sullivan won two bouts in epee. Garrison won once in sabre.

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Swimmers Beaten Thrice; Brown Sets Medley Mark

After recording their third victory of the season on February 17 against Holy Cross, the varsity swimming team has come up against some tough competition. Last week the swimmers were downed by WPI, Tufts and Union; the Bantams could have won the Union meet by winning the last event, but failed to capitalize on the opportunity. The mermen now have a record of 3-9 going into Saturday's meet with Wesleyan, a team

which coach Bob Slaughter describes as "very strong."

Against WPI, a team with a record of 5-1, the swimmers were defeated by a score of 62-51. Finishing in first place for Trinity were the 400 yd. medley relay team of Fred Stehle, Chris Knight, Dave Doerge and Ted Eynon; Eynon, in the 50 yd. freestyle; Dave Brown, in both the 200 yd. individual medley and 100 yd. freestyle; Stehle, in the 200 yd. backstroke; and Knight, in the 200 yd. breaststroke. Brown set a record in the 200 yd. individual medley with a time of 2:15.2 while Stehle set a freshman record in the 200 yard backstroke with a clocking of 2:18.2.

Against Tufts the Bantams were defeated by a score of 66-47. Individual winners for Trinity were Brown in the 100 yd. freestyle; Stehle, in the 200 yd. backstroke; Knight, in the 200 yd. breaststroke; and Kevin Sullivan in the 500 yd. freestyle.

The Union meet was probably the team's most exciting contest of the year. The meet was tied at 53-all going into the last relay but Trinity simply could not pull out that last event. The mermen put on a particularly strong performance since they were shorthanded for the entire meet. Winners in this meet for Trinity were the 400 yd. medley relay team of Stehle, Knight, Doerge, and Eynon; Brown, in the 200 yd. individual medley; Bill Prevost in diving; Stehle, in the 200 yd. backstroke; and Knight, in the 200 yd. breaststroke. According to coach Slaughter, the team has made tremendous progress since the beginning of the year and has been swimming very well recently despite its latest setbacks.

Harriers Point To Spring Slate

After two meets last week, the Trinity track team is gradually getting in shape for its spring schedule. Indoor track is an informal sport at Trinity and the trackmen usually use the winter as a "preseason" for their spring meets. The real test of how well the tracksters have been preparing for the spring should come on March 13 when they participate in their last indoor meet against Amherst and Wesleyan at Amherst.

At the Amherst Relays on February 20, the Bantams' best performance was turned in by Gary Czajkowski who got a second place in the high jump with a leap of 5'10". John Durland, Trinity's best distance runner, gained a sixth place in the mile run with a time of 4:33. In the shot put, Ralph Morini captured sixth with a toss of 44'1" while Ed Raws placed ninth with a throw of 40'8".

At the New Englands at Storrs on Saturday, Trinity had only one competing entry. John Durland ran in the two-mile event but did not place.

According to coach Dave Buran, the trackmen have been making progress all winter. As Buran said, "Indoor track at Trinity is an informal sport. The team works out only three times a week and we use this time to help develop our spring program." Thanks to his team's steady improvement, coach Buran is very optimistic about the upcoming spring schedule; he feels that the team should be a lot stronger than last year.

Expected to be the team's strongest performers this year are John Durland in distances, Ralph Morini and Jon Naab in the shot put, Martin Tong in the pole vault, Ed Raws in the discus, and Tom Bucheneau in the hurdles. Runners who have not been working at track this winter but who are expected to help coach Buran are basketball players Ron Duckett (sprints) and Ray Perkins (high jump).

Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

I must take issue with your anonymous article of February 19 on the fencing team. Your writer cites the need for "a marked change in the attitude of those students who participate in" fencing in order to ensure the team's existence next year.

This comment plainly implies that the fencers just don't give a damn. This is hardly the truth. The vast majority of the men on the team are concerned with the team's welfare. They find it difficult, however, to field a team that Trinity College doesn't care about at all. A coach, for instance, is always needed to effect a team's progress and to sustain its members' interest; the fencing team, however, doesn't even have a coach, since Trinity says it can't provide the money to pay for one. Also, the team is forced to provide its own transportation to away meets, and they have frequently had some trouble doing so. It's a lot easier to get "up" for a meet when you have a push bus to ride in.

Perhaps we'd be able to get nine guys, a full fencing team, feel like they're doing something worthwhile if the College showed "a marked change of attitude" towards the fencing team. Perhaps we'd have nine full-time members if The Tripod based its fencing articles on facts and on intelligent conclusions rather than on some reporter's whimsical mind. By the way, what ever happened to journalistic objectivity, or at least a reasonable facsimile thereof?

Sincerely,
Steve Barkan '73

(Ed. Note. The quote in question read in full, "fencing is an informal sport, but unless there is a marked change in the attitude of those students who participate in it, fencing may tumble over the fine line between informality and non-existence." This quote was in reference to the fact that the team had had to forfeit one entire match and three bouts of another match which cost them a victory. The fact is that the team was not able to compete successfully because not enough players were coming to the meets. Three students are graduating, including both co-captains, from a team which was having trouble fielding a team with them. If it is not an "intelligent conclusion" that a team which doesn't get enough players to field a team may have to fold, then we offer Mr. Barkan an apology.)

Dathmen Win 4th Straight; Drub Wesleyan, Rochester

Roy Dath's varsity squash team had a busy and successful open by winning back to back decisions against Wesleyan and Rochester. The Cardinals fell by a 5-4 count, while the Yellowjackets of Rochester were easily handled, 7-2.

The two wins extended the racqueteers' win streak to four and pegs their record at 9-6. The Bantams host M.I.T. today at 7:00 p.m. in their final duel match of the season. Tomorrow the team travels to Williams for the three-day National Tournament.

The match at Wesleyan was won basically on the strength of three sophomores playing in the seventh, eighth, and ninth positions. Malcolm McColl, Gary Plagenhoef, and Dave Schirmer all emerged victorious to enable to Trin win. Also victorious against the Cards were Dick Palmer and Nick Booth.

Trinity had an easier time against visiting

Rochester, inflicting a stinging defeat on the Yellowjackets. While Trinity had to go to five games six times against Wesleyan, only two 3-2 scores resulted out of competition with Rochester.

John Heppe, Dick Palmer, Spencer Knapp, Jay Davis, McColl, Plagenhoef, and Schirmer all won for the Dathmen.

In freshman action last week the Baby Bantams won their first match of the season after nine losses in a row by whipping the Wesleyan yearlings, 5-4.

Summary:

Trinity 5, Wesleyan 4: Scanley (W) def. Heppe, 3-2; Dewees (W) def. MacGruer, 3-2; Palmer (T) def. Doyle, 3-2; Walkenhorst (W) def. Knapp, 3-1; Booth (T) def. Peters, 3-2; Bailey (W) def. Davis, 3-2; McColl (T) def. Thompson, 3-1; Plagenhoef (T) def. Williams, 3-2; Schirmer (T) def. Easton, 3-0. Trinity 7, Rochester 2: Heppe (T) def. Plimpton, 3-1; Pernick (R) def. MacGruer, 3-1; Palmer (T) def. Hillman, 3-2; Knapp (T) def. Sperry, 3-9; Williams (R) def. Booth, 3-0; Davis (T) def. Marshman, 3-1; McColl (T) def. Axlerod, 3-0; Plagenhoef (T) def. Ward, 3-2; Schirmer (T) def. Block 3-1.

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UHar Foul Shot Sinks Trinity in Finale, 94-93

by Dick Vane

Trinity's basketball players watched the season and from the sidelines Saturday night as Wayne Augustine sank the second of his two foul shots to give the University of Hartford a 94-93 decision over the Bantams. It was Trinity's fifth loss in six games, the only triumph during that period being a 100-80 victory over Tufts, here, Thursday. The Bantams finished their season with an 8-13 mark.

A number of "phantom" fouls cost Trinity the victory in the UHar game. Three consecutive questionable calls in the final 40 seconds kept the Hawks in the game. "In the real clutch games the calls generally have a way of going to the home team," commented Bantam coach Robie Shults.

Tom McGuirk, who played an outstanding game against the 6-9 Augustine, nearly negating him by scoring 20 points, gave Trin an 89-85 lead by sinking a foul shot with 3:41 left.

However a field goal by Hartford's Richie Gwozdz brought the Hawks within two, and Gwozdz was fouled on the play. He missed the foul shot but Tom Meade tapped it in to tie the score. McGuirk recaptured the lead with a bucket but Augustine countered with a three point play with 2:16 remaining to lead.

Captain Howie Greenblatt missed a shot from the outside but McGuirk grabbed the rebound and layed the ball up. It spun around the rim and was recovered by

Hartford. After Augustine missed a free throw Trinity's Ray Perkins missed a shot from the corner. In the resulting scramble for the ball Hartford's Gwozdz ran over Nat Williams, knocking him to the floor. The official however, charged Williams with the foul, his fifth, sending Nat to the bench. Gwozdz missed his chance from the charity stripe but Augustine grabbed the rebound over Greg Shepard and in attempting the rebound shot was fouled by Shepard.

Augustine converted one of his two chances and Trinity called time out with 24 seconds left trailing 93-91. Greenblatt brought the ball down, drove on the left side and was fouled. He missed both attempts but McGuirk jammed in the rebound to tie the score with 15 seconds left. Hartford hurriedly brought the ball down court and with five seconds left Greenblatt stole the ball from UHar ball handler Ed Berger. Greenblatt was charged with a foul on the

play and Berger went to the line. Shults sent in Sterling Reese II for rebounding purposes.

Berger missed the foul and the carom went towards Reese. The sophomore center had the ball but lost it out of bounds with two seconds on the clock. Hartford passed to Augustine who shot from the inside and missed. The referee close to the play signaled the game over, but the official 20 feet from the action, with Augustine's back to him, called a foul. The big center, who earlier in the night had connected for his one thousandth career point, missed his first attempt but swished his second to give the Hawks the win.

Trinity led at the start of the game and was not headed until a Meade basket made the score 15-14 after six minutes of play. In the next three minutes UHar outscored Trinity 13-3. Four of those points centered around a technical called on Williams. The

Bantam's high scoring forward grimaced at one of the dubious foul calls made by the officials and was slapped with the foul. Shults said that when questioned about the decision the official replied that the freshmen game had ended with a fight and that they were going to "control" this game.

The Hawks led 39-28 with 7:25 left in the half but Trinity began a furious rally, scoring ten consecutive points over a four minute period and finally gained the lead on a Greenblatt jumper, 44-43 with 2:09 remaining. Hartford regained the lead 49-43 and Trinity stalled for one shot before the half. Jim Wolcott shot from the corner with nine seconds left but missed. Meade scored at the buzzer to give Hartford a 51-48 half-time lead.

Wolcott scored nine of his 20 points in the opening five minutes of the second half to give Trin a 65-60 lead but a ten point surge by Hartford gave the Hawks a five point lead. Trinity battled back with a 14-6 spurt to regain the lead which they held until the final hectic seconds.

"I thought that we deserved to win," said Shults. "I never saw the foul they called on Howie. I felt we did a good job on Augustine; he's a good player but not a great one. McGuirk played an excellent game as did Wolcott, and of course Howie was great. I'm sorry the seniors couldn't have gone out with a win."

Four Bantams played their final game for Trinity. Greenblatt, Wolcott, Shepard and Ron Cretaro ended their careers Saturday. Greenblatt scored 29 points while Wolcott added 20. Shepard and Cretaro were scoreless but sparked defensively.

Greenblatt starred in the Bantam's games over open week. He connected on 15 field goals, and scored 31 points in the win over Tufts. McGuirk added 22 points. Trinity blanked the Jumbos over the first 6 1/2 minutes and led 20-4 before the first Tufts field goal. The Bantams led 71-53 early in the second half but were outscored 19-8 and led by only 79-72 with five minutes remaining. Greenblatt McGuirk and Williams stopped the Tufts rally and led Trinity to its final margin.

Against Wesleyan Greenblatt was the lone bright spot in the team's 94-75 defeat at the hands of Wesleyan. Howie netted 30 points against the Cards, more than double the output of any other Bantam. Joe Summa set a Wesleyan record in the game, sinking 17 field goals. Wesleyan took the early lead and led 26-12 after eight minutes. The score was 48-33 at the half and the closest Trinity was able to pull after intermission 61-47 at the six minute mark. Jim Akin grabbed 22 rebounds for Wesleyan. Williams had 13 for

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Wesleyan Edged By Skaters, 2-1

Any old trooper can tell you what happens when you switch horses in midstream. When veteran coach Ray Batson was forced to hand the reins over to John Dunham last December, many Trinity fans were all set to write off the season. The Bantams were sinking fast with a 1-4 record and not much hope for improvement. Fearlessly, Dunham charged straight ahead and made numerous changes. Trinity broke even the rest of the way and wrapped up a satisfactory campaign by clipping Wesleyan at Middletown, 2-1 last Saturday night. Indeed, any 6-10 year that includes a victory over Wesleyan can be judged a success.

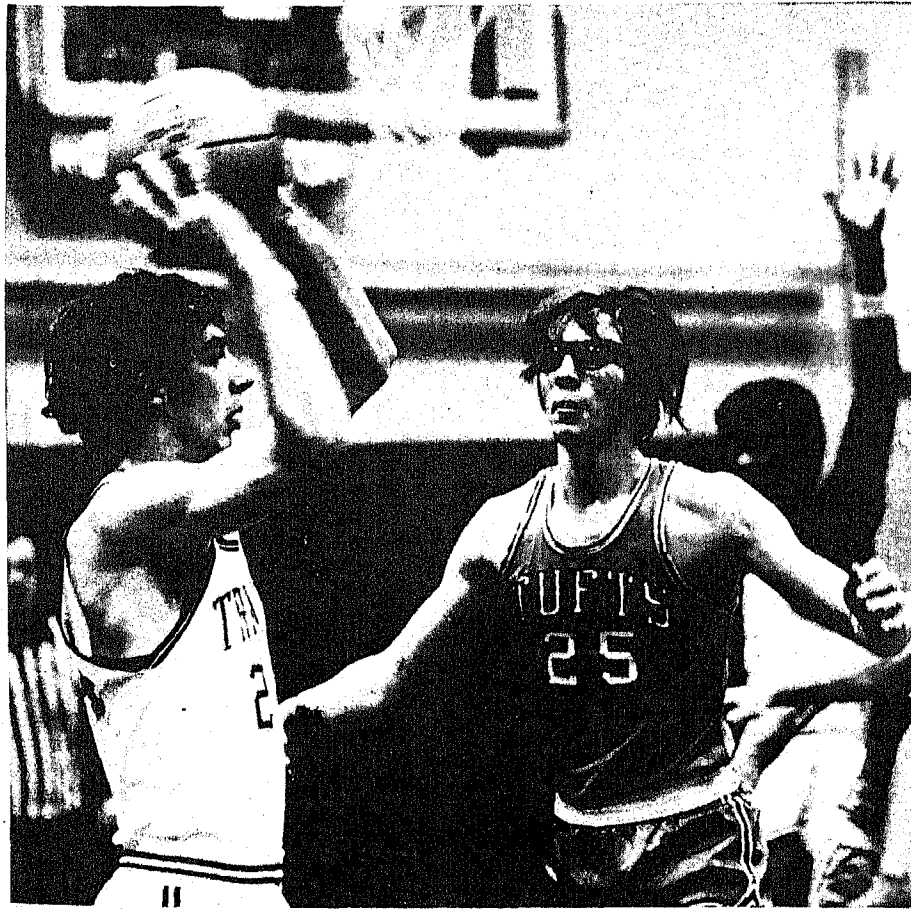
Co-captain Cliff McFeely took the lion's share of the scoring laurels with twenty-five points (fourteen goals and eleven assists). John Stevenson and Dave Koncz joined McFeely on the Bantams' Punch Line. Koncz, a freshman among seasoned skaters scored ten goals. Coach Dunham attributes Koncz's precocious production to the help he got from McFeely and Stevenson. Jono Frank, another yearling, scored enough to show promise for a goal at Wesleyan on Saturday on a whizbang play after Tom Savage's long range slap shot put the puck near the goal mouth.

Trinity lost two of its last four games. A week before the season's finale, the Bantams fell before Holy Cross, 6-2. After a standoffish first period that ended in a 0-0 tie, the teams proceeded to check with vengeance. The Crusaders held a 1-0 lead going into the last few seconds of the period when Captain McFeely got the drop on the goalie and slipped the puck into the cage from the left side. In the third period, Holy Cross, broke through for five goals when the smaller Bantams tired badly. Coach Dunham cites Trinity's lack of size as a reason for the frequent last period collapses. Holy Cross had several burly defensemen who looked like football linemen waxing fat in the off season.

Coach Dunham loses co-captains McFeely and John Millikem come June. Topnotch defenseman Spike Birmingham departs, leaving Tom Landry and the aptly named Tom Savage in back of the blue line. The return of John Kiley and Frank Farwell could pick up the attack where McFeely left it. And there is always Carl Norris, the man Coach Dunham sincerely feels is the best goalkeeper he has seen this year.

Blood

The Red Cross Bloodmobile will visit the College tomorrow. Donors are to go to the Washington Room between 12:30 and 5:00 p.m. Those under 21 must present signed parental permission slips in order to give. Give yourself the chance to be noble; give someone else the chance to live. Give blood.



(Lawson Photo)

Senior forward Jim Wolcott is seen in action against Tufts Thursday. Wolcott closed his career with a 20 point performance against the University of Hartford Saturday night.

Lose Last Three

Frosh Skid Drops Season's Mark to 10-6

by Mark von Mayrhauser

After wearing down a surprisingly tough Trinity-Pawling team a week ago Friday, the Trinity freshmen lost their last three games of the year this past week to bring their final record to 10-6. It was a disappointing ending to what otherwise was a very successful year for the Bantams.

During the year, Trinity, in the tight games, managed to gain victory even when playing slightly below par. In this last week, however, the Bantams played some superb basketball, yet, ironically, could not come up with a win. Last Tuesday night, at Ferris Gym, they were nipped by the Wesleyan frosh, 84-78. Two nights later, again at Ferris, Trinity lost to the very talented Yale frosh, 114-93. And on Saturday night, over at UHar, the Bantams fell before the University of Hartford freshmen, 103-92.

On the Friday before last, the Trinity freshmen did gain a 74-64 win over Trinity-Pawling. The key to the victory was a Trinity defensive change which sparked a Bantam surge in the middle of the second half. The streak blew open a tight game and provided the margin of victory for the Bantams.

Trinity was down 38-37 early in the second half when coach Sferro called for a timeout. Having been in a man-to-man defense the entire first half, Sferro switched over to a 2-1-2 zone alignment. A few minutes later, with the game tied 43-43, the strategy began to work.

The zone effectively shut out the Trinity-Pawling offense while the Bantams literally ran off 13 points in a row. Ron Duckett threw in a running right hander; he followed this with a fast break lay-up. Bruce Kahn came back with a full court drive and lay-up

before Trinity-Pawling called a timeout in an attempt to cool off the Bantams.

But Trinity continued to build on its lead after the short break. Bill Fenkel hit a short jumper and a foul shot, Kahn dropped another driving lay-up, and John Kindl a foul line jumper bringing the score to 56-43 with eleven minutes to play. From this point on Trinity dominated the boards against the weary prep schoolers and maintained a ten to fifteen point lead the rest of the way.

Duckett threw in 30 points and grabbed 14 rebounds to lead the Bantams in both categories. Hustling Bill Fenkel had 13 points and 13 rebounds. Kahn, with 13 assists and 11 points, and Reggie Martin, with 11 rebounds and 10 points, also contributed significantly to the win.

Against Wesleyan on Tuesday night, a balanced scoring effort by Trinity could not overcome the superlative performances of Fairbrothers (23 points), Burton (29), and Rodriguez (17) for the Cardinals. It was the second time Wesleyan had tipped the Bantams. The first was a 74-73 heartbreaker at Wesleyan.

Trinity was down only 41-40 to begin the second half. Quickly, though, Fairbrothers and Burton shot the Cards to a 49-41 lead. The Bantams fought back behind Ron Waters' 10 points to cut the margin to 55-52. But Wesleyan would not break; they opened up an eight point lead, 60-52.

Trinity came right back again to bring the score to 66-62. The Bantams appeared to have enough momentum to take the lead this time when Wesleyan's Burton swished an incredible, underneath-the-hoop, sweeping scoop shot. This hoop, coming with nine minutes left, shut off what proved to be

the Bantams' final comeback. Wesleyan opened up another eight point lead which they held until the end. Trinity did have a couple of opportunities to pull within four points in the final minute but could not convert these chances.

Again Duckett, though not as accurate as usual, led the Bantams with 21 points. Three players, Kahn, Kindl, and Waters, had 12 points, while Fenkel had 11.

On Thursday night, Trinity, without the services of the sick Reggie Martin, played an inspired game against the very tall and very talented Yale freshmen. Kahn, the Bantam ballhandler, played a particularly strong game as he keyed the Trinity attack against the Yale press. However, Yale could not be stopped on offense.

The Yale frosh not only had a front line which averaged around 6'6", but they had two or three guards who could hit consistently from fifteen to twenty feet. Yale dominated the first half which featured a brief Trinity slowdown. The Bantams came out of their slowdown against the full court pressing of the Bulldogs. The score at the half was 52-37.

In the second half, the Bantams staged a fine comeback behind Kahn's leadership. Bill Fenkel and Ron Duckett were also major figures in this surge. Behind 61-41, three minutes into the second half, the Bantams, in the next six minutes, brought the score to 73-67. Five minutes later the Yalies still only led 88-78 as the Bantams continued to play hustling ball. When Duckett and Kindl fouled out, however, the boys from New Haven pulled away to win it, 114-93.

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