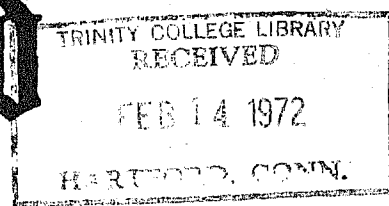


# The Trinity Tripod



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Philip C. Bankwitz, professor of history, is writing a book on the development of the Alsatian Autonomists: the history of their decline and fall. Bankwitz says he hopes the manuscript will be ready in 1973, and will be used in history courses at Trinity and elsewhere.

### Faculty Research

## Bankwitz Studies Alsatian Autonomists

by Erik Larsen

Philip C. Bankwitz, professor of history, is gathering information for a book on the Alsatian Autonomists. In a Tripod interview Thursday, Bankwitz disclosed plans for his latest publication to be entitled, "The History of the Alsatian Autonomists, 1919-1945."

"The purpose of this book," Bankwitz said, "is to show the development of the Alsatian Autonomists; their tortured history and tragic end, and to put into relief the peculiar characteristics of Alsace which still mark it off from France as a well defined region."

"I'm amazed," he added, "that more attention has not been given to the Alsatian region and its problems...it was a leading

cause of both World Wars in the twentieth century...Alsace was the Northern Ireland of Europe."

Alsatian Autonomists were home rulers who controlled the politics of Alsace, now a part of Eastern France, between 1919-1939. However, Bankwitz plans to begin his book with the pre-World War I status of Alsace, to trace the development of the Autonomist movement.

The territory was annexed by Germany in 1871, and it achieved a great deal of self-rule in the German Empire through the Constitution of 1911. However, with the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, Alsace was reintegrated into France, which allowed no regional autonomy. During this period, a great deal of friction developed between France and Alsace over questions of language, religious practices and economics, adding to the agitations for home-rule. This led to a closer relationship between Germany and Alsace, which ultimately led to a series of trials for high treason against the French government, which were interrupted by the defeat of France by the Nazis in 1940.

In desperation, some of the Alsatian Autonomists collaborated with the Nazis who occupied their native land; others formed a large resistance movement. When Alsace was liberated by the Allies in 1945, the collaborating autonomists were rounded up and brought before the French courts, at about the same time as the Nuremberg trials were being held, and many of them were sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

In his research, Bankwitz consulted the

highly restricted Archives of the Ministries of National Defence of the Interior and of Justice, while he was in France in 1970-71 on a research fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. Because the records of three trials could not be found for him during his stay in France, Bankwitz reports that he will return to Alsace this summer to consult them, and also to do work at the Federal Archives at Koblenz, Germany.

Bankwitz says he plans to start writing this fall, and he expects to have the manuscript ready sometime in 1973, when it will be published by Princeton University Press. When it is finished, he added, he expects that it will be used with modern history courses here and elsewhere.

## Mead Lecturer Discusses Sex Biases In Legal Codes

Ruth Bader Ginsberg, professor of law at Columbia University delivered the Mead lecture in Political Science to a standing room only crowd in Wean Lounge Thursday.

The topic of the lecture was "Sex and Unequal Protection: Men and Women as Victims". Ginsberg stressed the development of the women's movement from Susan B. Anthony and the struggle for the franchise to Betty Friedan and the National Organization of Women.

Ginsberg, the first woman to be appointed a professor of law at Columbia, stressed the prejudiced nature of many recent court decisions. She said they clearly reflect the conception that a woman's place is in the home and her primary role is domestic.

Ginsberg pointed out that in some states women are excluded from jury duty. She said "if a woman is to be regarded as a fully competent human being she must share responsibility as well as privilege." She said that "women are often educated about a world full of meaning, but they can only conjure up pictures of a world they can never penetrate."

Ginsberg emphasized that conditions in modern society have freed women from the necessity of domestic work. She stated "with less housework and family control measures the functional controls for confining women to domestic roles no longer exist."

The Ginsberg lecture was sponsored by the Political Science Department in conjunction with Trinity's Women's Week

were to secede from the Union, it would be the world's third greatest nuclear power."

The importance of confidence as an issue in the campaign was pointed out by polls conducted by the University of Michigan. These polls showed that while 70% of the American people trusted and had confidence in government in 1964, by 1971 the figure has slipped to below 30%.

Discussing the present status of McGovern's campaign, Mankiewicz stated that "the New Hampshire campaign is going very well" and indicated an eventual confrontation between McGovern and Senator Edmund Muskie.

Mankiewicz riddled the campaigns of Senator Henry Jackson and Congressman Wilbur Mills saying that Jackson's campaign has been "confined to Republican newspaper columns" while Mills' campaign exists "only in the Congress itself".

The speech which was attended by five members of Trinity's Young Democrats was sponsored by the Yale Political Union's Liberal Party and Students for McGovern.

## Seminary Faculty Cancels Classes

The faculty of the Hartford Seminary, in a special meeting Thursday, voted to observe a moratorium on classes initiated by students at the seminary.

All classes will be cancelled February 12-18, "leaving to individual faculty members to arrange with their classes and individual students for covering the academic work of the semester."

The Student Association of the Seminary voted a week ago Monday to observe a two week moratorium on classes in response to an announced cutback in programs at the school which shifted the major focus of the school from undergraduate modern theological study and training to a program of continuing education for ordained Christian clergy.

According to a report in the Hartford Courant Saturday the Hartford Seminary Board of Trustees has been "flooded in recent months to relocate the school" and that they had "studied the possibility of moving the institution outside the Hartford area."

In a Courant story Sunday Seminary President James N. Gettemy claimed that the seminary had no plans to leave the Hartford area.

### TRIPOD

This is the last issue of the TRIPOD for two weeks. The TRIPOD will resume publication after Open Week, on February 29.

## Faculty To Reconsider Case Of Two Students

The future of two seniors who were required to withdraw from the college at a faculty meeting two weeks ago will be decided this afternoon during a regularly scheduled faculty meeting.

The faculty conference committee met last Monday and Tuesday and voted to recommend to the faculty at today's meeting that they reconsider the required withdrawal of the two students. The committee made the reconsider recommendation "without prejudice" according to J. Ronald Spencer Dean of Community Life. According to Spencer this means that the committee does not take a position on the case only that the faculty review their

the committee's recommendation.

Rex Neaverson, chairman of the Conference Committee and Faculty secretary said that if the cases are reopened the Academic Affairs Committee and one of the students professors are prepared to make recommendations to the faculty.

Originally the Academic Affairs Committee voted to waive required withdrawal of the two students but the faculty did not accept that recommendation.

Spencer who presented the case on behalf of the students said that he was pleased at the decision of the conference committee. "It was the right decision to make. I hope the faculty will accept the recommendation."

## Young Socialists Meet

At a meeting of the Trinity Young Socialists, Thursday night, Alan Green, '74, of the Workers' League addressed the eighteen people present with a "political report" in which he described the events of Attica, Baton Rouge, and Ulster as manifestations of the conflict between the classes.

The Young Socialists are a Trotskyist group, not Stalinists; their interest thus lies in a purer Marxism than that of present-day Russia, or of labor bureaucracies. The emphasis is on revolution, not reform.

The discussion at the meeting centered on the almost evangelical idea of bringing the theories of Marx to the working class, organization on other campuses and in high schools ("We had two students join Young Socialists in Weaver High and they are fighting for power now."), the March 29th demonstration against unemployment, and the proposed classes in Marxist theory to be conducted on campus by the group.

## Saga

## Manager Cites Flexibility

The food service in Mather Hall has been a source of delight, debate, and occasional disgust. In an interview last week Jerry Lithway, director of the food service, told the Tripod just what's cooking.

As a result, the Great Egg Debate ("are they powdered?") has finally been settled. There are, according to Lithway, no powdered eggs in the kitchen. Nor is any powdered milk used in preparing any food. Lithway was emphatic about the lack of "convenience foods" and said that 98 per cent of all the food served is prepared on the premises.

Saga Food Service allocates a good deal of responsibility to local managers. Besides setting price and quality guidelines, the company allows managers to buy and serve pretty much what they please, Lithway said.

Lithway's administration of the dining hall is flexible. Recently he introduced a yogurt stand, offering three different flavors, at lunch and dinner. This addition is a big success, Lithway pointed out, since 50 gallons of yogurt are consumed weekly. Student requests in a recently-conducted survey resulted in the addition of marshmallows for the hot chocolate and electric warmers for the bread, rolls, and toast.

Other changes are due for next fall. Infrared lamps to heat food on the serving lines may be installed over the summer and changes in class scheduling are being considered to eliminate the 12:30 p.m. lunch rush. Lithway said the dining room was not as crowded at lunch hour as last semester, but added that scheduling classes through the lunch hour was a good idea.

Lithway remarked that students had done a "tremendous job" in responding to the food and service survey conducted two weeks ago. 413 of the 480 surveys distributed were returned. Three-quarters of the questionnaires indicated an interest in a food preference survey to eliminate unpopular foods and suggest alternatives, Lithway added.

Lithway said he would post a "suggestion board" near the dining room, to glean student opinion year round.

At the beginning of the year Lithway instituted periodic "specials" in the Cave, in order to attract people to a specific item. The nighttime candlelight in the Cave had been instituted at the beginning of the year because "we had to do something for the atmosphere in there. . . tone it down." The results of a survey about the Cave, conducted in the fall, resulted in a greater variety of food items offered Lithway continued.

Lithway said the number of students holding meal tickets has dropped from 900 last semester to 825 this semester.

## Committee Buys Bus For Use By Student Groups

The Student Activities Committee has purchased a used school bus for the purpose of providing transportation to student organizations. First priority in case of simultaneous requests will be given to groups who intend to use it for Hartford community-oriented activities, since the bus was bought with money from the Community Involvement Fund of the Activities budget.

Use of the bus will be regulated by Dennis Lalli this year, and by the student who is working as Assistant to the Director of Community Affairs in succeeding years. Lalli will keep a list of drivers who will be the only students allowed to drive the bus, and will see to its maintenance and storage. Drivers must obtain a Public Service drivers license from the State of Connecticut.

Insurance will be through the company that covers the student car donated by Mr. Dworin, as the bus is owned in the name of the Trustees of Trinity College. Money for the policy is to come from the TCAC portion of the Activities budget this year, and will be a separate item in the budget in the future, probably coming out of the Community Involvement Fund. (Maintenance will also be covered this way, and will be paid for this year by both the Od Squad and the Community Involvement Fund.)

It is hoped that the bus, in addition to being used for Od Squad trips, camping trips with children from the Vine Street School, and tutoring programs, will be a resource around which groups could build new projects, and which will facilitate plans already made, making them more successful than they might otherwise have been.

For further information contact Dennis Lalli (box 157 tel. 278-0721).



## Mather's Master

Jerry Lithway, director of Food Services at the College for SAGA, the franchised firm which operates the dining hall, sees the key to culinary success in flexibility of menus and innovations in the physical plant.

## Juan Farinas Brings Case Before US Supreme Court

"I am being railroaded to Federal prison for two years for the sole 'crime' of opposing and speaking out against the imperialist war in Vietnam. The government's case against me was based not only on my opposition to the war but also on the racist and anti-immigrant prejudice which it is now trying more and more openly to stir up in order to attack the entire working class."

This was the opening statement of Juan Farinas at a press conference held Dec. 4, 1971 at the convention of the National Peace Action Coalition. Farinas is a young Cuban-born worker, and a supporter of the Workers League.

On November 28, 1971, the attorneys for Farinas submitted a petition for a writ of certiorari in the U.S. Supreme Court. If the Court grants this petition, it will review the judgment of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which upheld the lower court conviction of Farinas for violation of the Selective Service Act. A decision on whether it will review the case is expected by late winter or early spring.

The petition submitted by Attorneys Wulf, Sager and Katz of the ACLU presents several reasons for granting review. It notes that this case represents the first reported prosecution for failure to obey the orders of

Armed Forces personnel in an induction center. It attacks the Selective Service Regulations under which the criminal charges were brought as in violation of "the guarantees of free expression in the First Amendment." It further argues that the Regulations "were unconstitutionally utilized to exclude the exercise of First Amendment activities."

The Juan Farinas Defense Committee says it wants to emphasize in particular the two year sentence facing Farinas "simply for trying to distribute a leaflet." "In spite of Nixon's efforts to pack the Supreme Court with extreme right wingers we must mobilize the greatest support possible, especially from the unions and the youth. We must make it as hard as possible for the Supreme Court to avoid the political and constitutional issues raised by this case," a Committee statement reads.

The Defense Committee requests that all supporters of Juan Farinas do their utmost to spread the word about this case as widely as possible, to gain as much publicity as possible for it, and to send contributions to defray the costs of the defense campaign to Juan Farinas Defense Committee, 135 West 14 St., 6th floor, N.Y., N.Y. 10011.

## TCB Organizes Activities For Black History Week

The Trinity Coalition of Blacks has announced a series of events to commemorate national Black History Week.

TCB spokesman, Jack Barthwell, '72, explained that the events, which begin today, will attempt to "promote Black awareness" and to "help Black people better understand their history."

Events from Tuesday to Saturday will feature a talk by Don L. Lee, a noted Black poet, tomorrow night in the Washington Room. There will be a fifty cent admissions charge.

Lee has published six books and presently teaches Black literature at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Other events include films, discussions, and "a celebration of Black culture."

This afternoon at 2:30 in McCook auditorium, TCB will present "Justice in America," a film about the case of Angela Davis.

Thursday from 11-2 in Wean Lounge, TCB will sponsor a bake sale, and that night will present Cheryl Smith's Bellvue Square Afro-Ensemble, a dance group.

Friday night at 7:30 p.m., in McCook, the Coalition will present "Come Back Africa" and another movie, which will be followed by a "Celebration of Black Culture" in the Jones Basement. Barthwell said this will consist of several events, including dancing, poetry readings and other cultural activities.

The events will conclude with a "topographical discussion", an exploration of how geography influences the conditions

of American Blacks, -Saturday at 2:00 p.m. in Life Sciences Auditorium.

The events commemorating Black history week are open to the public. According to Barthwell, there is no particular historical reason why

The events commemorating Black history week are open to the public. According to Barthwell, there is no particular historical reason why this week is designated so. Barthwell pointed out, however, that this week is being observed by many Black organizations around the country.

TCB

Wednesday:

8:00 p.m. Don L. Lee, poet, Washington Room \$50.

Thursday: Bake Sale

11-2 p.m., Bake Sale Wean Lounge

8:00 p.m.: Cheryl Smith Dancers Washington Room \$50.

Friday:

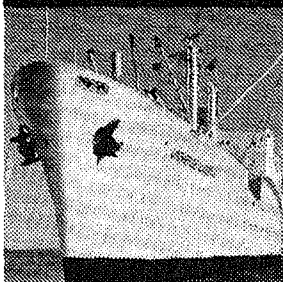
7:30 p.m. Films. McCook Auditorium. Free.

9:30 p.m. Party. Jones Lounge \$50.

Saturday:

2:00 p.m. Topographical Discussion Life Sciences Auditorium. Free.

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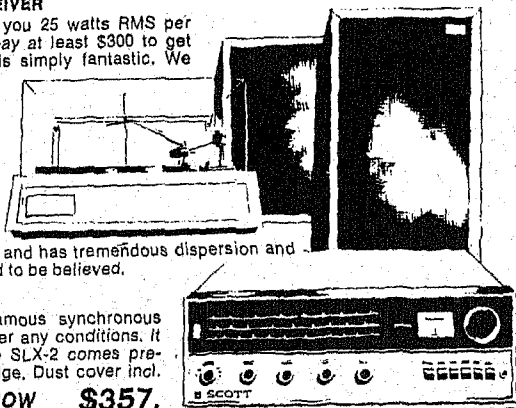
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This is a recording of an interview with Ms. Betty Friedan on February 7, 1972, for the Trinity Tripod.

The Tripod: Something that has interested me is the press and their depiction of the Women's Liberation Movement to the American public. It seems to me that there has been a misrepresentation on the part of the press and that the woman's movement in America has been treated very unfairly and even grossly distorted in some instances. Do you think so?

Ms. Friedan: Yes, of course, but it depends on what paper you're talking about, you know. The woman's movement is only a little over five years old, and was treated at first as a joke so we had to use the media to get the message across. This movement had no money and started out as just a few but we were speaking to the condition of millions of women and we had to use the media as much as possible. In a land as big as this, we use the mass media -- there is a mass communication network, you know, even when you don't control it or have access to it. And we found increasingly that we could never rely on the press to report accurately what we said. There was a tendency for them to make a joke of it. So far, resistance has not taken the form of say, mace or tear gas; they haven't taken it seriously enough -- the way you distance yourself, the way you keep yourself from taking it seriously is made a joke of. What we have done increasingly over these years, is to focus our own actions with enough seriousness, with enough impact that they have to be taken seriously. The best example of how we did that was on August 26, 1970, when the media couldn't ignore the woman's movement any longer -- it had gotten very big. But instead of reporting and concentrating on our serious actions, confronting the real problems in the institutions that oppress us -- whether it is the equal employment opportunity or sex discrimination in education -- they would pick on the extreme fringe, the anti-man kind of silliness, the bra-burning image, even though no one had ever burned a bra. You know that was what they would pick on, ignoring the serious things. They began to even make cover stories and to create, instead of reporting, the actions of the real leaders and the real movement create. Gloria Steinam is completely a creation of the media, and, in a way, so is T. Grace Atkinson. We had to make an action so massive that it would have to be taken seriously and also so that we

We had to make an action so massive that it would have to be taken seriously and also so that we could see for ourselves how many we were and what power we had, so the nation could see it. We did that on August 26, 1970. The woman's strike for equality. The people that watched television coverage that day said it was just amazing the way the tone of the report went from semi-joke to seriousness as the day went on and as the action was more and more massive.

The Tripod: There is one question that people often bring up at Trinity, and that is the possible similarities between the struggle of women and blacks in America.

Ms. Friedan: There are similarities but they are not identities and you would make a great mistake of ideology and in certain strategy to think that these struggles are identical. Women are an oppressed majority in society and in many ways the characteristics are similar to those of an oppressed minority. But there are many differences. Incidentally, from the very beginning the movement for the liberation of woman and the movement for the emancipation of Blacks from slavery, it was women who were identified with the Blacks and worked for the cause of abolition, and they were denied seats in the abolition conference in England that came over and started the woman's rights movement in the 1800's in America. I think that identification was because the situations were similar but then the women were told, 'Well, first things first, don't rock the boat, and we have to free the slaves, and your turn will come.' So it was a hundred years, almost, between the Civil War and the vote for blacks and the vote for women.

There is a danger in a time of economic turbulence that women and blacks can be used against each other. This we must guard against because while the movements are not identical, they interlock. They are related topologically -- all the modern revolutions are related.

For one thing, more than 53 per cent of blacks are women and black women and white women have enormous identity of interests in living groups. When I speak of women's movements, I speak of black women and white women, you know. So in the political sense we are forming a national political caucus and we are demanding 50 per cent of the delegates to the convention. We are also supporting the demand of blacks for 10 per cent. We mustn't be used against each other. They can't always find their way out -- tokenism -- of appointing a black woman because, if they continue to do it that way, black men are going to turn against women, white women are going to turn against blacks and black women are going to be the target of it.

The Tripod: Is there any society you think that is closer to the real goal women feel?

Ms. Friedan: Yes, I think societies that are most advanced are Sweden and the Scandinavian countries because they now have enacted as a matter of public and national policy many of the concepts of real equality and education, breaking through the opposite sex roles, seeing it is not just the interests of women that there be equality in employment.

The Tripod: What about the individual woman?

Ms. Friedan: Of course there is individual woman as a result of this. It is to the advantage of the woman to move when the whole society is behind her. Child care centers are taken for granted there, but if you ask the individual Swedish woman or man they will say there is not enough of them. It is true, but you see they are way ahead of us.

The Tripod: What about China or Israel?

Ms. Friedan: I really don't know much about China -- but I think the situation of the Chinese woman has increased enormously toward equality in their revolution.

Israel and India both have great commitments to equality for women and for different reasons. For instance, it is not an accident that women are prime ministers of both countries. Nobody jokes about it in either country. I am more familiar about the situation in India. I have been there and traveled with Indira Gandhi. There is something in the cultural and religious traditions of India where the gods were women as well as men and where sex was not considered dirty that has placed equality for women in a more comfortable climate than in the western Judeo-Christian tradition in which the doubt of women is built in. Also they move from a more primitive situation because the female and male peasants in the field are equally oppressed in a way. Then there had to be an enormous change in the very movement that brought independence to India.

So it all leads up to a situation where Indira Gandhi is not just an exception to the rule, like a queen, but there are women in very high decision-making posts all over the place in India. There is no put-down of women. In the time I was there, right after she became Prime Minister, I interviewed her political enemies as well as her supporters. I never heard anyone make a joke about the woman, about a woman being Prime Minister the way jokes are made about the possibility of a woman being president here. In Israel and India, both women are equally subject to draft or military service if it is necessary for the nation. That is real equality, because you can't have equality of privilege without the equality of responsibility.

## An Interview With Betty Friedan

"Women are an oppressed majority in society and in many ways the characteristics are similar to those of an oppressed minority"



# Trinity Women's Week

## Friedan Discusses Three Stages In Equality

Betty Friedan, author of *The Feminine Mystique*, called for "human liberation" through basic changes in our social structure in a lecture at Ferris Athletic Center, Monday, February 7.

According to Friedan, society must pass through three stages before equality for the sexes can be achieved. These are 1) Public awareness of inequality; 2) Changes in suppressive institutions; 3) The restructuring of society to grant more political power to women.

According to Friedan, the Women's

Movement has succeeded in spreading awareness. A few short years ago, millions of housewives thought they were "crazy" for not being satisfied with motherhood, and for "not having orgasms while waxing the kitchen floor", Friedan said. If women sought outside employment, they accepted lower pay out of psychological guilt for working at all," she maintained. Eventually, women realized that theirs were not individual psychological problems, but problems imposed by suppressive social institutions, Friedan maintained.

Friedan said society is in the middle of the second stage: that of changing social institutions to grant women equal educational and job opportunities. Friedan cited the unequal ratio of men to women at Trinity as an example of educational discrimination. At some selective colleges, admissions officers admit they are not seeking qualified female students, Friedan said. They are looking for vibrant, attractive women to lure the men to the campus, she said.

According to Friedan, who said she was a possible Senatorial candidate for 1974, women should compose fifty per cent of all representatives at every level of government. If women composed fifty per cent of the United States Senate, America would be out of Viet Nam, she maintained.

Friedan called the Women's Liberation Movement a step toward freeing both males and females from the "masks" imposed by society. In our culture, women are taught to act submissively and not-too-intelligently, she said. Thus, they are regarded as non-persons by male and female alike; objects as interchangeable as a piece of Kleenex, Friedan maintained.

Men, in turn, are forced to conform to a "he-man" image, Friedan continued. If they are not superior to women, they are not real men; therefore, women are a threat by definition, she maintained.

Friedan said she feels the resulting hostility is the reason for much sexual incompatibility. In a society where sex roles are polarized, women and men meet only in the sexual act, she said. However, she added, there is no way to divorce from the bedroom what the couple feels about each other during the day.

Friedan termed the College's Women's Week an example of "takenism". A Women's Week is fine, but what about the other fifty-one?, she asked.

According to Friedan, the College is "a real man's world" suddenly invaded by women for reasons having little to do with the education of women as human beings.



Ms. Friedan

Ms. Betty Friedan, one of the leaders of the Women's Liberation movement, addresses an audience in Ferris Athletic Center last Monday night, as the inauguration and keynote event in the nine-day events of Women's Week.

## Students Dance, Movies Shown

by John Simone

Somehow caught up in the midst of Women's Week there was a student dance performance last Friday afternoon. Although one could not find very many statements concerning women's liberation within the context of the program there was a great deal said about what people are doing in the dance department this semester.

The program began with a movie entitled "Art is . . ." which demonstrated art as a part of life; simple, communicating, joyous. These same adjectives would apply very well to what followed. The dancers began with a few improvisations that had come directly out of the classroom. For the next part of the program, the audience was invited to call out phrases which the dancers would have to interpret on the spot. To throw away one's inhibitions and spontaneously create is by no means an easy task but what came out of this session was quite successful. The dancers (who also added a dash of acting to the routines) came up with some very imaginative interpretations of phrases ranging from a "can of Redi-Whip" to "horseradish".

The last part was also inspired by an in-the-class creation. Sandwiched around a Dudley Do-Right-Snydley Shiplash-Little Nell melodrama (which had some very good characterizations) was a little spoof on women changing from sexpots to sisters, which explains why this program was part of Women's Week.

Hopefully programs like this will become more frequent. There is enough interest and talent around here to make such low-key operations a continual and growing success.

## Films

### Dilemmas Of Women

Art is too often impossible both to learn from and to enjoy simultaneously. Films like *The Women's Film* and *Sisters* can be mistakenly categorized as purely propaganda. But the essence of true learning-response—has as its necessary partner that of enjoyment.

The Women's Film and *Sisters* are apt illustrations of this dilemma between learning and enjoyment. While *The Women's Film* is blatantly in favor of women's liberation in all its present aspects, it is a film to enjoy. The approach is rough in the way that every documentary is, with unfocused, harsh lighting, and a gritty soundtrack. But the spoken frustrations and retrospective humor of the women who are interviewed in the film come through. One

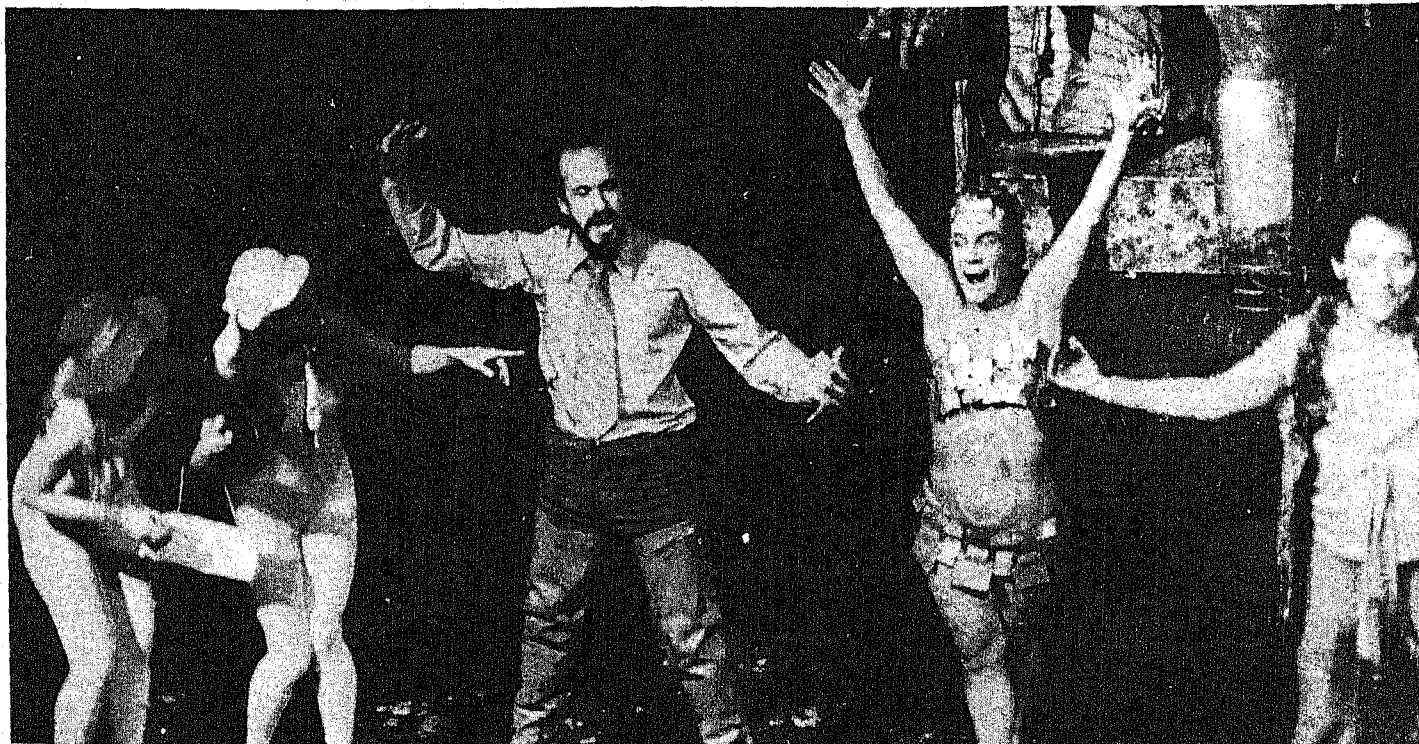
mother of six dreamt as a poor girl that marriage would mean the end of poverty—"I would have all the Pepsi Cola and candy bars I wanted and couldn't get when I was a kid". Yet she managed to laugh when she remembered this, because she understood why she had once believed it. Another woman's husband tied a string across the door to make sure she didn't go out when he worked at night. But she, too, accepted her past and moved beyond it.

*The Women's Film* sees women who not only realize their oppression but act in varied ways to end it. Black women, white women, Chicano women unite to strike for higher pay at a hospital; women join their husbands to fight for higher pay; women on welfare join a welfare rights organization; Black women protest dual oppression. The film ends with a clenched fist encircled by the female symbol. It is blatant. But the range of experience it covers—from despair to loud determination, from bitterness to activism—makes it enjoyable, entertaining, and educating.

In *Sisters*, a girl shows her younger sister the emptiness of female roles and it fails. Although a more "cinematic" film thus more acceptable as a traditional art work, it is redundant and boring, not to say confusing. It is the sort of film which utilizes obvious symbols, like the bridal veil, with ambiguous symbols, like white face paint in the last scene. By being symbolic and purely dramatic (rather than explicitly narrative like *The Women's Film*), *Sisters* tries to be both artistic and didactic. The result is that it is neither, and merely points up the two "irreconcilables", art and education.

There is one excellent sequence in the film, perhaps because it breaks the dragging pace and soundtrack. A "sex kitten" in a chartreuse pant suit, blouse cut to the navel, is walking along a beach (the sand and her clothes contrast so that attention focuses sharply on her) with the Silva Thin prototype. She is whispering, petting, fawning. Two leather-jacketed men with jack-knives come along and fight her companion, who successfully defends her. During the duel she is busy powdering her nose and consuming her daily portion of contraceptives. The scene is light but cutting and very clear, unlike the rest of the film.

*Sisters* says some very obvious things very poorly. *The Women's film* says many subtle things very well.



## Making A Woman

The Caravan Theater staged *HOW TO MAKE A WOMAN* here Monday, Feb. 7, in the Goodwin Theater. The play, conceived by directors Bobbi Ausubel and Stan Edelson, grew out of improvisation and experimentation by the company and has continued to evolve and take shape as actors assimilated fresh ideas and experiences which could be incorporated into the work. See Review on page 6.





## Sock Hop

Saturday night the Mather Hall Board of Governors sponsored a Sock Hop, which was held in the Washington Room. The Millburn Grease Band presided over the well attended fete, where some outlandish costumes were sported with great chic. Above, Stormin' Norman Luxembourg, the slickest horn on campus, toots.

## Caravan Theater

# Self-Indulgent Improvisation Too Long

by Glenn Gustafson

Over the Christmas vacation I saw one of those made-for-television movies called *The Feminist* and *The Fuzz*. Barbara Eden puckered through the part of young single woman trying to make up her mind on women's lib. She was at the time cohabitating ("It's not what you think, Dad, we're just roommates.") with a young single cop. Women's lib was inhospiably represented by Jo Ann Worley and WAM (Women Against Men). Well, the cop wanted to marry Ms. Eden, who didn't want to be used but who gave in anyway, telling him the ground rules of the marriage as traffic blared around them and the camera pulled into the sky.

Propagandistically the movie enraged me; the conflict had been so unfairly defined that there was nothing else to hope for except the traditional happy ending. It was a male chauvinist piece of art. However heavy-handed the plot, however, at least there was a plot, something you could settle into until the people untangled the knots of their specific, albeit simplistic, situation.

The real issues of the women's movement were present in the Caravan Theater's production of *How To Make A Woman* last Monday afternoon at the Goodwin Theater but they never materialized into anything worth untangling let alone watching.

The play, and I use that word loosely, had the uncomfortable, self-indulgent flavor of an improvisation class run wild, a kind of masturbation for the stage. Any idea that the group of actors (two men, three women) latched onto was beaten into the ground and then some. Somewhere along the line someone told them that babytalk and gibberish will garner laughs; half the show was incomprehensible. The other half might as well have been. I won't mention the names of the cast; they paid their dues by doing what they did in front of an audience.

A few good moments floated to the play's surface, almost in spite of itself. Most notably the pregnancy and birth mime. The use of a female member of the audience to break out of the shop at the end was as surprising as it was effective, especially in view of what preceded it.

Such caustic words from a male reviewer. So the production didn't dazzle with its entertainment; it wasn't supposed to be entertaining -- weren't the ribs of the oppression of women constructed and shattered on stage before a mixed audience? Can't one merely be educated and enlightened in the theater?

My question is: how can I be lifted to see

the transgressions waged against the minds and bodies of women in society when my intelligence is beaten like a wet rug? Who was there to identify with in *How To Make A Woman*? None of the characters had enough flesh to interest me either pro or con. The idea of women as pawns for fashion designers; women educated to look and not touch; women trained to walk, talk and sing in a manner pleasing to men; women married and deposited within four walls -- all can serve as legitimate themes in a given form on the stage. *How To Make A Woman* was as unsure of its form as it was of its lighting. I kept counting the people on stage; at times the confusion lent a rather strong impression that it belonged to more than five bodies.

The plain fact is that the show was too long. The house was filled to near capacity and was less so when the cast finally left the stage. A fifteen minute delay in starting and a five minute light fade did not warm the hearts of the audience either.

That evening after Betty Friedan's lecture a woman friend of mine, not a student here, asked how the performance had gone. When I frowned she asked me to consider whether I was criticizing the production from a standpoint it was not created to be criticized from. She gave an example from her own life where in the wake of the Kent State murders she had rushed out a painting obligated by the fury of her feelings. Under the critical eye, she claimed, this painting would probably have less value than a product of more thought and patience. Well, in the realm of art criticism I am as ignorant as a newborn babe so I had to beg off from that question (although I would be most interested to see the painting). The issue in the case of *How To Make A Woman*, however, is not that of hasty conception; to quote the program, "the play was created over a four-year period through improvisations. . . ." The issue is rather of an overall conception and the feeling of one failed to come through.

If I seem to be making too much mileage out of one particular happening of women's week, it is because theater can do more justice to women than was done last Monday. I really feel bludgeoned to death by all the hazy political, social generalities that float out of people's mouths when the issue of women is brought up (if it is not passed off in a look of ho-hum). Why can't we have a down to earth situation to deal with? (For that matter a production of Ibsen's *Doll House* would offer more substance and, in my opinion, more interest value than a

# Choir Festival Brings Standing Ovation Sat.

by David Seltzer

On Saturday evening, the choirs of Mount Holyoke, Holy Cross, Trinity, and the University of Connecticut combined their talents for "A Festival of New England Choirs" in the Chapel. Each ensemble was heard separately, as well as combined, in choral works of periods ranging from the 14th century to the present.

If the applause of the other choirs for each ensemble is any indication of that group's performance, then the University of Connecticut choir excelled, with the Trinity Concert Choir a close runner-up. The UConn group initiated the concert with Arnold Schonberg's "Peace on Earth," a composition of rich and sonorous chords. In this work, one could detect Schonberg in his transitional period, from Wagnerian romanticism to the composer's own style of atonality that was to dominate his later works. The ensemble's treatment of this piece was masterful.

The Mt. Holyoke College Glee Club provided an interesting contrast to the UConn vocalists, for the girls' chorus sang with crystalline precision and clarity compared to the latter's deep and resonant style. In their performance of Allen Bonde's "An English Mass," composed in 1967, the Glee Club skillfully imitated the brilliant tones of the brass ensemble that accompanied them.

Curiously enough, the next work on the program, "La Chace," a Medieval canon sung by the all-male Holy Cross Glee Club, sounded quite similar to the "Mass," despite the time gap of six centuries. The

short round programmatically described a hunter pursuing a falcon. Following the kestrel's capture, Holy Cross sang several songs by Franz Schubert. These 19th century German songs sounded suspiciously like beer hall choruses, perhaps because of their rather ponderous treatment. This portion of the program was concluded with Hindemith's "Prince Strength."

As the host, the Trinity Concert Choir completed the individual choir appearances in a praiseworthy performance. Their first work, the "Hindemith Chansons", consisted of four expressive songs treated with the delicate lyricism that such works demand. Especially well-sung was "The Swan," a mournful, beautiful melody reminiscent of Ravel's Pavane.

The Trinity Concert Choir next chose the most fascinating, if not difficult composition of the evening, Barney Child's "Keet Seel," in its East Coast premiere. Mr. Robert Gronquist, the conductor, explained that the song described the attempt of American Indians to retain their ancient culture amid a changing, modern society. Although this theme was well disguised, the verbal structure of the piece was painfully obvious. Using phrases with words composed of the long "e" sound almost exclusively, "Keet Seel" might well have been prepared by the staff of Sesame Street. The Concert Choir did, however, display great ability in handling the rhythmical and volume requirements of the composition.

After each ensemble had performed individually, they pooled their resources to sing Gabrieli's "Magnificat," and Joseph Haydn's "Te Deum," both with organ accompaniment. With the 16th century "Magnificat," efforts were made to create stereo sound. At one end of the nave, the three College choirs gathered together, and at the other end, UConn assembled. Conducting all four groups from the center aisle, Mr. Gronquist was a busy man. The attempt itself was laudable, a veritable eighth Wonder of the World, comparable to the Pyramids, yet the spatial geometry of the Chapel was not fully conquered. From a seat halfway down the nave, one could revel in listening to well-balanced parts, but understandably, the piece was not completely unified. I understand, however, that the group practiced only once together, and for such brief preparation, the "Magnificat" was excellent.

The concert was brought to a triumphant close with the execution of Joseph Haydn's "Te Deum," a grand hymn in the Classical style. For this piece, all four choirs assembled in close proximity in the rear of the Chapel. The combined choruses showed great strength, while retaining the precision of the "Te Deum." The clear, resounding chords were overwhelming, and it seemed obvious that the audience enjoyed Haydn the most: The standing ovation was well-deserved.

Collaborative efforts such as the Festival of New England Choirs should be commended, and judging by the success of Saturday evening's concert, they should also be continued.



## Faculty Dance Concert

The Trinity Dance Faculty will hold a concert on February 18th at 8:15 for the College community and the public. James Clouser and wife Sonja, Mel Wong, and Judy Schor will each perform their own works. Alfonso Figueroa will not be performing due to other performing commitments at this time. Admission for students is \$1.00, and general admission is \$2.00. Judy Schor, above, was recently named instructor in dance and is coordinator of the Dance program at the College.





# Trinity Tripod

## EDITORIAL SECTION

Tuesday, February 15, 1972

### The New Woman

The events of Women's Week symbolize the radical change in status of Trinity women since their admission in 1969. Until this year most women at Trinity felt they were unwelcome visitors at a men's college. A radical change in that atmosphere occurred at the beginning of this year, due to a substantially increased number of coeds, to changes within the administration to include a dean concerned with the problems of women on campus, and to the addition of various courses on women's studies.

The lectures, discussions, and films that composed Women's Week brought to the campus the pressing issues surrounding the "Women's Liberation" movement, as it is so inaccurately termed, and attempted to demonstrate that the movement is, of "People's Liberation," dealing with the rights of both women and men.

The idea of Women's Week was based on a simple truth: that the old traditional role of women is changing; that women, especially those with a college education, will no longer readily accept a secondary role, aiming the first twenty-two years of their lives toward the goal of marriage, children, and the life of a housewife.

As Ruth B. Ginsberg articulated Thursday night, women who demand equal privileges of the law must be willing to accept equality of responsibility. For example, women should be equally vulnerable to the draft. Such systems in other countries - Israel, for instance - have shown that women are perfectly capable of participating in military combat. Women must also be willing to share responsibilities for paying alimony, financially supporting their husbands, and being subject to divorce proceedings.

It is inconceivable why women calling for "liberation" have become the object of continued mockery and abuse--do their opponents taunt in the same way other oppressed groups in their cries for equality? In the mass media and much of society in general the women's movement has been distorted, often beyond recognition.

The press, until very recently has treated the women's movement as a joke. The National Organization for Women (NOW) has been unable to receive press coverage of similar quality to that given to organizations such as Operation Breadbasket or the Anti-Defamation League. The activities of NOW have been merely dismissed as "bra burning," not as the serious political and social efforts they actually represent.

While we recognize that social prejudices and legal inequalities do exist, at Trinity we find absolutely no organized discrimination or in-bred misogynistic tendencies; in short, no excuse for any woman not to become active in an organization, if not lead that group. This year alone we have seen a woman editor of the Tripod, a woman vice-chairman of the TCC, a woman co-editor of the IVY, to name a few. These women encountered no discrimination to prevent their achievements.

The Trinity Women's Organization is correct in citing certain difficulties women may encounter at the College, and requesting their alleviation, through additional woman faculty members, courses in women's studies and a gynecologist at the Infirmary. But it is time for TWO to cease merely complaining and become politically active at the College. If women want to be accepted by the political system, should they not involve themselves in it?

Although society may re-shape itself and its laws to the point where women will become legally equal to men, "liberation" as such will not occur until each individual recognizes that "all men and women are created equal," and when every person will be able to attain their goals without hindrance for reasons of sex.

### Letters to the Editor

'McGovern'

'sic'

To the Editor:

A recent article about Gloria Steinem appearing in the New York Times said that George McGovern's position on women's rights and party reform make him a far stronger candidate than the polls tend to indicate. There is a good deal of truth in that statement. McGovern has pledged to appoint a woman to the first Supreme Court opening, as well as to major judicial and executive (including cabinet) posts. And the impact of the Democratic party rules changes made by the McGovern-Fraser Commission has made itself apparent--although Muskie has been getting the endorsements of powerful politicians, McGovern has been getting his support from the people, most recently in Iowa, Arizona, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

His progressive record in other areas also make him a strong candidate. He is the only Senator to endorse the 60 points of the Congressional Black Caucus. His economic program, recently outlined in Time, includes guaranteed jobs for all Americans, elimination of tax loopholes for corporations and the very wealthy, a guaranteed minimum income, and a negative income tax. He proposes to cut military spending by 1/3, and has opposed the War since the Kennedy administration.

George McGovern can win. He has made significant strides in New Hampshire already, almost entirely through the use of personal canvassing. A strong showing in New Hampshire will cause people to view McGovern's candidacy much more seriously, and enable them to see the shallowness of the "frontrunner's" image. McGovern will become a leading contender for the presidency.

But canvassing requires people, and, as it has evolved, students. Trinity students have this excellent vehicle to express their concern--Trinity Students for McGovern--is offering rides to New Hampshire all through Open Week. Anyone can come, and it doesn't cost anything.

It will be disheartening if we can't help George McGovern win this year; it will be tragic if we don't even try.

Sincerely,  
Gary Morgans

To the Editor:

In the next issue of the Tripod would you print in a conspicuous place a correction of the following paragraph which appeared in the article entitled "Faculty Group Considers Two Withdrawal Cases" in your last issue:

"The petition was circulated following a meeting Thursday night at which 250 students voted to collect the signatures and passed a resolution asking the Faculty to reconsider its decision."

The paragraph should be corrected to read as follows:

"The petition was circulated following a meeting Thursday night at which about 100 students voted to collect signatures and passed a resolution asking the Faculty Conference to ask the Faculty to reconsider its decision." (sic)

This correction is based on the following:

1. The seating capacity of McCook Aud., where the meeting was held, is 200.

2. At the time the votes were taken the Aud. was somewhat less than half full.

3. The representation of the resolution in the original paragraph is not accurate.

You have a responsibility to print this correction, because the Tripod was the only source of information about the student meeting, last Thursday night, for most of the College Community.

Should you decide not to print this correction, would you please print this letter, in its entirety, as a letter to the Editor.

Respectfully,  
Lenn Kupferberg '73

(Editor's response: While not disputing the accuracy of Mr. Kupferberg's corrections, per se, we should point out that 1) the intent of the resolution was to have the Faculty reconsider the cases 2) that to do so required the intervention of the Faculty Conference which is empowered to act for the faculty, between its regular meetings. (It was not a unique sort of relief for the complainants.) 3) the estimated number of students voting is insignificant since, regardless of the number who enacted the resolution, some 726 students offered their endorsement to an identical statement on the petition which was circulated.)

'studio arts'

'women's place'

To the editors of the Tripod:

We were all participants in the New York Program of the Studio Art department during the fall, and we feel that your article (Jan. 25) did not give a fair picture of the program.

Perhaps we gave Mr. Pearlstein the impression that we were not enthusiastic, but this was not the case. Both during and after the fact we think that the semester in New York was extremely successful and rewarding, and to refer to it as "moderately successful" is certainly not a true summary.

It seems unfair to both the faculty and students involved not to mention our excitement about the experiment, and our firm belief that on all levels it was valid and productive.

Sincerely,

Tip Dunham

Peter Wheelwright  
Holly Hotchner  
Molly Dillon  
Kevin O'Malley  
Nancy Griffin  
Frank MacGruer  
Jamie Whitall  
Andrew French  
Rob Lawrence  
Bob Ellis  
Patrick Curley

Dear Editor:

Now that Women's Week has come and gone, I would like to add a postscript to the gala, whiz-bang festivities: 1) A woman's place is in the oven; 2) Prunes can help the Women's Movement. Just like the next average Joe I can recognize a good idea when it comes and kicks me in the pants. I congratulate the Trinity Lassies for their "... Week" idea. I propose that this seven-day celebrating be extended to other minority groups so that they too may achieve the place in society that they richly deserve: 1) Pygmy Week. Who but the most hardened of souls can argue that our small friends have been short-changed in the respect department? It certainly is unfortunate that the world-at-large looks down at these people. 2) Chimney Sweep Week. It certainly brings a tear to the eye that this hard-working group has gotten both dirty looks and a brush-off from the majority of the populace. This group (which at one time comprised 80% of the vote in England, had there been any) has never been known to fly off the handle when faced with the most difficult of tasks. A worthy group to foster, eh?

Your humble servant  
and Chapter President  
of the He-man 'Women's  
Week Haters Club',  
Rick Obrock '74

'women's status'

To the editor:

I'd like to commend the Trinity Womens Organization (TWO) for quite an interesting as well as enlightening week of lectures and activities commemorating Susan B. Anthony's birthday... it was unfortunate that not more Trinity students attended. Perhaps the most important message to be gained from such events is that "all men are not in fact created equal" that somewhere during their deliberations the founding fathers forgot the status of those responsible for a nation of 200 million people.

Andrew Wolf '73

### Letters

The TRIPOD will print all letters to the editor received from members of the College community. Letters should be under 400 words in length, typed double spaced, with a word count. All letters must be signed, names will be withheld on request.

# Trinity Tripod

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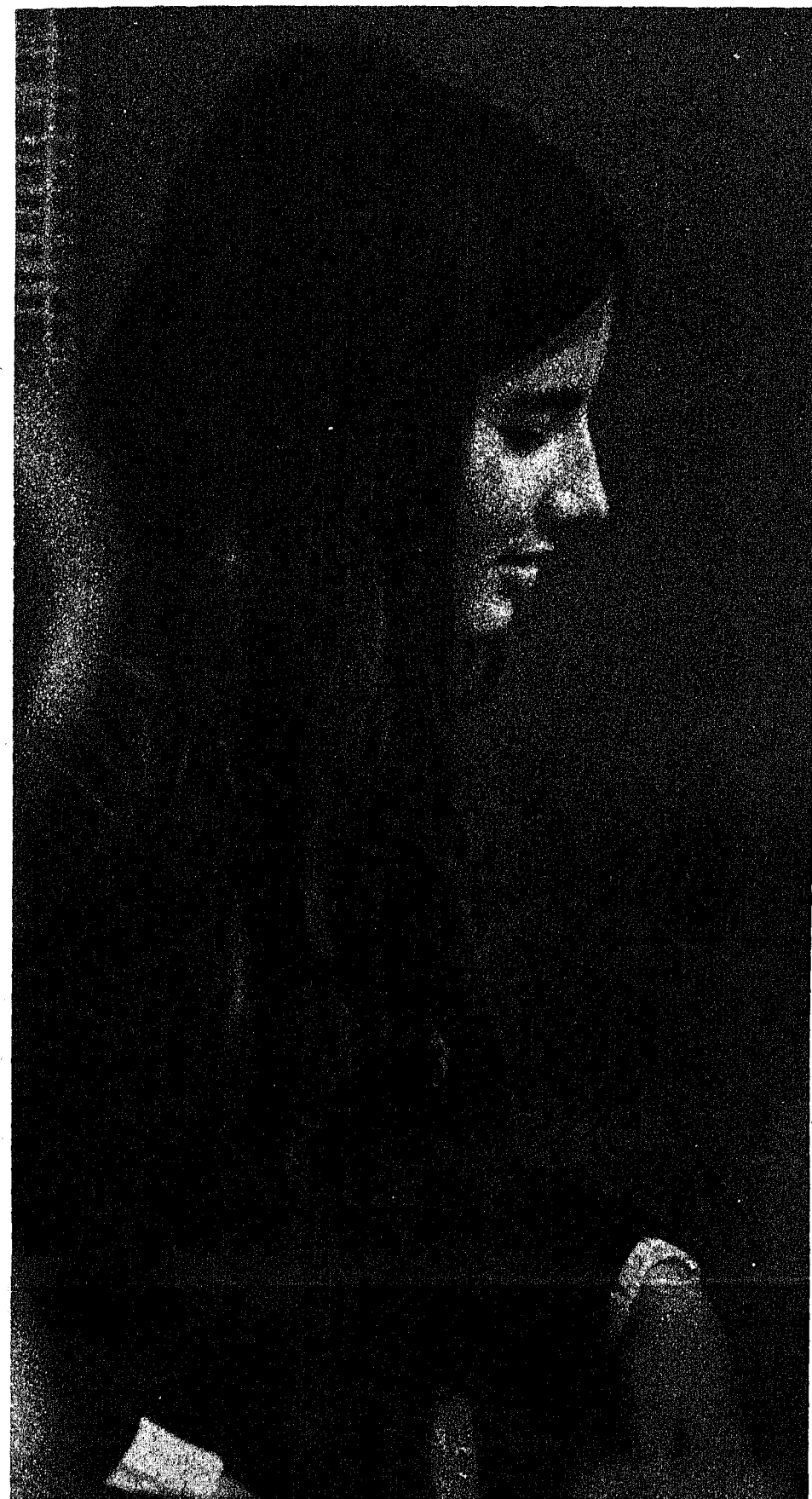
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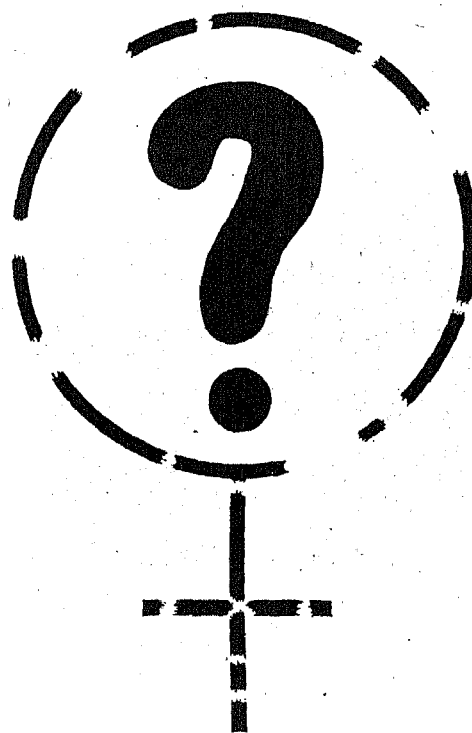
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# Inside

magazine  
tuesday, february 15, 1972



"All history attests that man has subjugated woman to his will, used her as a means to promote his selfish gratification, to minister to his sensual pleasures, to be instrumental in promoting his comfort; but never has he desired to elevate her to the rank that she was created to fill. He has done all he could to debase and enslave her mind; and now he looks triumphantly on the ruin he has wrought, and says, the being he has thus deeply injured is his inferior . . . But I ask no favors for my sex . . . All I ask of our brethren is, that they will take their feet from off our necks and permit us to stand upright on that ground which God designed us to occupy."

---Sarah M. Grimke, 1838

## The Meaning of Women's Week

by Paula Pavey

Women's Week at Trinity has come and (almost) gone. The Caravan Theater play, the talks by Betty Friedan, Shiela Tobias, Ruth B. Ginsburg, the films, the panels, the dance . . . enjoyable, interesting, perhaps, but what do they, taken singly and as a group of events, mean to Trinity now and to Trinity in the future?

Reactions to "How to Make a Woman" were, perhaps, indicative of both the present and the future. "Great play, very well done." Fine, but what about the content, the idea, the message? Somewhere, the communication broke down. The men, in their discussion after the play, escaped the natural, and, to a certain degree, intended, defensive reaction by talking about men's liberation.

But that's fine, because, as Betty Friedan said, women's liberation is not just freeing women, but freeing men, too -- freeing the members of both sexes to allow all people to develop to their fullest potentials. Friedan had a good audience, and, in a way, it was too bad that she did not choose to give them more of herself. However, she drew a fairly comprehensive picture of the national women's movement. Her discussion of the movement at Trinity failed to work quite as successfully.

Many of the other presentations were not so well attended, with the exception of the talks by Shiela Tobias, Wesleyan's Associate Provost, and Ruth B. Ginsburg, the first women law professor at Columbia. Female speakers at Trinity being as rare as they are,

these two women were fine representatives of their sex in terms of presenting the view of professional, active, alive women.

An integral part of Women's Week is this Inside Magazine, a set of articles by women in the Trinity community, discussing the situations, people, and ideas they consider important from their personal perspectives. Ms. Chipman's article on Susan B. Anthony and the early feminists, and the articles written by some of the women students here are personal articles, expressing personal views, but that should not detract from their importance.

True, not all of the women on this campus agree with the tenets of the women's movement, and not all of them belong to the Trinity Women's Organization. But as long as some of the women here do feel confined because of their sex, they will continue to challenge the Trinity community to change its attitudes and actions. Their challenge cannot be ignored.

So, hopefully, the effects of Women's Week will be seen even after today, in changed attitudes, in more open communication and in many more ways, both overt and covert. And, hopefully, these effects will be beneficial to everyone, not only women, but men, too. Hopefully, some day, there will be no need for women's liberation at Trinity, because the men and the women here will know that all of the members of both sexes are equally capable of fulfilling themselves in their own chosen ways.



A History:

# The Early

# Feminists

by Joan Chipman

Contemporary historians have just begun to write the history of early American feminism. With the rebirth of feminism in the 1960's interest in the early movement, which had been treated only in a cursory way in most American history textbooks, mushroomed. As we begin to uncover the skeletons of a former age, we find a rich heritage of which the contemporary woman's movement has a right to be proud. Indeed, striking parallels between the two movements are becoming increasingly apparent. Visionaries of the early movement spoke of alternatives to the nuclear family and the re-orientation of society along cooperative lines. Just as their contemporary successors, they engaged in a fundamental re-examination of the role of women in all spheres of life and traced the subjugation of women to male-defined and dominated social institutions. Although the character of the early movement changed significantly around the turn of the century from a struggle for fundamental change to one for which the primary objective was extending the franchise to include women, we must credit the early feminists with the beginnings of a thoughtful and perhaps provocative analysis of society. Among the early leaders of the movement was Susan Brownell Anthony - a woman who dedicated her life to the struggle for women's equality. An indefatigable and brilliant organizer, Susan B. Anthony traveled extensively throughout the states lecturing and securing signatures for petitions in an attempt to make woman suffrage a reality. Despite severe limitations such as inadequate funds and restrictive social conventions, Anthony espoused the cause of woman suffrage in all of the northern states and several southern states in the course of the decade between 1870 and 1880.

There is little in her early history which indicates the initial motivation for her unwavering dedication to the woman suffrage movement. Born in the small town of Adams, Massachusetts on February 15, 1820 she was encouraged at an early age by her parents to continue her education. Her father, a liberal Quaker, served as a faithful friend and ally in all of her endeavors.

Before becoming actively engaged in the suffrage movement, Anthony taught in New York State where her family settled in 1846 and where she later inaugurated her campaign for the political equality of women. Not unlike many of her contemporaries she began her career as a suffragist in the abolitionist movement. During the Civil War she was a member of the Women's Loyal League, an organization which petitioned Congress in support of the 13th amendment. However, with the failure of Congress to extend the franchise to women, a schism developed within the women's movement. This irreconcilable difference eventually led to the formation of two distinct organizations - the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association. For Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton the decision to enfranchise Negroes and exclude women from the suffrage did not represent a meaningful step in the direction of human progress. Thus, through the National Woman Suffrage Association they concentrated their efforts on the vote for women. Those who contended that the insistence on women suffrage would jeopardize the franchise for Negroes joined the American Woman Suffrage Association. Yet the split did not dampen Anthony's zeal. In 1872 she cast ballots at the state and congressional election in Rochester, New York in order to challenge the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution. As a result she was indicted for illegal voting and fined \$100. In accordance with her convictions she refused to pay the penalty and it was never collected.

By 1890 the climate of American society had changed and the two organizations merged to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Susan B. Anthony succeeded her life-long friend in 1892 as president of the organization. As president she endeavored to divorce outside issues from what she considered the key to the emancipation of women - the vote. She never wavered from her conviction that the status of women would remain unaltered until they were allowed to participate in the political process of the nation. Unfortunately the Anthony brand of analysis eventually contributed to the demise of early feminism. When women were granted the right to vote the movement crumbled. Some historians argue that the failure to derive a broader ideological base condemned feminism to failure.

The decision to honor Susan Brownell Anthony during Women's Week was an attempt to lend recognition to the tireless efforts of this early feminist. Unfortunately she never lived to witness the fruits of those efforts as she died over a decade before suffrage was granted to women. Many women who much like Susan B. Anthony have made a significant contribution to our society remain to be discovered or re-examined by historians. The failure to do so can only make the absence of women in our history appear natural and inevitable.





# Re-evaluating Traditional Roles

by Lynn Brownstein and Sara Throne

At Trinity, one can draw some parallels between Leslie Fiedler's literary criticism of the image of women in American literature and the identity and role conflicts that women and men students are coping with. In *Love and Death in the American Novel*, Fiedler observes that in Fitzgerald's *Tender is the Night*:

There are only two sets of expectations and a single imperfect kind of woman caught between them; only actual incomplete females, looking in vain for a satisfactory definition of their role in a land of artists who insist on treating them as goddesses or bitches. The dream role and the nightmare role alike deny the humanity of women, who, baffled, switch from playing out one to acting out the other. (p.313)

The inadequacy of both the goddess and bitch roles and the utter confusion of the women who feel they must fit into them is more than a creation of Fitzgerald's fiction. American literature reveals a long history of unsatisfactory, inhuman roles for women, as Fiedler traces. What's more, Fiedler's thesis is that there is an absence of male/female love in the American novel.

If one agrees with Fiedler's argument, then it seems clear that there is something amiss in the society from which this literature arises, for Art (the novel) is a reflection of the times and the human condition. That American novelists (predominantly male) depict men that cannot fully and humanly deal with women, and women who are locked into narrow, inhuman roles, and that these pictures of life were fully accepted by men and women until now reveals clues to male fantasy and an inference about the distinction between the roles society offers us and the lives each of us as human beings wish to lead.

For the women at Trinity that are pondering the issues of the Women's Movement and marking themselves because of their activity, they struggle between two unacceptable roles: The "goddess" role that is traditional "femininity", and the "bitch" role, the image of "women's libbers" that rides the crest of myths concerning the Women's Movement. They wish to be full human beings yet in their inner conflict often only present one aspect of their self-that-is-becoming. They wish to be full human beings yet are often only seen, spoken of, and spoken to from one narrow perspective.

Many other women and men at Trinity may have been referred to by Epstein in *Woman's Place* when she notes, "there seems to be little awareness that they (women) are not permitted to rise in society." If one is willing to take the steps to consider whether or not our society offers each of us the opportunity to reach our full potentials as human beings (which means that we consider, for example, the blocks that keep a man from becoming a "house-husband" or a woman from the professional fields) then there would be a much fuller understanding of the Women's Movement on this campus.

There is no doubt in my mind that many men must be dissatisfied with the image of man in American literature. Can there ever be a full, loving, human relationship between man and woman? Most of us hope that there can. The Caravan Theatre production of *How to Make a Woman* dramatically revealed where the failure in human relationships takes place. For the women, it was utter confusion over which dress (role, life style) they preferred. The men were presented in shockingly real and painful stereotypes. These roles, no matter how exaggerated, contain a large element of verisimilitude. On our most honest and emotional level we are repulsed by these roles, but in American society they are the molds in which each of us are cast (to some degree at least).

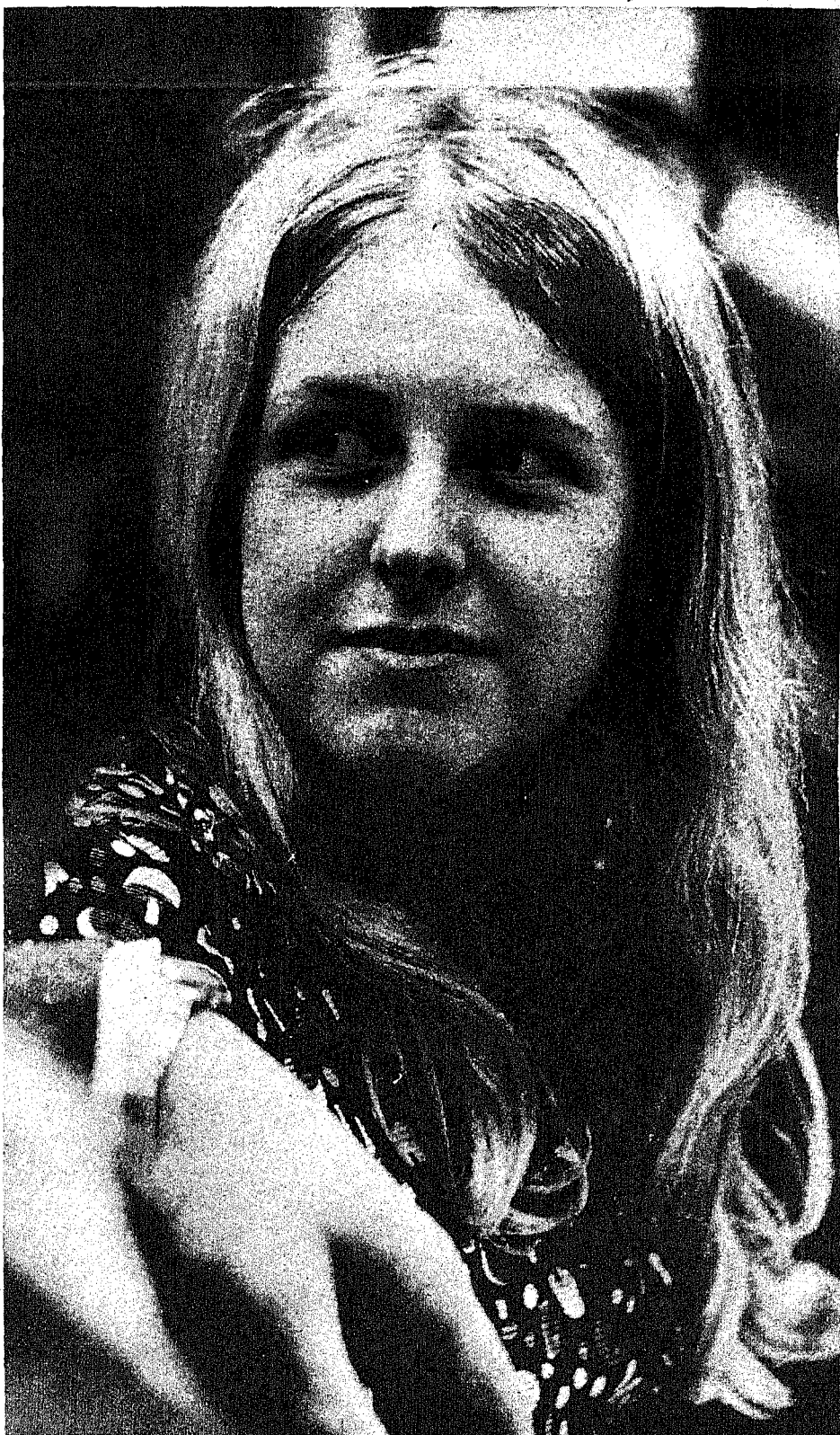
We must ask: what is the role of men in the Women's Movement? In contemporary society the traditional definition of masculinity denies men the freedom to express emotion and even to take a large part in the rearing of their own children. The male roles of creators, seducers, hunters, and indecisive failures portrayed in the Caravan Theater production are too demanding and confining for men to ignore. The Women's Movement recognizes the importance of re-evaluating the roles men are forced to assume, as much as the roles women are forced to assume. Men, too, must question their image of personal fulfillment—a very personal and difficult position. By the nature of traditional roles—"agreed upon" by society—the rejection of these roles is a most difficult, "deviant" choice where the pain of conflict is eased only with some social reinforcement. This requires a great deal of honest, difficult self-analysis. As Lever and Schwartz pointed out in *Women at Yale*: "The change from one generation to the next lies in the ability to question, evaluate, and if necessary, break away." Men must examine their roles and the options offered to them by contemporary society to discover whether change is in order.

The question that has been haunting me for months now is, why isn't very much questioning, evaluation, and change taking place among my contemporaries? Lever and Schwartz may have the answer and a good analysis of many college students at Trinity, Yale, and every other institution of higher education in the U.S.:

Many more students, however, are stymied by their own confusion and lack of experience in questioning any system. They seek escape from confrontation by using the traditional and "approved" definitions that they have grown up with.

Many of us who are polarized, confused, or threatened by the Women's Movement (as the gentlemen who noted in the last "Inside" that: "Assistant deans will run around worrying about sexual politics when the real problem on campus is loneliness and alienation") may be exactly the students that Lever and Schwartz were referring to. There seems to be nothing more difficult and emotional than seriously and critically questioning the past out of which each of us has grown up. The past that taught most of us that women were passive, dependent, mainly concerned with interpersonal relationships, intellectually inferior to men, irrational, etc. and that men were aggressive, responsible, independent, dominating, rational, etc. can certainly put limits on our potentials for the future.

The change that Lever and Schwartz and the Women's Movement speak of does not concern a complete break with the past, but a resection of the traditional roles it has created. The distinction seems important to me since many of the fears that have been expressed don't recognize this difference. When we discuss "Alternatives to the Nuclear Family", for instance, we do not seek to destroy that option nor negate the valuable contributions it might have made to each of us. We must realize it is difficult to confront institutions and roles that seem so solidly established. Yet change is possible. For those of us who feel their personal growth stunted, their human potentials determined by stiff social roles, and seek the options of alternate life styles, the threat and challenge of questioning and re-evaluating traditional definitions and institutions may lead to the desire and need to choose a new way.



## Education:

# The Trinity Experience

by Karen Netter and Amy Tenney

The college catalogue describes the purpose of a Trinity Education as follows:

'A Trinity education is designed to give each student that kind of understanding of human experience which will equip him for life in a free society. In order to do this, it must help the student to discover those particular modes of learning which will increase his awareness of himself and of his environment; it must enable him to extend his knowledge within a chosen discipline; and it must encourage him to use the knowledge which he gains to deal

responsibly with the problems of a rapidly changing world. The curriculum embodies these aspects of a liberal education.'

A close examination of this statement yields the answer to the question originally posed. Presently this philosophy seems to be applied chiefly to men -- we would like to expand it to include all Trinity students.

The human experience that we must learn about includes all human beings -- both male and female, yet the bulwark of our education concerns only the male. We learn of contributions men have made to history, to literature, to science. Yet women, too, have played a vital role in these areas -- they are valid subjects for study and should be fully integrated into existing courses. Until that time, however, TWO feels it essential that special courses about women be incorporated into the curriculum, for they are as valid as any other area of study. Women, who comprise over fifty percent of the world's population, have contributed to all aspects of the society and it is time we learn more of these contributions. To understand what it is to be human we must understand what it is to be both male and female, to recognize the contributions that each have made to our history and to society, and most important to recognize the contributions each will make to the future.

A Trinity education is designed to increase a student's awareness of himself. TWO plays an essential part in a woman's development of self-awareness through "consciousness-raising" groups and general discussion of what it means to be a woman in today's world and at Trinity. In order for a woman to become aware of others and of the world surrounding her, she must first become aware of herself. TWO helps her to deal with the inevitable problems she must face in society and at the college. Upon graduation we are confronted with reality, a reality that is not pleasant for most women. For a woman will be confronted with societal prejudices and expectations; she will find it much harder to get into graduate and professional schools, or to find a "good" job than her equally qualified male counterparts. If she is aware of these problems, and is working to overcome them she will lead a much happier -- and healthier -- life.

This is related to still another goal of our education -- dealing responsibly with world problems. Women today are beginning to be allowed to help

This is related to still another goal of our education -- dealing responsibly with world problems. Women today are begging to be allowed to help; they want a role in the determination of world policies, as well as in decisions that affect their daily lives. They hope to change the world, to make it a better place for all people. Women want to use their education -- this is a major goal of the entire movement.

Immediate problems at Trinity that TWO wants to conquer include abolishment of the quota system in admissions, thereby opening Trinity to the most qualified students, regardless of sex; proportional representation of women on the faculty and administration, with an active search for able women to fill these positions; hiring a female college counselor; securing the services of a gynecologist, at least part time; and the establishment of a day care center at the abandoned fraternity house.

These demands are neither extravagant nor radical, rather they are necessary if Trinity is to fulfill the promises of the catalogue, and make its education valuable for all students, both men and women..



"Getting men used to the idea of women leaders and decision makers isn't really the hard part. The really hard part is getting women to raise their own level of aspirations. In professional terms women must learn to think of themselves as executives, not "assistants to"; as doctors, not nurses; as lawyers, not legal secretaries; as artists and musicians, not high school art and music teachers; as registered stockbrokers, not research analysts; and as political columnists, not fashion columnists. That's the most important and profound thing women's liberation can do, and until that happens women won't go through doors that reformed laws and practices have opened to them."

---Rita Block, 1971

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Point Blank

# Women Vs. Wall Street

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Women employees are undependable. They're just not serious about a career. Consequently they should not be regarded as equals by their male colleagues.

The prevalence of this sexist rot is currently being investigated by the Human Rights Commission in New York City. The Investigations Division of the commission is pursuing a complaint of sex discrimination in employment filed by thirteen women against ten prestigious "Wall Street" law firms.

At the basis of the complaint is an alleged patz of discrimination in recruitment, hiring, and promotion that accounts for a dismaying statistic: the placement office at Columbia has calculated that of the 3,926 lawyers in New York City's fifty largest firms, only 161 are women.

The problem first surfaces at a job interview. One of the thirteen women complaining to the Human Rights Commission alleges that at an interview with the illustrious Wall Street firm of Shearman & Sterling, the male interviewer, after reviewing her resume, leaned over the desk, looked downward, and announced, "Miss Jordan, your problem is that you are wearing a skirt."

Then the interviewer allegedly asked Miss Jordan what she was going to do with her babies after she was married. When her responses were lightly dismissed, she asked whether the firm had a "pipeline" for male law students facing military service--i.e., men may be hired now for employment starting after military service is completed.

According to Miss Jordan, the interviewer answered affirmatively, but he had no response when she pressed the point and inquired why there was no similar leeway for women who have a child and, shortly thereafter, return to the practice of law.

The course of an interview may also reveal the prospect of discriminatory working conditions after a woman is hired. According to one of the complaints filed with the Human Rights Commission, a female applicant was told by an interviewer that some of his law partners believed women are intellectually inferior: "The way women reason is disastrous when they step into a law library."

The interviewer allegedly offered a hypothetical: "If a woman sees a river that is polluted and discovers that a particular factory is doing the polluting, she will recommend getting rid of the factory. A man in that situation can see further, and would look to see if the factory were necessary for the general economic good and keep it there if it were."

Such irrational generalizations tend to relegate women who are hired to a limited corner of the law firm's practice: trusts and estates. When asked why most women attorneys were assigned to trust and estates, one Wall Street partner allegedly replied: "There is no doubt that women are specially

suited for Trusts & Estates work because they must deal with widows and orphans."

And a Park Avenue lawyer allegedly explained: "I don't know exactly why, but for some reason women are really good at Trusts & Estates; they really love the detail work and they're very competent at it. Most men don't like this kind of work..."

Keeping women out of "tough" "thinking" areas--e.g., court-room litigation, corporate work--avoids having women travel on assignment with male colleagues who litigate and service corporate clients. In a memorandum filed with the complaint to the Human Rights Commission, attorneys Carol Bellamy and Harriet Rabb charge: "Women interviewees are often told that, if hired, they would not be assigned to cases or areas of work requiring travel because the firm believes it ill-befits a wife or mother to be away from home and/or because the firm wants to avoid even the possibility of jealousy among its partners' wives whose husbands would be on out-of-town business in the company of female colleagues. Such reasoning is as humiliating to female attorneys and their colleagues' wives as it is insulting to male attorneys. It assumes pettiness and philandering and a view of women fundamentally as sex objects."

Frustrated by such inhibitions, women lawyers often quit out of boredom and anger after having been insulated from client contact, challenging intellectual work, travel, and the opportunity to prove one's merit. As a sad result, the myth of female unreliability appears to generate its own self-fulfilling prophesy. The Human Rights Commission may act to break this vicious cycle so that no male interviewer will say to a woman lawyer again: "Our time is getting short. This has been so much fun."

Martha Tregor is a freelance writer who specializes in the women's liberation movement. Distributed by ACCESS--the Communications Corporation.

## 'parking'

Charles Meli, Hartford's superintendent of parks, has requested the cooperation of the College in helping to preserve Rocky Ridge Park.

Students who park their cars on the lawns west of College Terrace and east of New Britain Avenue are parking in Rocky Ridge Park. Their cars cause deep ruts which require a great deal of maintenance.

The Park Department is setting up barriers in the area to prevent cars from driving on the lawn. They expect to complete the project within the next two weeks.

Until they have finished, they request that students do not park in this area. All cars parked on park property will be ticketed by the police.

## If Dogs Run Free

# Lassie's Day In Court

by Matthew Molosbok

Something presumably sacred has been removed from a college education in these troubled times. Things aren't the way they used to be when our parents gulped their goldfish or whatever.

A symptom of the change -- some even argue its cause -- is the state of discipline on the college campus. One need only examine the differences between discipline then and now to realize just how far we've come in recent years.

Then, the school was arbitrary and cruel. A student might paint Bishop Brownell's statue yellow and blue, for which discipline was promptly and harshly leveled. At the very least he would be called into the dean's office and instructed not to do it again. Or, far worse, he would lose the privileges of his class. Of course, if he was a freshman, he had no privileges, but that's another matter.

If you question my interpretation of college history, just check any Busby Berkeley film on the subject. The camera doesn't lie.

Today, however, things are different. Since the fall, there has been a rather elaborate series of "Procedures" in matters of non-academic discipline. A panel appointed by the Dean of Students investigates any cases brought to its attention and then sends them to the Dean for a final decision.

In one of my earlier columns I blasted this new adjudicative process for reasons which, I think, still make sense. But, since this column doesn't, they are out of context.

Now, why am I reviewing all this information? I don't know either.

The reason is that the adjudicative system may have one of its first cases and if this case doesn't destroy it nothing will.

Several students and other members of

the college community plan to bring suit against the campus dogs for reasons of their lewdness, uncleanness, and general capacity to get in the way.

Judging from the charges, this suit was brought against this man's best friends -- students, that is. From my point of view the dogs could all be shot.

It struck me, however, just how subversive these dogs were.

I did say "were". That's because once you're in power everything prior to the revolution is justified.

They control the quad. I like to play my guitar on the quad during the spring and it is always delightful to join my friends over by a tree. Of course, while I'm looking at them, I can hardly observe my bare feet. So...

The most disconcerting thing happened. I was waiting on line at the Cave and was told I'd have to wait for my hamburger because the dog was first.

It probably won't be very long before the dogs get seats alongside the students on the various faculty committees. Judging from the performance of some of the committees, they could use a little more in the way of bark and bite.

Before this happens, however, one can expect to see furious action on all sides. An all-College meeting will be called to deal with the notorious dog problem. President Lockwood will appoint a summer task force to investigate the situation.

Now, once an administrator is on one side of the fence, a lot of people with good sense get on the other side. We can anticipate the office of community life setting aside Dog Week in honor of White Fang.

Soon there will be a demand for Canine Studies taught by some instructor who has been through a dog's life. Of course, this department will be subject to same sort of ear-biting that always go on in this college: the College will claim it can only offer Doctor Fido two Gainesburgers a week for a lecture rather than four.

Should Assistant Professor Wolf get tenure? Was the conduct of Dr. Lad, the pedigree from Yale, becoming a teacher of Animal Husbandry? (Undoubtedly field work.)

But before we all get up in arms about these trends, we should recollect the dignity of our sacred institutions. I mean, after all, if the dogs of this campus are guilty as charged, we can fully expect our procedures in matters of discipline to take appropriate action.

Faced with these serious charges against members of the community I feel the adjudicative panel should decide to enforce existing regulations barring the entrance of dogs and chimpanzees into the Cave. Maybe we should establish a fee on all those who would willingly harbor dogs within their rooms.

First, though, let's wait for the decision of the panel. I'm sure Fido, Rover, and Lassie will come through with equity.

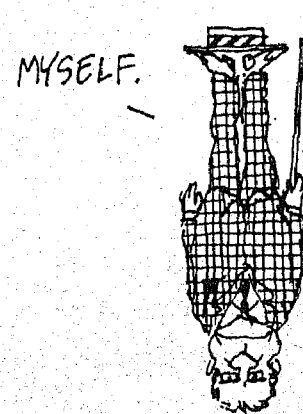
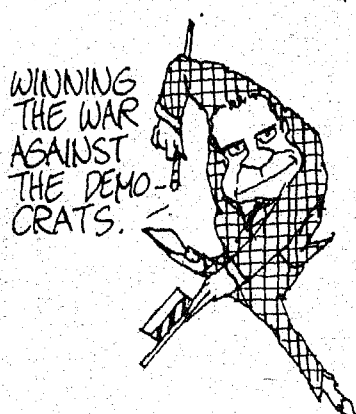
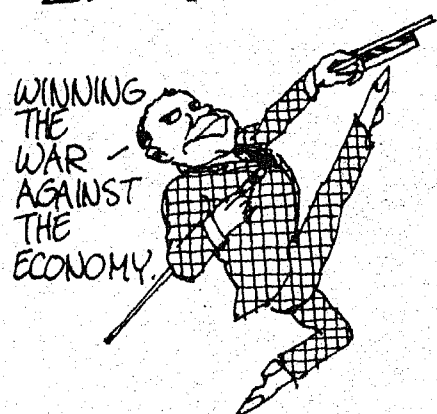
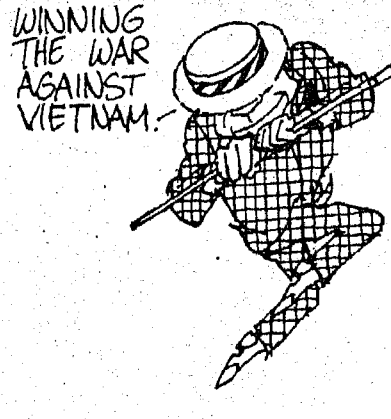
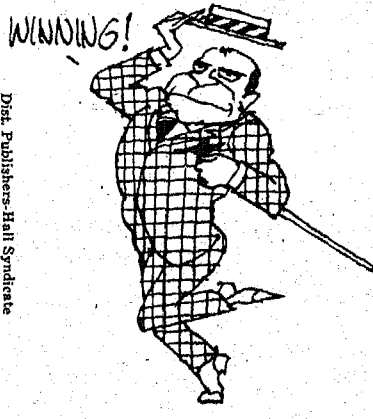
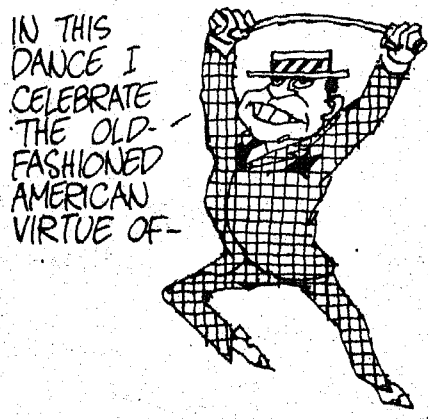
## McGovern

Greater Hartford McGovern for President Headquarters will open Thursday, February 17 at 5:00 p.m. at 998 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford. The vice-chairman of the National Citizens for McGovern Committee will attend the opening. The headquarters will be open seven days a week.

## Hillel

The 25th annual Yale-Harvard-Princeton Hillel Colloquium will meet at Yale University in New Haven from February 18-20. The weekend meeting will deal with "Diaspora: Dispersion or Destiny?" The cost of \$12.00 a person includes 5 kosher meals, sleeping accommodations as well as all seminars and activities. For more information contact Danny Freeland at 549-1630.

## Feiffer



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## Travelogue

## Trekking In Nepal - II

by Theodore D. Lockwood

(Continued from last week)

Other days we would work our way up or down a minor peak along paths which seldom employed the traverses so well known to Western climbers. It was an ominous sign when the Sherpas, prone to sing their minor-key, untranslatable songs, raised the volume: it meant an especially steep section of trail lay ahead. Having been forewarned to bring heavy mountain boots, we were still surprised at the amount of rock on even well-travelled trails. We could only conclude that stones made travel in the rainy season possible, for otherwise the slick clay would be devastatingly slippery. Frequently the trail was merely a goat path leading to upland meadows where herds of animals spend the summer. Most welcome were the resting spots: two large trees embedded in a stone platform high enough to lean a pack against. A prominent villager usually erected such sitting spots in memory of departed relatives. Otherwise a convenient hummock served as the place for a swig of water, loosening of boots, and an orange.

The villages through which we passed normally consisted of twenty to thirty homes and around a hundred people, responsible for tilling the rice and millet paddies stretching neatly across the steep hillside. Our arrival was an occasion for exchanging stares, feeble attempts at conversation, the purchase of a pack of cigarettes for eight cents each (Nepalese,

daily — from a high of 70 to a low well below freezing — challenges the normal equipment. A bright sun tends to wash out color unless you use a polarizing filter; the rapidly changing colors at sunrise and sunset consume gobs of film. Although the Nepalese are not camera-shy, they are of sufficiently dark complexion that readings are difficult. But a colorful balloon affords sufficient contrast. I suspect that most people do not expect the wide range of color differentiations that you would like to capture on film. Only one of the trekkers had the foresight to bring an aluminum tripod. The other hazard is the product of unusual circumstances: the Indians were sufficiently apprehensive about the war that they wished to inspect our film without benefit of development. Fortunately academic eloquence, so deplorable in some circumstances, prevented the unintended exposure of our cartridges.

Which obviously leads to the war between Pakistan and India. To pick a trip which led us through Cairo and India was an open invitation to experiencing all of the tensions which war brings. In Cairo we had the first blackout since World War II. In India the situation was sufficiently tense to justify the thorough search to which we were subjected at each airport. But when we left on our trek we still hoped that the war would not occur. It was, therefore, with both surprise and sorrow that we learned on December 23rd as we entered the city of Pokhara at the end of our trek, that India and Pakistan had gone to war for two weeks. In Nepal the immediate effect was the rationing of kerosene. Flights in and out of Kathmandu were curtailed, but we were fortunate in having space available on Indian Airlines to Agra. As a matter of fact, we were the only passengers and the only tourists visiting the Taj Mahal on Christmas Eve and Christmas day — cleared of its muslin covering the day before.

Like most trips into remote areas, the trek offered an utter contrast with any other vacation we had taken. It is a joy to leave Hiltons and hawkers behind. We were also impressed by the continual good-humor and friendliness of the people who walked with us and of the many who looked inquisitively yet unobtrusively at us and our regalia. Comparative affluence and foreign ways inevitably create problems, but the Nepalese absorb these facts with a disarming ease, one which we would do well to emulate. It was little wonder that we became deeply attached to this spectacular land and its people. The trip also proved that a willingness to hike, and to accept the limits of comfort that imposes, can open opportunities which will remain for a long, long time.



Peak 29, center, is seen from an elevation of 10,000 feet. At right is Mt. Himal (meaning "snow") Chuli, with an elevation of 25,801 feet.

loosely packed specials labelled "ASA"), and liquid refreshment for the porters. Whenever we had lunch near a village, children and women flocked to our site to watch, with astonishing discretion, the odd concoctions we ate. Men appeared only to haggle over the price of firewood or to receive medical attention from the doctor who accompanied our group. On one such occasion the repair of a severed tendon and the closing of a large open wound with only a box as an operating table taxed not only the sterilization but also the receptivity of our Sherpas to further medication. One cook concluded that he had better not expose his ingrown toenail to such ministrations! Oddly enough, few had foot problems; most of the medical demands came from diarrhea or altitude adjustment.

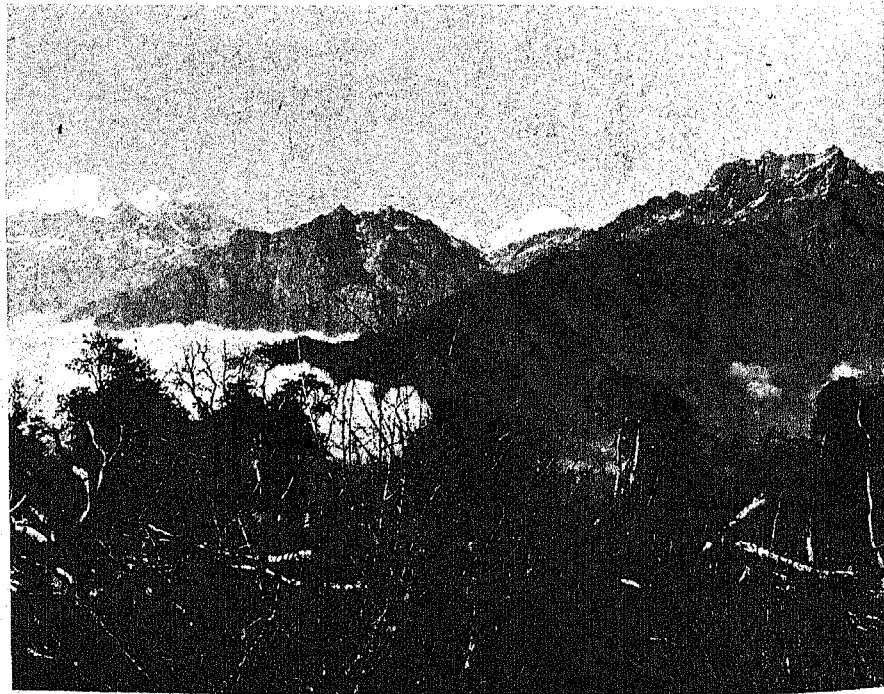
Inevitably people who had not known one another before sorted themselves out on the trail. One energetic valve-manufacturer from Canada always led out in the morning; those who enjoyed studying the birds and flora, like my wife, grouped on the trail; and those with long strides tended to set their own pace. The photographers fell behind. The leader, Bob Swift, was a former expedition member and high school geology teacher who has made a profession out of sharing with others the joys he has found in walking through remote countries. He had the necessary facility of drifting through the party, sharing Betty's enthusiasm for wild sensitive plants or discussing the growth of Muscovy. We never ran out of conversation, for the group was diverse. One game taxed our ingenuity: a person would sing the first few notes of a song and then we had to complete it and provide the title. Without the distractions of TV and radio, people discovered resources long under-utilized.

Each person would identify his or her own highlight. For my wife it was the continual fascination of a landscape so different from what we see: the compact village with their thatched roofs, the incredible layer-upon-layer of terraces, the beauty of snow-capped mountains reaching up and beyond the purplish hills. For me it was "bagging a peak." On December 13th Bert Brown, a physicist from Tacoma, and I negotiated snowfields and rock chimneys to find ourselves atop a peak of 15,500 feet elevation overlooking "all of Nepal." It stood adjacent to Himal Chuli (25,801'), the giant we had seen from so many different angles during our trek. To stand on a snow cornice so high in the noonday sun without a trace of wind, under the brilliant sun which never ceased to shine throughout our climb, was to realize the dream of a mountaineer.

Altitude sickness is one of the problems of any trek into the Himalayas. It can strike at any time unless there is ample opportunity for acclimatization. Only nine of our party had made it to the high camp: altitude sickness had hit four and chest pains had discouraged another member. Headaches, nausea, and labored breathing affected almost everyone at some point, especially when we moved some 5000 feet vertically in a day's trek. Medicine has yet to understand the causes and even injections seem ineffective. Consuming large quantities of liquid was the best preventive measure. Perhaps variations which amounted to nearly 50,000 feet over the twenty-five day accounted, as much as anything, for the physical difficulties which appeared. My wife and I both experienced considerable puffiness at high altitudes, and only diuretics relieved the swelling of the ankles, hands, and eyelids.

Photographers face intriguing problems in the mountains. The change in temperature

"Whenever we had lunch near a village, children and women flocked to our site to watch . . . the odd concoctions we ate."



(Lockwood Photo)

At left is Mt. Peri Himal, lying just in front of the Tibetan border. This shot, taken from an elevation of 11,500 feet, just below tree line, looks north-west.

# The Middle East And Israel

by Andrew Wolf

For several weeks now since returning from the Middle East as part of an open semester the question of what is to become of the Middle East situation has repeatedly been posed to me. One's immediate reaction is that all is fair in love and war, although I know how cliched this cliché has become. Likewise my own personal experiences and observations make it nearly impossible to generalize on the current Middle East situation—add to this fact the very important point: nothing is fair or just in war and all the self-righteous attitudes many of my peers expound toward Israel become utterly ridiculous.

Israel is a modern, technological, industrial and somewhat corrupt nation alike in many respects to its mentor, the United States, and is likewise dissimilar from its nearby Arab neighbors—it is a nation possessing a rare blend of self-determinism amongst a vast number of cultures, ideologies and moralities. The precarious ties existing between the United States and Israel are the foundation for Israel's unique foreign policy.

Very few Israelis consider themselves in debt to or as pawns of the U.S. True, our government contributes nearly 200 million dollars in aid and the American Jewish Community approximately \$275 million/year yet the Israeli cannot heap praise on the U.S. for his achievements. He sees himself as an Israeli involved in the survival of his state—and most important, as an independent citizen in an independent nation—long the object of tradeoffs and concessions by 'big power' brokers and U.N. forces. The Israeli has learned, if nothing else, in his 23 years of independence that promises cannot and do not buy security. One only has to look at the 1956 Sinai campaign to understand how this sentiment developed. At that time the U.S. and the U.N. urged Israel to withdraw from its occupation of the Island of Teheran (which is the entrance to the straits of Saudi Arabia) with the promise that United Nations forces would keep the area neutral and open for trade. From 1948-1956 the straits were closed to Israel by Egypt. In May, 1967 Nasser ordered the U.N.'s removal from the territory (the U.N. has no power to remain or enforce its position in the case of broken treaties) thus resulting in Uthant removing all U.N. troops from not only the straits but also from Gaza and the Negev (a policy of all or nothing) and culminating in a war lasting six days, but completely devastating both territory and lives.

From this example, the observer can partially understand Israel's basic feeling of solitude in the world...not having one true ally to whom to place faith and trust. Also, notice the strong Russian influence in the Middle East (one anthropologist speculates that by the turn of the century the Russians, just as the Turks and British before them, will be the rulers of the vast Arab empire) and the threat that if Israel does align completely with the U.S. and the course of future events finds the American position tenuous removing itself completely from the area—Israel once again will be alone only to face not Egypt but the entire Arab League of Nations (some 600 million people vs. Israel's 2-1/2 million) and the Soviet Union (another 240 million people) with her entire block of satellite nations. Not even Israel would feel confident in such a situation!

Finally on the subject of national self interest and self-(rather than U.S.) determinism I'd like to elaborate on Israel's strict policy of paying for all munitions and weapons acquired. Within a state of war, limited finances, unskilled labor forces and mounting social problems Israel is attempting to become self-sufficient. To think that a nation smaller than New Jersey in area and Connecticut in population is making strides toward car and airplane manufacturing as well as running highly sophisticated chemical, plastic and textile firms causes one to marvel at the achievements and pride of this minute nation. The phantom jets needed for self-defense are blantly denied by our government claiming that Israel's position at this time is strong enough to support herself in a period of war. These phantoms are not wanted as gifts but as bought merchandise in American money...I wonder how quickly the 6th fleet would arrive if war does break out. When you're in Israel's position you never have enough.



The question of territories extends back thousands of years. Talk to any Gahal member in the Knesset (Israel's parliament) and he will reply that Israel's claim to all occupied territory dates back to God's covenant with the children of Israel of a 'promised land.' The Bible, if taken literally, would have Israel's natural boundaries extending as far as Africa. Gahal, which is composed of overt right-wing hawkish membership advocates no return of territory—this issue remains the largest dividing factor existing in the state. Since 1948 the boundaries of Israel have been so innocuous that neither Arab or Israeli community has felt secure. The Balfour Declaration calling for separate nations resulted in a distribution of territories clearly out of proportion, causing tension within the area among all inhabitants...psychologically it was like living in an uncompleted jigsaw puzzle. Add to this schema the divisiveness of Jerusalem and you have a logical answer to why war broke out in 1967. The war was not sudden—it was a slow, malignant growth that perpetuated as both sides anxious over their destinies provoked it. This tension, frustration and anxiety can never be adequately described, you have to talk to the inhabitants to 'feel' what the situation was really like. One Israeli gentleman aged 60 or so told me he'd been on nightwatch of his street in Natanya for three months while his wife readied for taking care of casualties. Likewise an Arab villager in Northern Haifa explained that the entire village didn't know what to expect they anticipated complete annihilation and certain death and spent weeks packing and readying to flee the country for safety and protection. In the meantime the government of Israel, trying to maintain a semblance of order, urged the Arabs to stay—to work toward uniting the two troubled peoples and work toward a common end: peace.

Nonetheless on June 5th war, as expected, did break out and the Israelis who organized for months—if not since their Independence—were victorious. One only has to look at Ammunition Hill in the West bank where Israeli soldiers moved up a devastating Arab fortification while being shelled and literally stampeded. As one Arab officer put it: "the Arabs were tremendous soldiers, but the Israelis were fanatics." In fact, on the third day of the war, after the Israelis had captured their most long-awaited victory, the wailing wall in the Old City of Jerusalem, they moved in to clean away the debasing and desecrating remnants (barns, shacks etc.) of Arab rule while relocating the inhabitants living there. By the 6th day orthodox Jewish residents were finally praying at the wall after a duration of thousands of years of oppression.

One cannot analyze the war without looking at the Arab reaction. While the Israelis gained innumerable victories, all the while urging the Arabs to remain, propaganda from surrounding Arab nations, as well as the psychological insecurity that naturally possesses the defeated, hastened the drive the Arabs voluntarily from their homes. Where and to whom these "new" refugees turned is the subject I now turn to.

Following Germany in 1944 the Jewish refugee, besieged with the inflictions and horrors of Nazi Germany wandered through Europe with literally no one to turn to, or nowhere to go. They wandered alone and empty with only the burnt numbers in their flesh for identity. These "nowhere men" were the remaining link in the chaotic history of the Jewish people...who always were the strangers in strange lands. During their persecution in Italy, Spain, Poland Russia, etc., they were always Jews living in Spain or Jews living in Russia—never Spaniards, Russians, or Poles, although they maintained the full heritage and customs of these countries. In short, what the Jews lacked were roots—they needed a place to be Jews living in a Jewish land—not merely a convenient commodity for failing dictators or czars to persecute to justify their own demise. This bird's eye view displays the significance of Israel to the Jewish people. Even though these refugees wandered they were quickly absorbed by fellow Jews and provided for...this point is the thesis to the entire argument concerning the occupied territories and the status of refugees.

The Arab refugees of 1967 were not as fortunate; they were put quickly into refugee camps with no mention by any Arab nation of support, becoming wards of Israel, who quickly assumed the unique role of victors supporting the defeated enemy. These refugees are still today unfortunately used as political ploys—their human aspect disregarded for whatever 'publicity' or world scorn for Israel and Arab leaders can achieve. It is amazing how quickly the historian fails to remember America's role in Japan or Russia's in Hungary. Self-righteousness ends in the case of Israel.

It was sickening to see such a dehumanizing atmosphere prevail—to look at an Arab Refugee living in a virtual wasteland as the Gaza strip, without incentive or desire to live, to read in the newspapers of an average of 8 killings a week out of frustration and desperation; to see a generation of refugees brought up not on the sweet milk of their mothers but rather the meager rations of the United Nations is to see life and morality at its lowest level. Nothing in war or control of territories is, so to speak, "kosher", but there has to be some morality, some brotherhood among men. One hears Anwar Sadat proclaim he is willing to sacrifice a million men to send Israel into the sea while Golda Meir repeatedly states no Israeli soldier is expendable if 'humanity and self respect' can be continued. The Israeli army is by no means free from corruption—yet they seem to have been disregarded as victors in the Middle East.

It has taken some 2000 years to gain these lands...no one questions the Arabs occupation of these lands before 1967, yet who had the lands before the Arabs? Land is not sacred to anyone, it is not an absolute right granted to anyone. Israel will, in all likelihood, return most of the occupied territory, keeping only those lands essential for self-protection (namely the Golan Heights, West Bank Jerusalem) in return only for recognition by Egypt and the other Arab nations as an equal state. It is this recognition of equality, as stated in the preamble of the United Nations Charter, that will determine the fate of the Middle East. Israel holds the highly valued territories as her bargaining power, Egypt up until now refuses any negotiations until these territories are returned (as mentioned earlier, Israel has been in that unstable position before). No one in the Middle East wants perpetual war, the killing or debilitation of property. What the Arabs and Israelis do want is social and economic welfare, security for their children, and adequate living conditions. Israel has made her position clear, the American Friends service, in their report SEARCH FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, maintain that the U.S. and Russia should take the initiative to impose force on both Arab and Israeli parties to accept peace in the Middle East, while the Rogers Plan calling for an unconditional cease fire has the Egyptians maintaining that the situation could continue forever. Egypt's position is that acknowledgement isn't the same as recognition. Who or what determines secure and recognized borders is not important to Egypt, which believes that the mere fact of peace is enough with ratification by the international community (whoever that might be—since the U.N. has discontinued it's negotiating strategy).

It is time to end the needless argument national superiority and enter into a binding agreement for peace. The Israelis seems to be willing and waiting—the Egyptians being psychologically unprepared to recognize Israel as an equal—what both sides will have to acknowledge is that the security of the Middle East and perhaps the entire world is at stake. future topics to be analyzed: The future of Gaza; Status of Russian Jews; Resolution 242 and the Decisions Israel will have to make; and Arab/Israeli Community Relations.



(Heschel Photo)



## Campaign '72

## Why Support McGovern

by Steven Barkan

Open Week for McGovern is an idea whose time has come, mainly since it's only three days away. Free transportation to New Hampshire and free room and board once you get there will be provided by Trinity's Young Democrats. All we ask for in return is one or more days of your time.

Why support McGovern? Let me quote from last week's issue of *Time*, the magazine second only to *Reader's Digest* and perhaps *TV Guide* as the bastion of middle America.

McGovern is undoubtedly ahead among current Democratic contenders in the thoroughness with which he has worked out his positions on some foreign and domestic issues. Over the past year, he has researched and released a series of highly detailed blueprints for attacking the nation's problems. More than any other candidate, he has moved beyond broad goals to specific proposals.

The heart of McGovern's platform is a plan for income redistribution and tax reform and an alternative defense budget. Perhaps no presidential aspirant since Huey Long has proposed so sweeping an economic change as McGovern's tax and income program...

The *Washington Post* called McGovern the "presidential candidate willing to make the biggest cuts in military spending to finance domestic programs." Indeed, McGovern has called for a \$54.8 billion defense budget, about \$29 billion below the President's proposed one for fiscal 1973.

Why not support "front-runner" Edmund Muskie, who lost to McGovern in a poll of Trinity students? Consider the facts. On September 24, 1963, McGovern said of Vietnam, "Our policy there is a policy of moral debacle and military defeat." More recently he has declared, "I'm sick and tired of old men dreaming up wars for young men to die in." In stark contrast, Muskie didn't speak out publicly against the war until 1970. McGovern supported the Democratic convention's peace plank in 1968; Muskie did not. McGovern supports a general amnesty for draft resisters and exiles, with no strings attached; Muskie says he won't even discuss amnesty until the war and the draft are over. McGovern voted

in 1970 for the Hatfield-Goldwater amendment to end the draft; Muskie did not. McGovern voted for last year's Mansfield amendment to reduce U.S. troop strength in Europe by 50%; Muskie did not. McGovern has pledged to appoint a woman to his first vacancy on the Supreme Court if he became President, and has promised to name women to his Cabinet. He co-sponsored and supports fully and unequivocally the proposed Constitutional Amendment forbidding sex discrimination. Muskie is against all abortion unless the mother's life is in danger. The record is clear.

Does McGovern have a chance? He recently received a surprisingly high percentage of the vote in both Iowa and Arizona, which can hardly be called liberal states. Said *Time*, "Moreover, in both states McGovern was able to score significantly by running his kind of campaign—pushing issues, not personalities, and relying on a carefully worked out series of proposals, not rhetoric, to attract voters." McGovern has won the support of liberal groups in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Florida. The way to ensure that McGovern doesn't have a chance is by not working for him, and not to actively support McGovern at least through the early primaries, even though you believe in what he stands for, is a sell-out to the change we are working for: At the very least, support for McGovern will move other Presidential contenders to the left.

Some readers may contest that the political system is too corrupt or too ineffective to warrant working within it—that radical change must be worked for outside the system. The sad, hard fact is, however, that the "revolution"—whatever you conceive it to be—is a long, long way off, if indeed it ever will come, and that in the meantime we have an obligation to try to make this country as decent as possible.

President Nixon's record over the last three years easily warrants his defeat in November. Not to oppose him will ensure four more years of tragic insensitivity to this nation's needs.

Open Week for McGovern will give you the chance to support George McGovern for as many days as you desire. For information contact Scott Hayim via Box 640 or 522-2703. Help move this country in the direction it should be going.

## Resident Advisors

The Office of Student Services will begin within the next few weeks to interview those people who are interested in applying for the Resident Assistant Program for the 1972-73 academic year. This program is one that utilizes undergraduate students to help other students, particularly incoming students, to adjust to the problems relating to becoming familiar with the Trinity community itself. There is a growing movement in this country to train undergraduates to work with other undergraduates in making these adjustments, and to better understand the system in which one lives for four or more years. The Resident Assistant works in the Office of Student Services as a liaison between that office and the student himself. It is within that framework that the RA is able to bring to the attention of different offices the needs of students on campus. Through his understanding of the student and the college itself, the RA is able to refer students with given interests to those people within the community who are best able to meet his needs.

The selection of the Resident Assistant will take place during the first two weeks of March. During that time all candidates will undergo a series of interviews with mem-

bers of the faculty, students, and administrative staff members. Both individual and group interviews will be a part of the selection process. Any student or faculty member who would like to be part of the interviewing team may indicate his interest by contacting Dean Cassidy, Office of Student Services, ext. 382.

A series of meetings have been scheduled the week of February 15 to discuss more fully the Resident Assistant Program with those members of the community who are interested. At that time, Dean Cassidy, present RA's and other members of the staff of the Office of Student Services, will be present to answer any questions about the program. Applications will be available at these meetings or any other time in the Office of Student Services, Hamlin Hall. All are welcome to these meetings.

February 16

7:00 p.m. A-B Lounge South Campus

February 17

1:00 p.m. Alumni Lounge, Mather Hall

4:00 p.m. Jones Lounge

7:00 p.m. North Campus Lounge (1st floor)

February 18

11:00 a.m. Alumni Lounge

Join  
GEORGE  
McGOVERN  
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE  
DURING OPEN WEEK

Free transportation, room, board, and a chance to talk to the people about what's happening to America.

See Scott Hayim (522-2703) or Gary Morgans (549-3768) for information, or simply be there when the bus leaves Mather Hall.



## Student Trends

## Getting The Message Across

by Steven Barkan

On October 11, 1969 I was handing out leaflets on a crowded corner in downtown Hartford to publicize the Vietnam Moratorium four days later in the first "political" action I'd ever participated in, when two Green Berets came up to me and asked, "What are you going to do when the special armed forces come down and break up the rally?" When I mumbled something to the effect that we'd hold the rally anyway, one of the two men took a leaflet, ripped it into little pieces, and dropped it at my feet. He said with pride that the two of them would soon be returning to Vietnam. As they walked away, I replied, rather quietly, "What are you going to do when you get all shot up over there?" I'm glad they didn't hear me.

That was my introduction as a freshman to the "movement." In high school I was fairly oblivious to all that was going on in Indochina, in the colleges, and in the streets. I tutored and worked for my school newspaper, but that was about it. I didn't start becoming aware of things until my senior year. Early that year I received a moving letter from my older brother in California. After noting the injustice and hypocrisy in our society, he went on to say,

Then think about it, and if it makes you vomit and tears you up inside like it does me, then don't forget it, but do something about it—maybe not now, but someday, when you see what needs to be done and what you can do. Meantime, keep reading and keep thinking; seek out those of your peers who would rather listen to a speaker or hand out leaflets on a Friday night than get drunk or get laid. For if you remain complacent and acquiescent, someday you will see what a waste your life has been and what potential went unspent and unfulfilled, and you will hate yourself for it.

By October 11 a year later, a lot of things had prompted me to "do something about it." Now, after more than two years of countless meetings, picketing, rallies, leafleting, and other actions, I see an even greater urgency to attack all forms of injustice. The more involved I've become, the more I've realized just how horrible things really are and just how resistant those in power are to change.

I draw some inspiration from radicals of the past. Speaking of the twenty-five years of the antislavery struggle that preceded the Civil War, abolitionist Wendell Phillips declared, "I could find no place where an American could stand with decent self-respect, except in constant, uncontrollable, and loud protest against the sin of his native land." Henry David Thoreau said to "let your life be a counter friction to stop the machine" of governmental injustice. That machine still exists.

Much has been said and written about how quieter students and others are today than they were two or three years ago. Virtually everyone has advanced his or her own explanation for current student inactivity. The main reason set forth seems to be that students, while still rightly concerned over the state of society, are frustrated over their inefficacy and scared of the violent consequences of activism; Kent State and Jackson State brought things to a head.

While probably having some validity, this theory leaves something to be desired. In the first place, in the weeks following the college strikes in response to the American invasion of Cambodia, many people, especially the media, were predicting unprecedented campus activism and violence for the following fall. Students were expected to come out in droves to work for a new Congress. Rarely have so many people been so wrong. Then, after it grew apparent that we all had egg in our face, the explanation was that Kent and Jackson States

had scared off too many kids. They were also frustrated that the war had continued despite campus strikes across the nation. *Time* called it "the cooling of America." So, first Kent and Jackson and the strikes were cited in predictions as reasons for widespread campus unrest the following September; then, using good old hindsight, they were used to explain the muffled voices that did result. It would seem that we cannot have our cake and eat it, too.

In the second place, outright murders like those at Kent, Jackson, and Augusta, Georgia have, at other times and other places, only served to unify a people and to strengthen their will. (Northern Ireland is a recent example.) Certainly, then, other factors must be involved, for frustration and fright as reasons for quiet campuses, resulting from the events of May 1970, simply are not entirely satisfactory.

I should stress here that a good number of students, at least at Trinity, are active without many people knowing about it, especially in service involving the welfare of the Hartford community. In the political action area, Trinity now, at least, has thriving draft counseling and war tax resistance organizations that it didn't have two years ago. So things aren't entirely dead; we have instead a lower-key type of activism.

Are students quiet simply because they're satisfied with the way things are today? I doubt it. Token reforms may have placated a few, but a survey given last September to our entire freshman class by the Sociology Department is quite revealing. For instance, fifty-three percent agreed that "the present society is characterized by a frame of mind that tolerates injustice, insensitivity, lack of candor, and inhumanity." Eighty-four percent thought our courts being too slow and overcrowded constituted a "serious problem." Other

the freshmen are dissatisfied with the way things are today.

With this profile in mind, I would venture that students at Trinity will remain involved in some form of social-political action, albeit low-key. This year's freshman class seems to have been active in high school in numbers hardly matched by my class when we were in high school. The social-political groups that now exist on campus appear to be disproportionately composed of freshmen and sophomores. The questions, of course, is whether they'll keep it up or whether they'll slack off as they become juniors and seniors, as seems to be the recent trend.

I am deeply committed to working for radical social change through nonviolent resistance. "Nonviolent resistance" because I see using nonviolence as the only way to achieve the society we want while respecting the humanity we value so highly: "One's rights to life and happiness can only be claimed as inalienable if one grants, in action, that they belong to all." (Barbara Deming, *Revolution and Equilibrium*) "Radical social change" because I feel that nothing short of that will constitute complete rebirth rather than token reform. I hesitate to use the word "revolution" since it connotes so many things to so many people. If it means a radical, nonviolent transformation to a society with true equality and freedom for all, fine. But I readily admit that I'm hardly sure of how to achieve such a society, if indeed one like it is possible.

My commitment to the struggle for peace and justice is irrevocable. Those who would lapse instead, for whatever reason, into a state of benign neglect are simply playing into the hands of those who hold the strings. Things will be changed only if we resist with every breath we have.

If a Green Beret tears up one of your leaflets, keep on handing them out anyway.



# This Week

## TUESDAY, February 15

3:30 p.m. - Fencing - Brandeis - Away.  
7:30 p.m. - V. Swimming - WPI - Away  
8:00 p.m. - F. Basketball - WPI - Home  
8:00 p.m. - V. Basketball - WPI - Home  
4:00 p.m. - TWO - Discussion, "Women's Self-Help" - Alumni Lounge.  
7:30 and 9:20 p.m. - Film: "Viridiana" - Cinestudio.

8:15 p.m. - Lecture by The Honorable Nathaniel P. Reed '55, Assistant Secretary of the Interior - Goodwin Theatre.

9:00 p.m. - TWO - Dramatic Readings, "Feminine Suite" - Wean Lounge.

10:30 p.m. - Complaine - Chapel

## WEDNESDAY, February 16

ASH WEDNESDAY  
Noon - Human Relations Committee - Alumni Lounge.

12:30 p.m. - The Eucharist - Chapel.

3:00 p.m. - V. Squash - Amherst - Home.

3:00 p.m. - Women's Squash - Yale - Away.

4:00 p.m. - Freshman Seminar Training Session - Wean Lounge.

4:00 p.m. - TCC - Senate Room.

4:30 p.m. - Jesters, 3 1-Acts - Goodwin Theatre.

7:00 p.m. - WRTC Staff Meeting - Wean Lounge.

7:30 p.m. - Hockey - Wesleyan - Home

7:30 p.m. - Film: "Joe Hill" - Cinestudio.

9:45 p.m. - Film: "Goodbye Columbus" - Cinestudio.

8:00 p.m. - Lecture by Dr. Donald Lee - Washington Room (see Black History Week under Special Events)

8:00 p.m. - Meditation Program - S. 14.

10:30 p.m. - The Eucharist - Chapel.

THURSDAY, February 17

11:00 a.m. - Bake Sale - Wean Lounge (see Black History Week - Special Events)

4:00 p.m. - Psychology Majors Meeting - L.S.C. Auditorium.

7:30 p.m. - African Dance Program - Washington Rm. (see Black History Week - Special Events)

7:30 and 9:40 p.m. - Films (as Wednesday) - Cinestudio.

10:30 p.m. - The Eucharist - Chapel.

## FRIDAY, February 18

4:45 p.m. - F. Squash - Trinity Pawling - Home.

6:00 p.m. - F. Basketball - Trinity Pawling - Home.

8:00 p.m. - V. Basketball - Kings Point - Home.

7:30 p.m. - Films: "Come Back Africa", "Epitaph" - (see Black History Week - Special Events) McCook Auditorium

8:00 p.m. - Star Night Observations from Elton Roof, Weather Permitting.

8:15 p.m. - Faculty Dance Concert - Goodwin Theatre - General Admission: \$2.00, Students: \$1.00.

9:30 p.m. - Film: "Joe Hill" - Cinestudio.

7:30 and 11:45 p.m. - Film: "Goodbye Columbus" - Cinestudio.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Feb. 18, 19, 20

Part II - Winter Weekend

All events at FIELD HOUSE

North Country Music Festival - \$5.00 Weekend Ticket.

Friday - 8:00 p.m. Woodchoppers' Ball

Saturday - Noon-6:00 p.m. and 8:00 midnight Fiddlers Contest

Sunday - 7:00 p.m. Banjo and Blue Grass Music

SATURDAY, February 19

2:30 p.m. - Hockey - Yale JV's - Away

2:00 p.m. - Fencing - MIT - Home

2:00 p.m. - V. Swimming - Springfield - Away

6:00 and 8:00 p.m. - F. & V. Basketball - Coast Guard - Away

7:30 and 9:40 p.m. - Films (as Wed.) - Cinestudio

SUNDAY, February 20

10:30 a.m. - The Eucharist - Chapel

1:15 p.m. - Newman Apostol to Mass - Alumni Lounge

7:00 p.m. - Folk Dancing - Wean Lounge

MONDAY, February 21 - - FRIDAY, February 25

OPEN PERIOD

MONDAY, February 21

Graduate classes will meet during Open Period.

# Community Opportunities

## Tutoring

If you are at all interested in tutoring adults, you could be of great help to somebody by doing it at the Clay Hill House in North Hartford. There are a number of adults who can read and write but have never graduated from high school, and thus have requested the House for help in preparing for the High School Equivalency Test. This test is an important step toward many jobs otherwise out of reach, and for you to assist somebody to obtain the equivalency diploma would be to make a concrete contribution towards his helping himself improve his living conditions. If you would like to help out, get in touch with Dennis Lalli (Box 157, Tel. 278-0721 or college ext. 292) for more information.

## Crash Pads

ROOTS needs people who can take overnight guests-people passing through town who have no place to stay. If you can put someone up occasionally, call ROOTS at 525-1131.

# Announcements

## Yogis

On February 24, Mahatma Fakiranand, a disciple of Guru Snat Ji Maharaj, will speak the Sat Sang, Holy Discourse from Devotees, in Seabury Room 14 at eight p.m. The Guru Snat Ji Maharaj is called "Born Lord of the Yogis" by his disciples. He first achieved prominence when, at the age of 2-1/2, he delivered a discourse on the importance of meditation and the human body. For more information, call 233-7122 and ask for Scott.

## Teaching

Proposals for Student-Taught Courses to be offered in the Christmas Term, 1972-3, must be submitted to the Curriculum Committee by March 1. For information, see the coordinator of these courses, Mr. Gettier of the Religion Department.

## Pre-Med

The Pre-Medical Advisory Committee is holding a meeting on Thursday, February 24 at 1:30 in McCook Auditorium for all freshmen, sophomores and juniors interested in applying to medical school.

## SDS

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) will hold a "national convention against Racism" from March 30-April 2, at Lowell Lecture Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Convention will seek to fight what a news release called "racist unemployment," welfare cuts and the war in Southeast Asia. In particular, the SDS announces its concern about "the upsurge of racism on campus, be it racist textbooks, professors, administrators or their policies." Anyone interested may attend.

## McGovern

Trinity Students for McGovern (Trinity Young Democrats) will meet this evening at 7:00 in the Senate Room of Mather Hall. It will be the last meeting before Open Week, during which time rides will be offered to students wishing to campaign in New Hampshire for George McGovern. Anyone interested in any way is invited to come.

The Connecticut McGovern for President Headquarters will open this Thursday, at 5:00 p.m., at 998 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Blair Clark, the vice-chairman of the National Citizens for McGovern Committee, will attend the opening. All interested Trinity students are invited to the opening, and transportation will be provided by Students for McGovern. Contact Scott Hayim (522-2703) or Gary Morgans (549-3768) for a ride.

## Canvassing

Trinity Students for McGovern is offering rides to New Hampshire for those interested in campaigning for McGovern. Room and board are provided. The tentative ride schedule is:

Leave Trinity Friday evening, Feb. 18  
Return Trinity Tuesday evening, Feb. 22  
Leave Trinity Tuesday morning, Feb. 22  
Return Trinity Saturday morning, Feb. 26  
Leave Trinity Friday evening, Feb. 25  
Return Trinity Sunday evening, Feb. 27

For further information or for a ride, contact Scott Hayim (522-2703) or Gary Morgans (549-3768) at any time.

## Pro Tennis

By presenting Trinity I.D. cards, all Trinity students and faculty will be admitted to practice sessions in the Ferris Athletic Center Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday - March 7 thru 11 - from approximately 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Karl Kurth, director of athletics, noted, "The players do not hold to scheduled practice sessions, so we cannot assure exact dates and times of work-outs." Aetna guards will be on the doors -- so I.D. cards will be required.

## Exchange

The Office of Educational Services announces that Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda will probably accept two Trinity students for their 1972-1973 academic year (July 1972-April 1973). Full transfer credit will be given. Present sophomores will be given preference. Apply to Dean Robbins Winslow no later than Tuesday, February 15, 1972. For further information contact the office of Educational Services.

## Hillel

The 25th annual Yale-Harvard-Princeton Hillel Colloquium will meet at Yale University in New Haven from February 18-20. The weekend meeting will deal with "Diaspora: Dispersion or Destiny?" The cost of \$12.00 a person includes 5 kosher meals, sleeping accommodations as well as all seminars and activities. For more information contact Danny Freeland at 549-1630.

## Swiss

The American School in Switzerland has invited up to three Trinity students to spend their spring vacations (the end of March to the middle of April, 1972) in Lugano, Switzerland. Room and board will be provided. The students will conduct two or three late afternoon seminars on topics which are not covered by the American School in Switzerland. If anyone wishes to participate he should contact Dean Robbins Winslow, Office of Educational Services no later than February 11, 1972. For further information contact the Office of Educational services.

# ROME

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HAVE YOU MET ANYONE NEW AT MEALS???

400 GIRLS! COUNT 'EM! 400!

VISIT OUR EXCITING DISH ROOM!

LIKE TO HELP IMPROVE US? DROP YOUR SUGGESTIONS IN THE SOUP.

THIS MEAL RATED "T" (WE'RE TRYING.)

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DO NOT MISS OUR MONTHLY SPECIAL!

# NIGHT SKIING'S THE THING

EVERY NIGHT - 5:00-11:00 (FRI. & SAT. UNTIL 12:00)

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EQUIPMENT RENTAL  
AVAILABLE

# Ski Mount Southington

EXIT 30 OFF I-84  
SOUTHINGTON, CONN.  
JUST A FEW MINUTES AWAY

# The First Continuous Film Festival

and a special one over open week...

# CINESTUDIO

## Knee Deep in Jello

### Cruising for Burgers

by Hoops Donsky

I'm sure all of you read about the induction of Gino Marchetti, one of the greatest defensive ends ever to play the game, into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio. However, I don't know how many of you read that Gino (as he is known to us sportswriters) was also inducted into the Hamburger Hall of Fame in Encino, Calif.

Gino, who founded the world-famous string of Gino's restaurants, along with Colt's teammates Alan Amache and Joe Campennella, joins such other luminaries of the Burger World as Sam MacDonald and Howard Johnson. But the hall of fame belongs more to the players than the owners, and this year's selection bear large testimony to that fact.

The player to garner the most votes from the 3,925 Cub Scout Den Mothers who do the voting, was everybody's choice, John 'Fries' Fumblethumbs, one of the greatest french fry makers of all time, who picked up over 93% of the votes. Today is of course an age of specialization, and in this age of specialization, John was the greatest specialist. He was, in fact, a specialists specialist.

John was once asked if today's players could have made it back in the golden age of hamburgers when a player had to be able to make hamburgers in one hand, cheeseburgers with the other hand, and french fries with the feet. "Well," he said in that Southern drawl that endeared him to millions of fans, you know that today's the age of specialization, and I think that it's more exciting, and the fans like it more, you know, so I wouldn't want to change it."

Fries definitely deserves induction that he has know. He set the record back in the 62 season, for the most fries in one season, a fantastic 158 gross. Bettering the old mark by more than 25 gross. And the holder of that mark was the great Spitz Sourou, who had held that mark for over 40 years. And Spitz is also in the hall of fame. What irony.

The second place vote getter was a surprise to most of the writing fraternity, this writer included. Now Jim 'The Arm'

Johnson was certainly a good burger man in his day, and a truly great on the soft drinks, but was weak where it hurt, waxing floors. Surely there are men more deserving of entrance into the hall than Johnson, including the greatest floor waxer of them all, George 'Beacon' Smith. George has been left waiting at the door to the hall too many times, and we sportswriters really should do our part in giving this man the true recognition he deserves.

However, no one would decry the initiation of a true sportsman, one who overcame adversity and a near fatal injury to work his way back into the starting lineup, Seymour Brown. This was after the doctor's said he wouldn't ever walk again. Of course, everyone knows the story of how, on a bet, he ate the 5 Big Macs that nearly nauseated him for life. But he fought back after that, and many people don't know all of the hardships he faced on the long road back up.

As he looks back on it now, a smile crosses that gnarled old face, a face that shows the scars of the game, scars that Seymour wears proudly. He often tells the story of what happened one day in the minors. "I was working at a Burger King in Hartford, Class AA Ball. The manager there, Mike Guido, and some of the other guys, didn't think I could stand real pressure. They thought, ya know, that I was still injured, you know. So one day, I'm makin' Whoppers, and in walks these three fat guys, and the first one stands up and he says, "Six Whoppers," and I know that this is where I shows that I still got it. So what does I do?" He pauses rhetorically as he prepares to utter the tag line, always the true showman. "Heh, heh, I merely breaks the old 18 whopper record by doin' em in 3:21 and 2."

The record he set that day still stands. So all-in-all a good year for the Hamburger Hall of Fame in Encino, and incidentally, if you ever get out to Encino, you really should take in the Hall. It's quite an attraction, what with histories of all the players in the hall, plus hamburgers of history, including MacDonald's 9 Billionth Hamburger,

## Smooth Jammin'

### The Time of the Season

by Okie O'Connor

It is now the time of year when all you bike freaks should be thinking ahead to the spring and all the riding it promises. It is also the time when your thoughts are turning once again to that machine which you may have been neglecting for the last couple of months. Well, if you've ever been through the winter hibernation trip before, it is not necessary for me to tell me how your bike responds to a lack of attention. It's a lot like a steady girlfriend, who, having been faithful and served you well during the summer months, is now faced with the situation of being dumped when you can't get it on anymore. Just wait until it starts to get warm again, and she, wanting to avenge her hurt feelings, won't respond as warmly as she used to.

Undoubtedly, the machine would dig best a major overhaul. For, although it appreciates the intimacy with which you approach it while you're riding, the feeling remains that that is a bit superficial, and it would like you to get to know its inner being. But most of you are not so therapeutically oriented, so I should like to suggest some things that you could do to promote and maintain that good rapport which is so important in any close relationship.

First, consider what it is doing right now. It is probably standing, motionless, all by itself. The first important thing that one can do is to remove the weight of the machine from the tires. After all, if you had to stand in one position for four months, you would probably develop pretty flat feet yourself, besides a grumpy disposition. Tires have come a long way, in the sense that it isn't so great a worry, anymore, about tires losing their round by being parked in one spot for a long time. But it still occurs, especially if your tires are at all underinflated. It is a simple task to prop a couple of wood or cinder blocks under the frame and relieve the tires.

Next, it is important to drain out all the gas and to remove the battery. No energy sources (such as gas and an electrolytic cell) can maintain their potency while in a state of anticipated use. The gas, especially if the tank is not completely full, will become contaminated by water which condenses on the inside of the tank with changes in temperature and humidity, and then drips to the bottom of the gas supply. When it gets through the carbs and into the

engine, it does absolutely no good at all. The battery, when left in connected, will slowly run down, and if the bike is left outside this means that the risk of freezing is increased. And if the battery freezes you will undoubtedly burst at least one cell, which is a drag, and your battery will be useless. So either remove your battery or keep it charged.

Rust is the worst enemy of any piece of machinery, your engine notwithstanding. Now oil is subject to the same laws of gravity that seem to affect most everything else in our experience. So it can be easily imagined that, after sitting for a couple of months without being started, all the oil would drain from the top end of the engine to the bottom of the crankcase. This exposes the valves and combustion chamber, not to mention the cylinder walls, to the danger of being attacked by this merciless predator. To prevent the possibility of this occurring, it is a simple move to remove the spark plugs and squirt in a bit of pretty heavy oil. Then kick the engine through once or twice to smear it all around the cylinder barrel. It is also advisable to put a little squirt in on top of the valves through the rocker arm covers.

In conclusion, I must add that a careful cleaning and polishing of everything you can get your hands, fingers, or toothbrushes on has the effect of a long body massage, and your bike will respond with the most beautiful radiant glow. I'll never forget of the ways my bike has responded to me. One of the worst things anyone can do is insult his bike in its presence. That's the end, it will take hours to kick it over after that. One afternoon, a year and a half ago, I was concerned about the outcome of an impending trip. The Norton had been running really rough, and I wasn't at all psyched up at the idea of taking it any great distance. I spent about two hours cleaning and polishing and making a few superficial adjustments. When departure time came around, I kicked her through, she started up right away with her usual authoritative roar and ran like a charm for almost the whole weekend. Unfortunately, however, my clutch cable broke in Rindge, New Hampshire, and I had to ride through bumper-to-bumper traffic on Route 5 in Springfield with no clutch. No comment.

## Lightweight Crew

### In the Beginning

by Christopher Robin's Bear

In the beginning Graf created the Heavens and the Earth. And the Earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of Graf moved upon the face of the deep. And Graf said, "Let there be Light;" and there was light. And Graf saw that it was good: and He divided the Light from the darkness. And Graf called the Light Day, and the darkness Night. And the Evening and the morning were the first day.

And Graf said, "Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. But Graf, knowing that the water was more valuable (for only second-rate sports like football and basketball are played on the land), changed His decree. Instead He commanded, "Let there be wooden ships upon the water very free and easy. You know that's the way it's supposed to be. Isn't it?" And it was good. And it was evening and morning on the second day.

But soon there were too many wooden ships, and He needed a helpmate. And so Graf created Sir Richard de Philadelphia whom he surnamed Dale. And He said unto Dale, "Command thou the youngest of my flocks, and teach them the right way. And Dale did. And all was well. And it was evening and morning in the third day. But still there were too many ships for but two, and so Graf created another. This one He called Sir William d'Houston, whom he surnamed Howze. And yea, Graf said to Howze, "Command thou the small and skinny; teach them the right way. And cause them to grow and prosper. And Howze did. And Graf saw that it was good; and it was evening and morning on the fourth day.

But still the wooden ships were many on the fifth day, and they were very many for Graf, Dale, and Howze. But this was good, for it gave the Trinity a chance to pick and choose among them, and to select the very best of the Oaks, the Striplings, and the Willows. And now the Willows were no longer pushovers; for they began to defeat the barbarians. The first to be vanquished were those from Poughkeepsie; and those from the Islands (Long and Rhode) likewise

fell to Howze's army. And it was only Satan that interloper from the South who kept them from the National Championship. And on the fifth day the prospects were even brighter for the small and skinny. For while still small they were bigger than ever before, and appeared ready to defeat the Ivy-crawlers from the Big City in their first race.

One final note: Graf finally did create the land (or else where would his trees practice during the winter?). Any mere mortal can see the Oaks and Striplings practice in the afternoon; and the Willows after dinner. Come down; try your hand; ride on the seat, and splash your oar through the water. Nothing ventured, nothing lost. Quoth Bokanon, "Busy, busy, busy."

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### Young Hen

Karen Kahn, one of the Trinity College 'Young Hens', as the ladies squash team is known, is shown here in action against Vassar. She lost her match in the last three points of the fifth set. The Young Hens take on Yale tomorrow.





(Levin Photo)

### Three for 3

Pete Taussig (#3) fires home the first of three goals for him last Saturday night against MIT. Taussig (3 goals, 2 assists) and Mark Cleary (at right, with 1 goal and 4 assists) paced a Bantam attack which poured 46 shots on the Engineer netminder in a 7-1 rout. The pucksters, now 7-4-2, take on arch rival Wesleyan tomorrow night at Middleton, with the face off at 7:30.

### Williams Set Record

## Aquamen Lose to Coast Guard and MIT

by Jerry Ferrari

There's a little brown duck/Swimming in the water/A little brown duck/Doing what he ought't

--Coast Guard fight song

On Tuesday, Feb. 8, the swim team, such swimming team from Coast Guard, in fact. Although the meet was not as close as the score would tend to indicate, the Bantams showed no promise and the crowd had little cause to cheer (sic).

Trinity began inauspiciously enough by losing the first 7 races. Caught in the ruck of second and third place finishes were the medley relay team, Wendler in the 1,000, Eynon in the 50, Stehle and Williams in the individual medley, Ferrari in the required diving and Doerge in the 200 butterfly. David Brown also took a second, in the 200 freestyle. However there was redeeming social value in his effort, as this race turned out to be the most exciting seen at the pool all year. The three swimmers battled neck and neck for the full 200 yards and finished within inches of each other.

Things took a turn for the better after Brown and Wentling finished 1-3 in the 100 free. Stehle won the 200 back and Ron Williams eclipsed his own frosh record in the 200 breast with a time of 2:36.0. Gratis points were distributed to divers Wilcox (1st) and Ferjif in the optional diving, as the Coast Guard plungers entered unofficially. However, had they entered been official, they would have been disqualified anyway, one for exposing himself in the middle of a swan dive and the other for \*\*\*\*\* (censored by Spts. Ed.). The scoring was rounded out by Hoffman's 3rd in the 500 free and a free relay victory.

Again MIT on Saturday, Trinity once again got trounced; I mean walloped; that is to say they were creamed; in no uncertain terms, obliterated. However the afternoon

was not totally devoid of interest, even if you happened to be at Trowbridge Pool, of all places. In celebration of Women's Week, and not to be outdone by the Cave's delicious Susan B. Anthony specials, the swim team served up its own delectable duo, called Nelson and Boynton, and entered them in the 500 freestyle. The scantily-clad wenches drew numerous wolf-calls, and three spectators had to be severely reprimanded for drooling on the pool deck. Neither Trinity swimmer finished the race, but they gave everyone something to goggle at, which was all that was expected of them. The team had earlier entertained plans to participate in Women's week by exhuming the body of Ms. Anthony and entering it in a beauty contest, but since cadavers can't tap dance, or play the ukelele, these plans had to be scuttled.

Another high point in the afternoon's festivities came when, after 11 min., 14.9 sec., it was realized that an MIT swimmer, whose name shall remain anonymous, had set a new pool record in the 1000 freestyle. The fans received their final treat when one of their own, Twig Spencer, joined the swimming ranks. Unfortunately, he was deprived of a victory in the 50 free when an unscrupulous opposition swimmer whispered to him, "Hey, look, the Mona Lisa!" just as Mr. Starter fired his gun.

And now the play-by-play. The medley relay team, with a strong fly leg from David Doerge, started the meet off with a victory. The only other firsts were captured by captain David Brown in the 100 and 200 back, and Williams in the 200 breast. Finishing third were Wentling, 50 free; Ferrari, required diving; Doerge, 200 fly; and Wilcox, optional diving.

After yet another ignominious showing, team members met immediately following the meet behind closed doors to forge a new policy. It is, in the words of our most illustrious sports editor and as released at a

recent press conference, "No more Mr. Nice Guy." Consequently, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, tonight at 7:00, will be the scene of brutal carnage, wholesale slaughter, unspeakable atrocities and hideous sex crimes. In future campaigns, young Parisian women holding suckling babes in arms will turn their heads upwards and cry, "Oh Lord, save me from the wrath of the Trin. swimmers!" On the Steppes of Russia, (cowled) peasant women, their wizened faces furrowed by a lifetime of toil will blanch in utter terror as they spot on the horizon a Bonanza Bus with the letters "TRINITY" inscribed on the front. Deep in the heart of Africa . . .

by Bruce Godick

Last week the Freshman hoopsters played only one game which was much more meaningful than it may seem at first glance. For the first time this year, the baby ballers really put it all together - a ringing fast break offense combined with a tenacious ball-hawking defense. Coach Bill Sferro has definitely found the winning combination. On Tuesday, Feb. 8, the Baby Bantams took on the Wesleyan Frosh. It was more than the usual ballgame for Coach Bill Sferro, who lost twice last year to Wesleyan's Freshman team by a margin of one point each time around. However, his fine bunch of hustling ballplayers made sure it wouldn't happen again. They won in convincing style, 79-69.

From the opening tapoff, the Trinity Frosh tried to run away with the game, taking off to a quick 31-15 lead with just 6 minutes left in the first half. But the Cardinals fought back and narrowed the lead to 33-28 at halftime by outscoring the Baby Bantams 13-2 in that 6 minute stretch. Immediately at the start of the second half, the Wesleyan Frosh scored 5 straight points and closed the gap to 2 at 35-33. But the Trinity ball club was not to be had, and, realizing what they had to do, outscored Wesleyan 10-2 in a 2 minute stretch and took a commanding 45-35 lead. Wesleyan never came closer than 8 points afterwards.

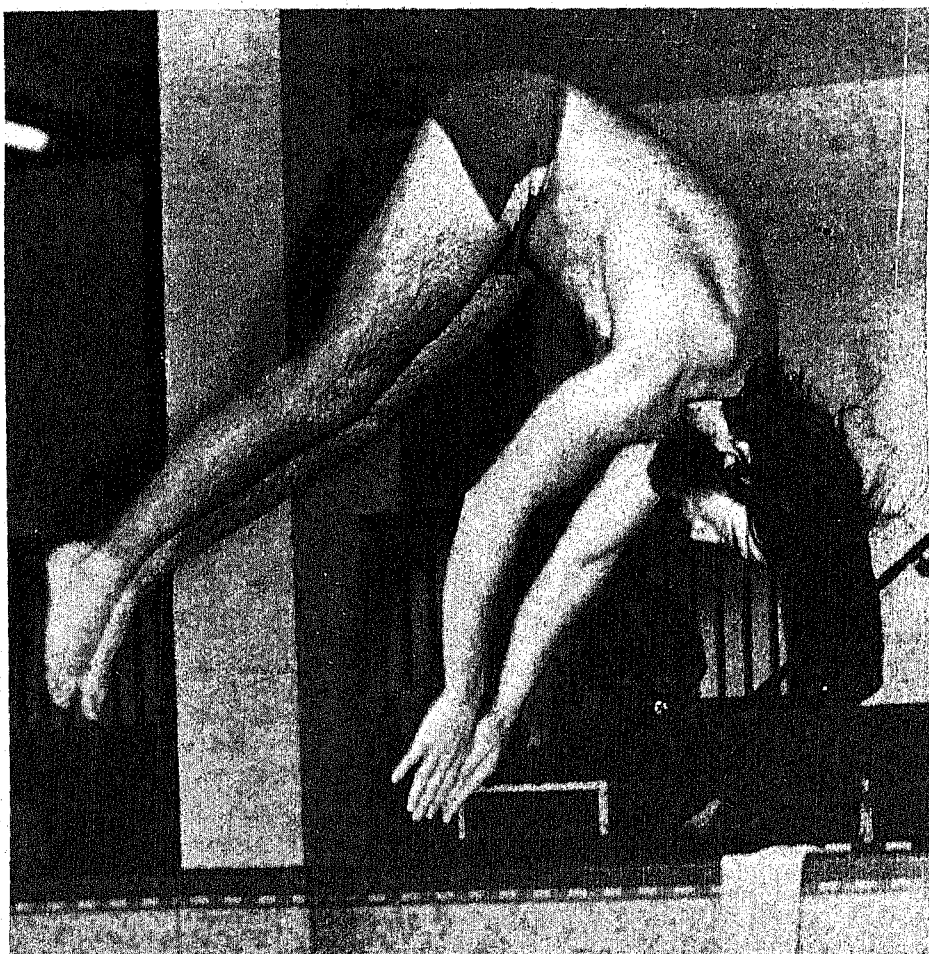
In a post-game interview, Coach Sferro was quick to mention the almost unbelievable unselfish play of any five players he fielded on the court. Although Rod Bolden and Chris Max dominated the offensive aspect of the game, scoring 28 and 17 points respectively, the defensive play and rebounding of Jim Sumler, Steve Williams, and Bob Yusem can hardly be overlooked. Coach Sferro then added that, without a doubt, this was the biggest win of his brief two-year coaching career.

The spirit of this club may best be indicated by the return of forward Steve Hirsch. As all you avid fans may know, Steve injured knee cartilage in a game earlier this year. He started working out with the team approximately two weeks ago.

Next week, the Trinity Frosh take on WPI Tuesday night, Feb. 15, Trinity-Pawling on Friday, Feb. 18, and a rematch with the men from the Coast Guard Academy on Saturday, Feb. 19. The first two are both home games. Be there. We need your support. All games start at 6:00 P.M.

### Meat

If you love animals, don't eat them. For free information or for ways you can help, write American Vegetarians, Box 5424, Akron, Ohio 44313.



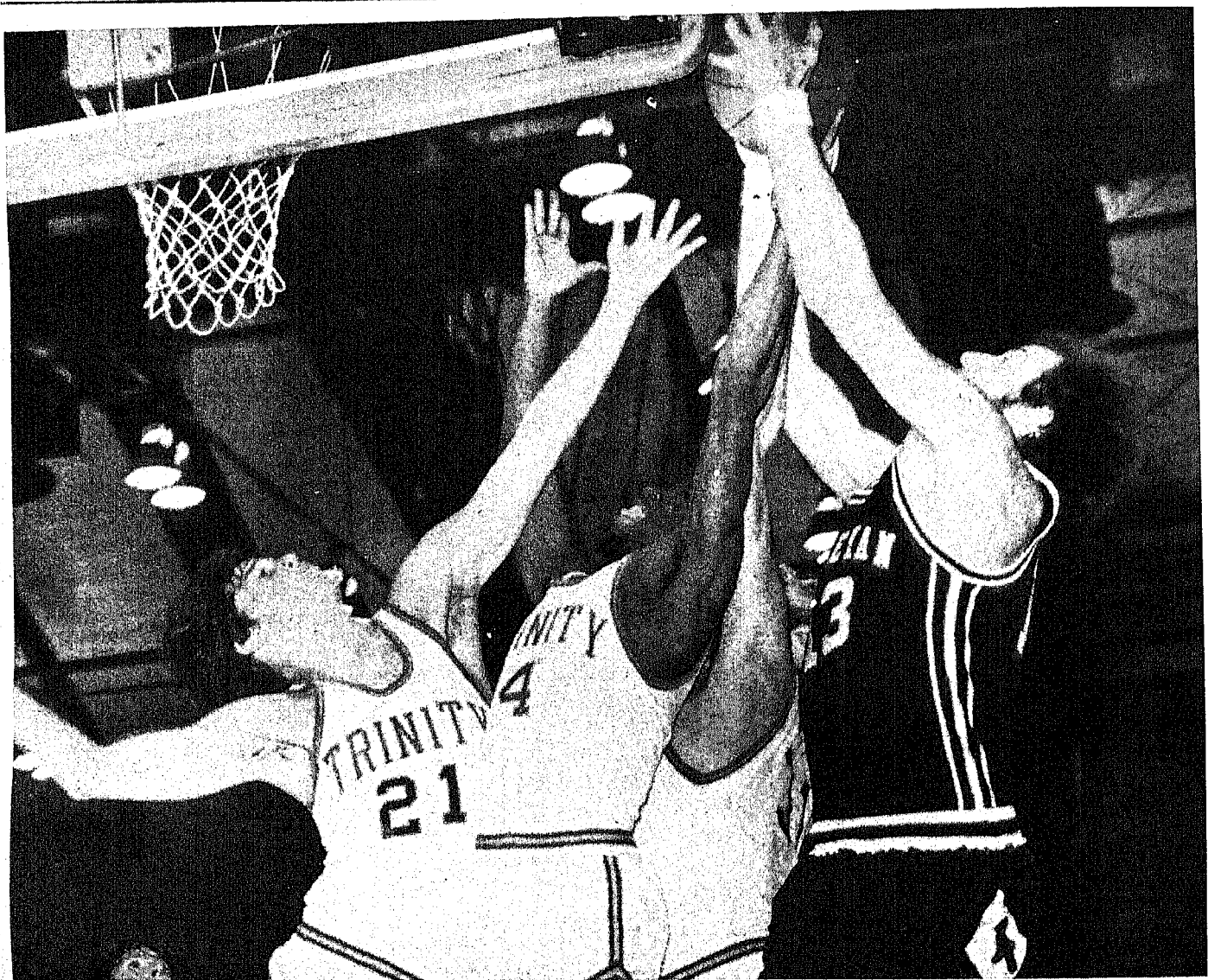
### On his toes

Jerry 'Toes' Ferrari executes a typically perfect dive. When the scorers failed to agree with that opinion, Ferrari executed them.

## Tripod

Coming up in future issues of the Tripod: more rantings and ravings from Kevin Gracey; lively satire from Hoops Donsky; incisive coverage of all the spring sports from the able sports staff; fantastic pictures from David Levin; and a feature story on Roller Derby by Dexter Peebles. Happy reading.





Trin Cages Ron Waters (#21), Ray Perkins, (#4), and Bill Fenkel (#31), all go up for a rebound against Wesleyan. However, a Wesleyan player came down with the ball; and Wesleyan won the game, 82-61. The Bantams go for their first win in 10 games tonight against WPI in the Ferris Athletic Center.

## Take On Wesleyan Tomorrow

# Icemen Upset Yale, Better MIT

by Murray Peterson

The Trinity icemen extended their win streak to three, upsetting previously unbeaten Yale, 6-3, and picking up its second of the week against M.I.T. by a 7-1 decision to increase its record to 7-4-2.

Still without the services of Frank and Ford and with Co-Capt. Tom Savage nursing bruised ribs, Trinity faced the Yale J.V.'s, with a record ranging from 4-0-1 to 8-0-2, depending on where your reliable information came from, on Wednesday night.

Although the score indicates a decided edge for Trinity, that was not the case. The Bantams were outshot by the awesome margin of 59-23. The difference lay in the goaltending, and Carl Norris, the other Co-Capt., was no less than sensational in defending his cage, while Yale's excuse for a netminder had only vague recollections on how to go about guarding his 6 by 4 rectangular aperture.

Three of the Trinity goalscorers had a legitimate claim for "Goal of the Night" award.

The pucksters followed their now consistent game plan and played the first period like a shinny match. The result was an 18-3 shot advantage for Yale and a 2-0 lead. ... for the Bantams. The third shot was kicked out by the right post, giving their Vezina Trophy contender the dubious distinction of no saves.

Will Phippen led the first Trinity rush of the night after Yale had spent the better part of the first 18 minutes in the Bantam zone, and the result was a goal by Sumner Smith on a good feed from Chris Ray. Seven seconds later, Al Landry put in his bid for the 'goal' award, giving the likes of Hull and Orr something to think about as he calmly put away a 115 foot (give or take five) slapshot through the padded Eli's legs, while he attempted to divert it. True to his image, Al didn't even raise his stick or crack a facial expression approaching glee over a possible new Trinity distance record.

Having totally neglected their penalty quota in the opening twenty minutes, the home club drew two infractions at the same time, giving the bulldoggies a 5 on 3 situation. In 45 seconds, they had halved the deficit, but then Dave Konz got his skilled goal as he wound up in center ice and aimed for his favorite spot, five feet to the right of the net. Just as planned, the puck ricocheted toward the right post and the netnut obediently jammed it home.

The final sequence saw Trinity's power play yield Yale's third and final goal as their center played indian giver with the defense

before dippy-doodling it past a bewildered Norris.

Only then did the first line get it together and seal the visitors doom. Cleary put in the rebound of a save of a Pete Taussig breakaway for the go-ahead tally. Yale pulled their goalie with about a minute to go, but it backfired as George Finkenstaedt tickled the twine from center ice. The last gasp was provided by Taussig, who demanded consideration for the "garbage" award by negotiating a negative angle attempt off the excuse's skate.

M.I.T. came in hoping to avenge an earlier 3-0 tragedy, but ended up losing by twice that. Oblivious to Coach Dunham's orders, the icemen came out flying against the computers, and for the second time this season, outshot their opponents (Guess who the 'other' ones were, ironically enough) in the first period. Taussig got the first of his hat trick performance at the seven minute mark and John Lynham fired home two in under five minutes to give the Bantams a 3-0 lead at the first intermission.

The engineers delayed their malfunctioning tactics by scoring their only tally of the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless performance by our own octopus, Mr. Norris. Al Landry neutralized that one on a fine passing play with Cleary and the scoreboard read 4-1 after two.

The engineers delayed their malfunctioning tactics by scoring their only tally of the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless performance by our own octopus, Mr. Norris. Al Landry neutralized that one on a fine passing play with Cleary and the scoreboard read 4-1 after two.

Any hopes that M.I.T. might have harbored to engineer an upset were destroyed in a 3 minute, 40 second span midway through the final period. Just like the Yale game, it was the first line that served the coup de grace as Taussig sandwiched his second and third goals around a chip shot by Cleary to run the final total to 7-1.

Now assured of a better season than last year's 6-10 slate, the Hockey Club renews their grudge rivalry with Wesleyan tomorrow night at 7:30. Needless to say, the more fans the team gets for support, the better, so even if you haven't seen a game this season, come on down to Middletown for this one and your efforts should be rewarded. A victory in this game could make a good season into a great one. Saturday will find Trinity on the road as they take on Yale again in a 2:30 encounter in New Haven.

13 GAME STATISTICS					GP	G	A	P	PM
GP	G	A	P	PM					
Mark Cleary	13	14	8	22	42				
Jono Frank	10	9	11	20	10				
Pete Taussig	13	6	12	18	30				
George Finkenstaedt	13	4	10	14	4				
Dave Konz	13	2	7	9	30				
Al Landry	13	4	3	7	54				
Jeff Ford	9	4	2	6	16				
Sumner Smith	13	2	4	6	0				
Chris Wyle	13	2	4	6	4				
John Lynham	8	5	0	5	2				
Rich Huoppi	13	2	3	5	28				
Will Phippen	13	1	3	4	12				
Tom Savage	12	0	5	5	16				
Chris Ray	13	2	2	4	8				
Jay Fisher	10	2	0	2	2				
Alex McDonald	1	0	1	1	0				
Doug Stewart	4	0	0	0	2				
Jeff Molitor	4	0	0	0	2				
Tom Robinson	3	0	0	0	2				
Carl Norris	10	0	0	0	4				
Chuck Schreve	1	0	0	0	10				
bench penalty					2				
	13	59	76	135	280				

# Hoopsters Lose Twice

by Doug Sanderson

Chalk up two more for the other side. Last week the Trinity College basketball team lost 82-61 to Wesleyan at Ferris Athletic Center, and 104-89 at Rochester.

Tuesday night the hoopsters came out in a man-for-man defensive arrangement, but it didn't help much. Consistently finding the open man, Wesleyan made 6 easy lay-ups in the first half. This fact, together with the Bants' 7 turnovers, 32% shooting and lack of height, contributed to the Cardinals' 42-28 half-time lead.

The second half was even worse. With guard Dick Fairbrother passing off to Jim Koss and Jim Akin underneath or shooting from the outside, Wesleyan easily continued their runaway. At about the 13 minute mark of the second half Wesleyan came closest to doubling our score at 74-39.

Trin came back a little, though, before Cards' Coach Kenney cleared his bench. Trinity center Bill Fenkel played another outstanding game against the Wesleyan big boys, hauling down a team-high 10 rebounds and putting in 23 points. He shot 11-for-11 from the free throw line in addition to turning in a better than 30% shooting percentage (6-12) from the field, a feat achieved by only one other hometeam cager, Al Floyd, who finished with 12 points.

The team shot 28% for the game, which is a fine tribute to the excellent defense played by Wesleyan. Also, it proved that the Trin buckettears were shooting poorly.

At 8 a.m. on Saturday morning The Team left for Rochester, and that was their first mistake. Others followed as Trin lost its ninth straight game, not including 3 exhibition losses, to drop its record on the year to 2-12. "Informed sources" tell me that the worst record ever for a Trin cage team is 3-18, and this equals that percentage.

Last year the Bantam five upset Rochester (thus leading astute basketball analysts to suggest, through the use of comparative scores, that Trinity could beat UCLA), but there was no way it was going to happen in the Yellowjackets' hive. The Stingers came out zinging, led by guard Ken Barnes, and, without going into repetitive and dull details, soon built up a nice big lead.

Fenkel had a 20-point plus game again, hitting for 26, Captain Floyd popped for a game-high 27, and Sam Merrill had 8 buckets, but it wasn't enough. The Jackets had three men around 20 points, Barnes with 26, Grossman with 25 and Winters with 19, and the Blue and Gold was out-rebounded throughout most of the game.

Come out tonight and watch the cagers KILL W.P.I.

## Bangla Desh

Radhakrishna, Secretary of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, will discuss the current situation in India and his views as a pacifist concerning India's intervention in Bangla Deseh, at a talk Saturday, February 26, 8 p.m. in the Friends Meeting House, 144 South Quaker Lane, West Hartford. The talk is jointly sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and the India Association. For further information, call Gerda Conant, 523-1089.

# Squash Teams Take Five

## Women

by Robin Adelson

The women's squash team (dubbed the "young hens" as a possible contrast to the "cocks") achieved their third win of the season on Wednesday defeating Vassar 3-1. They have previously beaten UPenn and Yale with impressive victories (4-1 and 7-0 respectively). Headed by Karen Kahn (1), Tina Endicott (2), Vicky Tilney (3), and Dusty McAdoo (4), they demolished Vassar. Karen, the only one to lose, played the finest game, losing on the extra three points played in the fifth game of the match.

Karen calls them "the strongest team in the East of collegiate girls." One proof of this is that after downing UPenn, that team beat Wellesley, Radcliffe, and Princeton in The Hal Cup!

The women take on Yale tomorrow.

## Men

by Erich Weiters

With the rapidity of lightning, the Bantam racquetmen dumped Rochester, Wesleyan, and Franklin and Marshal by scores of 8-1. A fourth victory resulted from a forfeiture by Brown.

John "Hermann" Heppe and Captain Richard Palmer displayed invincibility as they scorched their opponents, 3-0, in three successive games. Dave Schirmer, Jay Davis, Mack Davidson, and Malcolm MacColl contributed to the Bantam onslaught by winning three times in as many attempts. Walter Young, who won once, and Gary Pleganoff, who won twice, round out the squash machine.

The decisiveness of these four victories has permitted the Bantams to occupy the number seven position in national rankings. Sporting an impressive 13-5 record, the Bantams will be unleashed tomorrow against the nationally ranked Lord Jeffs of Amherst. This chips down tilt will be at home and match time is at 3:00 P.M.