

THE TRINITY TRIPOD

Students Grill Administrators on Counseling Center Cutback

by Steven Elmendorf

Over one hundred students, expressing their concern over the firing of Associate College Counselor Randolph M. Lee and the subsequent elimination of the position of Associate College Counselor, crowded into the Cave Tuesday to meet with representatives of the Administration. The meeting was sponsored by the Committee for Change at Trinity (CHAT). Vice President of the College Thomas A. Smith, Dean of Students David Winer, and College Counselor George Higgins answered student questions for over an hour.

CHAT representative Michael Friedman reminded students that the meeting was "not a protest, it [was] a discussion." He said, referring to the Administrators present, that their was "no animosity toward our fellow peers."

College Counselor Higgins responded to several questions at the start of the meeting. When asked how many students use the Counseling Center, Higgins said that fifty-nine people had used the

Center in the past four days. Higgins also said that "I've essentially been fired, in that the job I've been doing will no longer exist."

John Leisenring asked Dean Winer how the Administration felt about the decision. Winer stated that as far as he knew, "the decision has been made and will stand."

Winer was asked how he felt as a professional psychologist about the decision to fire Lee. He responded that "obviously it's going to put stress on George (Higgins) and myself; I see between ten and twenty students individually each day. Obviously, I'll have to see more. Hopefully, there will be other people here who will pick up the pieces." Winer also commented on the retrenchment process saying that it was important to maintain the quality of faculty by raising salaries.

Vice President Smith's arrival at the meeting prompted several heated comments on the lack of student involvement in the decision. One student said she was "outraged with the lack of student involvement." Another commented that "this institution is supposed to be for students."

Smith responded by explaining the need for retrenchment. He pointed out that the inflation rate is 18 to 20 percent while endowment income is growing at a rate of only 6 to 8 percent per year. Smith said that all colleges are retrenching; "One college in Connecticut went out of existence last week. My guess is that three or four more will close in the next couple years. Trinity will not be one of these; we are not fat and we will be leaner."

When asked why the cut was made specifically in the Counseling Center, Smith said, "This is one of several cuts; you have to consider the depth of other departments and the capacity on the Institution to deliver services in other ways."

Smith was asked why the Administration Committee was not consulted. He answered, "The Committee was not consulted because I thought it unnecessary to consult the Committee."

Several students raised the question of making cutbacks in other areas such as athletics and having more part-time faculty. Smith pointed out that athletics had already been cut.

In responding to a student's question on part-time faculty, Smith said, "The history of this

College demonstrates that students who come here place a high value on working with a full-time faculty."

Smith commented that student services are traditionally the first to be cut; "the central focus is academic."

Another student commented that the College would be left with an inadequate counseling service. Smith responded saying that service could still have an intern; "we have not ruled out, as the Tripod has, the possibility of an intern." Smith pointed out that the College has not always had a Counseling Center. "When I first came here, shortly after the Ark, there was no Counseling Center." Smith said that "given the resources in Hartford and given Dr. Higgins' competence, I have no doubt that we can provide a fairly strong counseling service."

Higgins, when asked if he could pull this "one man show off," said "no, I asked for increased staffing but I've never seen an individual report that cutbacks were needed in his staff... I am much less optimistic than Tom (Smith) that we will get that much help from around here. I don't think it can work."

One student said: "Mr. Smith, I have heard that Lockwood had nothing to do with this, is this true?" Smith responded sharply, "That's not my understanding."

The discussion heated up considerably at this point with one student reading a statement accusing the Administration of being "evasive and uncooperative" and having the wrong priorities in its retrenchment policy. Several students asked Smith what it takes to reverse an unpopular decision.

Smith responded saying, "You have a form of student government which is, except in an informal fashion, quite detached from the Administration. Mr. Pomeroy (SGA President Jim Pomeroy) comes to my staff meetings but I'm not going to raise this type of question in that meeting."

Smith, when accused of being evasive said, "I may be long-winded, but I am never evasive."

A student asked angrily, "How do we get through this bureaucratic bull?" Smith said, "There is only one way to handle bull and that is with a large shovel." The student snapped back, "We don't have the shovel, you do."

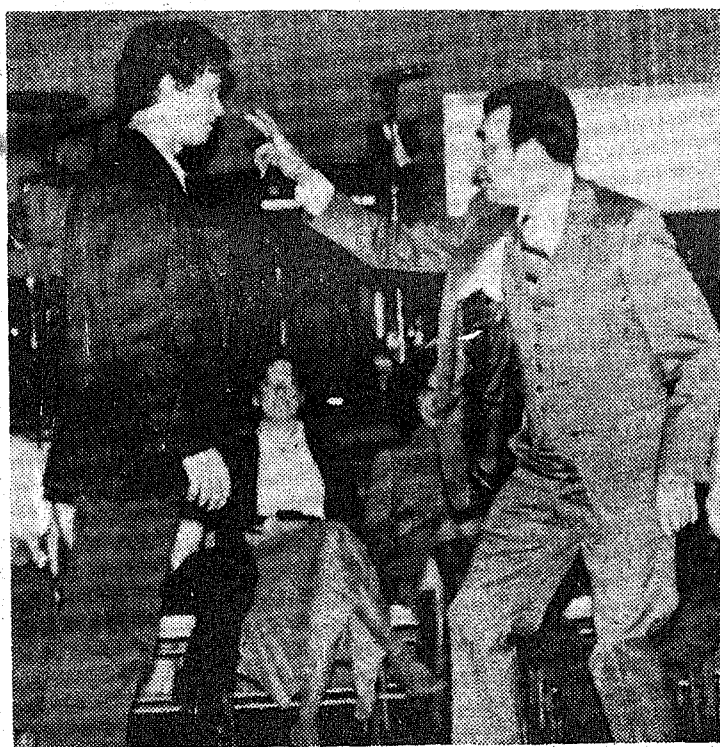


photo by Keryn Grohs

Hypnotist Russ Burgess tries to hypnotize Paul Merrigan Friday night at the SGPB sponsored Club T.

Administration Control, Funding Sought by WRTC; Smith Opposed

by Megan White

Due to concerns over the lack of control exercised by the actual licensee of WRTC (the College Trustees) and difficulties in receiving funds through the Budget Committee, WRTC station manager Katie Youngdahl has requested that the station's budget be placed directly in the hands of the Trustees. Vice President of the College, Thomas A. Smith has advised against such a move, expressing his apprehension about the possibility that students would lose some of their control over the station, and that budgetary cuts might be proposed by the Trustees.

Last month, Smith brought to Youngdahl's attention the case of U.Penn's radio station, WXPB, which ran into considerable problems due to a lack of guidance from their licensee, the college trustees, a situation analogous to that which exists at Trinity. Smith indicated that he felt the relationship between the station, Dean of Students David Winer, Director of Mather Campus Center, Wayne Asmus and himself was good, and that he was certain that it would continue to be so. He asked that Youngdahl continue to send the minutes from all meetings of the station's board of directors to Asmus, which the station had been doing regularly since September, in order to keep Asmus up to date on all station happenings.

In response to Smith's letter, Youngdahl, desiring to improve the legality of the station, suggested to Smith, by letter, that the station's budget be placed under the direction of the Trustees. According to Youngdahl, the gap

between the station licensee and the actual management of WRTC is "quite serious." Agreeing with Smith's sentiment that the College should not become a "big brother" for student organizations, Youngdahl stated that she is grateful for the autonomy in management currently granted the station's board of directors by the Trustees. However, Youngdahl feels strongly that the station should be, "as legal as possible."

Currently the station is fighting a case against the Office of Civil

Rights over a past volunteer worker, who was dismissed from station duties when he repeatedly violated Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations by not filling out station logs. The individual, who was hosting a black talk show at the time, charged the station with racial discrimination, and the verdict has not yet been returned. Although Youngdahl feels that Smith has been "terrific with the radio station" and has maintained close contact thr-

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Committee Votes to Review Curriculum

by Margaret Henderson

As the culmination of a two-year effort, the Curriculum Committee will submit a proposal to the faculty this afternoon which suggests the creation of an Ad-Hoc Committee to review the present curriculum.

Chairman of the Curriculum Committee, Dr. Richard B. Crawford, Professor of Biology, will present the motion to the faculty, which is free to discuss and amend the proposal. The sixteen member committee, composed of two administrators, ten faculty members and four undergraduates, unanimously and enthusiastically supports the proposal.

The provision does not call for a change in the curriculum, but merely suggests a review should take place which could lead to recommendations. In light of the movement in education throughout the country towards rigidity, Dr. Crawford says it is necessary to discern whether Trinity's open

curriculum system, in effect since 1969, is working. Then, depending on the results, the Ad-Hoc Committee will determine why it is working, or why not. Crawford believes, "Our curriculum is sound," but he adds, "A number of things have grown up... which need to be looked at carefully."

The Ad-Hoc Committee, if approved, will be composed of seven faculty members, three undergraduates, and the Dean of Faculty. Before the end of the term, the new committee will meet with the Curriculum Committee to obtain advice about the agenda, and it will hold open meetings with members of the college community to solicit agenda items. Conducting its business "with all deliberate speed," the Ad-Hoc Committee is expected to present its report to the Curriculum Committee in time for submission to the faculty no later than April, 1981.

Now that the provision has been drawn up, the Curriculum

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photo by R. Michael Hall

The Watkinson Library and the Trinity Library Associates sponsored a lecture on Jazz Wednesday given by George Malcolm-Smith.

Approval by Faculty Next Step for Review

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Committee will turn its attention back to routine business. Meeting every other Thursday afternoon, sometimes every Thursday depending upon the need, the Committee will oversee approval of new courses and course changes, which will take up a great deal of time. Special concerns of the committee at the moment are the role of internships in the Trinity curriculum, and the feasibility of double majoring. These issues could become the concern of the Ad-Hoc Review Committee.

Faculty delegates to the Curriculum Committee are elected by their fellow faculty members for three year terms. These delegates then elect their own officers every fall. Crawford is serving for the

first time as chairman this year. He smiled when asked what he thought about his position, and replied, "I find it more work than being a member of the committee. Is is an interesting challenge to bring together diverse opinions of the committee as we focus on any particular issue. That kind of challenge is fun."

Student delegate Alan Schiffman agrees that serving on the committee is enjoyable. He pointed out that, "There are a lot of petty things to do, and that's why we have to make up another committee." Schiffman believes that the proposal gives a "fair representation" to students with the inclusion of three undergraduates on the Ad-Hoc Committee.

Fraternity Hazing Liability Discussed at IFC Meeting

by Robin Ehrlich

The Inter-fraternity Council (IFC) meeting of March 3rd, attended by all IFC members and John Thompson, Co-chairman of the Board of Fellows, focused on the events of the North East Inter-fraternity Council (NEIFC) meeting held in Boston during the weekend of February 21-23.

A major topic discussed at the NEIFC was the legal implications of hazing. In a speech to the IFC members, Wayne Asmus, Director of Mather Campus Center and

Advisor to the IFC, emphasized the seriousness of hazing. Defining it as any action which produces "mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment, or ridicule," Asmus emphasized to the IFC that along with being both immoral and dangerous, hazing is illegal. Asmus stressed to the fraternity members that they, as fraternities and as individuals, are liable for anyone suffering either mentally or physically from acts of hazing.

The national chapters of the

fraternities at the NEIFC meeting, according to Asmus, advised counselors to keep them aware of hazing cases. Asmus said that along with individuals being liable for damages caused to pledges during hazing, the local chapter, national chapter, and school itself also may have to compensate the victim. "That's why we must take a firm stand," said Asmus, "because things may start off as just innocent fun, but innocence doesn't count in court."

In order to make fraternity members more aware of the seriousness of hazing as an illegal action, Asmus revealed in a Tripod interview that he and IFC President Marily Moore are considering inviting an attorney to address fraternity members on the legalities of hazing. Said Asmus during the interview, "I view hazing as a serious matter. I don't take it lightly, and fraternities shouldn't either."

Addressing the IFC members, Moore described some of the ideas she received from other IFCs at the Boston meeting. Some of them, said Moore, are working with very large budgets, and are doing "incredible" things. "Our budget right now," said Moore, "is not that big," but she received ideas from other councils that perhaps Trinity's IFC could use in the future, "when we have more money."

Moore discussed the possibility of getting a bulk rate mailing permit for all of the fraternities to use. "This would be an example of a cooperative role for the IFC to take in making things available to fraternities at cheaper rates," said Moore. For the future, Moore foresees the possibility of organizing seminars for the members of fraternities. Moore would like to invite specialists to address the members on such topics as leadership, taxes, and the law.

Moore stated her proposal that in the future Vice President of the College, Thomas A. Smith should bring issues and complaints involving fraternities to the IFC. "The IFC can't discipline fraternities," said Moore, "but it can make communication better."

The final topic brought up at the meeting dealt with the issue of minorities and women in fraternities. For the next IFC meeting, Moore asked each representative to bring a statement of its fraternity's policy concerning women. Moore explained that these written statements were being required of them by the Administration. At the conclusion of the meeting, members discussed the student survey which the IFC will soon be conducting on women in fraternities.

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SGA Says No to Draft Statement

by Steven Elmendorf

The Student Government Association last Monday voted down a resolution opposing draft registration. The SGA also approved a petition in opposition to the cutback in the Counseling Center.

The anti-draft resolution said in part that the SGA did not "feel that the present crisis warrants such action and that a move towards registration for conscription would provide an unnecessary conflict." Opposition to the motion centered on the issue of whether or not the student body was opposed to the draft. Representatives Chris Sullivan and Donald Jackson pointed out that their constituents are not opposed to draft registration.

Matthew Pace, an author of the anti-draft motion, said that the views in the resolution were based on an SGA meeting where representatives reported what their constituents felt.

After a motion to close debate, the anti-draft resolution was defeated in a close vote, 18-21.

A motion to endorse a petition opposing the firing of Associate College Counselor Randolph M. Lee was passed with thirty-eight in favor, one abstention and only one member, Robert Herbst, opposed. Several constitutional amend-

ments were introduced to be voted on next week. Lucretia Hadden reintroduced an amendment to decrease the membership of the SGA. A similar amendment was voted down two weeks ago by the SGA. Hadden's amendment, like the previous one, would increase the number of constituents a member represents from 50 to 100.

The Constitutions Committee introduced two amendments. The first clarifies whether or not the Chairman of the Budget Committee and the President of the Student Government Planning Board can vote at SGA meetings. The amendment would make both ex-officio members of the SGA without voting status.

The Constitutions Committee also proposed that the SGA constitutionally mandate that SGA meetings be held on Wednesday nights. The Committee said that this amendment "would put the SGA in a better position for the Tripod to cover us." The Committee also felt that "people will know when the SGA will meet before they run for office."

The Budget Committee reported that the College had requested \$1200 payment for back insurance on the former student van. The SGA passed a motion saying that it "strongly deprecates the College's planned seizure of \$1200 from the student Activities Fund." The motion passed unanimously.

The Draft Committee, in a move to protest the SGA's failure to pass an anti-draft motion, introduced a pro-draft motion which endorsed the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan. The motion was unanimously defeated.

Gavin Reardon, SGA Vice President, introduced a motion to censure David Palmero who introduced the pro-draft motion.

Palmero defended himself by saying that the SGA had wasted eight weeks without making any statement on the draft. Reardon commented that Palmero's motion was "very immature, valuable time was wasted, you are making us look terrible in front of the paper (Tripod)." The censure motion was tabled. The SGA adjourned in a close vote over President Jim Pomeroy's objection.

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Ashe Believes Private Sector is Answer to Nation's Problems

by C. Mark Boelhouwer

Tennis star, Arthur Ashe, led an interesting and lively discussion on the role of corporations in American society. While Ashe was billed as speaking on Careers in Business, he spoke on a wide variety of subjects.

Ashe, who is a consultant with Aetna Life and Casualty, said that the purpose of his visit was to interest qualified Trinity students in careers in business, and particularly careers in insurance, specifically Aetna. He said that he wasn't speaking to bolster the insurance companies' image, but just to show the importance and usefulness of the large corporation in American society. Every business, he said, had its particular problems and the insurance companies were no exception.

Ashe claimed that it is through the corporate sector that all social change in America will take place. He said, "I think that more than

any other entity in society, corporations are going to carry out the major social changes ... they have the most money. Whether you like

it or not, corporate America is going to be the vehicle by which things get done and settled in American society. It offers the path of least resistance."

Special interest groups, said Ashe, would never get things done effectively because they were concerned with only one part of a vast movement. The groups, he said, were "inbreeding small changes into our society but due to the narrow scope of these changes, they had bad as well as good effects." He used the example of the Proposition 13 movement. Ashe said that the special interest groups pushed through a change that called for lower property taxes, but which had very negative side effects. He said that there were no such things as "free lunches; you have to pay for what you want."

When questioned about illegal and unethical business practices in the large corporations, Ashe responded that, "more of it happened twenty years ago." He said that when he grew up, in the sixties, the large corporations had absolutely no sense of social responsibility. Since then, he added, the corporations have taken on more and more social responsibility. "It's difficult to reverse things ... these things take time but the corporations have come a long way. I am a believer in long-term planning and I feel that in the future this trend will continue."

Asked about corporate ripoffs, Ashe replied that "most of it is our fault. We (the American consumer) have to stay informed and inform each other. We have to meet corporate America half way."

In reference to the role of large corporations in South Africa, Ashe said that it made no sense for the U.S. to divest there, because if the firms did divest, all their assets would be frozen. Even if American firms did divest, there would always be European or Japanese competitors waiting to step in and take over the market.

When asked if black America owed Africa anything, Ashe responded that morally black Americans owed Africa nothing. He believes that people are what they speak. Blackness in American society, he said, is a social definition. He asked the audience "if a Laplander had a child with a Nigerian, what will society label it ... Black, of course. Black-Americans should not bond together out of a sense of mutual rejection. If people act on what they think and not on age-old beliefs, then society will be miscegenated."

Ashe concluded his remarks by recommending to all students that they take public speaking and foreign language courses. In the future, he said, it will be more and more important that one be able to present oneself well and be able to deal with other cultures.

Noted Social Scientist to Lead Discussion on Brown v. Board of Education

by Alan Levine

In a two-part program entitled **Twenty-Five Years (Plus a Few Months) After Brown**, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, a renowned black social scientist who played an important role in the controversial 1954 Supreme Court ruling **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka**, will speak at Trinity. The second part of the series will be a round-table discussion, **On the Firing Line: South Boston to Bloomfield, CT.**, in which a group of educators will discuss some desegregation efforts in school systems in the Northeast.

The **Brown** decision has been acknowledged to have had a profound impact on American life during the last 25 years. According to Richard Kluger, author of **Simple Justice**, an 800-plus page history of the **Brown** decision, "Probably no case ever to come before the nation's highest tribunal affected more directly the minds, hearts and daily lives of so many Americans."

Clark has been considered the most highly regarded black social scientist in the nation. He was the first black full professor at City College of New York, a militant member of the New York Board of Regents that oversees public education throughout that state, and the author of many books. Clark and his wife, Mamie, had worked on a series of personality tests which helped the Supreme Court rule that separate education was inherently unequal.

According to **Who's Who in America**, "The 1954 Supreme Court decision against separate but equal schools is based largely on his (Clark's) studies showing that segregation causes psychological damage in children."

Today, Clark is a Distinguished Professor of Psychology Emeritus of City College and recently

retired President of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center. He is President of Clark, Phipps, Clark and Harris, Inc., a firm of experienced executive consultants specializing in human relations, race relations, affirmative action programs, desegregation plans, and community relations.

Clark will speak at 8:00 p.m., March 17, in the Boyer Auditorium of Life Science Center. There will be no admission charged.

The program will continue on April 10 with **On the Firing Line: South Boston to Bloomfield, CT.** Participants in the discussion will be Jonathan Kozol, Jerome Winegar, Geraldine Kozberg, Dr. Herbert Chester, Mark Shedd and LeBaron Moseby.

Kozol, who is currently teaching at Trinity, is a winner of the National Book Award for **Death at an Early Age**, a book dealing with his experience teaching in the Boston public school system. He has also written **Free Schools, The Night is Dark and I am Far From Home**, and **Children of the Revolution: A Yankee Teacher in the Cuban Schools**.

Jerome Winegar and Geraldine Kozberg were participants in the controversial and violent effort to desegregate South Boston High School. Winegar was Headmaster of the high school and Kozberg was Supervisor of Special Programs there.

Dr. Herbert Chester has been Superintendent of School in nearby Bloomfield, Connecticut since 1969. During the time that Bloomfield began and maintained its deliberate and quietly successful policy of integrated schooling, he was Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

Mark Shedd is Connecticut State Commissioner of Education and former Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia. In his current role,

he is responsible for writing and monitoring state desegregation standards, which has been mostly an exercise in legislative frustration so far. When he was Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia, the famous Parkway School was started as were other innovative programs.

LeBaron Moseby is a Professor of Education at Trinity and served as Chief Program Evaluator of the Hartford Public School's desegregation project.

The discussion will focus on the question, "What happens in a community when schools are desegregated?" The participants' range of experience is diverse. They will speak about their experiences in the violent South Boston effort and the quiet Bloomfield success. This will occur on April 10 at 8:00 p.m. in McCook Auditorium.

Dr. J. Gold, Director of the Urban and Environmental Studies Program, noted that the amount of cooperation in organizing this program was outstanding. He initiated the move, but he stressed, "It probably wouldn't have happened without the energy of the Education Department." He says, "I just had the first idea, but it was a joint effort." The panelists are coming, he believes, because many are contacts of the Education Department.

The program is being sponsored and funded by the Urban and Environmental Studies Program, the Psychology Department, the Sociology Department, the Education Department, Trinity College, as represented by the Lecture Committee and the Dean of the Faculty, and the Connecticut Educational Seminar.



Arthur Ashe spoke Friday in Wean Lounge on careers in business.

Distribution Requirement Advocated by Shoemaker Paper

by Amy Johnson

In a newly released discourse entitled "General Education at Trinity College," Professor Roger Shoemaker of the Theatre Arts department answered President Lockwood's request for views on Trinity's curriculum. It is the second discourse on curriculum; the first, entitled "Some Reflections on Trinity College's Curriculum", was written by Professor Hyland. Shoemaker, who is challenging Trinity's present open curriculum. However, while Hyland demanded major changes, Shoemaker proposed minor ones.

Shoemaker, director in Residence of Theater Arts, introduced the notion of general education in his tract. He defined this type of education as "a collection of experiments in enlightened and effective living." These experiments, he explained, take the form of a student's assumption of a wide variety of roles, such as athlete, biologist, philosopher, singer, and linguist.

Shoemaker revealed the many advantages to the student of a general education: "(1) a more agile and sophisticated mind; (2) improved personal communication skills; and (3) a wealth of knowledge and experience that will inform (the student's) sensibilities, self-image, and decision making for the rest of his life." A general education, Shoemaker added, provides the basis for "advancement and achievement into many vocations."

In his tract, the Theatre Arts professor went on to review Trinity's curriculum as a form of general education and found it "capable of being used to achieve all the goals of a liberal arts education." Because Trinity is a small, intimate community, its students can obtain wise advice and receive a general education by interacting with their peers, joining student institutions, and taking a variety of courses. If Trinity students feel their experiences and number of contacts to be limited, they have many outlets to pursue. Shoemaker name some of these outlets as the internship programs, the Barbieri Center, and the British European Studies Group.

While Trinity has the potential to be an institution of general education, many students do not take advantage of its wide range of

course and extracurricular activities. According to Shoemaker, students fail to take full advantage because they are left to decide on their own what courses and programs to pursue. They are told what they ought to do, not what they have to do.

Shoemaker warned against two by-products of the present system, which he termed "the lopsided specialist" and "the dilettante generalist". How is Trinity to avoid producing such students?

Shoemaker proposed that Trinity devise a limited distributional requirement of four or five categories. Three of the categories would most likely be English, language (either ancient or modern), and some logical science (either mathematics or laboratory). While believing these three categories to be essential, Shoemaker was unclear about what the other categories would be. The rest of the curriculum would either be lumped into one category or divided into two. Whatever the specific categories, students would be required to take one course in each.

According to Shoemaker, such a program would provide direction for students and help to broaden their perspectives. Coupled with a Pass/Fail option, it would also enable them to learn for learning's sake alone.

At the same time, the limited distribution requirement would not greatly interfere with freedom of choice. To Shoemaker, such a curriculum would be ideal. He stated, "I don't think it would close the curriculum nor would it be particularly fascist."

One foreseeable problem would be the influx of many unmotivated, less talented students into the introductory courses of each category. Shoemaker, however, insisted that this problem could be easily overcome if less competitive courses were created for non-majors.

To curb the dilettante generalist, Shoemaker referred to the system of majors. He recommended theses, senior seminars, and comprehensive exams in each major to tie material together and bring it into focus. Because of varying organizations and compositions, each department would have to decide what system would be best for it.

With a limited distributional requirement and a bolstering of the

major system, Shoemaker believes that Trinity can become a truly liberal arts institution. Although a liberal arts education may not directly help a student to obtain a job, Shoemaker commented, "The concept of liberal arts worked for me, and I see it working for a lot of people in the professional world. Besides, it's lots of fun!"

Budget Problems, Government Rules Prompt WRTC Move

cont. from p. 1

Throughout the case, she is afraid that the station might not fair so well should another case arise.

According to Youngdahl, providing Asmus with the minutes from board of directors' meetings is not "far enough." Although she is certain that Asmus is sincere in his concern to attend to the station, Youngdahl comments that "he already has too many student's organizations to keep up with." In addition, Youngdahl asserted, "Because Asmus receives the minutes doesn't mean that the Trustees will be knowledgeable in the affairs of WRTC. This is the same diffusion of control which the FCC objected to in the WXPX case."

Another reason why Youngdahl wanted the station's budget transferred is that she feels that the Student Government Association's control of the budget has been "less than satisfactory." Youngdahl stated that the Budget Committee is used to dealing with small financial matters and is unsympathetic to the sort of expenditures which a "radio station of WRTC's caliber" must make. "WRTC is a business with business expenses," stated Youngdahl, who explained that the station sometimes deals in thousand dollar expenses that it can't wait for the Budget Committee to make a ruling on. Asserted Youngdahl,

"The Budget Committee often assumes an attitude of protector of the students' money. The Trustees are used to the figures we are talking about as well as to frequent transference of funds." It currently takes one to two weeks for the station to transfer its funds from one category to another, said Youngdahl, who feels that if the Trustees were to gain control of the budget the station would have "relative autonomy with its funds."

In Youngdahl's perspective, placing the station's budget in the hands of the Trustees would have two advantages. First, the Trustees would have direct and effective control over WRTC as the budget would be submitted to them, and by assuming this responsibility the Trustees would be constantly reminded of their position as licensee. Second, the station would be dealing with a group of individuals who are "more worldly than students in the affairs of business." Youngdahl stated that a transference of the college radio station's budget had been carried out at the University of Hartford with great success.

In responding to Youngdahl's request, Smith commented, "I don't think we've had any bad connections. We make sure we receive regular notice of any complaints or problems with the station whether they be internal or external." Smith stated that no

specific assignment of Asmus' time could be made to the station and that he had no staff member he could assign in his place. He did suggest that WRTC choose a faculty advisor, as, according to Smith, there are many faculty members who are experienced in radio.

Said Smith, "Youngdahl feels that the station is active and complicated enough to merit closer guidance from the Administration that they have been receiving. For many years, the Administration has been reluctant to involve itself in student activities. Such intervention would be a contradiction of the term 'student organization'. We stand by the side of student organizations and occasionally pick up the pieces. But by and large they live and die on their own merits or demerits."

If the station were to turn its budget over to the Administration, according to Smith, some of the control of the organization might be taken out of student hands. Said Smith, "It is not wise for a newspaper or radio station to turn over any of their autonomy. They should make their decisions and enjoy or suffer the consequences of them. Student organizations should not get too entangled in the interests of the Administration, whose interests might not always be the same as theirs." Asserted Smith, "To get maximum benefit

out of an activity requires freedom. In the main, we can trust students. If they run into trouble we pick them up, dust them off, and set them back on their feet again." The Vice President pointed to Cinestudio as a "good program that works without direction from administrators."

Smith pointed out that if the Trustees were accorded the budget, competing interests might inevitably cause financial cuts. Said Smith, "In the world of budgets as priorities get assigned student activities fall pretty far down the priority line. What happens typically in such a case is that the administration tries to throw the activity back into the hands of students or tries to slice back on the budget."

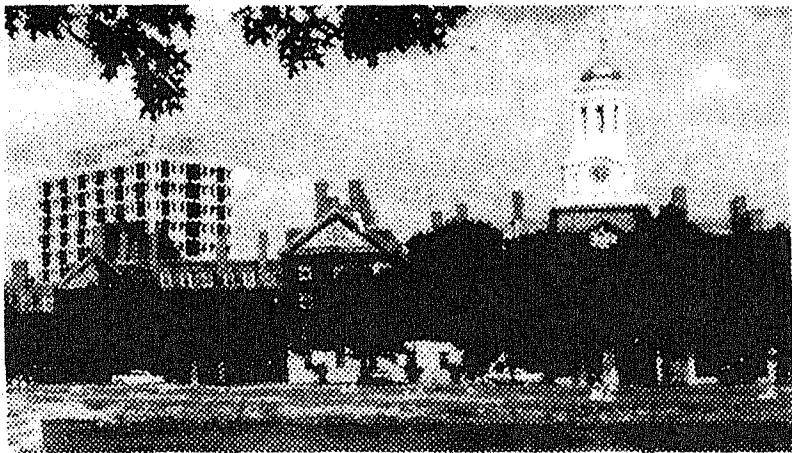
Smith response to Youngdahl's assertion that the station "would benefit from dealing with a group of individuals who are more worldly than students in the affairs of business" is that student activities provide undergraduates with the opportunity to have direct experience in practical matters. He feels that in all probability it would not be less difficult for the station to deal with the Trustees that it is for them to deal with the Budget Committee. According to Smith, "It is inevitable in a budget that there will be trivial items on the list as well as major items. The Budget Committee is a political process

and the station must develop ways of organizing itself to cope with the Committee."

Wayne Asmus, who is most directly responsible for the station's activities, feels that the station is pretty well covered right now although, "it would be nice if I could spend more time with it. However, in order for this to be possible I would need more staff for the time allocation." Asmus stated that he was confident in WRTC at this point, and that Youngdahl is "keeping very good minutes." Said Asmus, "In general the organization is much tighter now." When asked for his response to Youngdahl's desire to transfer the station's budget, Asmus stated, "I have a suspicion that the students would lose control of the budget and a lot of the latitude they currently have if the Administration gained tighter control." He suggested that it would, however, be advantageous to hire a full time station manager who would insure that the station had more continuity.

Youngdahl, in response to Smith's rebuttal, admitted that she is "not sure of where to go next." According to the station manager, "There are almost one-hundred people working down at the station gaining valuable training in radio and media. Were the station to go, some very practical work experience would be lost."

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NOLS

Hartford

Campaign '80: Four Democrats Seek Nomination

by Patty Hooper

This article is the third in a three part series dealing with the upcoming Connecticut presidential primaries.

In addition to the tight Republican nomination race, the people of Connecticut are also faced with a tough contest within the Democratic party.

There will be four candidates appearing on the Democratic primary ballot: President Jimmy Carter, Senator Edward Kennedy, California Governor Edmund G. Brown, and Lyndon H. LaRouche.

At this point, President Carter seems to be leading the other three candidates. In 1976, Jimmy Carter was a virtual unknown in the eye of the American public and his victory, stemming from his rise as a "grassroots" type candidate, was considered to be a miraculous feat.

Today, in 1980, Carter seems to be gaining strength every day within his party, and within the minds of the American public. After three years in office, Carter has tried to show that he has what it takes to be the President of the United States.

When Senator Kennedy announced his candidacy last November, he and President Carter felt that there was going to be a very tough race in the quest for the nomination. Although neither man's stands on various issues has changed in the past several months, Carter has been able to pull ahead in many of the polls. This change in the standings, so to speak, has been a result of the two crises that this country has had to face in the past four months.

Carter has been able to create a new group of supporters out of those people who have approved of his handling of the problem in Afghanistan, and his handling of the hostage situation in Iran. But, in order for Carter to hold these backers, he will have to do something about these situations soon, or run the risk of losing ground due to his inability to handle a crisis.

Carter has been doing little active campaigning since these two crises occurred. He has taken the attitude that at this point, it is more important to do his job as president than it is to appear in Iowa for a debate of the issues with Senator Kennedy and Governor Brown.

While this appears to be capturing a lot of votes for the President, he will have to be able to maintain his image as a "good" president if he wants to keep his hopes of being reelected alive.

Carter has not needed to come out and announce his stands on the

treaties. He resumed full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China after thirty years and he played the role of mediator in the Mideast talks between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The chief issue during Carter's term in office, however, was the

energy crisis that he believes to be the moral equivalent of war. He proposed two energy packages that would cut down on the use of energy over a period of time, including a tax on gas "guzzlers," increase in coal production, tax credits for energy saving measures, and greater use of solar energy. More recently, he has called for a windfall profits tax on the oil industry.

Kennedy stated that the "Carter Doctrine" has not been effective enough in the Afghanistan and Iranian crises.

Although Carter has been very successful in many areas since his term began, he has also had a number of failures that his campaign committees would rather play down, if possible. Since 1977, the economy has been on a steady downswing. In his State of the Union message, Carter predicted that there would be a recession, increased unemployment, and an even higher rate of inflation. Some of the predictions have already begun to come true, as the Federal Reserve Board raised the prime lending rate once again several weeks ago.

Carter's most recent controversial stand is that of reinstituting registration for the selective service. Carter has called for the registration of 19 and 20 year olds this year, and of 18 year olds beginning in 1981 as a reaction to the present crisis in Afghanistan. In keeping with his belief that women should have both equal rights and equal responsibilities, he has also asked Congress to have women participate in the registration process. Carter does, however, oppose a peacetime draft.

How well Carter will do in the primary in Connecticut is still hard to determine. There are Carter coordinators in most of the towns around the state who are participating in mass phoning from now until the primary on March 25. Carter has received tremendous labor support, especially for the National Education Association and the Connecticut Education Association. The Connecticut Education Association comprises approxi-

mately 26,000 teachers across the state.

The Carter-Mondale Reelection Committee feels that Carter is an "underdog" in this state, but notes that support for Carter continues to grow. Included in this support is "surprising" strength among Roman Catholics.

At present, it appears as if, even with the increasing support Carter is receiving, that Kennedy will be the favorite on the primary election day. Senator Kennedy, whose home state is Massachusetts, ap-

pears to have a lot of spillover support in Connecticut.

When Kennedy announced his candidacy last November, it appeared as if he had more than enough support to seize the Democratic nomination away from Carter. The polls had Kennedy leading Carter in popularity by close to three to one in early

November, but this has rapidly changed. With the two international crises that the United States now faces, Kennedy has lost a lot of his support to people who are "rallying around" the President.

Kennedy, the youngest of the brothers in the political family, has had to contend with an increasingly popular President in his fight for the nomination.

From the beginning of his campaign, Kennedy has had to contend with one issue that he would probably rather have avoided - that of the 1969 incident at Chappaquiddick. This issue has possibly done more damage to Kennedy than any other single issue.

On a positive note, people who support Kennedy, and many of those who don't, admire many of the qualities that he has exhibited both in the U.S. Senate and on the campaign trail. People note his leadership abilities, his intelligence and his legislative record as his major strong points.

Kennedy's ideology fundamentally differs from that of Carter. Stated simply, Carter is middle-of-the-road and Kennedy is liberal. Although their ideas differ on how to solve various problems, they do agree on which problems are the major ones and require immediate attention.

Kennedy, in his campaigning, has been very critical of the manner in which Carter has handled problems that are facing the nation at this time.

Kennedy, unlike Carter, feels that decontrolling oil and natural gas prices would have an excessive inflationary effect. Kennedy feels that there should be an increase in programs which give aid to the poor. Kennedy would like to see an expansive national health insurance program.

Kennedy, however, did support Carter on the Panama Canal treaties and the SALT II agreements. He also supported the efforts to recognize mainland China and Carter's call for human rights world-wide.

To battle a candidate who does his campaigning from the White House, Kennedy's strategy has been to attack what he feels are the problems with the way Carter has been handling the nation's problems. In a speech made at Georgetown University several weeks ago, Kennedy stated that the "Carter Doctrine" crisis has not been effective enough in the Afghanistan and Iranian crises.

Kennedy does not agree with Carter that there should be a peacetime registration for Selective Service. Kennedy feels that conscription registration would not speed up the draft process by an

amount of time long enough to justify its existence. He feels that registration does not speed up the mobilization time that would be necessary, and as such, would be a waste of money.

Kennedy feels that there should be gasoline rationing as a measure to cut down on the nation's dependence on foreign oil. He feels that decontrol of oil prices, which would lead to rising prices of gasoline for consumers would be unfair to the poor. He stated that rationing by price gives the advantage of obtaining gas to the rich and that rationing would be the only way to spread the required sacrifice evenly among the population.

Kennedy did better than he had expected in the New Hampshire primary, even though, as expected, he did not even come close to winning it. He was able to capture the Massachusetts primary last week, to no one's surprise, by a margin of almost two-to-one.

Kennedy is expected to do fairly well in the Connecticut primary in two weeks, although the way this campaign has been going, almost anything could happen.

Brown is considered by many in political circles to be a man of many personalities.

In general, Kennedy's funding has been running low, and it will be very hard for him to survive the complete round of primaries. It was said that he had to do well in New Hampshire to stay in the race. Although by any measure of the polls prior to the election, he did, it is difficult to say whether he will be able to make a comeback nationwide. The future of the Kennedy campaign remains in check. He must do well in the upcoming primaries in New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania in order to retain a good chance of capturing the nomination away from Carter.

Also in the Democratic race is California Governor Edmund G. Brown. Brown, at this point, lies off

LaRouche considers himself to be the "World's leading economist."

the pace of the two leading candidates. In the early caucuses and the New Hampshire and Massachusetts primaries, Brown placed third, and with relatively few percentage points.

Brown is considered by many in political circles to be a man of many personalities. His personality is appealing to the public in most cases, although many of his actions are often unpredictable.

Brown has a basically liberal ideology that calls for a more centralized government. He believes that in major decisions which face this nation, the government should play a dominant role, and not succumb to the pressures exerted by large corporate lobbies.

The California Democrat would like to see the federal government work with OPEC in securing the United States' energy security for the future, and would like to see power wrestled away from the big oil companies, which, he feels, are primarily concerned with making profits and not with the welfare of the consumers.

The Governor favors more government intervention in big business. One of his stands is that there should be "public members" on the boards of directors of the major oil companies. His support for strong, centralized government

stems from his belief that it should direct public investment. He feels that tax policies should be changed so there would be incentives created to increase investment in American industries.

Although he is pushing for additional government leadership, he is in opposition to increases in the size of the federal government. He believes that an increase in the size will only create more "red tape" and delays.

On national issues, Brown is clearly liberal. He is an active opponent of nuclear power, and disagrees with Carter's call for a peacetime draft registration. He has also taken strong environmental stands on major issues, and has worked hard to increase the number of women and minorities holding jobs in the California state government.

Brown is laying back until the Wisconsin primary in early April. He did not fare well in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, but the Democratic National Convention is still a long way off. He is concentrating all his energy in Wisconsin, and he hopes that this will pay off in the end.

At the bottom of the list of candidates in the Democratic party is the candidate of the U.S. Labor party, Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche, who used to be a Marxist philosophically, did a complete turn-around during the past decade and today stands far off to the right.

Considering the fact that only a small percentage of the Democratic party ideologically agrees with his stands on various issues, it is doubtful that LaRouche will be able to capture the nomination.

LaRouche believes that there should be an unlimited amount of economic growth in this country. He considers himself to be the "world's leading economist."

LaRouche is noted for his often caustic attacks on issues and people. He has been quoted numerous times for his verbal

attacks on President Carter and the policies that he has made.

LaRouche is the representative of the U.S. Labor Party, and as such, he believes that there should be major expansion in industry. He thinks that more industry should be created that will produce goods and less of an input into promoting increases in services such as clerical positions, administrative positions, financial occupations, social services, and insurance work.

It is not expected that LaRouche will do well in the Democratic primaries. Although he has been able to pick up several percent of the vote in each of the states in which he had entered a primary, he has yet to pick up any delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Which of the four candidates receives the nomination in the end is still as up in the air as the race in the Republican party. At this moment it appears as if President Carter will be able to hold on. But, in politics, one can never tell. It is a game of waiting. Who will emerge as the nominee for the Democratic party? Like the quest in the Republican party, it is anybody's guess.

Carter has been able to create a new group of supporters out of those people who have approved of his handling of the Problem in Afghanistan.

various national issues because these issues have been either created by him or acted on by him.

His accomplishments during his three years in office have been representative of his stands. At the beginning of his term, he granted pardons to most of the draft evaders of the Vietnam era. He attempted to reorganize the executive branch by consolidating many agencies and departments. He created new Departments of Energy and of Education. He concluded negotiations on the Panama Canal

Hartford

Restaurant Review

36 Lewis Street: An Address to Remember

by Joan Steuer and David Clark

For Trinity students, one of the most popular restaurants in Hartford is 36 Lewis Street. Despite our attempts in past articles to review lesser known Hartford restaurants, we decided that as a change of pace, we would revisit and report on an old favorite.

36 Lewis Street has changed little over our last four years at Trinity. We found it as refined and accomodating as it had been in the past and still very reasonable. The dining area, on the main floor, is a blend of greenery and wood, covered by a glass roof, providing an atmosphere that is relaxing and pleasant.

The subdued elegance of the dining room is carried over to the menu. Covered with prints of palm leaves in green and a backdrop of white, the menu is pleasing to the eye and informative. Though not extensive, the menu offers something for every taste, from seafood to fowl to beef. Accompanied by warm bread, green salad, and a baked potato, the entrees satisfy without overstuffing, allowing room for dessert. It is good to keep this in mind when dining at Lewis Street because the desserts should not be ignored.

On the subject of desserts, our sweet tooth is forcing us to discuss the calorie-laden confections first rather than last. To our tastes, the best choice for indulgence from the dessert menu is the hot homemade brownie with Haagen Daz ice cream, topped with fresh whipped cream (\$1.95). The brownie melts the ice cream making a rather sloppy combination that is very pleasing to the pallet. Some other dessert possibilities are New York-style cheesecake, plain or with fruit topping (\$1.50), frosted carrot cake (\$1.50), and hot deep-dish fruit cobbler (\$1.50). Most desserts may be ordered a la mode, with Haagen Daz ice cream, which is a real treat in itself.

Taking a step back from dessert, one may choose a sampling from a variety of lighter meals or full-course dinners. On the lighter side, the Peasant Dinner is a popular choice. For \$3.95, one gets a bowl of soup of the day, a house salad, rolls, and a glass of wine. The Rousseau Special (\$5.95), is a vegetarian offering which varies from fish (such as halibut or haddock) to vegetables (spinach lasagne or ratatouille crepes). On our visit to Lewis Street, the

Rousseau Special was poached salmon with a bernaise sauce. For those who want something a little less filling, Lewis Street offers a seafood omelette and a Mexican tortilla. All these "light" dinners include rice or potato, salad, and rolls.

A la carte salads may also be ordered. Featuring large portions, these salads are designed to satisfy those who want something a little different. The two salads that we sampled were the Charlie Chan (\$4.25) and the O'Leary (\$3.95). The Charlie Chan is a delicious combination of spinach, lettuce, fresh mushrooms, waterchestnuts and mandarin oranges, topped with alfalfa sprouts and toasted almonds. Combining spinach, lettuce, chopped egg, onion bits and crumbled bacon, the O'Leary is served with a sweet and sour dressing that is a house specialty.

For those looking for a more filling meal, Lewis Street provides a selection of creatively prepared dishes that attest to the culinary flair of the chef. We feel that the roasted half duckling a l'orange (\$7.95) is outstanding and well worth trying. Now that we've whetted your appetite, we must pause and discuss our one major

criticism of Lewis Street. The atmosphere may be intimate, the food delicious, but . . . the service was severely lacking. While we enviously watched other patrons attacking their food, we were forced to sit for thirty minutes and nibble the bread. Our waiter finally interrupted his busy social schedule long enough to bring us our meals and, we had to settle for less than piping hot food. Needless to say, his tip was severely lacking.

Chef's Specials are featured nightly at Lewis Street, all costing about \$7.95. There are two Specials each day and the Chef chooses one from beef and one from seafood. On our visit, the Specials were swordfish stuffed with crabmeat and covered with Newburgh sauce and London broil au jus. Other entrees are baked stuffed shrimp (\$7.95), baked scallops (\$8.50) and sirloin steaks (12 oz., \$9.95 and 16 oz., \$12.95). All are offered as full-course dinners.

Backtracking one again, let's look at appetizers. Aside from the usual list of appetizers, shrimp cocktail, clams casino, one unusual appetizer is worthy of note. Mushrooms Bubby consists of fresh mushrooms sauteed in wine, stuffed with gruyere and swiss

cheese, broiled to a bubbly perfection.

If you're interested in drinking (and as we've found, most Trinity students are), Lewis Street is the place for you. An extensive wine and drink list will provide even the most off-beat drinker a satisfactory concoction. For after dinner, Lewis Street features a wide selection of special coffees including Jamaican and Irish. These coffees complement the delicious desserts and should not be overlooked.

Lewis Street is open for lunch from 11:30 to 2:00 p.m. daily. Sunday brunch begins at 11:30 and ends at 3:00 p.m. Happy hour, Monday through Friday, is from 3:00 to 7:00 and features free popcorn. Monday through Saturday, dinner is offered from 5:30 to 10:00 and on Sunday, from 5:30 to 9:00. We suggest that you make reservations at 36 Lewis Street, particularly if you plan to go for a meal on the weekend (247-2300). Remember that off-the-street parking for Lewis Street is available in the Gold Building parking garage, don't let the cramped street scare you off.

Atmosphere: ****

Food: ****

Service: *

Prices: Reasonable

Connecticut Commentary

Women's Commission Threatened With Demise

by Wendy Sohey

To all women and men: if you did not realize it, last week was women's history week. One might hesitate a minute and ask oneself why it is necessary to have a week especially concerned with women's history. Shouldn't women's history be a part of the "history of Man?" Yes, it should. Unfortunately, women have been denied recognition in history and their

dominance in world affairs is only being recognized now.

The Women's Rights movement has progressed a great deal since the Seneca Falls meeting in 1848 when a large group of women gathered to discuss women's rights. Now we have Commissions in every state that deal with laws and problems relating to women; the women's voice, they tell us, is heard in the Capitols. In terms of

Connecticut, the Permanent Commission on the Status of Women has struggled since its beginning in 1973 to maintain its position and budget. This year has been precarious, and the Commission has been threatened with its demise. Presently, a bill has been proposed by the Appropriations Committee to abolish the Commission as well as other State Commissions.

The number of bills that the Commission on Women has intro-

duced this year has had to be drastically reduced due to budget cuts. The Commission decided that it would be more beneficial to introduce fewer bills this year rather than scatter their resources on hundreds of issues.

It has been extremely difficult for the Commission members to choose the most crucial topics such as child care, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, spouse abuse, family planning, sex crimes analysis unit and improved preg-

nancy outcome. The most important bill that the Commission has proposed this year is on the issue of equal pay for equal work. Presently there are laws that prevent an employer to discriminate in compensation on the basis of sex. These equal pay for equal work provisions have been beneficial in equalizing salaries for people performing equal jobs. They do not deal with the problem of wage inequities in sex-segregated jobs. The problem is crucial; in Connecticut state employment, 95.1% of secretarial-clerical workers in salary groups 01-15 are female. Eighty-two percent of those in Computer programming and operations (salary groups 10-23) are men.

So far, an act concerning development of an Objective Job Evaluation Procedure has been passed by the legislature in 1979. This act appropriated \$30,000 to the Department of Administrative Services to conduct a study on the basis of objective job criteria. This study was to be completed by March 1, 1980. The role of the PCSW was necessary for the development and follow-up of this act. Now it is crucial that the Commission push for legislation so that funds are allocated and its implementation is assured.

Next on the "crucial" list for legislation involves Apprenticeship Regulations. These regulations require employers with five or more employees to develop affirmative action plans and devise goals based on the availability of groups of women and minorities in the local labor market. The regulations are now practically complete and it is imperative that the Commission have significant input in regards to follow-up on these regulations.

In terms of other legislation the PCSW is attempting to coordinate the legislative authority of the

cont. on p. 7

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Hartford

Capitol Commentary

Raising the Drinking Age Won't Solve the Problems

by Carl Schiessl

On February 20, before a State Capitol press conference, Governor Ella Grasso said she was in favor of keeping the drinking age at 18. The Governor took a similar stand on the issue last year, when she vetoed a bill that would have raised the age to 19 for buying alcoholic beverages in package stores, and left it at 18 for drinking in bars.

Earlier this year, Grasso said she would support raising the age to 19 or 20 because of an increase in the number of teenagers killed in highway accidents. But the Governor recently reported that a review of state police information showed no clear correlation between teenage highway fatalities and drinking.

State Representative Andrew R. Grande D-Bristol said he will continue to press for raising the drinking age to 20 despite the lack of support from the governor. Rep. Grande is the House Chairman of the General Law Committee of the State Legislature.

Many of the groups fighting alcohol abuse in Connecticut are not backing the bill to raise the drinking age from 18 to 20. Their opinion is that there is not enough evidence supporting the plan to make its implementation worthwhile.

I believe that the action on the part of Governor Grasso and the position taken by these informed interest groups are examples of clear thinking on the issue of alcohol abuse and young people. The drinking age is not the best place to start to deal with the problem of alcoholism, a progressively fatal disease. There is simply not enough data to justify changing the minimum drinking age in Connecticut.

One of the strongest arguments for raising the legal age is that a 20 year old minimum will keep alcoholic beverages away from high school students.

But changing the minimum age will probably not change youthful drinking behavior. According to the

Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council (CADAC), the most recent review of youthful drinking surveys by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism shows that the rising trend of school age drinking leveled off in the mid-sixties. The lowering of legal drinking ages to 18, which occurred in the early 70's seems to have been a response to or recognition of the already established social drinking patterns. In essence, to raise the drinking age might have as its major effect the creation of a new group of law breakers.

The other major support for raising the legal age stems from an increase in the number of young people killed in highway accidents. But raising the drinking age in a small state such as Connecticut, which is surrounded by other states with an 18 year-old drinking age, may invite increased driving across state lines with the expressed purpose of purchasing or consuming alcoholic beverages. This fact would also lend itself to the increase in traffic accidents.

The most obvious conclusion to be derived from the data collected on traffic deaths and young people indicate that a minimum legal driving age of 21 may be called for in the state.

There are other reasons which support a minimum drinking age of 18 in Connecticut. Since 18 is the legal age of majority for all other activities—many of which involve long-term consequences—there is no philosophical justification for prohibiting purchase of alcohol at this age.

To single out alcohol in this manner would emphasize the symbolic importance of drinking as an adult prerogative and hence promote the desirability of drinking among youth. This contradicts the primary goals of such organizations as CADAC, which include decreasing the symbolic importance of drinking in society, thereby reduc-

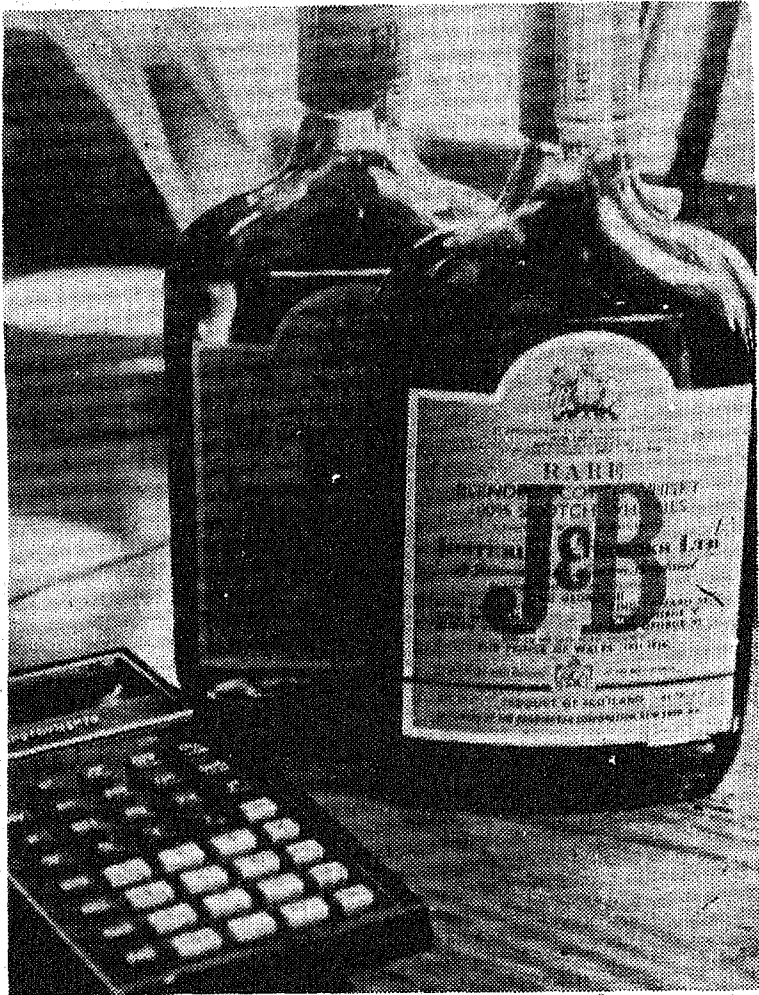
ing the social pressure on youth to drink in order to gain adult status.

Finally, the small group for whom alcohol is intensely important can always manage to secure it legally or illegally. The regulation of the sale of alcohol is not strictly enforced, so it is not difficult for those who require alcohol to obtain it.

The problem of youthful alcohol abuse in Connecticut cannot be miraculously solved by the changing of the minimum drinking age. The most pressing need in the state is to find the proper and effective means to enforce the existing statutes or create new laws to allow a set of enforceable regulations to be implemented.

It is against the basic economic instincts of a package store owner to refuse a customer due to state-imposed, yet rarely-enforced regulations. Many merchants simply do not ask questions, for they stand to lose business if they will not sell to youths.

In solving the problem of youthful drinking and alcoholism, there is a need for strict enforcement of the penalties imposed against those caught selling or supplying alcoholic beverages to minors. This will not solve the problem, but it is a more effective place to start in dealing with this issue than is raising the minimum drinking age.



This week the General Assembly will hold public hearings regarding the proposed raise in Connecticut's drinking age.

photo by R. Michael Hall

Hartford in Brief

School for Deaf to Close

Mystic Oral School, the only state-run school for the deaf in the State of Connecticut will close at the end of June. The closing will leave approximately 90 people out of work and require 70 deaf students to find equitable programs in local school districts.

The State Board of Education took this action last Wednesday in a measure to make a savings in the state budget. The State Board felt that this cut is justifiable because there is a declining interest in oral education, which teaches deaf students to speak, rather than use sign language.

The Board reassured the parents of these students that their children will continue to receive an oral education, but that it will either be conducted within local school districts or out of residential facilities.

Hartford to Give Proficiency Tests

Beginning this week, ninth graders will be required to take proficiency tests to determine whether or not students have achieved a certain minimum level of proficiency in English and mathematics prior to their entering high school.

Although the bill was passed last year, this week will mark the beginning of its use, and its opponents are appearing from all sides. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has threatened to halt it. Teachers have refused to correct it. Many other people have just dismissed the testing as a waste of time.

Opponents to the testing fear that teachers will gear their teaching towards making it easier for the students to pass these tests. Many teachers fear that the test will be a reflection on their ability to teach. The success of the test will not be seen for a while, but in the meantime it will continue to receive a lot of opposition.

World Cup May Return

As the "Last" Aetna World Cup Tennis Tournament began last week, Civic Center officials relayed to the public a glimmer of hope that the ten year old Hartford tennis tournament may return again next year, with out the financial backing of the Aetna Life and Casualty Insurance Company.

Lamar Hunt, founder and director of World Championship Tennis (WCT), one of the governing bodies that oversees the World Cup said that he was hopeful that there will be a World Cup, or a tennis tournament resembling it, again next year.

Frank Russo, director of the Hartford Civic Center, stated that he is holding dates open for the tournament for next year even though there is, at present, no backing for the matches.

Russo noted that if they are unable to locate a local sponsor, the Civic Center itself would consider running the tournament in conjunction with the WCT.

Seats Have Obstructed View

With the Civic Center Coliseum in Hartford being open for just over a month, it has become apparent that the city will have to finance the padding and realignment of seats in the upper levels in order to eliminate the obstructed view that patrons are forced to contend with.

Complaints from fans have forced city officials to look into the proposed realignment. These complaints revolve around the fact that approximately 2,700 end balcony seats are placed such that at hockey games, it is impossible to see any of the area behind the goal.

The city has asked a private firm, American Seating, to look into the situation, and suggest solutions. American Seating originally placed the seats in the arena area, but has stated that they are not responsible for the design flaws which have created the obstructed view seats.

Fairfield University to Hike Tuition

Fairfield University, a Jesuit University located in Fairfield, Connecticut, will be raising tuition by 12 percent for the 1981-1982 academic year.

This percentage converted into dollar figures will be a \$425 increase next year. The increase is needed, according to University officials, because of inflation, rising energy costs, and cost-of-living salary adjustments for the staff and administration of the University.

Hartford to Give Competency Tests

Beginning this year, applicants for teaching positions in the Hartford School System will be faced with competency tests to ensure the people of Hartford that the low reading levels of some Hartford students is not the fault of teachers, who themselves are lacking in academic skills.

The test which will be given in Hartford, tests spelling, grammar, composition, and mathematics, will show whether teachers have the proficiency in these areas required for them to be able to teach.

PCSW Threatened by Cuts in Budget

cont. from p. 6

Insurance Department to publish regulations on sex discrimination in insurance. There are also loopholes in the pregnancy amendments to Title VII at the state level. The Title VII amendment exempts non-profit employers.

Another area in which the PCSW is actively involved is in the area of housing discrimination. A major problem in Connecticut is that families with children are discriminated against when trying to rent apartments or homes. The housing problem has become an important issue to women because of the incredible increase of single-parent households. The PCSW feels that it is their job to promote legislation that would prohibit discrimination against families with children.

Three areas in which the PCSW has always been active have been in relation to the issues of displaced homemakers, spouse abuse, and low income women and their needs. Displaced homemakers are women who have been absent from the work force and are suddenly

forced to either re-enter or enter for the first time into the labor force. The PCSW believes that it is necessary for these women to have service centers which would aid them in dealing with their problems in employment as well as in their personal conflicts.

In terms of spouse abuse, it is necessary to have shelters for women in crisis to be protected for at least the emergency period. On the issue of low income women, the PCSW is still striving to gain income support for women on AFDC, promote general assistance programs and encourage housing and employment and training opportunities.

Many of these bills are being altered or have been simply killed in this year's legislative session. The Connecticut budget this year has not set the PCSW on top of their priority list; hopefully the PCSW will be able to remain in existence. If women's Commission start to be abolished, we might have to start all over again at Seneca Falls.

Editorial

Some Thoughts on the Lee Decision

Last Tuesday, a group of nearly one hundred students met with Vice President Smith and Dean Winer to discuss the firing of Randy Lee. We believe that questions raised at the meeting merit additional comment.

It was obvious that many students had no idea what sectors of the College report to Mr. Smith. While he does have control over the Counseling Center, he does not have any involvement with staffing reductions in the Education Department or with the already mandated reductions in the staffing of the Physical Education Department.

It should also be noted that the Administration's move is a two part matter. Involved is not only the future of Randy Lee, but also the future of the position of Associate College Counselor. It is important that those protesting the decision recognize this fact, so as to have a clear idea about what is at stake.

We are happy to see that students believe that a response on their part is necessary. We hope that those in the forefront of the protest approach the matter using sound, intelligent, and reasonable arguments to support their claims. Random howling over students' lack of participation in important decisions will not result in a reversal of the Counseling Center staffing reduction.

It is worthwhile to note that much of the organized action against the decision is coming from ad hoc groups of students. Obviously, no one believes that the established apparatus which represents the student body has the necessary influence with the Administration to do anything about the decision. This situation speaks for itself.

Many students are upset about the overall retrenchment policy. It might be a wise idea for members of the Administration to issue a policy statement explaining the general goals and timetable for retrenchment. Even if the Lee firing stands, students now realize that retrenchment is for real. We believe that this increased awareness will make future retrenchment decisions not popular, but at least bearable.

An Apology

Each week, the Tripod Editorial Board must make several judgments on what material is fit to be printed in upcoming issues. While we usually exercise good judgment, we are by no means omniscient.

We realize that we displayed extremely poor judgment in allowing the printing of the sports satire "An Open Interview." We apologize to all parties involved in this matter.

Tripod

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Over the Transom

Champagne and Tennis

by Eric Grevstad

I've been doing research on the subject for some time, and I think I've found the problem. Martina Navratilova is not limerent.

Tennis star Martina Navratilova, as you probably know, is the third in a series of women (the first two being Debby Boone and Marie Osmond) who have stolen my heart, and whom I have written about in this column. Readers have been patient; the women, uncooperative. Ms. Navratilova has lost only one match since December, and hopes to earn a million dollars in 1980, yet she won't even pick up the phone and call me after 11:00.

The missing element in my affairs has been explored by psychologist Dorothy Tennov, who hails from the University of Bridgeport. (Interestingly, Bridgeport is generally considered one of the least romantic cities in the United States, rivaled only by Troy, New York and the Elmwood section of West Hartford.) Her subject is the ultimate form of romantic obsession — a condition which Tennov refers to as "limerence," and most of us refer to as "big trouble."

According to *Love and Limerence*, which is not a soap opera but

Tennov's new book, the average limerent love affair lasts about two years. (To me, who has never made it past six months, this sounds wildly optimistic; I always want to throw a party when a woman agrees to a second date.)

From Tennov's description of the symptoms, I can hardly blame Martina for being non-limerent. Far from walking on air, the lover may actually experience drastic mood swings, overwhelming fear of rejection, and a literal "heart-ache," consisting of chest pains or shortness of breath. This sad state may persist even with the appearance of the love object, who, when you are literally dying for a hug, may simply think you are choking on something and apply the Heimlich maneuver.

Furthermore, limerence may distract you from ordinary concerns like schoolwork or coming in out of the rain; from thinking about the loved one some 30% of the time in the early stages, the lover may progress in a few months to thinking about him or her 100% of the time, which can play hell with your serve-and-volley game.

In a sense, Martina and I have learned the same lesson: in dealing with women, one should not think

of life in terms of roses and champagne. However, Martina deals with women by being ranked #1 in the world in tennis; and I have a lifetime success record of 0 and 3, despite the best efforts of my coach. Randy Pearsall is the JV soccer coach at Trinity, but he is also my advisor on being a suave, romantic bachelor. He says coaching me is like coaching the Hellions.

This could be because I approach things from the wrong angle. It might be nice, but I don't particularly want to be rich or famous. I don't want to be sexy or charming. What I want to be is *eligible*, and that's where I haven't come close. (On my good days I can almost be cute, but cute is like being Miss Congeniality in a beauty contest.) I'm not even an eligible bachelor on paper — as soon as I write something down, I'm illegible.

At any rate, I'm not sure exactly what the situation is; "limerence" is an awkward word, but it is an awkward state of being. For the moment, suffice it to say that Martina and I are both still in there swinging. Except she doesn't miss. Anyone for Tennov?

Letters

Poor Taste

To the Editor:

It was unfortunate that a satirical article containing untrue allegations involving a Trinity coach and his team members appeared in the most recent issue of the *Tripod*. This lamentable public display of poor taste has since been admitted to by the parties involved.

In the past two years Trinity's basketball team has risen to a position of fourth place among forty-seven Division III institutions in New England and the annual Trinity Coaches Clinic has been recognized as the best of its kind in the East, attracting many of the outstanding coaches in the country. Our recently inaugurated basketball Hall of Fame attracted over 140 people at this year's initial luncheon and our Christmas tournament was the only Division III tournament in New England.

Last year the Trinity team played at McGill University in Montreal, the finest academic institution in Canada, and this year became the first United States college team to play in Cuba since 1959. The Cuban trip was financed through the efforts of the basketball coaches and players who worked without pay for three days for local companies who in turn donated money toward the trip. In addition, Coach Doyle donated almost \$700 of his own personal funds which resulted in the cancellation of a long-planned family vacation this spring.

I believe the basketball program is able to stand on its accomplishments.

Karl Kurth, Jr.
Director of Athletics

Wrong Priorities

Dear Editor,

After being an R.A. for two years

I have realized the many deficiencies and problems with the R.A. program. It is ineffective as a social event planning system, a counseling system, and a quasi-security system. Yet next year the program will receive an increase in funds. Next year each R.A.'s wage will rise from \$600.00 per year to \$910.00 per year and the R.C.'s will increase from \$800.00 per year to \$1210.00 per year. This represents a budget of approximately \$50,000.00-\$55,000.00. I feel this is totally unnecessary. There are already enough people in the program just for the money, so why try to draw more of them in?

This raise seems especially inappropriate in light of Vice President Smith's recent removal of the counseling position presently filled by Randy Lee. Smith justified this by trying to place more counseling responsibility on Dean Winer and Dr. Higgins, both of whom are already overworked. The counseling department at present receives approximately 1,200 visits in a school year. Can Smith truly expect Winer and Higgins to carry this extra load?

If Vice President Smith thinks that the extra money to the R.A. program will help fill the void left by Lee's removal, he is sorely mistaken. Extra money will in no way improve the performance of the R.A. program. In some schools the R.A. position is a volunteer position. I think that Vice President Smith should reorder his priorities. He can either have an under-staffed counseling department (and thus more psychological problems left untreated) and happy, well-paid R.A.'s, or an appropriate counseling staff and less happy but just as effective R.A.'s. Think about it.

Sincerely,
David Carvill '80
R.A. Wheaton

A Healer

To the Editor:

We, the leaders of the Trinity Christian Fellowship, would like to make public notice of our support for the retention of the position of assistant college counselor now held by Randy Lee.

TCF's purpose on this campus is to act as an active, living part of the Body of Christ, and to live His gospel here, and now. Christ came to meet and fill needs, so that we would have life more abundantly. How can 59 people a week, who need counseling and are forced to compete for the time of one counselor, have anywhere near an abundant life if they can't have one free from psychological and/or attitudinal troubles?

The concern as to overcrowding at the center has been answered very inadequately by the administration. According to John Leisenring, the Administration has stated that they don't want Trinity to become a 'halfway house', and that eliminating Dr. Lee's position would keep those who don't really need help from seeking it.

Rather, we would ask, won't overcrowding keep many of those who are unsure of themselves from asserting themselves to get help?

Christ's response (and therefore, TCF's) would not be one of "sweeping the problems under the rug," but rather one of healing. Jesus healed the sick in mind and spirit as well as the lame and leprous. Since Dr. Lee has been of great value as a healer of troubled students, we feel compelled to call for his retention.

Denying that there is a problem, instead of eliminating it, will instead cause it to fester. The attitude of "chin up, act as if you're

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Letters

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all right, even if you're not, because people won't accept you otherwise," solves nothing. The problem has to be faced and healed.

Thank you very much.
Sincerely,
Peter J. Smith
Douglas Duberstein
Janet Rathbun

Consistency

To the Editor:

At least the Administration is consistent: consistent in overlooking the facts, consistent in their use of poor judgment and consistent in doing their best to rid the college of competent and experienced personnel.

During my brief 4 year stay at Trinity the Administration has made some poor decisions, which have hurt students and faculty alike. The cases of Prof. Alan Fink and Larry Stires still weigh heavy on my mind. Now there is the firing of Randy Lee to contend with. Vice President Smith's reasons for firing Randy are at best difficult to understand.

First of all, it is not a sound business practice to "take your cutbacks where you are performing services at a high level." Since the service is being used extensively and is operating efficiently there is no need to make cutbacks as Mr. Smith would have discovered if he had consulted with George Higgins and read the survey results from the Dean of Students survey of the counseling center. If one is to make cutbacks where services are being performed at a high level, why not cut back the business office staff?

Mr. Smith also overlooks the fact that he is effectively cutting 66 percent of the staff not 50 percent. Without Randy there will be no female intern, which in the survey the students said was needed as an alternative to George or Randy.

Mr. Smith's logic really hits bottom when he talks about "the academic." Why not then close the whole athletic facility here, except for gym classes? Athletics really has little to do with academics. Think of all the money that would be saved to be wasted somewhere else.

At this point if someone told me that the reason Randy was fired was that the tooth fairy whispered it in Mr. Smith's ear late one night I would believe it only because it sounds much more logical then the reasons that Mr. Smith now gives for firing Randy.

If all this retrenchment is done in the name of financial stability, why then was a new computer programmer hired? I am reasonably certain that most students would prefer to have a 24-hour, 7-day-week counseling service. Can the computer solve emotional problems?

Since the Administration rightly wants to save money I have a proposal. Put an end to the huge waste of paper that goes on here. Whenever there is a mailing to faculty, administration, and staff, paper is wasted. People in the same office, and in the same department receive the same letter. As there seems to be an ample supply of bulletin boards, why not send one letter to each office and department which would be posted on the board for everyone to read! There is no doubt in my mind that the salaries of at least 4 professors would be saved thus, the students would be able to get more for their money. The College would have more money to use to concentrate on "the academic."

Sincerely,
Benjamin Berndt

Lee and Retrenchment

To the Trinity Community:

As concerned students, we believe that the elimination of the position of Assistant College Counselor signals a significant decline in the educational atmosphere offered to students at Trinity College. We further believe that this action is symptomatic of Trinity College's inability to formulate a coherent and cogent policy of retrenchment. Though our primary objective is the reinstatement of the position of Assistant College Counselor, we feel that the equitable resolution of retrenchment at Trinity ultimately mandates the representation and participation of students and faculty in this most sensitive area of administrative decision making.

With these thoughts in mind, we urge every member and organization of the Trinity college community to send letters of protest to Dr. Lockwood, the Fellows, and the Trustees. During the upcoming weeks, our efforts will be directed towards contacting and involving every individual and organization associated with the College in a campaign for the reinstatement of the position of Assistant College Counselor. Solidarity is of the essence.

A Concerned Group
of Students

Personal Farewell

To the Faculty, Students, and Staff of Trinity:

I was unable to bid each of you a personal farewell as I left the Trinity library last Friday. I will now do so with the help of the Tripod.

Working with you and being a member of the Trinity community for the past two and one half years has been a joy. Thank you for sharing with me your fun, your laughter, yourselves!

May you all enjoy much happiness and good fortune and have a good day!

Barbara Muldoon

Book Exchange

To the student body:

In an effort to save all of us a little money, the SGA will be sponsoring a book exchange day in the beginning of each semester, starting in September. The purpose of the day will be to allow students to sell and buy books from other students without having to go through Follett's or bulletin board notices.

The day will be held in the very beginning of each semester—before or shortly after classes start. The process will only be coordinated by the SGA; the selling and buying will be up to the students. All of the details are in the process of being worked out, but we can assure you that it will be a good opportunity to save you a lot of money in both buying and selling. We encourage everybody to keep this opportunity in mind during the semester and over the summer.

The SGA Book Exchange Committee will keep everyone posted on any important developments, and when the details are finally ironed out we will explain the process to everyone. That should happen sometime in April. In the meantime, watch your mailboxes and the Tripod for any news, and keep the book exchange in mind.

Sincerely,
The SGA Book Exchange
Committee
Soraya Zarghami,
Chairman

Major Error

Dear Editor:

I would like to correct a major error in both the paper prepared by Professor Drew Hyland and the article by Tripod reporter Megan White (Feb. 26th).

Both of these writers overlooked the fact that the Trinity College Legislative Internship Program is clearly within the platonic tradition and rests solidly upon the educational philosophy of John Dewey, who said students learn best by direct contact with what they are studying.

A few facts might be helpful: The Trinity College Legislative Internship Program was initiated in 1967; during odd-numbered years, a dozen students participate full-time in both academic and practical political activities; (in even-numbered years it is half-time). Although this program has been identified with the Political Science Department, it has been run as an inter-disciplinary program under the administrative control of the Dean of the Faculty. Students within the program have come from such diverse majors as philosophy, engineering, biology, fine arts, environmental studies, as well as political science, economics, and history. A significant number of students from the 12 college network have served as legislative interns.

Having corrected Professor Hyland's error, let me say that I share his sentiment that intensive studies programs are deeply rewarding for both students and faculty. I also believe that these programs should be nurtured and expanded.

Sincerely,
Clyde D. McKee, Jr.
Director of Trinity College
Legislative Internship Program

Gross Inaccuracies

To the Editor:

In regard to your front page story of March 4, entitled "Proposal to Reduce SGA Membership Soundly Defeated," I must point out that the article contained several gross inaccuracies.

For instance, the article stated that "In response to a Tripod editorial of February 19 ... SGA President Jim Pomeroy proposed a Procedures Committee amendment ..." To put it bluntly, this report is incorrect. The amendment referred to was in reality distributed to SGA members on February 12, and could therefore by no stretch of the imagination be considered to have been "In response to a Tripod editorial of February 19 ..." Also, the amendment was proposed by the Procedures Committee, not by Mr. Pomeroy.

In addition, the article later stated that Bob Aiello became "a new member on the Academic Affairs Committee." The truth will show that Bob Herbst became SGA liaison to the Committee.

Finally, I was quoted as having "emphatically stated" a string of sentences which I never uttered in my life. While several ideas which I did express were paraphrased, that summary of my remarks was placed in quotation marks, indicating that I was being quoted verbatim. The summary of some of my main points is of course not a verbatim account of my speech, but by portraying it as such the Tripod gave its readers an inaccurate depiction of the full range of my ideas, and even bestowed upon me some questionable syntax.

It is hard to overlook the misstatement of facts in a newspaper, and even more difficult to excuse those errors when they occur in a lead story attempting to describe matters of great importance to that paper's readership. When a paraphrase of a speech is foisted off as being a direct quotation, then the height of journalistic ineptitude is achieved and little forgiveness can be granted.

By attaining such heights and writing a partly fictional account of an SGA meeting, the Tripod has done much to lower its credibility, and it must take quick steps to raise it. Perhaps the Tripod editors could take greater pains to check our their sources and instruct their reporters in the art of covering what people say in a meeting format. It is my hope that the Tripod will put its house in order as soon as possible so that the Trinity student body will not be deprived of a newspaper which can accurately communicate the truth. Sincerely,

Robert S. Herbst '80
Parliamentarian
Student Government
Association

P.S. Registration for the drafted ended in 1976, not in 1972 as is stated on the front page of the March 4 Tripod.

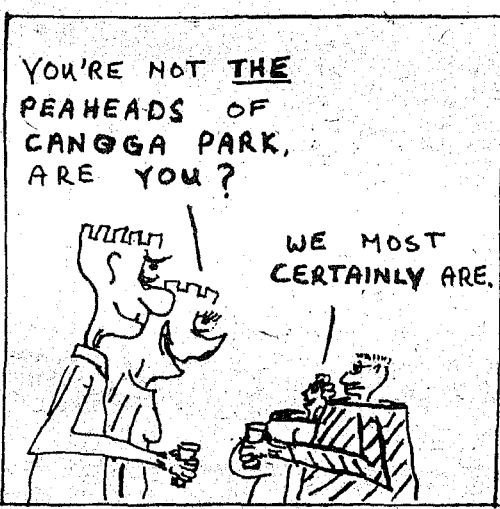
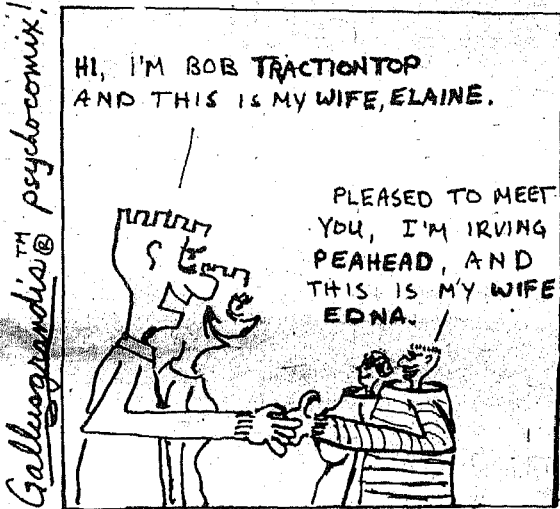
Factual Errors

To the Editor:

In response to your article on the S.G.A. in the issue of 3/ 4/ 80, I feel it necessary to correct some factual errors. Firstly, the amendment to reduce the size of the S.G.A. was not in response to a Tripod editorial - it is a proposal that has been considered for some months now and was circulated in amendment form several days before the editorial in question appeared. While responding to Tripod editorials is not in any way against S.G.A. policy, this point should be made. Secondly, the proposal was formulated by our Procedures Committee so I cannot claim full credit for it, although I fully support the change. Thirdly, the S.G.A. member who volunteered for the position on the Academic Affairs Committee (a Faculty/ Student committee) was Bob Herbst, not Bob Aiello as stated. And lastly, the new dorm rating system instituted by the Housing Advisory Committee will be a two division system (i.e.: A+, A-, B+, B-, etc. rather than A+, A-, B+, B-, etc.).

In conclusion, a brief suggestion. The Tripod has urged a rescheduling of S.G.A. meetings to allow better coverage because the Editorial Board feels that our meetings are newsworthy. The Tripod could make an important step towards assuring better coverage by sending a reporter to our meetings rather than relying on several S.G.A. members to co-

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General Education at Trinity College

by Roger Shoemaker

I once heard a story purportedly about a fine poet who remarked upon receiving a high honor for his poetry, "Words cannot express how I feel today." Faculty discussions on curricular matters often remind me of this paradox. We all seem to agree on the nature of a liberal arts education, but we have great difficulty in coming to terms on a precise description of what we all agree on. We prefer to act on consensus, acting on the basis of the Quaker sense of the meeting rather than parliamentary procedures, that is, statements of intent and purpose rather than constitutions and by-laws. And we are probably right. A constitution describing and prescribing a general education is sure to be inflexible and bureaucratic as surely as Civilization 202 follows Civilization 101.

A re-investigation of basic issues is always at the center of any advance. In addition, my working in a field which until recently, has lacked historical legitimacy in the liberal arts tradition has prompted me to become obsessed with justifications that relate the theatre to the centrality of a general education. I would therefore like to describe, as I see them, some goals of a general education, sketch out a brief model for its operation, and then look at some strengths and weaknesses of Trinity's educational milieu in serving these ends.

What does a student have a right to expect from a general education? A partial list would include: a more agile and sophisticated mind, improved personal communication skills, and a wealth of knowledge and experience that will inform his sensibilities, self-image, and decision making for the rest of his life. Through his experiences, the student discovers talents and weaknesses, new worlds of thought and areas of inquiry, awe-inspiring revelations and sobering statistics. The student attains the elevated level of awareness of knowing how much there is to know. It is training

for no particular vocation, although it is the basis for advancement and achievement in many. But it will serve in a myriad of abstract ways in the working and personal life of an individual. The student should expect to be better able to think, feel, analyze, criticize, appreciate, and create in the modern world with its bewildering diversity.

The wondrous fact is that these expectations are often fulfilled by a general education. To understand better its workings, I propose that a general education could be viewed as a collection of experiments in enlightened and effective living. These experiments take the form of a student's assumption of a wide variety of roles under relatively controlled conditions. As an example, an undergraduate biology student is not a biologist. He assumes the role of a biologist, confronts basic issues and ignored facts of biology, and exercises the methods and language of biology. Through this experience, his sensibilities, powers of perception, intellectual processes, and understanding of the world are all greatly improved. This is not to say that this experiment cannot stand as the first step in becoming a biologist; it can. But that is not its prime function. The experiment is entitled "What It Is Like to be a Biologist," and the results include wonder at and self-knowledge of one's capacities and limitations.

A general education in a campus-life oriented college includes a great number of these experiments: literary critic, philosopher, athlete, news writer, singer, linguist and membership in a select intellectual community to name a few. It is also possible for all roles mentioned above to be undertaken in a single undergraduate career. In many cases, the specific roles will not lead to life activities, except as they inform one's appreciation of how those around us perform these tasks, but the sum of the experiences should produce a flexible, confident, informed,

communicative, experienced individual.

All of these experiments require active participation and skills. Theatre as a curricular area is often held suspect because of the visibility of the skills, but it seems to me that all activities require some skills. These skills, the methods and techniques of the experiment, are important and valuable; their acquisition is not the point of the experiment, but a by-product of the growth experience.

In a residential campus-life oriented general education there is great importance in learning from fellow students, as well as from more formal classroom activities. Many of the most enriching roles come out of the community life and institutions within the student body. A successful general education is greatly enhanced by a milieu that supports this co- and extra-curricular role-playing and achievement. There is still great value in the interaction within a community of gifted young people assembled.

The Trinity version of a general education has evolved a curriculum which is flexible, appropriate to its resources, and capable of being used to achieve all the goals of a liberal arts institution. The curriculum allows the student the freedom to assume the responsibility for the number, kind, and duration of many of the educational experiments attempted. This is a great strength, as regimentation seems an inherently wrong-headed choice as a method to produce a free, experienced, generally educated person. This open curriculum is enhanced by Trinity's intimacy. Close contact between students and faculty, at the initial as well as late phases of the education, gives the student the support and guidance to choose wisely and well. Although I have not yet been directly involved, the Freshman Seminar Program seems well designed to capitalize on this strength. As for upperclass

students, the value of the small seminar needs no documentation here.

We must also deal with the disadvantages of the small college. A great deal of contact with a very few teachers can foster narrow perspectives. Trinity's curriculum adjusts for this deficiency with its credit programs at off-campus facilities. The Theatre students, major and non-major alike, have recently taken advantage of the wide range of programs available: The National Theatre Institute, The Barbieri Center, The British European Studies Group, internships at the Guthrie Theatre, The Hartford Stage Company, CPTV and a host of other activities and experiences. The great advantage that Trinity has over the megaversities in this regard is that the student returns 'home' to colleagues of students and faculty who have had continued interest and involvement in the individual's growth. Many of the students who do not pursue off campus experiments instead take advantage of challenging double majors, interdisciplinary studies, individually tailored majors, and other curricular opportunities. When well utilized, Trinity can be the source of a substantial general education.

Conversely, when under-utilized, the Trinity general education can fail its promise. We are all familiar with the spectres of students who have chosen hopelessly specialized courses of study and graduate with chasms in their knowledge of civilization, unable to read carefully, write clearly or think in an effective way. For example, in graduate school I met students who had "acted their way through college" and whose knowledge of the Elizabethan period was confined to the aesthetic problems posed by tights. On the other hand, we also wish to avoid the dilettante generalist who has no secure knowledge of anything.

The answer to these fears is to motivate the students to take

advantage of what does exist at Trinity. We must fan the flame of intellectual curiosity. Any curriculum will fail to generally educate a student who believes the point of study is the regurgitation of pre-digested, pre-interpreted facts. Facts must always be a means, not an end.

How can the curriculum deal with the two major categories of problem students: the lopsided specialist and the dilettante generalist? In response to the former, my personal experience with a complex distributional system in my own undergraduate program, coupled with six years of experience with Trinity students, prompts me to suggest a limited distributional requirement of four of five curricular divisions, in order to prod students into experimentation and discovery of hidden resources. In conjunction with the existing Pass/Fail option, this does not seem to me to constitute a fascist threat to freedom of choice.

The latter problem of the dilettante generalist seems best dealt with in the workings of the system of majors. For example, in order to bring the choices of the Theatre Arts majors into focus, a senior seminar and written comprehensive examinations have been introduced.

Within the arts at Trinity, there are a number of knotty organizational and curricular difficulties. For the purposes of this discussion, the only central perception I would ask of the faculty at large is simple acceptance. Experiments in the doing of it are as worthy of inclusion in a general education as experiments in the doing of science. The act of being creative must have a place alongside the study of the results of creating. That principle agreed to, all to the difficulties have solutions.

● WARNING ●

Last Call For Alcohol March 13th Is Doomsday

The drinking age in Connecticut is going up to 20 unless you do something. Your legislators are railroading this bill through, even though Gov. Grasso claims she opposes it. They say 18 and 19 year olds are old enough to vote, marry, pay taxes, enter into legal contracts and die defending this country . . . but not responsible and intelligent enough to handle liquor. They want to raise the drinking age, yet they cannot produce statistics proving that doing so would solve the problems they claim exist.

If you are outraged by this hypocrisy, come to the State Capitol in Hartford on Thursday, March 13 at 6:30 pm for a public hearing on the issue. This is your "Last Call" to confront bureaucrats before the House of Representatives votes on the bill.

We believe that 18 and 19 year olds should not be second class citizens. Protect your rights! Bring everyone you know to the Capitol on Thursday, March 13 at 6:30 pm. Anyone can speak before the committee by simply arriving early and signing the register.

Keep Connecticut 18

Attend The Public Hearing at the State Capitol On Thursday, March 13 at 6³⁰ pm **This Is Your Last Chance!**

Announcements

Calendar

Tuesday

Seniors.....

The first meeting of the Class of 1980 Class Gift Committee will be held tonight, March 11, at 7:30 p.m. in the Alumni Lounge. A chairperson will be selected by the group and gift proposals will be discussed during this one-hour meeting. All interested Seniors are invited to attend.

Any seniors who wish to be a Class Agent or to join the Class Gift Committee, please contact Deborah Sikkil in the Development Office; William Memorial ext. 235.

World Affairs

There will be a brief organizational meeting of the World Affairs Association today at 4:30 in the Alumni Lounge. All are welcome.

Ultimate Frisbee

The Ultimate Frisbee Team will have an important organizational meeting tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the Tansill Sports room in Ferris. Practices will be held on the Quad at 5:00 on Tuesdays and Thursdays and at 1:00 on Sundays, weather permitting.

Howard Classicist to Speak

Frank Snowden, a black classicist presently teaching at Harvard University, will give a lecture entitled "Before Color-Prejudice: Attitudes Towards Blacks in the Mediterranean World from the Pharaohs to the Caesars" on March 11, in Wean Lounge, at 7:30 p.m. The lecture is sponsored jointly by the Classics Department and the Intercultural Studies Program.

Wednesday

Psychology Lecture

Dr. Karl Haberlandt, associate professor of psychology, will present a public lecture entitled, "Once Upon a Time . . . Reading and Recalling of Simple Stories" at 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 12, in the Faculty Club, Hamlin Hall. The lecture, sponsored by the Faculty Research Committee, will be followed by a sherry reception.

Thursday

Physics Seminar

Dr. Temple Smith of Northern Michigan University will give a Physics Seminar on Thursday, March 13 at 4:00 p.m. in room 203 of the McCook Math-Physics Building. Dr. Smith's topic will be "A Link Between Secondary Structure, Taxonomy, Geology and Statistical Physics."

Drop/Incomplete Deadline

Friday, March 21, is the last day to drop this term's courses and to finish incomplete work from the Fall 1979 term.

Discussion Program

March 10-15, (Trinity College Wean Lounge): A continuous showing of a videotaped CBS Documentary "Twenty-Five Years After Brown" by Ed Bradley.

March 17, 8:00 p.m. (Trinity College Life Science Auditorium): Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, with Jonathan Kozol as discussant, will discuss his expectations in 1954 and his current hopes and views on desegregation in 1980.

April 10, 8:00 p.m. (Trinity College McCook Auditorium): Roundtable Discussion: "On the Firing Line: South Boston to Bloomfield, CT" with Randall Pinkston, Master of Ceremonies and Jonathan Kozol, Jerome Winegar, Geraldine Kozberg, Dr. Herbert Chester, Commissioner Mark Shedd and LeBaron Moseby.

Gay Support

We are united in the pursuit of happiness. We are Eros and we believe in freedom of sexuality. We offer support, advice and just plain friendship. You may contact us at Box 1373 or just call the Chaplain's office at ext. 484. After all, it's your life.

B & G Jobs

The Buildings and Grounds Department is now accepting ap-

Women's Center Workshop

There will be a Relaxation and Body Awareness Workshop Thursday night at 7:00 pm in the wrestling room of Ferris Athletic Center, for women only. Focus will be on the body and how we deal with stress. We will learn how to relax by using breathing exercises, centering, bioenergetics, meditation, affirmations and self-massage. Comfortable clothing is recommended. The workshop is sponsored by the Women's Center.

Student Faculty Discussion

There will be a Student-Faculty discussion on Education at Trinity. The meeting will be in Wean Lounge on Thursday, March 13th, at 4:00 p.m. All are invited to attend. Sponsored by CCAT.

Friday

Max Creek

Max Creek will be appearing in the Washington Room, Friday March 14 at 9:30. Listen and dance to Southern New England's hottest rock band. \$4.00 at the door, \$3.00 in advance. Beer and soda are on the house. Sponsored by DKE and WRTC.

Folk Society Meeting

Everyone is welcome at the Folk Society meeting which will be held this Friday night at DKE at 9:00. If you want to become involved with the Folk Society or meet other musicians, come by. Instruments and uniforms will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis, so please be prompt.

Saturday

Mr. Potter from LSE

Mr. James Potter, Senior Tutor to General Course Students at the London School of Economics and Political Science, will be at Trinity on Saturday, 15 March 1980, to talk with those interested in studying at LSE in the future. Please check with the Office of Foreign Study Advising (Williams 210E) on 12 or 13 March to ascertain the place and time of the meeting with Mr. Potter. Mr. Potter should have information concerning the new one-term program at LSE through the Beaver College Center for Education Abroad as well as being ready to discuss the possibilities for a full year's enrollment at LSE.

Applications from Trinity undergraduates for Summer employment. Categories of work include grounds care, painting, mechanical helpers, and general cleaning.

These summer jobs are open to undergraduate students who are planning to re-enroll for the 1980-81 academic year. Preference will be given to those receiving financial aid. Applicants must be able to start work on June 2 and work at least through August 15; the work period will end August 29.

Interested students are encouraged to pick up applications at B&G 238 New Britain Avenue, as soon as possible. Those selected will be notified during the first week of May. Deadline for applications is April 25.

French Exchange

The North Atlantic Cultural Exchange League is seeking applications from area families who

would like to host French students for four weeks this summer, from July 16th to August 12th. This month in France 3000 French students are applying to their English teachers for the opportunity to learn about America by living with a family in the annual, non-profit NACEL Family Circle Program. Two hundred students will visit Connecticut. American teenagers from last summer's host families are now applying to participate in the reciprocal program for a month's homestay with French families.

Host families do not have to speak French or have teenagers at home.

Families interested in hosting a French student or chaperon July 16th to August 12th should write to Suzi Smith, Box 221, Canton, Conn. 06019 or call her at 203-693-8549.

Study Deadline

Students tentatively or definitely proposing to study abroad during the Christmas Term (fall) 1980 or the full academic year 1980-81 should send their applications to their prospective programs no later than 15 March 1980. Please be sure that you have notified Mr. Winslow, Coordinator of Foreign Study Advising, if you have sent a program application which he has not had to sign. He needs to be aware of all applications sent.

The reason for the 15 March deadline is so that you will be able to notify Trinity by 15 April 1980 about your definite plans for next fall. This is necessary so that the Admission Office can adjust the size of the entering transfer or freshmen class on the basis of expected enrollments of continuing students next fall.

Hunger Fellowship

Students planning to apply for the Trinity Hunger Action Project Fellowship (THAPF) for the Christmas term 1980 should send their proposal to the THAPF Coordinator, Leslie G. Desman-gles, Department of Religion and Intercultural Studies, 70 Vernon Street.

Chemistry Meeting

Professor Bobko will meet with all freshmen, sophomores and juniors interested in the study of chemistry or biochemistry on Tuesday, March 18 at 4 p.m. in Clement 105. He will discuss 1) a recent revision in the requirement for the major, 2) the schedule of courses to be offered during 1980-1 and 3) the selection of next year's teaching assistants.

Foreign Study

Students are invited to make use of the following information meetings on study abroad in order to gain information about foreign study for next year or subsequent years:

Thursday, 13 March, 10:00 a.m.
Alumni Lounge - Mather Hall
Tuesday, 18 March, 9:00 a.m.
Alumni Lounge - Mather Hall

Women's Film

On Tuesday, March 11, at 7 pm, a film will be shown "My People are My Home — Meridel Lescur." The film is sponsored by the American Women's Fiction Class and the Women's Center and will be shown in McCook Auditorium. The film is a deeply moving narrative of midwest writer Meridel Lescur and the struggles of the people's and women's movements during the years between the two wars and since.

Letters

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write an article, thereby asking them to perform the double office of attending to reporting at the same time they are paying attention to the meeting's proceedings. I hope to see a full-time reporter at our meetings in the future.

Sincerely,

James B. Pomeroy, President, S.G.A.

Arts

Philip Levine Dynamizes the Poets of Trinity

by Barbara J. Selmo

Philip Levine, poet-in-residence, electrified Trinity College last week with his poetry and presence. Levine began his week in residence with a poetry reading of his own works Monday, March 3. After being introduced to a full audience, Levine proceeded to read in a way both vastly entertaining and enjoyable. The hour went by on two levels— one level marked by Levine's poetry, the other, by the humorous quips and self-deprecating one-liners with which he punctuated his between reading remarks. Together, these two levels made an interesting picture of the poet.

As any poet, Levine's poetry comes from his life and his experiences. Reflecting this fact, Levine's poetry is extremely life-oriented: his poems concentrate on very personal themes, yet manage to involve his local life as well. America and Spain figure prominently in his poetry; yet what speaks in his poetry is so strong because it is not covered by the poet's place of residence and his life's experiences. Levine is in touch with the people he knows, with the place in which he lives, and with how he feels about it. This direct, accurate awareness is a strong point of his poetry.

Of the many poems that Levine read, "Salami" was most exemplary of his focused life. "Salami", a poem about salami, the sausage made from little scraps of animal life, used the vehicle of an ordinary item to discuss three different lives and their circumstances. "Salami" is in three sections: the first about a woman making salami, the second about a stonecutter and his daughter and the salami for dinner, and the last about the poet and how the smell of salami on his breath was the one thing that let the poet know his son was alive.

The poem builds on each stanza, to the point that life and death go with salami, just as much as mundane, normal things are a part of life and death. The old woman making salami is turning animal parts into something human life will eat. As the poem proceeds, humans find that they have to face death too. The old stonecutter and his retarded daughter have their share of misfortunes but they thank the Lord every day for their life and their food. And the voice of the poet, having to face either finding his child dead by a storm or alive and sleeping, joyfully finds life tainted by only one thing - the smell of salami.

"Grandmother in Heaven" is another poem in which the little specifics about an interesting old woman, along with the poet's precise reflections, make a wonderful vision about his grandmother. The woman, Levine pointed out, was pre-occupied with the idea of becoming "American". Yet in the poem, Levine describes her as a "beautiful Polish daughter," carrying groceries in her basket as she always did. In heaven, that place (as Levine said) where they all live without us, "she, in her empty room, in heaven, unpacks her basket." The poem is a quick, delightful painting of a subject that could otherwise be tinged by a wash of sentimentality.

There is something proverbial about Levine's poem "My Son and I." He describes his son, now a grown man, living in New York, where Levine often goes to visit him. However, Levine thinks that his son believes that Levine will die soon with that type of now-that-I-am-old-I-can-be-protective attitude. Their relationship, though, is basically one of two peers. These two men go out to eat and talk — usually about anything other than what they are thinking. What they are thinking about is each other, and wondering how they are really doing in their lives. The interaction between these two men reflects feelings which go deeper than a father-son bond.

During one of his interludes between poems, Levine brought up the subject of snow and the peculiar way Californians treat it. Out there, he said, when they decide that they want to see some snow, they drive to it, look at it for three minutes, and when they have enough, they go home "or back to Las Vegas." His poem "Snow," however, came from an experience of no-so-transient a nature.

On his 50th birthday, Levine was in Detroit being driven around by a

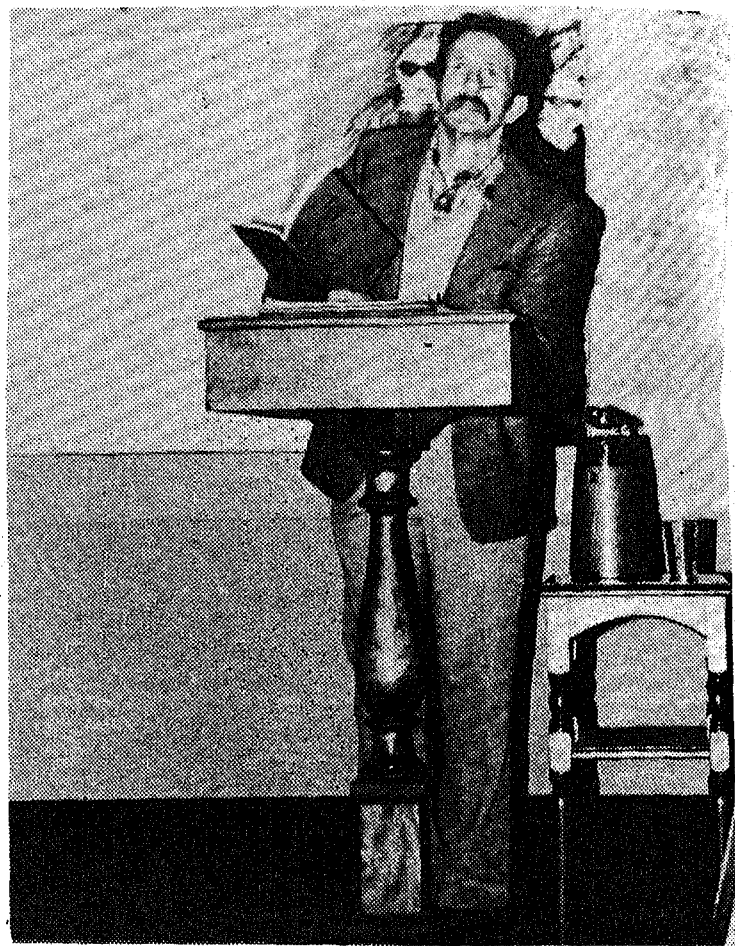


photo by Kervin Grohs

Poet Philip Levine reads and discusses his poetry in Garmany Hall.

relative because it was snowing out. Being chauffeured gave him an excellent opportunity to witness the fresh feeling of snowfall — the only way, he admitted, that he liked to see snow. Commenting on how beautiful snow is when it is fresh, Levine uses one of his most beautiful refreshing images.

"Snow," his poem says is the "tears of souls that went to heaven . . . blessed with substance," come back to earth.

Levine reading his poetry and Levine talking about poetry were events to be experienced. During his week here, Levine attended classes for Hartford high school students and for Trinity students. In a poetry workshop that Levine attended Tuesday evening, Levine spilled forth his attitudes and comments about poetry, especially about students' poetry. His re-

marks were somewhat ambiguous. Levine defended poetry and every person's right to write it, and at the same time denounced schools that manufactured poets, and publishers who dictate to the poetry reading audience.

It was all excellent advice, but Levine's record belies the fact that bucking the institutions is better for a poet in the long run. Undoubtedly, Levine's life has been one of his own making, but he has also successfully dealt with the publishing racket, college poetry-factory syndrome.

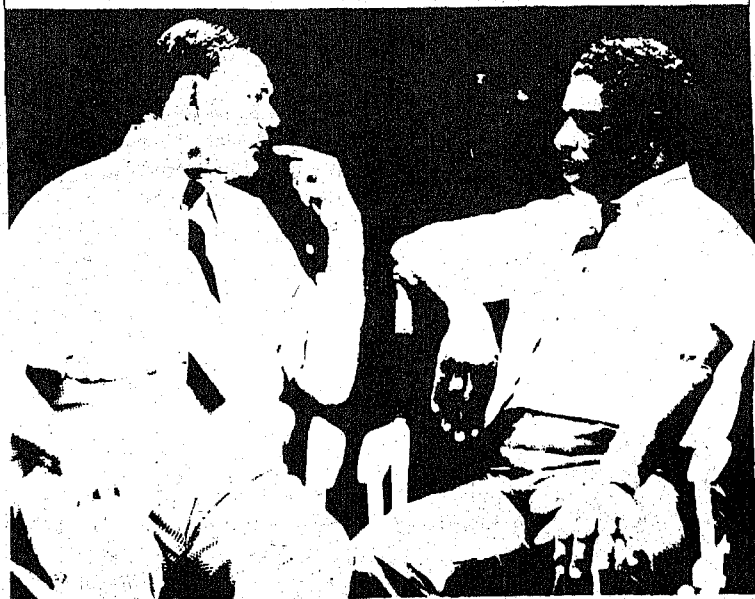
Certainly, Levine does nothing to disguise the fact that he has been published in the *New York* magazine, and is happy about it. Therefore, as a member of the class, I was led to believe that Levine didn't necessarily follow the advice he preached. His remarks about certain individual's poems were scathing and delivered in such a rough way that it was obvious many students did not expect nor appreciate it. Delving into the depths of Levine's remarks, however, unearth a wealth of insight into the whole nature of poetry and poets.

Loosely, many of Levine's remarks were as follows: "Who the hell wants to spend their lives writing small poetry . . . Why spend your life being a tenth-rate poet?" From this statement stemmed a series of remarks on why writing poetry should be taken seriously because that attitude would keep a poet from aiming low and becoming a "tenth-rate poet." Levine also discussed a poet defending his work, the wisdom of it, and the responsibility a poet has to himself and to his readers. "Defending your poem is the dumbest thing you can do," because, "in a class, as in life, you offer your poetry; you want to see how it makes people react."

He spoke seriously about what he called "university poetry," the poems produced because the poets "have time on their hands," and decide to write poetry to fill in that time. Levine remarked that a poet does not play such word games, but should be dead serious about his subject and his audience. "If I

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"Not too long ago I was speechless. Now I'm teaching Ben how to talk."



Donald Stevenson

Benjamin Evans

Don Stevenson had cancer of the larynx (voice box). He's now cured and talking again. And helping other people who had the same cancer learn how to talk again.

Cancer of the larynx is one of the most treatable cancers. 9 out of 10 patients are curable, if discovered in time. And of those nine, two-thirds are successful in learning to speak again, thanks to a very special American Cancer Society program—one of many rehabilitation programs we have to help cancer patients.

The key words are "if discovered in time." Early detection and prompt treatment can save your life and your voice. Only *you* have a voice in the matter.

American Cancer Society
2,000,000 people fighting cancer.

Arts Calendar

MUSIC

Trinity College Chapel: Roberta Gary, organist. Friday, March 14 8:15 p.m. No admission charge. Works by Schumann, Bach, Alain, Vierne and Franck.

Vienna Choir Boys: Jorgensen Auditorium, Univ. of Conn. Weds., March 19, 7:30 p.m. Call 486-4226.

Hartford Symphony: Lorin Hollander, pianist, Bushnell Memorial Hall, March 19, 8:15 p.m. Call 278-1453.

Folk-Legacy Spring Festival: Fri. and Sat., March 28, 29. First St. Paul's Methodist Church. For information call 563-3263.

THEATRE

Inherit the Wind: March 13-15, 8 p.m. and March 16, 2 p.m., Goodwin Theatre. The Sunday matinee will be preceded by a luncheon and lecture by Mr. Spencer of Trinity's history department.

Long Wharf Theatre: *The Caretaker* by Harold Pinter, Jan. 29-April 20. *Ma, y Barnes* by David Edgar, Feb. 14-March 23. All shows Tues.-Fri. 8 p.m. Sun. 7:30 p.m. Wed. and Sun. matinees 2 p.m. Call 787-4282.

DANCE

Paul Taylor Dance Company: Austin Arts Center, March 13. Beginning dance at 11:30 a.m. Intermediate at 1:00 p.m. Advanced at 2:30 p.m.

Hartford Ballet: Paul Taylor Dance Co. March 11, 12 and 13. Bushnell Memorial Hall. Call 525-9396.

Country Dance In Conn.: *Whiskey Before Breakfast*, caller Ralph Sweet, March 21, 8 p.m. St. James Episcopal Church. Call 677-6619.

ART

Wadsworth Atheneum Museum: "A Salute to Women in Art." March 8-15.

Real Art Ways: Sandy Skoglund's "Radioactive Cats." March 1-14.

Univ. of Hartford: Open Studio Evening at Bishop's Corner, West Hartford. Weds. March 12, 6-10 p.m. Call 243-4313.

Arts

Strength and Quality Mark Shoemaker's *Inherit the Wind*

by Rachel Mann

Inherit the Wind by Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee opened Friday night, March 7, in the Goodwin Theatre. Under the astute direction of Director-in-Residence Roger Shoemaker, this production is marked by strong leads, a cohesive cast, and the director's typically professional touch.

The play is based on the infamous Scopes' trial which took place in Dayton, Tennessee in July of 1925. The true-to-life characters were William Jennings Bryan defending the state against a teacher named Scopes who taught Darwin's theory of evolution; Clarence Darrow was his defense.

Lawrence and Lee have changed the names: Mathew Harrison Brady defends the state against Bertram Cates who taught Darwin in a Southern Bible-belt town called Hillsboro; Henry Drummond is his defense.

Inherit the Wind is essentially a two-man play. Tension and climax are built around the legal and moral battle between Brady and Drummond in the Hillsboro courtroom. However, the townspeople and such supportive roles as Rachel Brown, Cates, E.K. Hornbeck and the judge carry much responsibility for this production's success as well as a few of its faults.

Palmer Sloan's weak-willed, whining Rachel is definitely one of the play's sore spots. Rachel should have a compassionate appeal. Underneath her frightened and pliable exterior there should be a growing will and durability. These characteristics eventually initiate her choice to leave Hillsboro and her funeral, oppressive father, the Reverend Jeremiah Brown, a fanatical fundamentalist played with a heavy hand by Jeffrey Cooley. Therefore, this would have been an arduous decision for the small-town girl. Unfortunately, Sloan does not effectively exhibit

this inner conflict, nor does she effectively act out Rachel's more obvious external reactions to the other characters on stage.

Sloan's Rachel is a dilute match as the love of Michael Rauseo's Bertram Cates. Shoemaker cast Rauseo appropriately in this sentimental, somewhat one-dimensional role. With his expressive eyes, Rauseo succeeded in playing Cates as a sympathetic man put in a hard and unaccustomed spot. Rauseo is by no means a great actor, but he did a solidly good job in this key role.

David Zackon, as "a newspaperman who sneers politely at everything, including himself," gave a distinctive performance in the part of E.K. Hornbeck. Zackon plays this character with wonderful wit. He bounces from scene-to-scene voicing his opinions with a slapdash verve and cynicism. He is a refreshingly humorous break in this otherwise serious play.

The townspeople were delightful, too. They create the hubbub and festival mood which marked the Scopes' trial in 1925. Cheering and jeering, they were a good backdrop for Michael Countryman's Brady and Peter Bain's Drummond. These two leads were ultimately responsible in compensating for a slight energy deficit Friday night.

Bain's Drummond is a striking yet absurd-looking man. He truly fits Lawrence and Lee's description of "a slouching hulk... whose head juts out like an animal's." Not only was he physically perfect for this part, but his interpretation of the complicated and intelligent Drummond was virtually flawless.

Bain as Drummond is transfixing. However, the riveting Drummond is lost from time-to-time in Bain's studied style of acting. The languorous easy quality which he evokes as Drummond is



photo by R. Michael Hall

Henry Drummond, played by Peter Bain, questions a witness.

occasionally lost in over-concentrated touches or during the character's rages. Drummond just does not fall right into place at certain moments in the play.

This fault, however, does not lie in Bain's interpretation nor in his talents; rather, it is the technical aspects of his delivery which sporadically interrupt his flow. Nor do these points ruin the show or Drummond's impact. Bain's timing is, on the whole, excellent. Further, he effectively antagonizes and yet balances Countryman's marvelous Brady.

Countryman uses every inch of his body so effectively that he literally becomes Matthew Harrison Brady. He is powerful and sincere in the role of a strong, egotistical man who is sadly

dependent on the respect and awe of his followers. Countryman plays up every individual weakness and strength inherent in this man.

Countryman's finesse is particularly exemplified in the courtroom scene when Drummond hammers Brady with questions challenging fundamental faith in the Bible. Brady's breakdown was a stunning moment in the play due to the entirety of Countryman's character and Bain's superlative timing.

One is honestly bereaved when Brady dies. Todd VanAmburgh, as the Judge, carries the tragic news onto the stage and into the courtroom. It is his sombre air which carries the seriousness and intensity of that short but vital

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photo by R. Michael Hall

Michael Rauseo, as Bertram Cates, and Palmer Sloan, as Rachel Brown discuss Cates' future.

Bach Lunches

by Sarah Jane Nelson

The Bach's Lunch on Friday afternoon enjoyed a large turn-out of listeners who had come to hear Joseph DiMarino on harpsichord, and Gail Rehman on viola. The well-balanced program consisted of J.S. Bach's Chromatic Fantasia in d for harpsichord, Suite # 2 in d, and Sonata # 1 in G.

Due to the improvisational nature of the work, Bach's Chromatic Fantasia allows for a certain degree of free interpretation. Joseph took advantage of this freedom by giving the piece a sweeping start, and maintaining a creative energy throughout the Fantasia. Although his rubato sometimes became too deliberately experimental, as in certain lengthily articulated trills, the musical performance remained engaging.

Gail Rehman performed the Sarabande and Gigue of Suite # 2. This Suite was transcribed from the

cello to the viola. Unfortunately, the baroque composers conceived of the viola as an instrument for ensemble alone. Such adjustments are necessary if the viola is to be employed as a solo instrument.

The slowly tempoed Sarabande allowed Gail a rich opportunity to display the warmer tones of the viola. However, the fast-moving Gigue presented some all-too-challenging double stops which due, perhaps to insufficient practice, prevented the lightness of spirit which might be achieved in this dance-like movement.

Bach's Sonata # 1 in G, originally composed for viola da gamba and harpsichord, was commenced with a pleasing simultaneity, as Joseph played an extended trill and Gail took up the statement of the theme. The performers' musical sensitivity to one another created an ideal balance. The Viola was at times too unobtrusive and should have



photo by R. Michael Hall

Matthew Harrison Brady, played by Michael Countryman, asks Rachel to tell him about Cates.

allowed itself a fuller voice, especially in the very expressive restatement of the adagio theme.

In the Allegro movement both performers seemed to lose some confidence. As a result the tempo became momentarily precarious. Spirit was recovered in the final Allegro, where the viola's tone was crisp and bold.

Hopefully the next recital on Friday, May 2, featuring the Trinity College Guild Carillonners, will be sold out of lunches as well.

TRINITY REVIEW

DEADLINE EXTENDED

to

Fri. March 14

Arts

Concert Choir Triumphs With Baroque Music

by Lynn Susman

As proven in previous concerts, the acoustics of the College Chapel tend to swallow and distort any musical efforts. Obviously, the crisp, linear music of the Baroque would not lend itself well to a blurred rendition. Despite this handicap, Trinity's Concert Choir presented on Sunday a highly successful, "Evening of Baroque Music" in the College Chapel. Under the direction of Gerald Moshell, the Choir was assisted by soloists, instrumentalists, and featured the music of J.S. Bach, Handel and Telemann.

The program began with a set of four short English pieces. These heavenly harmonic balance, especially in "Lord, Let Me Know

Mine End," by Maurice Greene. The separate voice parts blended to form a strong, unified sound.

The voices of Marjorie Sheffield, soprano, and Grace Haronian, alto, complemented each other in a confident, but not over-powering manner. Sopranos of the semi-chorus proved to be weak in the second piece, while the bass voices, aided by the bass and cello instruments, gave firm organ-like resonance to the harmonies in Byrds, "Ave Verum Corpus."

J.S. Bach's, "Singet dem Herrn," a motet for eight-part double chorus, proved to be problematic for the choir. Unfortunately, the Chapel acoustics, which can turn a simple page turn into the rustle of trees before a rainstorm, was at

least partly responsible for the blurred sound. Balance of harmonies was not as delicate as previously exhibited, perhaps due to the contrapuntal texture of the Bach - and how those vocal lines moved!

The "Handelian" singing lines were technically fierce and made one wonder about the lung capacity of singers in Bach's time. The final aural result was a mish-mash of ahs-ahs-ahs which lingered in the air and made the audience long for a cadence. While this deficiency predominated in

movement one, even short contrapuntal lines were offered with difficulty in movement two, especially by the sopranos who tended to slide on their notes.

The second half of the program featured Michelle Herrera, viola, in "Concerto for Viola and Strings," by Telemann. Michelle possessed a solid, technically unfettered works allowed the choir to show off its golden tone, especially in the lower registers. In addition she brought a great deal of articulation and intensity to her performance. In the alternating slow-fast movements, Michelle often fared better rhythmically than her ensemble colleagues. The string orchestra found itself behind the beat and behind the harpsichord in tempo.

Otherwise, the ensemble provided a rich sound. Every line was shaped and colored as was the haunting melody of the Largo. The performance as a whole had unity and direction. Michelle's cadenza

was well-controlled and well-paced. Slight imperfections in mechanics and intonation were secondary to such musical and articulate playing.

Sunday evening's concert concluded with "My Heart is Inditing," by Handel. The choir pulled out all the stops on this last effort to produce a huge, rejoicing sound. While soloists, Liz Seager, soprano, and Beverley Gebelein, alto, maintained a good rapport in movement three, the quartet was aurally bombarded by the orchestra. The finishing touches by Concert Choir far surpassed energetic and approached exhilarant. Sunday evening's program showed Choir in tip-top form in a triumphant if not somewhat lengthy concert.

Wilder Directs a Story of His Life in *Fedora*

by Nick Noble

It is easy to enjoy *Fedora*, but by the film's end, it is difficult to take it all seriously: which may be just Billy Wilder's intention. *Fedora* is by no means a great film; certainly is not a classic on the level of a handful of its director's earlier works. But it is definitely the creation of a master craftsman—a touch sorely missing from many recent American movies.

Fedora is Billy Wilder's most personal statement. By the end of the picture, we are hearing the director's own voice telling his own message. The characters in the film, so well delineated in the earlier scenes, have become simply mannequins for Wilder's dressing.

Fedora is a comedy, and comedy is Wilder's forte. His most serious pictures (*Double Indemnity*, *The Lost Weekend*, *Sunset Boulevard*, *Ace in the Hole*, and *The Spirit of St. Louis*) contain moments of bitter humor reflecting Wilder's amused contempt for society's artificial facades. "As Sam Goldwyn said," quotes William Holden in *Fedora*, "in life you have to take the bitter with the sour." Billy Wilder has taken the bitter, laced with some good lines, mixed

it with the sour, and turned out a class product through twenty-four pictures over forty years. He was 73 when he finished *Fedora*—in his own way it is his final statement, his last will and testament.

The realization that *Fedora* is Billy Wilder's story happens with Holden's first lines, spoken voice over in that same world-weary narrator's tone with which he opened Wilder's *Sunset Boulevard* thirty years before. This identification is further advanced by Holden's first on-camera banter with Mario Adorf who plays the Greek hotel proprietor: "I'm an independent producer," he clarifies, when offered the executive suite as a bigwig Hollywood mogul. Adorf's face falls: "Oh," he says lamely. "No expense account." And of course it is obviously Wilder's story because of William Holden himself.

Only Jack Lemmon has been seen in more Wilder films than Holden. Holden is the quintessential Wilder hero: the casual cynic full of hope inside. Under Wilder's tutelage he has given his finest performance.

Wilder was one of the first writers to become a successful director in Hollywood. In *Fedora* he is teamed as a screenwriter with I.A.L. Diamond, and once again they have produced a literate script, chock-full of choice moments delivered at an even tempo. It is a script with humor and taste, but unlike the best of Wilder's efforts, little subtlety. Still it manages to smooth over most of the problems of Tom Tryon's original story in *Crowned Heads* (from which *Fedora* was taken).

Gerry Fisher's photography is both beautiful and evocative, well in keeping with the tradition of fine Wilder cinematographers. Despite Wilder's reputation as an actor's director, the performances in

Fedora are erratic. Holden is fine as Barry Detweiler, and Adorf adds just the right touch of comic relief. But Jose Ferrer, usually a superb actor, is much too heavy-handed as Dr. Vando, and Frances Sternhagen much too monotone, lacking motivation.

Fedora's bizarre denouement does much to explain the gimmicky performances of Hildegard and Marthe Keller as the Countess and *Fedora*, but already, only a well-made, coherent, and subtle conclusion (which *Fedora* lacks) could save them.

Wilder is the past master of the flashback, but in *Fedora* it works against him. Not at the outset, but by the time we get to the macabre funeral setting he has used it once too often. The film literally falls apart, when he delivers the last half hour of the film in a series of static, back-and-forth flashback sequences. Audiences are much too sophisticated today to respond to that level of story telling. Once the last word in sophisticated films, Wilder's world has outgrown him.

If this review has seemed too much like a Billy Wilder retrospective, perhaps it is, because *Fedora* is just that: a summing up of Wilder's career. Only Walt Disney has been nominated for more Academy Awards than Billy Wilder.

In *Fedora* we are treated to a cynical spoof, a grim comedy that is often too serious, and again often too puny to ever really blend properly. The film is replete, however, with fragments of brilliance that serve as evidence of Wilder's genius. There are some great Wilder-Diamond lines in the script, and some choice bits of business as well. Holden's worry-beads, and Henry Fonda's little hat are such choice gems. The Wilder touch is also evident in his casting of both Michael York and Henry Fonda as themselves.

Wilder's penchant for name-dropping and parody are also apparent but are completely lost on those not looking for them.

In short, *Fedora* is a very personal statement by one of Hollywood's most creative minds, on his life and world. *Fedora* is an attempt at a Billy Wilder eulogy by Billy Wilder; it is, unfortunately, merely an epilogue.

"La Cage Aux Folles"

With "La Cage Aux Folles," Eduardo Molinaro has turned out a genuinely hilarious comedy. It is the first great comedy to come along in years, and despite its premise (an aging homosexual couple facing complications when their "son" wants to marry the daughter of a very proper family), it is a good old-fashioned comedy, completely devoid of surrealism, asides to the camera, and autobiographical parody. "La Cage Aux Folles" is the first truly superb comedy to come along since "Annie Hall" and one of the few in the past decade.

Ugo Tognazzi and Michel Serrault, as the owners of "La Cage Aux Folles", a gay nightclub in France, are a terrific comedy team in the classic mold. Tognazzi is the straight man, Serrault the buffoon. Their scenes together glow with comic brilliance, and leave the audience with tears from all the laughter.

Molinaro also wrote the film with Jean Poiret, and it is a sympathetic approach to the subject. There are so many great moments, sight gags, word gags, situation gags, that they are too numerous to list.

The best - one of the best - is a long, drawn out routine between Tognazzi and Serrault in Marcel's Cafe. The scene was reminiscent of the best Abbott and Costello routines. All the characters in this film, for it is a film with character, are beautifully drawn and wonderfully played.

Tops among the film's outstanding performances is Serrault's Albin. Serrault was awarded a Cesar, France's Academy Award, as best actor for his work in this film.

Another of the film's gems is the musical score by Emio Mornicore.

A great film is a perfect blend of all the arts that go into its creation; the stylish soundtrack adds immeasurably to "La Cage Aux Folles."

The audience's overwhelmingly appreciative reaction proved the success of this comic masterpiece. For in comedy, unlike other genres, the measure of achievement is completely the gut reaction of the audience. Other films may have subtle statements or calculated methods, styles of art, but comedy is rated totally on how hard its audience laughs. The audience of "La Cage Aux Folles" laughed longer and harder than any I have seen in a long time.

Levine

Cont. from p. 12

write a poem and I haven't got an audience. I haven't written a poem," he said. "If you are going to ask that much of the world (Giving it a poem and using your world in it) — justify it." He used as examples the poets Wyatt and Spenser, whom he said were serious men who did not play games with life or poetry, and therefore were worthy examples.

Levine is one of the more colorful and vibrant poets that has visited Trinity. His residence here brought not only new perspectives for many people, but it also brought solid American poetry that is, in itself an important example.

Shoemaker

Cont. from p. 13

scene; VanAmburgh, the Judge, is truly sad.

Inherit the Wind is an unquestionably strong production. The play comes off as polished and effortless. It is well worth the effort to see. Strong leads, Shoemaker's consistent quality, and a total lack of technical complications make this show enjoyable — not to mention stimulating and tense. *Inherit the Wind* is easy to appreciate.

The play will run three more performances: Friday and Saturday, March 13-14, at 8 PM and Sunday, March 15 at 2 PM in the Goodwin Theatre of the Austin Arts Center. The Sunday matinee will be preceded by a lecture by J. Ronald Spencer and a luncheon.

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Music Announcement

The Trinity College organ series will continue with American concert organist, Roberta Gary, in her recital on Friday, March 14 at 8:15 p.m. in the Trinity College Chapel. Dr. Gary, a member of the University of Cincinnati College-Conservatory, will perform works by Schumann, Bach, Alain, Vierne and Franck. Admission is free.

More Sports

BANTAM SPORTS ARENA

Varsity Letters

Number one Women's Squash player Laurie Fergusson and senior Cathy Anderson (Women's Basketball) were among the eleven Gold Award winners for the 1979-80 Winter Sports season.

The Athletic Department also awarded 89 Varsity Letters and 26 Junior Varsity Letters to winter athletes.

Next Week In TRIPOD Sports

Spring comes to the TRIPOD sports section next week: there will be previews of all the Bantam spring teams. All regular season games are scheduled for after Spring Vacation.

Writers Wanted

There are still openings for anyone interested in covering teams for the 1980 Spring sports season. Still available are Track, Golf, and JV Tennis, Lacrosse and Baseball.

The position of Assistant Sports Editor is also open. Anyone interested in helping with copy editing and lay-out should come to the Tripod Office next Sunday afternoon or contact Nancy Lucas at Box 1175. The Tripod is located on the first floor of Jackson.

Scrum Down—Getting Ready For 1980 Rugby Season

by Doug Sauerhaft

As the snow melts and the mud appears, the Spring 1980 edition of the Trinity Rugby team takes to the Zion Street field to ready themselves for the demanding season ahead. 1980 marks the first year the Trinity will have a full time coach. Neville Doherty played in England and after coming state-side, founded the Amherst College

team, which is considered one of the finest small college teams in the East. As a veteran coach of over seventeen years -- and Referee in the New England Rugby Union -- Doherty brings a plethora of knowledge to Trinity.

This spring, Tom Miller will be the field general, regaining the title of captain that he held two springs past. Miller will once again lend

stability and finesse to the scrum. Dave Johnson, Trinity's all-time scoring leader, heads the seven of fifteen returning ruggers. Johnson's speed in the backfield will make Trin an 80 minute scoring threat.

This spring, the team has slated nine matches, including: Wesleyan, Providence College, UConn, Amherst and Yale. The team has expanded its schedule, insuring

plenty of rugby at Trinity this spring. There will be both an A and B squad; interested newcomers are welcome. Practices are held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 4-6 PM at the Zion

Street Park, over the hill from Summit Street. Anyone interested in learning the forefather of football should either come to practice or contact Tom Miller at 524-0575 or Rich Leroux at Psi U.

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Women's Squash Wrap-Up: Hope For The Future

by Brenda Erie

The Trinity Women's Squash team can best be described as having its ups and downs. This closely-knit group of squash players deserves recognition, if not for their final record (5-8), at least for their hard-working capabilities.

Captain Johanna Pitocchelli was a great asset to a relatively inexperienced team. Laurie Fergusson at # 1 had plenty of challenge, if not too much. However, her determination enabled her to keep an optimistic attitude throughout the entire season. The team will miss this senior, who, with her squash knowledge, gave so much to the team. The other two seniors, Beth Davison and Jannie Meagher, will be missed as well. Their years of dedication to Trinity squash are well appreciated.

Another aspect which should not be overlooked is the great job Sue McCarthy, the team's coach, did.

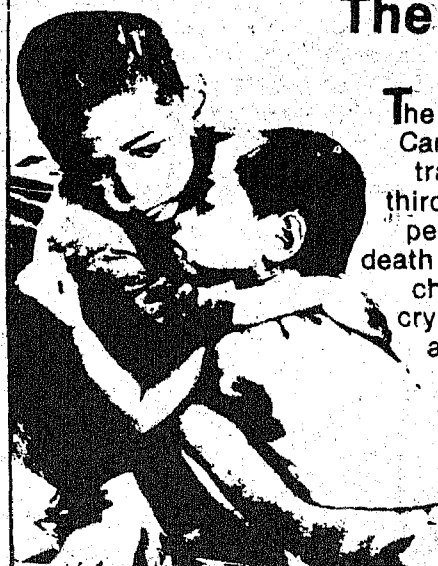
She was new this year, although this fact did not seem to put a damper on her relationship and dedication to the team. Pitocchelli described Sue McCarthy as demanding but not overbearing in her coaching approach.

The rest of the members of the team who are not seniors should begin to get psyched for a couple of good strong seasons ahead. Freshmen Nancy Bogle, Hillary Spizzirri and Andrea Mooney gave the team an underlying base which will turn the Trinity Women's squash team into a great one in years to come.

All in all, the members of the 1979-80 women's squash team gave one another constant support throughout the long season. The leadership of the seniors will be sorely missed, although the women that remain will make up a solid core of a young but experienced team, anxious to better this season's output, in years to come.

ENDANGERED SPECIES The children of Cambodia

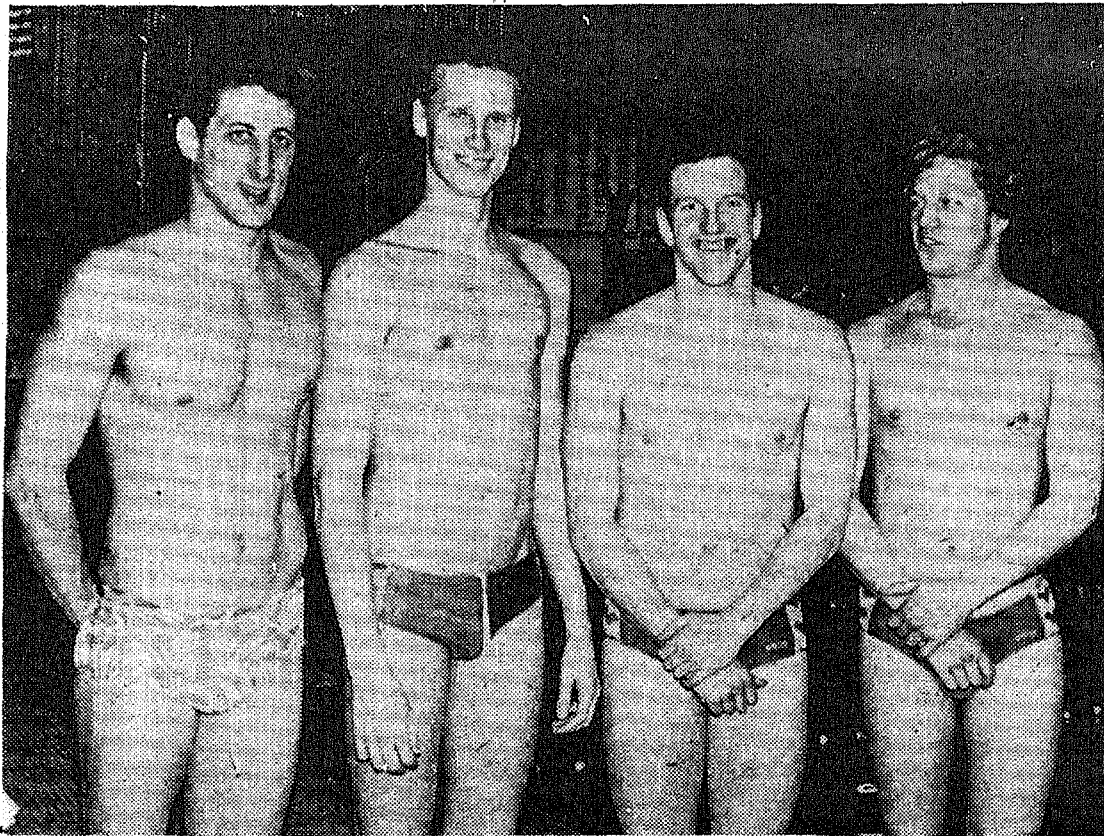
The condemned people of Cambodia await the final tragedy: extinction. One third of the population has perished. The living face death by starvation. And the children are too weak to cry. "Soon there won't be any Cambodians left at all," mourns an exhausted refugee.



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Sports

Men's Swim Team Sets Six School Records Fine Performances At New Englands Close Out Winning Season



Trinity's record-breaking 400 yard Freestyle Relay team: [l. to r.] Rich Katzman, Scott Bowden, Mike Hinton and Len Adam.

photo by Rich Katzman

This past weekend, the Men's Swim team went to the New England Championships at Springfield College. During the course of the meet, the Ducks set six school records. Every swimmer also swam their personal best times in at least one event.

When you talk about records, the first name that comes to mind is the freshman superstar Doug Gray, who broke four school records (three individual and one relay). He set the 200 yard Breaststroke with a time of 2:23.09, the 100 Breast in 1:04.03, and the 100 Fly with a time of 55.55. He also swam the Breaststroke leg of the Medley Relay with Scott Bowden (Backstroke), Mike Hinton (Fly) and Rich Katzman (Freestyle). This relay team easily broke the old record.

Scott Bowden was also involved in breaking two records. He broke his own 200 yard Backstroke record by over two seconds with a final time of 2:05.65. He teamed up with Len Adam, Richard Katzman and Mike Hinton to break the 400 Freestyle Relay which has stood since 1966. Their time was 3:19.37,

breaking the record by .6 of a second.

Doug Gray and Scott Bowden will be the people to watch in the coming years, considering they are only a freshman and sophomore respectively. Len Adam also swam his best times and as a senior, next year should be tough to beat.

Mike Elgunise had a good Championship. His time in the 200 yard Backstroke was the best he has done in two years, and in the 100 Back he did his best time ever (1:00.58). Co-Captains Mike Hinton and Rich Katzman concluded their senior year on a high note. They were both involved in two relays that each broke school records. Hinton also swam his fastest 100 yard Butterfly (55.82) in the Medley Relay and his fastest 100 Freestyle (48.33) in the 400 Free Relay. Katzman swam his fastest hundred yard Freestyle (49.82) in the relay.

Chet McPhee was pleased with the performances of all his swimmers. He felt that his team peaked at the perfect time, and this gave his team a seventeenth place overall finish out of 33 teams.

Men's Squash At Nationals

by Tom Reynolds

Two weeks ago, six members of the Men's Varsity Squash team competed in the Nationals at the University of Pennsylvania. This competition is an event during which the best collegiate squash players from across the country gather together to engage in some superb head-to-head confrontations. It is a time when the players represent not only their respective colleges, but they represent themselves as individual squash players as well.

Page Lansdale, Peter DeRose, Rob Dudley, Scott Friedman, Sloane Boochever, and John Burchenal were the Bantam players that made the trip down to UPenn with coach George Sutherland. Lansdale and DeRose competed in what was designated as the "A" Division. Lansdale went down in defeat in the second round to the number one player from the University of Washington, while DeRose was disposed of in the second round by the number two man from Princeton.

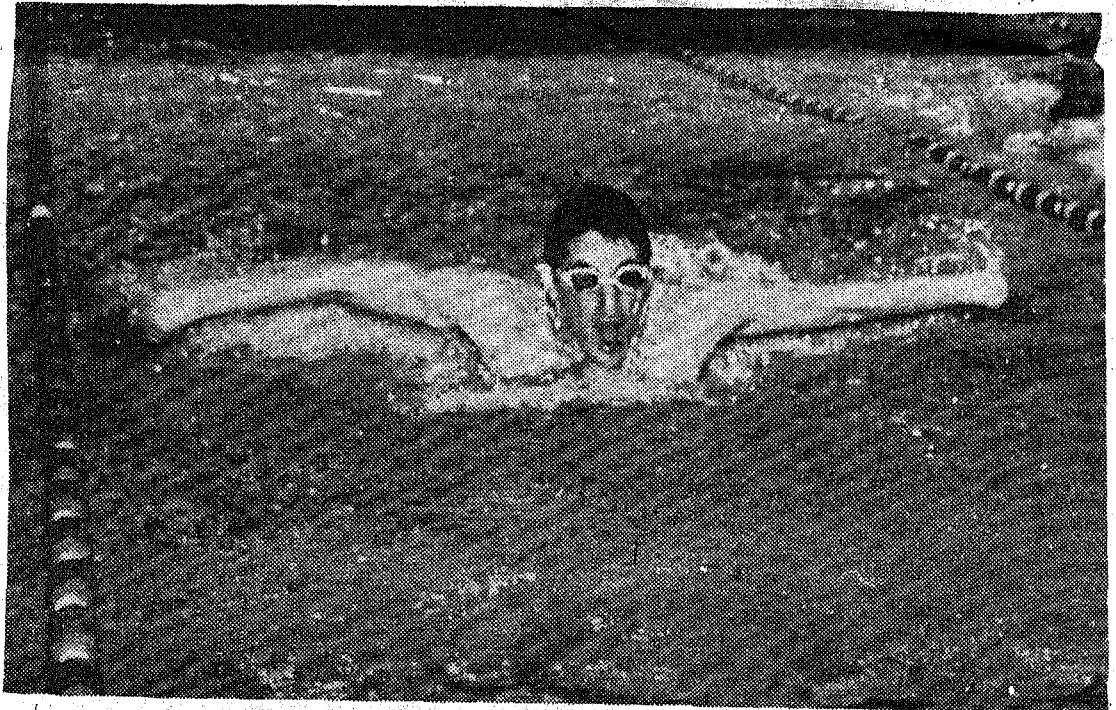
Dudley and Friedman were the Trin representatives in the "B" division, and smooth sailing was far from what they encountered during their matches. Impressively enough, Dudley was seeded eight in the "B" division, but he couldn't muster what was needed to take

care of his second round opponent from Army. Thus, Dudley was eliminated from the competition. In another second round match, Scott Friedman took to the courts against the # 4 player from Army. When it was over, another Bantam had been removed from the tourney. It appeared as though nothing was going right for Trinity, and it was up to Boochever and Burchenal to make some waves in the "C" division.

Seeded eighth in his division, Boochever fought his way to the quarterfinals where he was beaten by a player from Stonybrook. Yet, it was Burchenal who was the real bright spot of the Trinity team. Although he was beaten by the number one seed from UPenn in the first round, Burchenal went on to play in the consolation tournament. He ended up playing four matches in one day, and by emerging victorious, he became the winner of the consolation tourney.

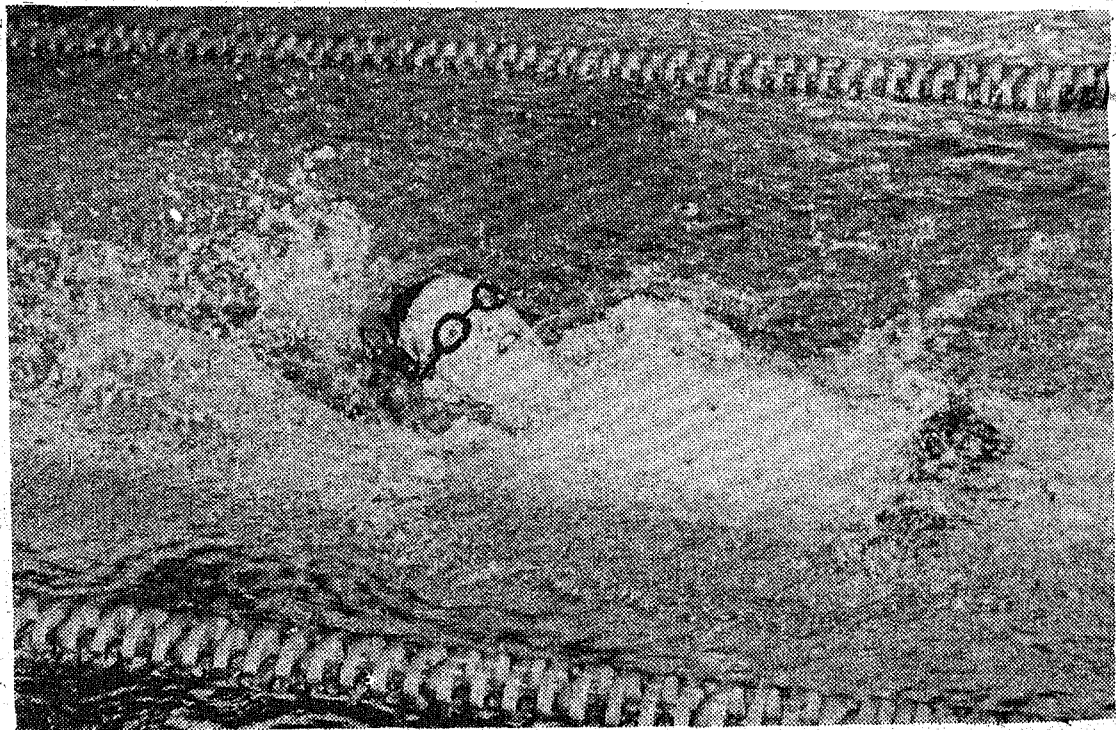
Despite the fact that the Trinity players did not fare as well as they had hoped in the Nationals, the 1980 season resulted in another very strong showing by the Bantams. In addition to being chosen the top small college squash team in the country, Trinity was named the seventh best squad of all teams in the collegiate ranks.

photo by Rich Katzman



Co-Captains Rich Katzman [above] and Mike Hinton [below] finished their Trinity Swimming careers with fine performances in the NE's last weekend.

photo by Rich Katzman



Women's Foil Downs Brown

In their last competition of the season, the Women's Fencing team trounced Brown, 11-5, on Thursday night. Earlier in the season, the Battling Bants tied the Brown Bears, 8-8, in a "dry" (non-electrical) scrimmage at Trinity.

They set out Thursday afternoon, and true to form, got lost in Providence. Out on the strip, however, they were hot and swept the first round 4-0. Seniors Rowena Summers and Marianne Miller, who fenced well all season, triumphed in their final Trinity

meet. Summers cleaned up on her four bouts to bring her season's record to 29-7. Miller took three wins and ended a superb season with a 28-4 record. Janice Wilkos landed three bouts, and won the match in her third bout, the ninth win for the Trinity women. Anita Yeranlian, after a close bout with Brown's number one fencer, won one, bringing the total to 11.

Sunday, March 16, the four Women in White return to Providence for the women's team New Englands at RIC.