

Noted Author and Poet Will Speak Tomorrow Night on 'Poetry Now'

John Malcolm Brinnin, noted poet and author, will speak tomorrow night at 8:15 in the Library Conference Room under the auspices of the Trinity Lecture and Entertainment Committee. His topic will be: "Poetry Now: From Soho to San Francisco."

Mr. Brinnin, an assistant professor of English at the University of Connecticut, has most recently been in the public eye as the author of "Dylan Thomas in America", a volume which caused much comment from scholars and laymen alike. Mr. Brinnin and the brilliant poet, Thomas, were close personal friends.

An internationally known poet, Mr. Brinnin in 1956 received the Gold Medal of the American Poetry Society for "Distinguished Services to Poetry." His books of verse include "The Garden is Political", "The Lincoln Lyrics", "No Arch, No Triumph", and "The Sorrows of Cold Stone." He also edited, with Kimon Friar, "Modern Poetry: American and British."

Mr. Brinnin has contributed poems, articles and reviews to numerous periodicals, including *The New Yorker*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's*, *Poetry*, *Sewanee Review*, *Kenyon Review*, *Yale Review* and *Harper's Bazaar*. His lectures, recitals and interviews have been heard around the world.



Mr. Brinnin

—Photo by Rollie McKenna, N.Y.C.

After graduation from the University of Michigan in 1941 and advanced study at Harvard, Mr. Brinnin began a teaching career as an instructor in English at Vassar. In 1948 he was a visiting lecturer at the University of California and Poet-in residence at Stephens College. He joined the faculty at the University of Connecticut in 1951.

From 1950 to 1956 Mr. Brinnin was director of the Poetry Center in New York City. In 1956 he also served as an American delegate for the U.S. Department of State to Lo Troisième Biennale de Poesie, held in Belgium.

Frosh Get Holiday Spirit, Send Classmate Home

In an unprecedented exhibition of Christmas spirit, the Freshman class contributed over \$270 in order to send Peter Lue, a Jamaican student, home for the holidays.

Peter flew from Hartford to Florida December 18th in a Pratt and Whitney Company private plane, and proceeded to Kingston, Jamaica, by Pan-American Airlines.

Delayed six days due to lack of the papers necessary to re-enter the United States, Peter returned to Trinity on January 6. (A letter from Peter appears on p. 2)

Cooperation Key To New Book Plan

Cooperation of students is the only thing now needed to make the newly planned system for handling the bookstore rush next semester a success, the Senate announced Monday.

The system, which will utilize Seabury Lounge, will be in effect January 27 through 31, and is the result of a semester of study and planning of Senators Carter (D.Phi) and Litton (Pika) and the administration.

Students will enter Seabury Lounge from the south end, will pick up their books from newly purchased shelves arranged to form an S-shaped line, and pay the cashier at the north end of the lounge.

Sheets posted on bulletin boards and in houses will inform students what books they need for each particular course. Students are warned to check with these lists before entering the lounge. Books will be arranged alphabetically according to subjects. Students are advised to buy books early in order to avoid congestion, and to avoid bringing already-bought books. No exchanges will be made without a receipt.

Extra workers will be needed for the four-day period. Interested students should see Mr. Russell.

In other business of the Senate, President Thompson announced that final freshman elections will be held January 30.

Campus Chest Total Smashes Old Record

Surpassing last year's mark by \$500, the 1957 Campus Chest recorded a record-breaking \$4800, according to Michael Wallace, '58, chairman.

"I'd like to thank everyone who made this drive a success," Wallace stated, "and especially Chick Blumstein, Larry Bouldin, John Hunter, and Rem Rose, who all did an exceptional job."

The fraternities contributed a total of \$1965, with Deke coming out on top, recording over a \$10 average, as did St. Anthony Hall. The Freshmen contributed \$780, also winning the "Ugly Man" contest by tossing in the greatest number of votes for their candidate, Bill Noonan. The Ugly Man affair as a whole chalked up \$900, with the Cake Sale getting \$410. Faculty and Administration gave \$250, the Brownell Club \$70, and the on and off-campus neutrals \$425.

CHAPEL

Senior Lay Readers

Fri. — Coleman, Headle
Sat. — Creamer, Norris

Sunday, January 12th

8:30—Holy Communion
1959 Breakfast

11:00—Guest Preacher —
The Rev. Peter D.
MacLean '52,
Waterville, Maine

5:00—Evensong

Monday, 8:30—Dean Hughes

Annual Career Day Program Brings To Campus Experts in Varied Fields



Proper interview technique enacted in 1957 Career Day by panelists (l. to r.): E. Laird Mortimer, '57, Tripod Editor; Dudley Darling, Time, Inc.; Carlton M. Barlow, General Dynamics Corp.; and Gwynne Prosser, Young and Rubicam, Inc.

Trinity Student Turns Columnist: Advice to Love-lorn His New Field

Dorothy Dix, move over; Trin Coll Sane has a rival for you! Disbelievers are referred to page 80 of the January issue of the national magazine *Seventeen*, where is to be found an intriguing column entitled "Girls and Me," by Trin's (and the Tripod's) own Mac Costley.

The column offers Mac's advice in response to letters from heartbroken, disillusioned, or otherwise disoriented members of the fair sex, and it cannot be gainsaid that each of them, after perusing Mac's words of wisdom, will be a wiser woman indeed.

One young lady, for example, expressed concern over the propriety of kissing a boy good night after a date, whether she loved him or not. Mr. Costley responded with the sage philosophy: "One mistake that we all make continuously is to try to write a rule book for kissing. It cannot be done."

"With a kiss," he went on, "a girl can tell her beau she has experienced a really great evening. On the other hand, if a girl accepts a kiss merely for conformity, the boy will realize this in a moment."

Another distressed maiden, requesting some tips on making a boy call back after the first date, commented, "It is so important to be loved by a special boy, and I think I would be more secure if I went kind of steady."

Mac, after giving her some good, solid suggestions (laugh naturally, be suave), concluded with this rhapsodic thought: "After all, it isn't a king-peasant relationship—you are just as capable of making the first date a springboard to the second as he."

The article is accompanied by a picture of Mac—a cool, pensive Trinman, he—seated at his typewriter, resembling a junior exec on Madison Avenue. He has even shed the jacket of his grey flannel suit.

Mac drew the assignment, seriously a considerable distinction, after appearing on a radio panel show with Claudia Hatch, *Seventeen's* Young Living editor, and he regards it as a step towards a career in journalism and law.

SENIORS

All seniors who expect to have job interviews will meet briefly with Mr. John Butler tomorrow at 1 p.m. in the chemistry auditorium.

Tuesday, Jan. 28 Date is Chosen

Industrial and professional leaders will discuss opportunities in their fields with the student body in the annual College Career Day Program, which will be held on Registration Day, Tuesday, January 28.

Eleven specific career area meetings—insurance sales, liberal arts graduate in industry, advertising, teaching, banking, sales and medicine, among them—and a special session on preparation for interviews are on the agenda, it was announced by John F. Butler, Placement Director.

Career Day For Everyone

Job-eyeing seniors, freshmen, sophomores and juniors will be able to attend career meetings from early morning until late afternoon. Questions will be encouraged in all sessions.

"Curiosity need be the only criterion for attendance at any meeting," said Butler, "In the past, students in all classes have found Career Day to be helpful in the development of their vocational plans."

"Follies"

"The Third Edition of Darling's Follies" or "Preparation for Interviews" will be one of the day's highlights. Three personnel directors will interview candidates before the student body. From these mock interviews and the experts' comments, the audience will have a verbalized account of what flashes through personnel directors' minds during job interviews. Princeton is the only other college where this format has been used, commented Butler.

Committees Assist

Mr. Butler has been assisted by faculty and student career day committees.

The members of the Faculty Committee are: President Albert C. Jacobs; Dean Arthur H. Hughes; and Professors J. Wendell Burger; John

(Continued on page 6)

Mid-Semester 'Rush' Begins January 28

The I.F.C. convened Monday evening to establish the mid-semester rush week. The rushing period will be two days—Tuesday, Jan. 28, and Wednesday, the 29th.

All upperclassmen obtaining a 70 average for this semester are eligible for rushing. The rushing rules in the Freshman Handbook governing the first four days of rush week will apply to Wednesday, and those rules pertaining to the last day of rush week, to Thursday.

Meal bids may be distributed after 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 28. Pledge bids may be handed out after 5:00 p.m. Thursday, the 30th. Balloting will be held from 9:00 to 12:00 p.m. on Friday, Jan. 31, at Dean Clarke's office, and pledges may be picked up after 5:00 p.m. of that day.

Dr. Morse Granted \$1000 for Stevens Biographical Volume

Dr. Samuel French Morse, noted poet and assistant professor of English, has received a \$1,000 grant from the Philadelphia for "basic research" into the life and work of the late Wallace Stevens.

The grant will be used to further his work on the critical biography of Stevens, an internationally known poet and a highly successful Hartford insurance man. At the time of Mr. Stevens' death Dr. Morse was named literary adviser of the estate.

The fruits of that appointment were introduced to the public on August 19 by Knopf and Co., when it published "Opus Posthumous," edited and with an introduction by Dr. Morse. This is prose and poetry not included in the "Collected Poems" by Stevens.

Dr. Morse's work on "Opus Posthumous" has received wide acclaim from critics, and the book has been named on the "Books of the Year" lists of the New York Times, Newsweek and Saturday Review of Literature.

In his own right, Dr. Morse continues to be regarded as a poet of growing stature. His recent published works include "Looking Out to Sea" in the *Atlantic Monthly*; "Captain John Smith Remembers" in the *Virginia Quarterly*; "Footnote to a Revolution", "Coming Down", "In the Line Storm" and "A Kind of View", all in Poetry.

poet and assistant professor of English at the American Philosophical Society of the life and work of the late Wallace Stevens.

Atheneum President Kury To Appear on TV Jan. 19

Franklin L. Kury, a senior from Sunbury, Pa., will appear on the "College News Conference" Sunday, Jan. 19, on ABC-TV.

The program, the only nationwide regularly broadcast university program on television and radio, features a collegiate panel which asks questions of some prominent person in world affairs. Recent guests have included the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations; the Hon. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Defense Minister; General Lauris Norstad, Commander of the NATO forces in Europe; and Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers.

Kury, an English major, is state chairman of the Connecticut Intercollegiate Student Legislature, president of the Atheneum Society, and a member of the Medusa and Pi Kappa Alpha. (He is also known for his rather outspoken views concerning one political party.)

Trinity Tripod

Published weekly throughout the academic year by the STUDENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE. Subscription \$4.00 per year. Student subscription included in tuition fee. Entered at Hartford, Connecticut, as second class matter February 14, 1947, under the Act of March 3, 1879. The columns of THE TRINITY TRIPOD are at all times open to alumni, undergraduates, and others for the discussion of matters of interest to Trinity men.

Notice of Change of Address for Mail Subscriptions must be received two weeks in advance.

Office Telephone JA 7-1533, Extension 90, or JA 7-5508

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AND FIFTEEN LASHES

It was after a South American dance-team had hipped their way through two numbers and the ugly-man, "Good King John," with a toilet seat around his neck had received an ovation, that Mike Wallace, Campus Chest Chairman, introduced Neville Rubin of South Africa to the grand finale audience.

"You have an ugly-man contest," said Rubin, Vice-President of the National Union of South African Students, "but I come from an ugly country."

The chemistry auditorium suddenly had become very quiet.

Rubin described South Africa as a land torn violently by racial strife, where the twenty percent white population systematically has been taking away the civil liberties of the poverty-stricken, illiterate, servile African majority; where there is one doctor for every forty thousand in rural areas; where fifty-six ministers, faculty members, journalists and civic leaders are now on trial for their lives for opposing government policy; where the only one thousand Africans enrolled in six universities may be deprived of their education by government edict. "South Africa," repeated Rubin, "is an ugly country."

Neville Rubin is one of the student leaders of his nation, who have been protesting attempts by his government to segregate his country's universities. In six institutions, academic-robed faculty members and students, led by their President and Chancellor, have marched silently in mile-long columns down the streets of their cities in passive protest against the government policy.

As part of the 1956 Campus Chest Campaign, the Trinity Student gave over two thousand dollars in scholarships for Africans. Flown from Cape Town, Rubin under World University Service auspices is touring American colleges and universities, telling the story of South Africa's student protest and enlisting financial aid.

"In the United States those of you who are fighting segregation," noted Rubin, "are upholding your Constitution; in my country, we students are going against our Constitution. It's hard. When we look around and we see the misery and poverty among the Negroes, we know that basic human rights have been taken away, and so, we must protest."

The chances do not seem good that the government will relinquish its present position of segregation, not when the Minister of Native Affairs publicly has stated, "High Schools are designed to see that the Africans (Negroes) shall not occupy any position above the level of certain forms of labor."

If the South African Parliament passes the university segregation bill, Rubin and his fellow students will call a mass multi-racial meeting, though this is also prohibited by law. Student leader Rubin will be liable to a jail sentence of three years, a one thousand pound fine and fifteen whip-lashes; yet, there is no doubt in his mind that the meeting will be called and that the penalty will be paid for a principle, the dignity of the human being and his freedom to learn.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I wish to express my sincerest gratitude to each and every one in the freshman class for their thoughtfulness and generosity in sending me home for the Christmas vacation.

It was a wonderful gesture of friendship, and I will not easily forget their kindness.

Sincerely yours,

PETER LUE, '61

Anti-Intellectualism

By CARL H. SHUSTER, '58

While I was doing some work in our town library recently, I could not help overhearing a conversation between a middle-aged mother and the librarian. "I don't think my boy should study psychology," complained the grey-haired woman as she pointed to her son who stood self-consciously with his hands folded across his ivy-league jacket, "because today my husband says that you got to know how to make a dollar. I don't even know if psychology is good for anything. He was majoring in business but he doesn't like it. Do you have some books I can read about psychology? I want to find out something about it."

The concerned mother's attitude is hardly unusual in contemporary America; in fact, it represents quite a universally embraced philosophy. Because this outlook has led to an informal crucifixion of the "eggheads" in our society, the term "anti-intellectualism" has been adopted by our newspapers and magazines to describe the current attitude. But what is anti-intellectualism? Is it a fad like rock 'n roll? Is it a cancerous disease which if allowed to spread will eat at the marrow of our civilization?

Let us examine two manifestations of anti-intellectualism—outright antagonism to the non-material and what I will call "creeping anti-intellectualism." The first is not as widespread as the latter, for blatant attacks upon the more "arty" citizens of our land have not yet gained popularity. Some people, however, have spoken vociferously against the pure liberal arts curriculum; for example, the education director of the National Association of Manufacturers has announced that "... you in liberal arts should urge your students to pick up some employee skill or tool—e.g., statistics, accounting, mathematics generally; for girls—typing."

A greater danger, however, arises from creeping anti-intellectualism, which evidences itself in a more subtle fashion. Because we live in a business society, the corporation has begun to dictate a materialistic philosophy which is not compatible with liberal arts' ends. Business demand calls for the "organization man," and in order for the student to be part of the supply, he must conform to the wishes of the entrepreneur. Thus, the obsession of modern-day America with "making a dollar" has naturally led to a conflict between the material goals of the business enterprise and the intangible ends of intellectualism. The net result has been a "creeping" growth of antagonism towards the "useless" intellectual.

Although one can comprehend the general meaning of the word "anti-intellectualism," I would be amiss if I did not indicate the inadequacy of the term. Recently, while tuning in some classical music on a radio, my aunt turned to me and said, "Let's not listen to that intellectual music today." The word, obviously, has a different connotation for each person. "Anti-intellectualism" is a very broad and vague term.

Numerous social and psychological theories have been suggested in order to explain the basic reasons for the growth of anti-intellectualism. William H. Whyte, in *The Organization Man*, ascribes the current trend in American attitudes to scientism, "with its implications of the specialist as eventual saviour."² He describes our civilization as obsessed with the glories of exact measurement and the matching of man with scientifically devised data. Social engineers, Whyte complains, are now responsible for scientifically determining ethics through a concept of "equilibrium."³ One explanation, therefore, is that we have placed too much confidence in technology and have tended to ignore the humanness of man.

The age-old concept of happiness as the goal of life also has been cheapened by the contemporary American interpretation. Educator Rosemary Parks has commented that "today happiness seems to be finding a niche, becoming secure. . . ." In short, what has been called the "bugaboo" of adjustment to the norm has become the goal of our society. "We are attempting," Park continues, "to shorten the pursuit of happiness . . . and by mass education make [everyone] life-adjusted." Compliance with the community's measure of normality has become a necessity—adjustment has become synonymous with happiness.

The implications of the above philosophical pattern have led David Riesman, author of *The Lonely Crowd*, to trace the recent trend to other-directedness. Whereas other societies have been tradition-directed (obedience to "tribal" controls) and inner-directed (the family or peers constitute the authority), our culture is becoming other-directed; that is, we conform to the "ever-changing expectations of ever-changing contemporaries."⁴ In other words, our society, to which we appeal for guidance, establishes a pattern which we are obliged to accept. The other-directed person rejects home control, becomes cosmopolitan (the border between the familiar and the strange breaks down), and is "at home everywhere and nowhere."⁵ The result of this type of psychological make-up evidences itself in the individual's acceptance of group control, personal conformity, and a desire for status in the community.

The latter outgrowth—the need for status—has become a major drive compelling the minds of Americans. "Our self-image is formed in terms of the 'they.' We are more concerned with selling ourselves than our ideas . . . The controversial individual, 'odd ball,' 'queer duck,' or 'smart boy' is left out of things,"⁶ observes Dr. Kurtz of the Trinity College faculty. Hence, recognition by the "in"-members of our society has become so important that it has projected itself, coupled with materialism, into a fundamental philosophy—it is not "shoe" to be intellectual, for what status can an intellectual claim next to the Brooks Brother junior-executive who has position and lives within the norm prescribed by our society?

The status of the "thinker" in our country, likewise, indicates the degree of anti-intellectualism. According to author Frederick Wilhelmsen, the professor has been consumed by the very same trend that he must oppose. "That our American instructors, and professors reflect a society of the masses may be deplorable, but it is inevitable; that this mass society is altering the relationship between community and academy is not inevitable,"⁷ he declares. The professor of yesteryear regarded knowledge as an end, and students who flocked around him asked only to be exposed to his genius. Today, however, knowledge is sought for power, and "when the new man [the professor] turns his attention to leisure and contemplation, they shrivel from high ends to servile instruments,"⁸ continues Wilhelmsen. Although an intellectual elite does survive through its own network of communications, it is "cut away from the soil of American society—from the dreams and aspirations of its citizenry."⁹ The ultimate target—the professor—of the anti-intellectual attitude, therefore, has largely become taken in by the mob psychology, and dangerously few intellectual leaders exist unmoved by the magnetic attraction of the other-directed forces in our country.

Our educational system, in addition, has felt the gentle touch of other-direction. Progressive schools have been established to liberate the student from rigorous academic restrictions, but as Riesman indicates, individuality has been thwarted and social conformity has replaced academic competition. Our teachers "have been taught to be more concerned with the child's social and psychological adjustment than his academic progress—indeed, to scan the intellectual performance for signs of social maladjustment,"¹⁰ states Ries-

(Continued on page 6)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

In a letter to the *Tripod* several weeks ago, I suggested that there was a warning to us all in the Army's frank report on the behaviour of American prisoners in the Korean War. Specifically, I expressed my concern over the ease with which the Communists had persuaded some of our soldiers to betray one another. This is a clear reminder that the strong sense of mutual trust and loyalty which has always been such a strong tradition at Trinity can be preserved only as long as each of us re-dedicates himself to preserving it.

In the meantime, we have had a heart-warming demonstration of the kind of spirit which will keep our College and our Country strong. The Class of 1961, by putting the well-being of all its members ahead of private interest, has set an example to the whole College. *Tripod* readers already know the details. I want them also to know that the College is proud of the Class of 1961 for having so tangibly reinforced one of our finest traditions.

Sincerely,

ALBERT C. JACOBS

To the Editor:

Almost every week of this semester the *Tripod* has published articles aimed at arousing the student body from its intellectual lethargy. The general response to the *Tripod's* spurs has been something less than enthusiastic. Under these circumstances it was indeed refreshing to read the works of Remington Rose, William Owen, and P. Ovidius Naso in the latest issue of the *Tripod Review*.

That these three have dared to openly question one of Trinity's more sacred institutions, the Medusa, is certainly to their credit, because their kind of critical examination is something for which we have great need. If our society, in general or here at Trinity, is to be a progressive, enlightened one, then we must continually re-examine and re-evaluate our institutions in the light of changing conditions, but also to be sure that such institutions are compatible with those principles of morality and justice for which we supposedly stand. One of Trinity's goals is to train her young men for leadership in our democratic American society; this means that our student society must be as democratic as possible, which further means that student institutions must be responsible to the will of the student body. A student organization in a democratic student body must of necessity either conform to the wishes of that body or else, having lost its *raison d'être*, retire from the field.

Sincerely,

FRANKLIN KURY, '58



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'Modern Trinity' Presidency Evolution Traced from Rev. Ogilby to Dr. Jacobs

By FRED H. WERNER

(Four years ago, Albert C. Jacobs became Trinity's fourteenth president. This study has been prepared, indicating briefly the evolution of modern Trinity under the guidance of three men and offering a sketch of Dr. Jacobs, educator.)

"Trinity is now at a potential turning point in her career," wrote the editors of the February 24, 1920, issue of the *Tripod*. The front page story, "What are Trinity's Selling Points?" expressed more than the usual amount of undergraduate discontentment. The article continued, "The college has moved so slowly during the last two or three decades in the educational world that she seems to be almost standing still. We must be on our guard at once in order that constructive forces may be applied to give the college new momentum forward. . . . The units of the educational world may be compared to trains moving upgrade on parallel tracks. While other trains have been gathering speed, Trinity has been moving along at a slow pace, gradually losing speed. Our college must move at a faster pace to regain her place in the race."

The analysis by the *Tripod* editors of the situation then facing Trinity seems in retrospect correct. They called for the formulation of a succinct statement of college policy which would attract a new and able "engineer" to take the throttle. Some editorializing in the news columns can be detected as the editors noted, "We certainly need a strong man for the new president, and we must expect to pay him correspondantly, and arrange so he can know he has the united, unqualified support of all of us on a definite college policy. . . . We should not wait for the new president. The right man may be waiting for us to state what we stand for. . . ."

By April 27, 1920, the Board of Trustees announced that the "right man" had been found. He was the Reverend Remsen B. Ogilby.

The *Tripod* introduced Dr. Ogilby to the student body of 163 with the following remarks, "The new president is 36 years old and married. He is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Since his graduation from Harvard he has spent the greater part of the time in teaching. He has been engaged in New England and the Philippine Islands, and during the war, was a chaplain in the army. He comes to Trinity, having turned down the presidency of another college in this country and with the highest recommendation from the clergy, the military, and important men in other walks of life."

"Our aim is to produce leaders rather than specialists", said Remsen Ogilby in his inaugural address on a murky day in November, 1920. The twenty-five men, gowned in academic robes, the student body and a host of local dignitaries sat in Alumni Hall and heard the credo of a man who was to direct Trinity for twenty-three years.

"Let us say that our function is to produce leaders of men", said Ogilby. "To do that we do not need to cover a wide field. We must make it our purpose to intensify the cultivation of such qualities as will make for leadership rather than expert technical knowledge along a single line."

"I pledge my entire thought, full devotion, and love, to Trinity—now, and in the years to come."

The roots of contemporary Trinity clearly can be found in Ogilby's long administration. He conceived of his job as helping the individual by taking personal interest in all phases of student life. This was very possible with a small student body; to some, however, the administration seemed at times too personal.

In the second decade of his administration Remsen Ogilby found himself; Trinity under his leadership has once more gained what the *Tripod* of 1920 had demanded. Ogilby brought a strong faculty to campus: Thomas Bissonnette, Harountoun Dandonian, Harry Todd Costello, Odell Shepherd and Horace Swan, among others. Ogilby and the Board of Trustees decided that Trinity would no longer have student body drawn primarily from the greater Hartford

area; the enrollment would be increased.

There was also an extensive building program in the thirties. The Mather Chapel, Woodward, Cook and Goodwin Dormitories, the chemistry building and the swimming pool were all constructed during this period.

Ogilby never deviated from his concept of the personal role of the college president. His administration consisted of only one man, himself. He was both president and chaplain and joined bull-sessions in the student's rooms. With his passing in 1943, an age came to an end at Trinity.

Keith Funston returned to his alma mater in 1945 as president. Trained in business administration, he came at an opportune time, for he saw the college's mid century role.

The returning veterans had doubled the enrollment to the present size of 900, and at the same time, the post-war inflation has shrunk the buying power of the endowment fund. Because of heavy taxation Trinity could no longer hope for large donations by individuals, and so, Funston turned to alumni and the greater Hartford community for financial aid.

In six years, the college resources were increased from eight to thirteen millions; scholarships were doubled and the freshman quadrangle, and engineering laboratory, the field house and library were constructed after a successful development program.

A division of labor was also found necessary; a true administration was built. Offices of alumni secretary, dean of students and public relations were created. Funston, who had been deeply influenced as a student by the personality of Dr. Ogilby, tried to merge the concepts of the small liberal arts college with an effective administrative system.

When Keith Funston resigned to become President of the New York Stock Exchange, Dean Arthur Hughes was appointed to serve as Acting-President. The two year search ended with the appointment of Albert Charles Jacobs, then Chancellor of the University of Denver.

The Board of Trustees recognized that the modern college president must be a blend of both educator and administrator, and Dr. Jacobs had served well in both capacities.

In four years at the University of Michigan, Albert Jacobs compiled an extraordinary record of scholastic achievement majoring in the classics and working extensively in history and mathematics as well. During his senior year, he held an assistantship in British Constitutional history and was offered a teaching fellowship in mathematics. He refused the scholarship to become a lawyer. Ironically, he has never practiced.

Phi Beta Jacobs graduated from Michigan "with highest distinction" in 1921, and embarked for Oxford to read jurisprudence as a Rhodes Scholar. The years at Oxford were enjoyable and highly successful. Receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Jurisprudence with first class honors in 1923, and that of Bachelor of Civil Law in 1924, Jacobs was asked to join the Oxford Law faculty as a lecturer in jurisprudence in Oriel College. Until that time there had never been any question in his mind about returning to the United States and beginning his Detroit practice, but the offer was a unique opportunity,

which he accepted, thereby becoming a fellow of Oxford at the age of twenty-three.

For the next three years, Jacobs continued his studies, lectured, and enjoyed the "wonderful bachelor life at Oxford." He began to consider taking permanent residence at Oxford, and probably would have done so had not a series of circumstances brought him to Columbia University.

In the summer of 1925, an American classmate of Jacobs' at Oxford returned to the United States and entered Columbia Law School. One day, in conversation with the secretary of the law faculty, the student told of the young American lecturer he had known at Oxford. While on a summer trip to Europe that year, the Columbia faculty member called on Jacobs at Oxford; they became good friends.

During the winter of 1926, Jacobs returned to the United States for a Christmas visit with his family. Before sailing for Europe again, his Columbia acquaintance invited him to have lunch at the Men's Faculty Club. To Jacobs' astonishment, the whole law faculty was there to meet him. On the spot, he was offered a position on the Columbia faculty.

Jacobs was granted a leave of absence from Oxford to lecture at Columbia. During the summer of 1927 he married Loretta Field Beal, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and also decided to resign his post at Oxford in order to join the Columbia faculty. To return to Oxford meant being committed to stay in England, something which he could not now consider.

At Columbia Jacobs taught law and busied himself with university affairs. Within ten years he was a full Professor of Law.

In 1942, Jacobs was called into the Navy as a Lieutenant Commander and made Director of Dependents Welfare Division, in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, directly responsible to the Secretary of the Navy. His division administered seven major programs, including family allowance, insurance, dependent allotment for missing or absent personnel, mustering out pay, casualty notification and determination of status. He was promoted to commander in March of 1943, and to captain in September, 1944. In November, 1945, he returned to inactive duty, having been awarded the Legion of Merit.

After over three years in Washington, Jacobs wanted only to return to

the classroom and to refresh his memory of the law. His executive abilities, however, were badly needed at Columbia, and much against his will, he was asked by the university's Acting President to take charge of the veteran affairs program, a job which he completed after six months of intensive work along with a full schedule of law classes. In 1946 he was named Assistant to the President.

He was elected Provost of Columbia in 1947, at the time when Eisenhower was named President of the University. Because the NATO commander to be was unable to clear his desk until May, 1948, Jacobs had much to do with Columbia's administration in the interim.

In 1949 Jacobs left Columbia to assume the position of Chancellor of the University of Denver, the eleventh in the history of this large independent institution which had been founded in 1864. Denver did not offer the possibilities to inaugurate his educational concepts in the immediate future, developed through the years of teaching and administering. After four years, Jacobs resigned to become Trinity's fourteenth president.

Before and during the 1952 presidential campaign, when Eisenhower was in Denver, he spent much of his leisure time with Dr. Jacobs, a staunch Republican. Their close business relationship had blossomed into an even stronger personal friendship after Jacobs left Columbia.

Only a few months before the announcement of Jacobs' appointment. The *Tripod* again was echoing student opinion on the vacant office. "Ever since the 'passing' of G. K. Funston as president of Trinity students and faculty have spent much time in bull sessions discussing who the trustees will select to fill the office in Williams Memorial. The speculating has run from the Bishop of Connecticut to Senator McCarthy. Nevertheless, the college is still without a president, and many of the bull sessions have come to the conclusion that we will never get one."

In his first *TRIPOD* interview on campus, the reporter wrote, "In Denver he stated that he spent too much time making speeches and dealing purely on administrative levels, while at Trinity he expects to satisfy his desire to teach or at least to have a greater contact with teaching."

The change in the role of Trinity's President reflects a nationwide trend. Announcing a grant for the study of



Sketch by Michael A. Schacht

President Albert C. Jacobs

the position of the college and university presidency, John W. Gardiner, President of the Carnegie Foundation, summarized some of the headaches of the modern collegiate executive: "This post has become one of great importance in our national life. It has become one of the most exacting, even nerve-racking, jobs in the nation. There is no class of executives in the country who work quite so hard to please as many different publics as the college or university president. He must cope with independent-minded trustees, with strong-willed faculty members, with fractious students, with nostalgic alumni and with the general public. The modern college or university is a complex institution. It is difficult to administer, even in a managerial sense, and the guidance of its educational policies is an extremely demanding assignment."

Like his two predecessors Jacobs instituted soon after arriving at Trinity a faculty-administration-alumni study commission whose recommendations became the basis for the College's most ambitious fund-raising campaign. In Jacobs' eyes, the "Program of Progress" was necessary to stabilize the college and to offer adequate facilities for the student body of 900. To say much about the campaign would be only to restate what has been said many times.

The campaign, an enormous undertaking, has kept President Jacobs away from his office much of the time, but with the "Program of Progress's" completion this June, it is likely that he will take a more active part in the revamping of the Trinity education.

His main concern is for the individual in modern society. His philosophy of the good society is similar to that of the Italian patriot Magzini, whom he quotes on occasion, "The progress of all through all and under the leadership of the best and wisest."

"Man is not a happy, contented and useful member of society unless he has an opportunity to grow, to develop, to reach the full stature God meant him to attain," believes Jacobs. "Man cannot attain dignity in an environment that does not countenance new thought, new ideas, that does not applaud the conquering of ever new frontiers, that levels all men to conforming mediocrity; in a land where education is mere indoctrination, where thought control is prescribed."

Modern man need not feel that great essays are over by any means. "Today there are still uncharted frontiers—physical, spiritual, and intellectual—for us and for every foreseeable future generation—these stand as our continuing challenge. We may well lose our will and our ability to cope with these challenges if we develop and accept the habit of being satisfied with the meagre crumbs of material security."

"Material security may well become a spiritual sedative. It may so lull us into ease and comfort as to cause us to abandon our search and striving for the ever better way of life for all. Our greatest security is to be found within ourselves, in the knowledge of the inner strength that is ours, in the self-reliance and critical judgment which we have acquired, in the understanding and appreciation of our purpose and mission in life. This is the security which cannot be procured for us by any form of government other than that which glorifies the individual."

Individuality, the most recurrent theme to be found in Jacobs' speeches, is composed of two qualities—"breadth of vision and depth of spirit," and their development is the "basic concern of the liberal arts college."

Ideally the mission of Trinity is "to promote the physical, moral, religious and intellectual development of the young men entrusted to her care so they may become intelligent self-reli-

(Continued on page 6)

Art, Bren Rejuvenate Sinking Bantams As Club Rallies for Wesleyan, Tufts

This week's three-game agenda marks the final contests for the hoopsters until the Colby game January 30. Friday's opponents, arch-rival Wesleyan, recently succumbed to the Coast Guard Academy by a narrow two-point margin. Sophomore Don Skinner shone for the Redbirds with 15 points and 16 rebounds. The team travels to Boston to face Tufts Saturday night in their finale before the mid-year break for exams.

At 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, December 18th, when most of the campus was in the midst of departing or had departed for their holiday binges, Trinity's much maligned basketball squad was enjoying an abnormally good Hamlin meal prior to its long trek up to Williamstown.

Around the World

The trip to Williams is made via the longest route known, probably mapped by Marco Polo. Here rides a team that hates to lose as much as the hoop fans at Trin dislike watching them suffer defeat, and yet the student body refuses to recognize this. Trinity "jock" fans are perfectly natural though, in their capricious attitude of supporting only a winner.

This team should be a winner! It lost but one man from last year's squad, and at present boasts of six capable sophomores. Somewhere, someplace, there is something missing. Whether it is last year's morale-killing season, the "newness" of the coach, or something else, is yet unknown.

Backs to the Wall

At the starter's buzzer, the Bantams trot onto the floor a solid twenty-five point underdog. Much to the surprise of the spectators, the big Ephmen are not able to plaster the boys from Hartford as easily as was expected. At the ten minute mark, Williams leads 16-14.

Jack McGowan, fighting to break through an unknown curtain which has kept him from his usual scoring heights, is driving well, but a lackadaisical defense by the Bantams allows Williams to pile up a half time count of 42-27.

Good Fight

A new team consisting of Bren Shea, Art Polstein, Jack Foster, Bud Bergman, and Jim Canivan start the second half. Much to the amazement of all, this combination with the later help of Ken Lyons, begins to give the "big boys" a run for their money. Fast breaking and out-scraping the board strength of Jeff Morton and Bill Hedeman, the little Bantams fight to within six points of the opposition, but are unable to overcome Morton's soft touch which netted him 31 points, and ace guard Bob Parker's devastating set shot which helped him register 23 tallies.

New Starting Five

Bright lights on the Trinity horizon were Polstein and Shea, scoring 17 and 20 points respectively. Although the final tally found Williams on top by 82-74, McWilliams was well pleased with the first all-out Trin has made this year. Because of their fight and fine play, Polstein, Shea, Canivan, Lyons, and Gavin or Foster will be in the starting lineup during this week's heavy schedule. The final tally found Williams on top by an 82-74 count.



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Fencers Clash Swords with MIT

Tom Jarrett's fencing squad, after the vacation layoff, is engaged in a rough week of practice before the first meet. The home match with MIT will take place next Saturday at 2:30. The coach and fencers believe that a large student turnout should improve not only the spirit but also the results.

With several of the men looking good, a round-robin playoff is deemed necessary to determine the starting lineup. Since quite a few members are experienced and the new ones are showing promise, Coach Jarrett believes that "they should do pretty well."

Saber men include: Ken Lambert, Ken Lessalle, Sam Himmelstein, Mike Boris, Steve Lazarus, Wes Sullivan, and Charlie Hawes, a developing newcomer. With the foil are: Henry Bromley, Fran D'Anzi, Terry Graves, Ted Gregory, George Weiss, Frank Reeves, John Mason, Charlie Middleton, Ian Rawson, Charlie Webb, and Tom Wickham. Epee men are Bruce Gladfelter, Nick Poschl, Pete Wachtel, Charlie Bell, and Chris Sturge.

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS THROUGH WILLIAMS GAME										
Player	ST	FG	PCT	FS	F	PCT	R	PF	TP	PPG
Foster	33	13	.39	13	6	.46	22	6	32	10.6
Polstein	33	16	.48	11	8	.72	16	5	40	13.3
Anderson	23	9	.39	25	15	.60	27	10	33	11.0
Lyons	7	6	.85	7	4	.57	8	7	16	5.3
McGowan	20	5	.25	5	2	.40	5	3	12	4.0
Shea	28	13	.46	5	2	.40	6	2	28	9.3
Bergman	20	5	.25	1	0	.00	9	2	10	3.3
Canivan	8	6	.75	1	0	.00	5	5	12	4.0
Trin		192	.75	.39	80	.57				65.3
Opponents			.43			.63				71.3

Legend: ST — Shots taken, FG — Field goals, PCT — Percentage, FS — Foul shots, F — Fouls made, R — Rebounds, PF — Personal Fouls, TP — Total points, PPG — Points per game.

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from the SPORTS DESK

HUB SEGUR

January 8—After three and a half years at Playboy's 5th ranked party school, I can honestly say I have developed a feeling for the outcome and probable occurrence of events around here. While I am occasionally in error, the vast majority of my predictions have run true to form, so now I boldly state my outlook for the coming years.

In January of 1958:

I look for the phenomenal luck of our hoopsters to continue, proceeding to go through the four games in the month, scoreless.

I look for the swimming team to be victorious over Springfield on the 11th on a disqualification of a Springfield freestyler who was found to have webfeet.

I look for the St. Louis Hawks to work out in our field house on their way to Boston and be amazed to find, upon scrimmaging with a few of the frosh, that Bill Sculley held Pettit to three points.

In February of 1958:

I look for Williston Academy to look like the U. S. Olympic team in downing the frosh on the 5th.

I look for a tired bunch of freshmen tankers on the 26th after competing in seven meets in twenty-six days.

I look for the mysterious disappearance of Eleanor O'Brien (fell asleep selling tickets at a basketball game and was locked in the field house over a three-day weekend) to revive attendance at basketball games.

I look for the intramural final on the 21st between Crow and Sigma Nu to be decided by a seventy foot two-point heave by Bill (looks like a chicken) Abeles with three seconds remaining.

In March of 1958:

I look for Trin to again use Coast Guard as their whipping boy, scoring their first win of the year in overtime.

I look for a rejuvenated ball team to clobber Wesleyan on the 4th and end of the season with a two game winning streak.

I look for Bird Norris to be awarded a "You Did Good" certificate for participation in collegiate athletics for four years.

I look for a fifteen man delegation, led by then record-breaker Bob Morgan, to pace the Blue and Gold in their strongest New England showing to date.

I look for Sam Niness to return to Trin and lead Alpha Delt to the I-M swimming championship for the fourth straight year.

In April of 1958:

I look for Dan Jessee to move the left field fence in fifty feet and call it Roger's Region.

I (and Karl Kurth) look for a masked marvel to appear from nowhere to heave the javelin for the track team.

I look for, in the experimental spring football coaches' meeting, Tom Reese to be drafted by Wesleyan's Norm Daniels.

I look for the fencing team to defend Alumni Hall against any possible invaders.

I look for Bill deColigny to drop his shot put on the toes of the No. 1 Amherst sprinter and enable the Bantams to beat the Lord Jeffs for the first time in many years.

(Continued on page 5)

Clothes of Character

Semi-Annual JANUARY CASH SALE

Our Annual Cash Sale is now in progress. Here is your opportunity to select "Clothes of Character" at reduced prices. Listed below are but a few of the many items reduced for speedy clearance.

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Imported Fabrics	80	64.50	Imports	80.00	64.50
Stock sizes made from	85	69.50			
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Blazers	39.50	34.50	Reg. \$75	NOW \$59.50	
Shetlands	50.00	39.50	Reg. \$70	NOW \$54.50	
Shetlands	60.00	48.50	Conservative shawl collar — satin lapels — plain trousers. Also the town model with pleated trousers.		
Stock sizes made from our own fabrics	65.00	57.50			
	70.00	64.50			
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Flannels, imported	18.50	14.50	Button down solid colors and stripes	6.00	4.80
Imported Worsted Flannels	21.50	16.95	White Tab collars	6.50	5.25
			Imported Swiss Tartan checks, stripes	10.50	7.95
			Ticino B.D.	14.50	\$10.45
NECKWEAR			SWEATERS		
Repps—Foulards—Challis			Orlon and Zephyr		
Reg. \$2.50	NOW \$1.94		Wools	8.95	6.95
6 for \$11			Lamb's Wool	10.00	7.95
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Crows Fly High as BBall, Squash Capture I-M Light

By MAC COSTLEY

Refusing to descend from his throne in the IM cornfield, the jolly old Crow remains a merry old soul, as he under the big gun of farmer Sigma Nu.

Filling the succeeding positions behind Crow and the Nu, were Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Phi, Jaguars, and Bownell respectively.

AXP Tops

Final standings in the separate leagues, prior to the championships, revealed AXP, Delta Phi, and Jaguars as respective top teams in the National, with Sigma Nu, A.D., and Bownell in the American.

Total intramural ratings, for the schedules thus far completed, have not been compiled, as tennis failed again (it's a tradition now) to crown a champion before the mercury dipped. The netmen will wrap things up next spring.

BBall and Squash

The curtain rose on 1958 IM basketball and squash Monday night with seven games on the evening's schedule.

No new rules have been adopted by the IM council, with the exception of the "freshman gerrymander." The south-end shakeup reveals the appearance of two new names on the roster: the "Neds" (basement and first floor N.D., plus first floor Elton) and the

"Rote" (all freshmen with the Blues on Monday). "Elton" now consists of second, third, and fourth floors, of Elton, while "NewDorm" is composed of the second and third floors of that unnamed edifice.

WesNext Worry For Squashmen

By SANDY BREDINE

THE GREATLY improved squash team has started off the season with sweeps against Brown and Fordham before the Christmas holidays. The team's competition comes, however, in the next two weeks when they will face Wesleyan this Friday and Williams on January 18.

The Wesleyan match Friday offers some tough competition as the Cardinals are known as a perennial stronghold in squash. The match promises to be more of a challenge than the opponents Dan Jessee's boys have faced this season. But the big test will come when they face Williams

which never fails to have a powerhouse squash team.

Spahr No. 1

In pre-Christmas matches the racquetters downed Brown 4-1, and trounced Fordham 9-0. The ladder remained the same for these matches as it was before the season's opener, with Bob Spahr heading the list followed by Bill Sykes, Jerry Farnsworth, Nelson Holland, and Dave Kenefick.

The Frosh open their season with Wesleyan Friday, and will be led by Don Mills, and Chris Illick, both of whom are keeping the varsity crew on their toes for next year.

Sport Talk . . .

(Continued from page 4)

In May of 1958:

I look for the newly elected Senate to shake up the cheerleading system and appoint Danny Lourie as non-cheering captain for next year.

I look for the opening of a TC Grand Prix to run from Vernon to Summit to in back of the field house to Broad, with Jerry Buswell's 1600 Porsche Speedster to nip Gentleman Jim Studley's Healy and Ramblin' Roy Dath's MGA in the inaugural running of the Joe Clark Trophy Race.

I look for Dizzy McDonough to hurl a no-hitter.

I look for the Wyckoff brothers to replace the Demaret brothers as golf's leading family.

Potent Springfield Next For Slaughter's Tankers

By JIM GIBBS

This Saturday the varsity swimmers will be treading on dangerous ground as they travel to Springfield to face a powerful team. Last year the home natators were thrashed to the tune of 36-49. With a more able Trin

I look for Buzz Mayer to sign with Jack Kramer's touring professionals.

I look for the frosh to partition the I-M Board to allow bottle night to count as an intramural athletic activity.

I look for Bob Scharf to break that long elusive two-mile record.

In June and the fall of 1958:

I look for Ralph Canivan to be taken to the emergency ward at Hartford Hospital after locking his left elbow in back of his right knee cap while winding up to pitch in the graduation series with Wesleyan.

I look for the members of the band to follow Dave Smith to Yale Graduate School.

I look for the familiar sight of Number 28 bouncing up from being tackled and "Speno Strutting" his way back to the huddle.

I look for big Deke to be named the only Trinity football player who could scratch his head through his helmet.

"O.K. Put on your bonnets, boys, We're off."

team in the running this season, the score should be closer, but Springfield also boasts several top-notch swimmers. Coach Slaughter calls this meet "one of the three toughest of the season."

Senior Bruce Kurtz heads the opposition. His backstroke times have been consistently below 2:21.0. Dick Lake, a junior, is also close to this mark. Other standouts include Dick MacDonald (1:03), and Jim Espey (1:05) in the 100 butterfly event. MacDonald also navigates the 200 yard breaststroke in 2:30.2. The Blue and Gold will be aiming to gather points in the freestyle events in order to rack up enough points for the win.

First Lost

After drowning a weak Worcester Tech team, the home swimmers ran up against well-conditioned Bowdoin, a small college powerhouse. The outcome of this meet, held the day before vacation, was a disheartening 38-49. Bowdoin's New England champ Robert Plourde, rated third on the national level, practically won the meet single-handedly. He led the winning medley relay team, and took two firsts in the butterfly and backstroke events. In spite of fine individual performances (Bob Morgan looked like a champ as he pulled the last relay out of the fire), the Trinmen failed to grab the much-needed second places. The season's record stands at two wins and one loss.

Sticklers!

WHAT IS A BIG METALS TYCOON?



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WHAT IS A POLICEMAN'S BALL?



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WHAT IS A POMPOUS BULLY?



JAMES HIBBS
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TEACHER'S COLLEGE

Stuffy Toughie

WHAT IS PUPPY LOVE?



MARINA LA MADRID
U. OF WASHINGTON

Collie Folly

WHAT'S A FRENCH BASKETBALL PLAYER?



MELVYN NIZNY
U. OF CINCINNATI

Tall Gaul

WHAT IS A WELL-DRESSED BOXER?



WARREN BODOW
SYRACUSE

Dapper Scrapper

WHAT IS A CLAIM JUMPER?



LOIS REICHARD
KUTZTOWN STATE
TEACHER'S COLL.

Acre Taker

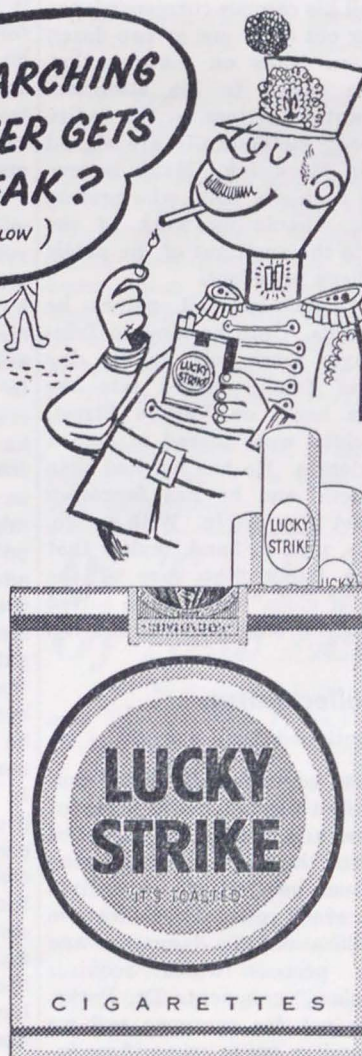
WHAT IS A MARCHING BAND THAT NEVER GETS A LUCKY BREAK?
(SEE PARAGRAPH BELOW)

MEMO TO MAESTROS: is your band dawdling instead of tootling? Is it full of feeble fifers and drooping drummers? Well, this musical slowdown may be traceable to lack of Luckies. Better give your band a break—and make it a Lucky one! A Lucky, you see, is a light smoke—the right smoke for everyone. It's all cigarette—all naturally light, wonderfully good-tasting tobacco. And Luckies' fine tobacco is toasted to taste even better. Now then, what's a marching band that never gets a Lucky break? Why, it's a *Sore Corps!* (Wasn't that cymbal?)

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JohnLodgeAddressesStudents On U. S. Role in Spanish Affairs

Under the sponsorship of the Trinity Spanish Club, U. S. Ambassador to Spain John D. Lodge delivered an informal address concerning America's role in Spanish affairs on Monday afternoon in the Chemistry Auditorium.

Mr. Lodge, former Congressman and Governor of Connecticut, was appointed to his present post in 1954, following an outstanding career in American domestic and international politics.

Ambassador Lodge cautioned the large audience not to judge Spain by the rest of Europe's history or American standards. He indicated that the French Revolution and the Reformation by-passed Spain completely, and it was not until recently that the industrial revolution began to exert its full force there. The Moorish influence was pointed out as particularly strong in the southern portion of the country. The variety of language dialects spoken in Spain also was shown to have indicated the numerous non-Spanish cultural patterns represented in that land.

America's role in the defense and economic fields has also been important to Spain, he stated. Five air bases, including one with the world's second longest runway, are now located there. In addition, the United States has supplied weapons to the Spanish army as well as several renovated World War I vessels for their navy. Ambassador Lodge said that

we are encouraging the growth of the Spanish military "to enable the Spaniards to play a role to which they are entitled."

The impoverished state of the Spanish economy, declared the ambassador, has been improved somewhat through American aid, but inflationary forces once again threaten its well-being. Under the provisions of Public Law 480, however, the United States has been able to use its agricultural surpluses to lessen the food shortage which plagues this country even though it is predominantly agricultural. A plan, similar to our American school lunch program, has met with great approval in Spain and has won many friends for the United States.

Career Day . . .

(Continued from page 1)

E. Candellet; F. Woodbridge Constant; John A. Dando; Harold J. Dorwart; Harold J. Lockwood; Richard K. Morris; Richard Scheuch, G. Brinton Thompson; Lawrence W. Towle; and Mr. John F. Butler.

The Senior Committee is: Robert W. Back; Thomas R. Barrett; Charles G. Blumstein; A. Clements Crowe;

James W. Crystal; Harry C. Jackson, Jr.; Lewis S. Keyes; Franklin L. Kury; Edgar W. Lorson; Peter D. Lowenstein; Roy L. McIlwaine; Wayne R. Park; William S. Saunders; Michael A. Schacht; David A. Smith; John L. Thompson; Fred H. Werner; and Benjamin J. Williams.

TRINITY COLLEGE 1958 CAREER DAY PROGRAM

Tuesday, January 28

(All meetings in Chemistry Building.)

- 9:15 a.m. — "The Engineer in Industry" — Room 106
Horace C. Houghton, Assistant Manager of Employment, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.
- 9:15 a.m. — "Insurance Sales" — Room 107
Burkett W. Huey, Director of Institutional Relations, Life Insurance Management Association, Hartford.
- 10:30 a.m. — "The Liberal Arts Graduate in Industry" — Room 105
George D. Lobingier, Manager Educational Department, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 10:30 a.m. — "Chemical Research and Development" — Room 106
Dr. Bruce J. Miller, Assistant Manager Research Administration, Union Carbide Corporation, New York.
- 10:30 a.m. — "Mathematics and Physics in Industry" — Room 107
Dr. Edwin N. Nilson, '37, Project Engineer, Pratt-Whitney Division, East Hartford.
- 12:00 — President Jacobs' Luncheon. Speakers, Faculty and Senior Committees — Goodwin Lounge.
- 1:15 p.m. — "3rd Edition of Darling's Follies" or "Preparation for Interviews" — Auditorium.
Panel: Carlton M. Barlow, Director of Personnel Development, General Dynamics Corporation, New York; Dudley Darling, Personnel Manager, Time, Inc., New York; Gwynne Prosser, Personnel Director, Young & Rubicam, Inc., New York; David A. Smith, '58, Michael A. Schacht, '58, Michael L. Wallace, '58.
- 3:00 p.m. — "Advertising" — Agency, Company, Public Relations — Auditorium
William K. Paynter, '37, Director of Advertising, The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Bloomfield; Robert L. Sind, '55, Account Executive, Anderson-Cairns, Inc., New York; Don D. Wright, '51, Public Relations As-

- sistant, Emhart Manufacturing Company, Hartford.
- 3:00 p.m. — "BANKING" — Room 106
George E. Brewer, Vice-President, The New York Trust Company.
- 3:00 p.m. — "Law" — Room 105
Edward J. Butler, '50, Harvard Law '52, Vice-President, New Britain Trust Company.
- 3:00 p.m. — "Teaching" — College, Private and Public Secondary — Room 107
Alexander A. MacKimmie, Jr., Principal, Bulkeley High School, Hartford; Appleton H. Seavens, M.A. '50, Headmaster, Suffield Academy, Suffield; Robert M. Vogel, Dean, Graduate Studies, Trinity College.
- 4:30 p.m. — "The General Sales Field" — Room 106
Clifton M. Bockstoe, Manager, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Hartford.
- 4:30 p.m. — "Insurance — Home Office" — Room 107
John E. Mixer, Superintendent Personnel Department, The Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford.
- 4:30 p.m. — "The Medical Profession" — Room 105
Dr. William J. Lahey, '38, Director of Medical Education, St. Francis Hospital, Hartford.
- Reception at President Jacobs' — 4:45 to 6:30 p.m. — Speakers, Faculty and Senior Committees.

Trin Alumnus Gives New Chapel Pew End

Another new pew end for the College Chapel was dedicated at the 11 o'clock service Sunday.

This marked the 63rd carved pew end to enter the Chapel. Given by Cyril B. Judge of Newport, R.I., the pew end was designed by John C. E. Taylor, chairman of the fine arts department, with the carving by Irvin Dressel of C. H. Dresser & Sons.

Mr. Judge, a 1910 graduate of Trinity, is giving the pew end in memory of his wife, the late Annie Lyman Judge.

Pittsburgh Debate Yields Top Honor For Frank Kury

Franklin Kury, '58, won top individual honors among more than 200 debaters at the annual Pittsburgh Cross-Examination Tournament held in Pittsburgh on December 13 and 14.

Over 50 colleges and universities competed in each of the five rounds of the non-decisional tournament, and Trinity finished among the upper 25 per cent in awards based on speaker ratings.

The Bantams, participating in the Pittsburgh tourney for the first time, were represented by the affirmative team of Kury and David Leof, '60, and the negative duo of Herbert Moorin, '59, and Jere Bacharach, '60.

Kury and Leof, in defeating DePauw, Pepperdine, Richmond, Pittsburgh, and the U.S. Naval Academy, missed a tie as top affirmative team by a single point.

The negative team debated against Groce City College, Mount Mercy, Pittsburgh, Duquesne, and the tournament winner, the University of Florida.

The Hilltopper team was accompanied to Pittsburgh by Dr. Robert Meade, of the Psychology Department. Dr. Meade is being considered for the tournament's Most Reliable Judge award.

Jacobs . . .

(Continued from page 3)

ant, upright and enlightened citizens and leaders, whose personal lives are happy, fruitful and meaningful."

How is this achieved? "Through a knowledge of history and economics, philosophy and religion, language and literature, the fine arts, the sciences, the humanities and the social studies, we aim to provide the firmest foundation for our students' future careers. A liberal education brings into the student's life ideals and a sense of values that will endure. It teaches him that there is more to living than service to self, a purpose beyond self which the educated man should serve. These fundamental qualities are left after the student has forgotten the specific things he has learned."

Liberal arts as an educational experience functions best where the faculty-student ratio is low, he believes. Trinity will not be doubling its size despite the mushrooming college population. "To add further to our student body at this time would make it extremely difficult to provide the personal type of education to which we are dedicated in small classes and with a favorable teacher-student ratio. And the great advantages, many of them intangible, of a small college would be gone. . . .

"The College has in recent years grown considerably. Not only must this expansion be consolidated but standards of quality and excellence must be maintained."

To consolidate modern Trinity will be the main consideration of Dr. Jacobs for the next few years. There will be re-examination of "the entire curriculum and the goals of the College to see whether we are providing the finest possible education in the liberal arts. The study must go forward in the very near future." More than likely, this will mean that the program in the junior and senior years will be altered in order to give students "the greatest opportunity for individual development as well as provide increased motivation."

Primus inter pares ("First among his Peers") is his motto as college president. Neither the Board of Trustees nor the faculty nor the student body want to be ordered about, he knows. Each must interact in a college community. Since his arrival at Trinity, Dr. Jacobs says, "All have played ball with me."

His hours are long. His speaking engagements and meetings are many. His calendar is always full. His pace, says one young faculty member, "could kill a horse," and his summer

vacation brings little rest. Items of business which he could never fit into his agenda then are studied.

Those interviewed find Jacobs judicious in his decisions. When confronted with a problem his answers often sound like a recitation from a brief, a thinking habit which no doubt reflects his life—long association with the legal profession. He is deliberate, precise and cautious.

Dr. Jacobs tries to give a personal touch to all his campus correspondence by sending out daily one or two dozen hand-written notes on matters that have been called to his attention. Even important letters to the entire student body methodically are signed by him in black ink. Many believe Jacobs to be a shy man, who prefers the quiet, stimulating work of the educator to the spotlight of the public life of college president.

Football and baseball games he avidly attends. Until he came to Trinity he played much golf, but the day the Jacobs' family moved into the president's home on Vernon Street, his golf clubs were placed in one of the hall closets. He has not had time to use them, and he has forgotten which closet they are in. With a sigh, Dr. Jacobs, pipe in hand, replies that more than likely "the case of the missing golf clubs" will not be solved in the next few busy years at Trinity.

Anti-Intellectualism . . .

(Continued from page 2)

man. Mass education, likewise, cannot cope with the individual needs of the brighter and intellectually inclined student, and hence many promising children lead intellectually idle lives until they reach college. "Education, genuine education, is a dangerous and unsettling process which requires some heroism," comments Dr. Parks. ". . . It is not for everyone and we would commit a grave crime if we inflate the education process so that everyone in our population had a college degree." Progressive and mass education, therefore, have rather unwittingly brought about the inclination towards intellectual mediocrity.

Changing Values

What effect has the changing American set of values had on the college student? One noticeable trend is towards the idolization of well-roundedness; that is, a type of Humanism where to be "reasonably" adept in a variety of ways is beneficial and where to excel in one activity to the sacrifice of another is "maladjustment." The extent to which this current philosophy has been accepted

may be seen by the attitude of some college admission's directors who would rather attract the high-school athlete and student leader than the "smart boy." William Whyte has observed that "at the rate things are going . . . liberal arts is well on its way towards being made into a specialty—a professional training considered useful only for those who intend to lead the gentle life." Although the term "well-roundedness" may have a very rich meaning when it refers to developing appreciations for varied subjects, it has come to mean a cultivation of many questionable abilities—political finesse, making "very dry" martinis, "getting along with" demanding professors, and the like.

The "bugaboo" of adjustment, likewise, has caused another unfortunate result; namely, the imagination of our students seems to have been repressed by what has been called "other-directed socialization." In other words, group activities have so gained in importance for the student that creative and self-gained imagination has been stifled. Referring to younger students, Whyte has said that "whereas the inner-directed school child might well have hidden his stories and paintings under his bed—like the adults who . . . often kept a diary—the other-directed child reads his stories to the group and puts his paintings on the wall." Even on the college level, we observe the preference for seminars where "things can be discussed" over the lecture which requires the student to introspect. In small-class groups, similarly, the professor is the student's friend and peer, but in the lecture course he stands aloof and inner-direction is forced, much to the dismay of many students. The result therefore, is that the modern collegian is not at home with himself—group experiences have become much more necessary to him.

A metamorphosis in the basic ambitions of our students has also occurred. Dr. Kurtz has made the following statement regarding their goals:

Our generation in the colleges today is all grown up and practical. All too few students burn with the reformer's zeal, or have an adventurous desire to conquer new worlds. I suppose we ought not to complain about this in one sense. They know what they want to do; they know what job they want; they know whom they want to marry. I think that we may say that they are striving to be happy personalities rather than geniuses. The average stu-

dent today, above all, seeks security and peace. Within the classroom he wants to memorize facts. He wants to be told the answers. It is only with great difficulty that a critical attitude can be developed. . . .¹⁵

The conclusion to be drawn, therefore, is that we are too easily self-satisfied. Because the last fifteen years have been reasonably peaceful and remarkably prosperous, our generation has naturally slumped back into sullen complacency—a good job, a new car, and security are commodities which almost all of us can purchase with little sacrifice. However, repeated blunders in American foreign policy, our Congressmen's preferences for lower taxes and re-election over national security, and the decreased interest in the fundamental arts and sciences compared to the applied arts and sciences reveal that American students are inclined to abandon the "reformer's zeal" that brought our land to its present position of greatness. As long as students live in a dream-world of self-satisfaction, our ideology and leadership can be successfully challenged—only creativity and strong and meaningful ambitions can perpetuate our "way of life."

And the Nation's Colleges

College administrations, in addition, have an important roll in reversing the present trend which informed sources fear will be the cause of our ruin. One university dean has declared that "we see little use for the 'brilliant' introvert who might spend the rest of his life turning out essays on obscure portions of D. H. Lawrence's letters . . . [Businesses prefer] the . . . active, gregarious type." The professor, similarly, is forced to "sell out" to the administration which itself surrenders to "educationalism," and ultimately he must trim his subject to conform with the pattern demanded by businessmen and college administrators.¹⁷ "As many people who have sat in on business-academic meetings recognize, it is often the businessmen who seem the philosophers. In contrast, many of the same academics who privately throw up their hands at the horror of our materialistic culture act like so many self-abasing hucksters when it comes time to pleasing grant-givers,"¹⁸ declares Whyte. Because the operation of a college has become a big business and has been under extreme pressures as enrollments have increased, businessmen (mostly well-meaning yet often self-interested) have gained a considerable degree of moral and actual control over private institutions. College officials must bow low to those who finance their schools,

for they realize that money is necessary and big business holds the purse-strings in our country. Everyone will agree that the college administrator is in a position of weakness with respect to powerful alumni and supporters, but informed people also agree that the physical expansion of our campuses alone will not answer the fundamental need—the perpetuation of an educated and independent class in the United States. At this time, colleges appear to be struggling between businessmen's dictates on the one side and "rear-guard" demands for the maintenance of high intellectual standards on the other side. The outcome will undoubtedly effect the history of our country.

The New Vocabulary

Discussions of anti-intellectualism in recent months have given birth to a new vocabulary—words like "conformity," "organizationalism," "materialism," and "scientism" have infiltrated into every magazine and newspaper editorial. The trend which this new terminology describes hardly is one which thinking Americans will encourage. Although I believe that putting our so-called "intellectuals" on a pedestal and educating our population to pay some sort of mechanical homage to them would be folly, a fundamental change in philosophy towards intellectualism *per se* would be welcome. Even though many writers have raised a hue and cry about anti-egghead attitudes, I do not believe that our thinkers need protection or glorification. The attitude, however, reveals that the country distrusts the very same educated people who have nurtured its growth. In other words, our intellectuals do not have to be afraid of an anti-intellectual crusade, but our civilization should fear the consequences of a universally held non-intellectual philosophy. If the forces of anti-intellectualism corrupt our culture so that it is rendered impotent of leadership, a novel and vital philosophy will replace ours—self-satisfaction with material gains cannot stand up against the power of a vigorous ideology.

1. See William H. Whyte, *The Organization Man*, New York, 1957, p. 118.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 29.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 32.
4. See "The Problem of Conformity," Hartford, 1957, p. 4.
5. See David Riesman et al., *The Lonely Crowd*, N.Y., 1955, p. 41.
6. *PC*, p. 10.
7. See *Commentary*, XXII, October, 1956, "The Alienated Professor," Frederick Wilhelm, sen, p. 9.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 10.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 9.
10. David Riesman, *op. cit.*, p. 80.
11. *PC*, p. 7.
12. William Whyte, *op. cit.*, p. 115.
13. David Riesman, p. 83.
14. *Ibid.*, p. 84.
15. *PC*, p. 8.
16. William Whyte, *op. cit.*, p. 116.
17. *Commentary*, *op. cit.*, p. 11.
18. William Whyte, *op. cit.*, p. 117.