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COVER: Bookplate Design for the Moore Collection
"One of the remarkable things about the Moore Collection is that it is the product of one man’s mind. His taste and judgment could probably not have been excelled had the selections been made by a committee of experts."
The Moore Collection in the Trinity College Library has been a subject of deep interest to Paul Meyer, lecturer in government, ever since he took up his duties here in 1960. Mr. Meyer spent over twenty years in China as a foreign service officer of the United States. During these years he covered all phases of work and rank, from Vice Consul to Consul General and Counselor of Embassy.

Because of his strong background in Chinese affairs, Mr. Meyer's report on the Moore Collection has been of great value to Trinity. Another report was written by Hsio-Yen Shih, assistant curator of the Far Eastern Department at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada. Dr. Shih was visiting professor of fine arts during the 1962 Summer Session at Trinity, and also did extensive work on the Moore Collection during her stay here.

The nucleus for Trinity's excellent library of books on the Far East was the gift of Mr. Henry D. B. B. Moore of Norfolk, Connecticut, who gave his private library to the College in 1938. The Moore Collection consisted of 3,500 volumes at that time. As a result of Mr. Moore's continued generosity the Collection today is almost double the original number of volumes. Trinity is one of the few liberal arts colleges with such extensive resources on the Far East.

One of the remarkable facts concerning the Moore Collection is that it is the product of one man's mind. As a businessman in China in the early part of this century, Mr. Moore developed an interest in China and began his library. Over the years he collected almost every book of importance on China. His taste and judgment could probably not have been excelled had the selections been made by a committee of experts.

The importance of the Moore Collection has been recognized more and more strongly as increasing interest in the Far East has been shown, not only by the United States government, but also by private foundations who are encouraging study of the Far East at small colleges as well as at large universities.

The possession of a sound bibliographical foundation is primary to the establishment of any study. Mr. Meyer has used as the basis for his study of the Moore Collection a bibliography compiled by Dr. Charles S. Gardner of Harvard, a recognized Sinologue, entitled: "A Union List of Selected Western Books on China in American Libraries," Second Edition (1938), published by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Although the Gardner bibliography was used merely as a yardstick by which to estimate the extentiveness of the Moore Collection, the result of the survey showed that the Collection (supplemented by items in the College and Watkinson libraries) had a large majority of the important works listed by him as of "compelling present importance" to serious students of China.

All the major geographical and political divisions of Asia are included in the Moore Collection, but not to the same degree in coverage. This can be explained in part by the history of studies in various areas.

China has long been the focus of Western interests in the Far East, and as a nation it has had a strong indigenous tradition of scholarship. Until this century Japan has pursued a strongly isolationist policy, and as a result, study of its culture must depend on works in Japanese rather than in Western languages. Although publication on Japan has greatly increased and a firm basis of study has been laid, it still remains a fact that, numerically, books on Japan are smaller in number than those on China.
India presents a somewhat different problem. Native scholarship has been almost entirely devoted to its world of classic antiquity. While British scholars ranged more widely in their treatment of India, they too remained largely within the sphere of classical studies, dealing mainly with history, archaeology and anthropology.

The strength of the Moore Collection is, of course, its Chinese section. At the present time, its bias is toward the Humanities. A brief look at the present coverage of the Moore Collection may help the reader to understand the resources available.

Books on the visual arts offer the most complete coverage in any single field. Many valuable and rare works such as the catalogue of the Eumorfopoulos Collection and the surveys of Chinese arts by Osohald Siren are important to the student of Chinese culture. Especially precious are the Pei Wen Ts'ai Shu Hua P'u and the Yin Tsao Fa Shih (by Li Chieh), which are represented in very few of the great North American libraries. The former was compiled by imperial order of the Kang-hsi emperor (1662-1723 A.D.), and is an encyclopedic compendium of earlier writings on painting and calligraphy. The second work was first published in 1103 A.D., and reprinted in 1928. It remains the most celebrated technical treatise on Chinese architecture.

The bulk of the books in Chinese in the Moore Collection are from the Ssu Pu Ts'ung K'an collection. The whole collection reproduces 100 titles in Sung to Yuan dynasty editions, embracing works on the Chinese classics, religion, philosophy, history, philology and belles-lettres. Trinity College now owns most of the titles in this last section, and a few in each of the others. This group of Chinese works is considered as basic source material by all Sinologists. Two Jesser collections of belles-lettres, the I Ts'un Ts'ung Shu and the Pieh Hsia Ts'ai Ts'ung Shu, are complete in the Moore Collection.

The Watkinson Library has in its possession in its entirety, Kang Hsi Tzu Tien, a dictionary compiled in the eighteenth century. Another valuable dictionary compiled in the eighteenth century, the Pei Wen Yün Fu, offers reliable examples of usage in classical Chinese works, as well as definitions of words.

There is much else in the Collection of interest to scholars. There are many sets of periodicals as well as priceless and rare works on art, architecture, music, sculpture, medicine, paintings, ceramics, bronzes, jades and rugs. Works on these subjects on Japan are also comprehensive.

The most recent gift from Mr. Moore is the 153-volume reproduction of the Peking Edition of the Tibetan Tripitaka, the sacred canons of the "Northern" School of Buddhism, in Sanscrit. The College Library already had the comparable works on the Pali of the "Southern" School in the Thai language. Thus, a serious student of Buddhism has original sources on the subject not readily available elsewhere.

It would be next to impossible for a library to acquire the works in the Moore Collection now. Mr. Moore has given Trinity an irreplaceable treasure, to which he continues to add. In recognition of his generosity and the importance of this Collection, the following tribute was paid to him by the College at Commencement in 1948, when he was awarded the Honorary Master of Arts degree.

Several generations ago, Mr. President, those intrepid mariners of New England visited even that enchanted land of China and brought back with them those storied riches of the East - brocades, silks, china, tea, spices, jade, Ming dynasty vases, fans and teakwood chests. This businessman of New England also visited that enchanted land but he brought back merchandise of the mind - a collection of books which contain the history, art, culture and civilization of China and the Far East. This treasure, a monument more lasting than bronze, has been given to Trinity College by this kindly and cultured gentleman so that all of us may extend our horizon through the culture of the East. This Harvard man loves Trinity well, so I present to you a man deeply devoted to the Church and our College, a businessman who is also a lover of the Muses and of the Chinese nightingale - Henry Du Bois Bailey Moore.
Bishop Scaife '31
Revisits Russia

The Right Reverend Lauriston L. Scaife '31, Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, again journeyed to Russia last September.

He traveled with a group of clergymen and had the good fortune to be able to attend a few classes at the Theological Academy in Moscow and take note of the methods used in theology lectures.

He found that all the churches they visited in Moscow were crowded, not only for the Sunday services but for the weekday ones as well. Many of the worshipers were older people, but he notes that there were also many young men and women in attendance.

He spent a weekend with Archbishop Nikodin and made a trip to Tiflis, Georgia, where he met with the Patriarch of the Georgian Church. He was moved by the warmth with which Christians in the U.S.S.R. greeted the group and said that a delegation from there would come to America on a return visit in 1963.

The following excerpts are from articles Bishop Scaife wrote for the Buffalo Evening News and the October issue of The Episcopalian.

We wish to emphasize the generous hospitality and personal friendliness with which we were received not only by church officials and congregations, but also by the people in general. Although little or nothing favorable to the United States appears in the Soviet press or is heard over radio or television, and although there is much in these mass media which continually attacks our society, cultural and national policies, we found no evidence among the people generally of hatred of America or Americans.

On the contrary, there is wide admiration of our standard of living and our technical ability. This admiration shows itself by an intensely competitive attitude and a constant comparison of their accomplishments with ours.

We have the conviction that our nation should push forward its efforts to set such a Christian standard of social concern for and equal justice to all our citizens that the Soviet Union will be encouraged to measure their progress with ours in this field also.

We found the churchmen with whom we talked loyal to their government and nation even though they do not share the Leninist-Marxist atheistic and materialistic ideology of the Communist Party. They make a dis-
its immediate liquidation bears witness to the party's recognition of the presence of a deeply rooted faith among ordinary workers and farmers whom the party professes to serve.

There is evidence despite this continued and even increased party pressure, varying from time to time and place to place and always threatening, that the churches in 1962 are in some respects stronger than they were. Services are well attended on ordinary weekdays, morning and evening, as well as on Sundays and feast days. Church buildings are being well maintained. The Theological Seminaries and Academies are welcoming new classes of students for the priesthood as the fall term begins. Baptisms of adults and of children appear to be holding their own if not increasing. Babies being brought for Baptism do not give comfort to those who suppose the church is dying out because they see congregations that are generally older and more feminine than we see in our own country. And there are more Christian burial services than there were. We should remember that, at the lowest estimate, there are twice as many active Christians in the Soviet Union as there are members of the Communist Party even though this does not mean that Christian influence politically or culturally is comparable to that of the party.

In answer to the perplexing question "Why does an "Atheist State" continue to permit the churches to exist even under severe legal limitations?" we believe that it is not so much the provisions of the Soviet Constitution guaranteeing freedom of worship and conscience that protects the church as it is the stubborn faith and faithfulness of millions of ordinary Soviet citizens. No one can attend religious services in the Soviet Union without sensing their trust in the God whom they worship or without gaining admiration for those who openly witness to their Christian faith in a hostile environment.

(The following is a report of a member of the Class of 1958 who recently visited East Berlin. With his permission and the doctoring of some facts to protect innocent people, I am passing on the substance of this eye-witness report on conditions behind the Wall. - Borden Painter '58)

"Wir haben immer angst," is the way one member of the family summed up life in East Germany — "We are always afraid." After my visit with them I could see why they were afraid — afraid of what they did, of how they acted, of what they said. What that family told me about life under Mr. Ulbricht and his Communist regime together with what I could see provided a fairly good picture of how Communist propaganda differs from reality. I wish more people could see this: meat rationing, lines of people waiting to buy milk or eggs or vegetables. Fruit, such as peaches, bananas, apples, oranges, and grapes which are so plentiful in West Berlin, are not to be found in the East. What clothing is available is expensive as well as poor in quality. The family I know has been waiting six years to buy a refrigerator. Coal for heating is rationed, and potatoes, the backbone of the German diet, were unavailable for six or seven months last winter because of the recent collectivization of farms, which hurt production very much. The highways and streets are practically unusable, as cars or motorcycles are hard to come by. All these economic difficulties, and many more, were explained to me by the family with an attitude of acceptance, as they had grown accustomed to the hardships.

But the political restrictions, explained the eldest boy, a student, are another thing. Everything they can or cannot do dates from August 13, 1961, when the hated Wall was erected, followed by a new list of harsh restrictions. Before that date it was possible for the East Germans to travel outside the Iron Curtain to neutral countries such as Sweden, Finland or Austria. Now travel is restricted to the Communist Bloc nations. This past July (1962) the communist youth organization sponsored a youth festival in Helsinki. One of the boys in the family told me that the East German student choir from Leipzig was invited to sing; when the word got around there was a huge increase in the number of tryouts. When the choir got to Helsinki, 34 of the 48 members defected!

It is forbidden to listen to West German radio or watch T.V. programs from the West, although most people do. If they are caught by one of the unannounced police visits or if some reading material is found during one of these "visits," the family is in for trouble! It is particularly dangerous for this family to listen to programs unless the sound is turned very low because there is a party member in the next apartment who could easily turn them in.

Propaganda signs are everywhere; the contrast between the stores, the buildings (few of which have been rebuilt since the war), the people, the clothes they wear, and the facial expressions in East Berlin and what is found in West Berlin is unforgettable.

When it came time to say good-bye, it was anything but pleasant. I felt like I was leaving a friend who needed help, yet I was powerless to give it. You can't stop feeling guilty when you walk past the guards into busy, brightly lighted West Berlin streets. I know, and of course they did too, that they probably would never be able to enjoy the politically free and economically prosperous life that lies just a few yards away, on the other side of the Wall. I wish that all people outside the Communist countries could see that Wall and what lies on the other side; it is the reality which unforgettably erases the picture of paradise held up by Communist propaganda all over the world.
Rangoon Calling: A Brief Report

By Raymond J. Ferguson Jr. '40

In the May '62 issue of the magazine we featured an article by Raymond C. Parrott '53, Deputy Peace Corps Representative to Ghana, who had left a comfortable life to accept the challenge of the Peace Corps.

We present in this issue a report from another alumnus, Raymond J. Ferguson Jr. '40, a staff member of the World Service program of the International Committee of the YMCAs of the United States and Canada. The following report was sent some time ago in the form of a newsletter to Herbert Bland '40. Although no headline-shaking pronouncements are made by Mr. Ferguson, the account of his life and work in Burma outlined so matter-of-factly in this newsletter represents to us the spirit of men who dedicate their lives to the betterment of humanity.

This is the fourth day that everything has more or less come to a standstill in this country. They are celebrating Thingyan (Water Festival) which issues in the Burmese New Year. Everyone is throwing water either in buckets or from hoses. Symbolically they sprinkle water for blessing, goodwill and respect -- yesterday as I sat quietly chatting with friends some unknown person poured a bucket of ice water down my back. It ends tomorrow when everyone goes to the pagodas and worships. Presumably also this is a release from the tension of the hot season and an ushering in of the monsoon. Businesses are closed and all news media, except the radio, stop.

During this period our National YMCA meets and in the secluded quiet of an Anglican Seminary thirty of us have been thinking about the future of the YMCA and its problems. Ten years ago under the inspiration of Gene Turner Jr. and U Tin Tun, now the President of the Rangoon YMCA, a program of boys' clubs, similar to the Hi-Y program in the States, was started. Now in Rangoon there are 15 of these clubs but our other YMCAs have never really tried this program. This program is going to be tried throughout Burma with the preliminary work of leadership training taking a big chunk of time during the next year with the culmination, we hope, of an Older Boys' Conference one year from now.

The heartbreaking struggle of financing a National Movement was discussed with the background of the difficulties which face the local associations in their own finances. No effort has ever been really made to raise money for the national work other than nominal support from the local associations and although we found no ready answers the laymen said we must try. We operate outside of grants on about $1,700 a year and we need $700 to meet the budget for this year. Rangoon would like to raise another $50,000 to complete more of the new building than was planned. Another association has had to let its secretary go because of lack of finances. Two others have no secretary. Two others operate with grants for their secretaries.

In Moulmein, during the first week of April, we revived the idea of running day camps at our different YMCAs. Leaders from four associations met for a short training conference and then served as counselors for 50 boys in Moulmein. In these programs I think I probably learned as much or more than the boys did. Our best craft program was allowing the camper to paint models -- and never have you seen such a variety of impressionistic work in your life. We used the St. Patrick High School swimming tank, a small 50' x 20' cement, unchlorinated structure. 86% of the staff and the campers couldn't swim. I was disappointed that we couldn't do any really constructive swimming instruction, yet an uncle of one of the campers told me how much his nephew said he learned in the swimming instruction.

Camps should have leather work but there are no kits in Burma and so we bought calf and goat hides and cut out patterns and stripped the hides to make leather thongs for the lacing. I don't know if you have ever sat down to strip a hide in thongs 1/3" 's wide but we learned. It's amazing, in a job like this, how almost every idea multiplies itself into other work. We shall now have to set up a special training session at our next pilot day camp which will be held to teach the leaders how to do leather work.

We had camp inspection and work details to keep the camp tidy. Paper, broken glass, stones, etc., were all over. The idea, of course, is to pick them up and centralize them. Streets and paths and many yards in Moulmein are littered with paper, broken glass, stones, etc. It had never occurred to me that the people didn't see it until I tried to point out some paper to one camper to pick up and he kept asking where it was.

Most important, of course, we hope that the leaders got some insight into working with boys and learned some new ideas for YMCA programs. Emerson said: "Human labor, through all its forms, from the sharpening of a stake to the construction of a city or an epic is one immense illustration of the perfect compensation of the universe." I thought you might like to know about some of the concomitant facts of frustration and satisfaction which come from new ventures for others.

The heat is definitely with us and I sit here typing with a towel handy to keep things from getting too wet. The YMCA camp is in full progress and the boys are having a grand time. I am always challenged by the experience of seeing the leaders who volunteer their time during these ten days of the camp.
Alumni Reunion
June 7-8, 1963

Kenneth B. Case '13, 1963 Reunion Chairman, reports that plans are coming along well for the annual alumni reunion on June 7 and 8. The various class reunion chairmen are drawing up their plans, and all hope for a big attendance.

Proposed changes in the schedule are for the Friday night buffet dinner to be in or near the Mather Hall Student Center followed by a reading in Hamlin Dining Hall by Professor John Dando of radio and television fame.

On Saturday afternoon it is hoped that there will be an “Open House” in the new Mathematics-Physics building as well as athletics for young and old.

The Alumni Reading Program – as outlined on page 33 – will be given at 2:30 P.M. Friday, June 7. Dean Theodore Lockwood ’48 of Concord College, Athens, West Virginia, will lead a panel discussion Friday afternoon at 4:00 on “A Look into the Crystal Ball – American Colleges in 1973” and on Saturday morning at 10:30 A.M. Henry S. Beers ’18, Chairman of the Board of the Etna Life Insurance Companies, will head a panel on “The Individual in a Corporate Society.”

Further information on reunion will be supplied by the Class Chairmen:

Thomas G. Brown '13, 170 E. 17th St., Brooklyn 26, N.Y.
George C. Griffith '18, 47 West Hill Drive, West Hartford, Conn.
James A. Calano ’23, 35 White Street, Hartford 6, Conn.
Royden C. Berger ’28, 53 Thomson Rd., West Hartford 7, Conn.
John G. Tracy ’33, Kenmore Road, Bloomfield, Conn.
James M. F. Weir ’38, 151 High St. RFD, Portland, Conn.
Robert M. Welton ’43, 140 Highland St., Wethersfield, Conn.
Edward Norris III ’48, Prattling Pond Rd., Farmington, Conn.
Alan E. Kurland ’53, 37 Huntington St., Hartford, Conn.
Germain D. Newton ’58, 11 Knollwood Rd., West Hartford, Conn.
Thomas G. Bowden ’58, 507 Notch Rd., Bolton, Conn.

Or you may write to:
John A. Mason ’34, Alumni Secretary, Trinity College.
A new adventure for service among students in four of our Connecticut colleges was instituted three years ago at the Connecticut Valley Hospital — a hospital for mental cases in Middletown. Known as the Companion Program, it was modeled somewhat on an earlier project sponsored by mental hospitals in the Boston area in conjunction with Radcliffe and Harvard. Dr. Harry Whitney, Superintendent of the hospital and Dr. Jules Holzberg, Director of Psychological Laboratories at the hospital, started with students at Wesleyan and extended it to include students from Yale, Trinity, University of Connecticut, the University of Hartford, Connecticut College and Hartford College.

This year thirty-eight Trinity students are participating in the program. Each week the students, providing their own transportation, drive to the hospital, where each one spends an hour with the patient to whom he has been assigned.

Following this hour the students gather in various groups in order to discuss with members of the professional staff at the hospital their experiences with their patients.

Dr. Austin C. Herschberger, assistant professor of psychology, coordinates the work of the Trinity students. "The determination of the Trinity students," says Dr. Herschberger, "has been outstanding in the regularity of their meetings with their assigned patients. They have been more than determined, as shown by the fact that at the end of last year five of the students' patients had improved to the extent that they were able to leave the hospital — and these were chronic patients that no one had expected to show such improvement."

Dr. Herschberger was a member of the steering committee for a meeting held at Stratford, Conn., last November for professional people working in this field. Nicholas Childs '63 was one of only three students who were invited to attend this important three-day conference.

As an alternative to the regular term project in Psychology 206, "Abnormal Psychology," Dr. Herschberger proposed that students in the program who were taking the course could write a paper detailing their experiences. One of these papers, written by Nicholas Childs, a senior this year, so captured the feelings expressed by the students involved in the program that we present it here as an example of the too-often unnoticed contributions which our students regularly make to society.
The Companion Program

By Nicholas Childs '63

The Silas Deane Highway, a ribbon of concrete all but smothered by twentieth century commercial activity, connects affluent Hartford with Middletown, a sleepy town resting in the Connecticut Valley. Overlooking the town and the Connecticut River, winding wearily toward the sea, is the Connecticut Valley Hospital, a maze of brick and mortar, reflecting in its barren walls the many barren lives it houses.

It is here that come those "Dead dreams of days forsaken," those half-lives of men and women unable to face reality in its existing form. In an atmosphere divorced from the vicissitudes of worldly pain and pleasure the sick are sheltered. Some may emerge with new strength; too many will die here as shells. To those calleow individuals like myself, the world of a state mental hospital is a depressing sight. It is a constant admonition; an all too graphic reminder of the benefits of health, the relative insignificance of petty setbacks and disappointments.

Weeks Hall is one of the older buildings at the hospital. It has not aged graciously. There are three floors housing respectively an open, a semi-disturbed, and a disturbed ward. The corridors are wide, tired, linoleum paths from which open rooms furnished with cast-iron beds, and small metal cabinets. There are balconies or porches on each floor from which one can see the Connecticut River and the town crawling up its banks. As the men silently rock in squeaking chairs, one wonders whether they travel the river on memories to another town, and another year, when life still held the promise of future happiness. Perhaps they sit and stare and think no thoughts and dream no dreams. It is too easy for us to imagine what we would do were we there, lacking insight into their feelings.

I cannot recall the exact details of my first meeting Mr. ----, who was to become my companion officially on November 2. During that first session we all tended to gravitate toward the patient closest to where we had been sitting when Dr. ----, our group leader, explained the purpose of our visits to the assembled patients. One of the Trinity boys was having evident difficulty in communicating with a man who had taken a seat closest to the door through which he had entered. I joined the two, not so much from an unselfish desire to help the troubled Trin-man, as from a consideration of proximity. Mr. ---- stared straight ahead at the peach-colored wall lined with grated windows opposite his chair. There was something pathetic about him that one could not help but notice. His face was expressionless save for a trace of frozen apprehension or uncertainty in his eyes, a look often seen in the little boy caught stealing a cookie between meals, a "what are you going to do?" look. Conversation was strained on our part, and I was sweating freely. We received only the vacant stare in answer to our questions about his opinion of the program.

The following five weeks consisted of heat, peach-colored walls and stale cigarette smoke. From Mr. ----'s reluctant and laconic replies, the only information I was able to ascertain was that he worked in the wood shop making chairs, that the food was good, and that he went to bed at nine o'clock.

On our third visit, Mr. ---- shuffled to his accustomed seat displaying a cut or two upon his chin and some stubborn soap clinging to his ears. Despite the physical amelioration afforded by the shave, he seemed extremely remote and disinterested. After a few perfunctory remarks I felt extremely dismayed until Dr. ---- suggested we play checkers. My immediate reaction was that, should I win, I would not be able to face myself. To my great discomfort, Mr. ---- lost both games, thereby establishing a precedent. With some misgivings I heard the Doctor during the discussion hour suggest that Mr. ---- had wanted me to win. Why should he want me to win? More directly, it had never occurred to me that Mr. ---- might desire anything other than to sit and stare and occasionally punctuate the silence with a grunt.

We were asked to choose our companion at this time. My choice was already made. Had I not chosen Mr. ---- I would have felt great guilt in running away, and at the moment it was easier than to have selected someone with whom a new start would have been necessary.

And so as official companions we silently played our checkers, and always the uncertainty persisted over just who controlled the game. There was no question but that the checkers precluded the necessity of conversation which was so difficult. I had feelings of impotence, of having surrendered my self-respect for the assurance of an easy hour, but it was soon Thanksgiving and home - to Pennsylvania. Norristown has a state hospital, too, so it was impossible in driving past, as one must, not to think of all the Mr. ----'s it must contain.

Upon my return from vacation, Mr. ---- displayed no signs of recognition. I asked him if he had a nice Thanksgiving and he nodded his head. To my question as to what he had for dinner, he replied, "Meat" - "What kind of meat?" - "Turkey." - "What else did you have?" - "Pie." - "What kind of pie?" - "Mince." - I proceeded to announce my aver­sion to both mince and pumpkin pie to which there was no reply (which was sensible; it was a silly comment, anyway.) Mr. ---- seemed almost anxious to commence our checker game when it was suggested.

The two weeks before Christmas vacation were "party hours." The first was an unexpected ward party in which the companions were invited to partake. While waiting for the food, I mentioned to Mr. ---- that we would have to sacrifice checkers for food today. Mr. ---- replied with earnest conviction, "That's better." We carried cocoa, cupcakes, and ice cream to our little peach-colored retreat with the grated win-
dows. Mr. ate like a starved prisoner. He consumed his allotment of goodies and some extra cakes as well. It was amusing to observe his quiet enthusiasm.

For the second party our entire group, December orphans, marched to the Occupational Therapy building, some distance from Weeks Hall. Mr. walked slowly with a slight limp and I noticed that my attention to him was comparable to that shown a ninety-year old friend of my family, whom we occasionally invite for dinner. There is a persistent fear that something will happen to her, and in like manner to him.

A nurse distributed Christmas Carol booklets, and one obviously dedicated “dear” played “Winter Wonderland” on an upright piano. Then before eating, she led us in singing “Joy to the World,” “Hark the Herald Angels Sing” and other seasonal sounds of joy and anticipation. It was all very pathetic. Here in a room of people for whom happiness seemed a forgotten delusion, we sang ironically of the Saviour who brought love to mankind. Mr., although he turned to the appropriate page, did not open his mouth. Few, if any of the patients sang at all. It was intensely poignant.

Sometime during the Christmas vacation, Weeks Hall had given birth to a new lounge in which we zealously pursued our checkers and on occasion attempted Mr.’s version of gin rummy. Strangely, there is a certain pleasure in Mr.’s behavior. He is so predictable one feels he somehow represents man’s inveterate attempt to withstand the vagaries of time. Ever in need of a shave, slow and dispirited, he stands in striking contrast to the vexing, vacillating world without his walls.

The large lounge has afforded an opportunity to observe others who share Mr.’s simple life. There is one, a gentle, white-haired man who is never without his pipe and book. One laments there are no grandchildren to whom he might tell bedtime tales of wizards, hobbits and hefalumps.

I shall be seeing Mr. until the end of May with the realization that his behavior will show slight, if any variation. There are moments of disappointment when I wish Mr. had never been included in the group, but there is always the hope that possibly he does look forward to our Thursday hour together. The one real regret - there is nothing more discouraging than to be the world’s worst undefeated checker player!

It is a pleasure to quote the following from a letter to Dr. Herschberger from Nick’s supervisor: “Nick Childs in particular has shown a good deal of tolerance to frustration since he is working with a patient who was almost totally mute at the beginning of the program. This patient is verbalizing more and more and he is actually starting to show some emotion, which, I must admit, I could never have predicted would have happened.”

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
April May June 1963

April 4 Thursday – 7:45 p.m. – Chemistry Auditorium
Mead Lecture in Economics
Dr. Raymond Saulnier
Professor of Economics, Barnard College

April 10 Wednesday – 8:15 p.m. – Washington Room
Band Concert

April 15 Monday – 8:15 p.m. – Wean Lounge
“Oceanography”
Professor Herbert Frolander, Oregon State Univ.

April 17 Wednesday – 8:15 p.m. – Wean Lounge
Poetry Reading
Richard Eberhart

April 18 Thursday – 8:15 p.m. – Wean Lounge
John E. Candelet Memorial Phi Beta Kappa Lecture
“Emerson and Stevens”
Richard Eberhart, Poet in Residence, Dartmouth College

April 19 Friday – 4:00 p.m. – Wean Lounge
Readings of Richard Eberhart’s verse plays

April 24 Wednesday – 8:15 p.m. – Auditorium
“Robert Frost: The Search for Self”
Lawrence Thompson

April 28 Sunday – 5:00 p.m. – Chapel
Cantores Sancti

April 28 Sunday – 11:00 a.m. – Trinity Church, New York
National Christian College Day Service
President Albert C. Jacobs

May 2, 3, 4, 9, 11 – 8:15 p.m. – Alumni Hall
“The American Way” Original musical by Raymond A. Drate ’63 and Richard A. DeMone ’64
Presented by the Trinity Jesters

May 13 Monday – 4:00 p.m. – Quadrangle
Annual Spring Review, Air Force ROTC

May 16 Thursday – 4:00 p.m. – Chapel
Honors Day

May 16 Thursday – 7:15 p.m. – Mather Dining Hall
Senior Dinner – President Albert C. Jacobs

June 7–8 Friday-Saturday
Alumni Reunion Weekend

June 9 Sunday
Baccalaureate Service – 10:00 a.m.
137th Commencement Exercises – 2:00 p.m.
An Undergraduate's Viewpoint

By J. Ronald Spencer '64

The Tripod of February 19, 1962, carried a lengthy front-page letter from its just-retired editor, George F. Will '62, asking the campus community to help save the life of Benjamin Reid, a 24-year-old Hartford Negro who was slated to die in the Wethersfield, Conn., State Prison for the 1956 hammer-slaying of Mrs. Flo­rine McCluney. Reactions to the letter varied. Many here were simply indifferent. Others, remembering Will's earlier well-reasoned attacks on such sacred cows as fraternities, were openly hostile, some going so far as to call for a "Committee to Execute George Will." But a few saw the letter as an appeal for justice that could be answered only by action. Thus, a patchwork committee of students, faculty and administration was formed. Under the direction of Will and Vice-President Albert E. Holland, it worked tirelessly for four months to see that Benjamin Reid did not die.

On June 25, the State Board of Pardons, following a tense three-hour hearing at the prison, decided Reid was to live; it commuted his sentence to life imprisonment, with the possibility of parole after 20 years. The Trinity committee played a major role in the drama which unfolded in the crowded hearing room that day. Probably no one will ever be able to say with certainty just what factors convinced the Board to grant mercy, but observers generally give the Trinity efforts a large measure of credit for the fact that today Benjamin Reid is studying for a high school equivalency diploma in the prison school, instead of lying dead somewhere.

A few weeks ago the Tripod, in order to mark the first anniversary of the Reid committee's formation, asked George Will (who is now studying at Magdalene College, Oxford) to submit an article viewing the committee's work from the perspective of a year's time. What he wrote spoke directly to a widespread phenomenon on American campuses today: involvement of students in pressing social and political issues. Struggles for racial equality, both north and south; campaigns against capital punishment; protests in favor of new peace initiatives and disarmament; demands for complete civil liberties - vigorous student participation in all of these give ample evidence that the so-called "silent generation," spawned by the deadening effects of McCarthyism in the mid-1950's, has been laid to rest. In its place there is a growing student awareness of problems yet to be solved. And a significant number of students - although by no means a majority - are determined they will be solved.

Will called the committee a "popular front." That it was - a combine of forces, each of which was necessary for the successful operation of the whole. As he rightly pointed out, the students who worked on the committee enjoyed an "educational experience of the first rank." For they were able to view first-hand the smooth workings of a team of intelligent men, whose learning proved itself to have direct relevance to the solution of a complex and dangerous problem.

In concluding, Will issued a strong challenge to the campus community: "My hope is that Trinity is becoming an ever more congenial home for leveling rancorous, rational men. My conviction is that that is what college is all about."

Although predictions about so fluid a body as a campus community are always filled with peril, I judge that this college is increasing its interest in off-campus problems. About 80 students weekly are devoting many hours to a tutorial program in local high schools, aiming to cut the drop-out rate from its present socially-explosive high level. The project is the work of the Northern Student Movement, on whose local board of advisors several Trinity faculty members and administrators serve. Students, faculty and administration have all worked to provide aid - especially financial aid - for the two Trinity men (Ralph Allen and John Chatfield, both '64) who have been working on voter registration campaigns for southwest Georgia Negroes. Another evidence of Trinity's involvement in the non-campus world is the work (reported elsewhere in this issue) that students are doing to aid mental-hospital patients.

Out-going Senate President John S. Waggett pointed up the social responsibility of today's Trinity man with these comments in his final speech to the organization recently: "It seems to me that the contemporary student has a virtual obligation to concern himself with the problems of the society he is preparing to enter as a full and mature partner." It is significant that Waggett coupled with this statement a request that the new Senate reconsider a two-year-old rule banning debate of non-campus affairs. Hopefully this ban will be lifted. If so, it will be another encouraging indication that the student body is taking its head out of the sand. It will be further proof that Trinity students are willing to confront a perilous world. The College can only benefit by more "popular fronts," dedicated to intelligent and courageous action.
Not since the turn of the century have so many physical changes taken place along Vernon Street as have occurred in the last academic year, and plans indicate more next year.

The North Campus Dormitory was added in 1962 and a second dormitory will be added by the fall of 1964.

However, some of the most dramatic changes have been brought by the fraternities. Alpha Delta Phi during the summer had its chapter house and annex razed and has added a modern structure it will use for dining, socials and chapter meetings. The brothers will be housed in college dormitories.

Delta Kappa Epsilon has announced plans to remodel its chapter house at 98 Vernon by adding a new front to include a dining room, lounge and game room.

There have also been some moves along Vernon Street. The Air Force ROTC headquarters moved into the house at 79 Vernon Street formerly occupied by Theta Xi. The college-owned house at 118 Vernon Street which housed Phi Kappa Psi was torn down during the summer. The members of Theta Xi and Phi Kappa Psi, now living in college dormitories, have purchased the properties at 76 and 74 Vernon Street respectively.

In late February the remodeled house at 76, used only for dining and social activities, was gutted by fire, leaving the Theta Xi's with no house. The undaunted brothers hope soon to announce plans for the future.

Some of the changes are pictured on these pages ... but regardless of physical alterations, the spirit of Vernon Street has changed but little.
THE CHANGING FACE OF VERNON STREET

Air Force ROTC moved to #79

Architect's drawing of remodeling plan for Delta Kappa Epsilon House

New Phi Kappa Psi House

—But things still roll on Vernon Street

Pre-fire picture of Theta Xi House
A College President

Looks at Alumni Relations

More than four hundred persons heard our President Albert C. Jacobs present some interesting views about alumni relations at the recent annual District I dinner meeting of the American Alumni Council in New Haven. The dinner guests included professional alumni workers from New England and Canadian colleges as well as more than eighty alumni volunteer workers.

The Conference theme, “The Fifth Dimension, What Is It?” was chosen with the hope that it would awaken new ideas in alumni work. Your Editor served as Conference Chairman and is indeed most grateful to Dr. Jacobs for his willingness to present “A College President Looks at Alumni Relations.” This, may I add, he did as a “pinch-hitter” for Yale’s President, A. Whitney Griswold, who was unable to attend the Conference because of illness.

We hope that our readers will be interested in his remarks, which were well-received by the largest number ever in attendance at a District I Conference.

...“The Fifth Dimension – What Is It?”. My friends, I sincerely wish I knew. In desperation I turned to the able Chairman of our Department of Mathematics. He referred me to a scholarly work in which I found the following crystal clear statement: “The dimension number...is merely required to be high enough, in each case, for a definition to have significance.” You all get it now, I am sure. But the Fifth Dimension is surely beyond my comprehension. For me, it is the unknown, unexplored horizons, regions of endless opportunity in your area of meaningful activity. This, at least, is my naïve interpretation.

As the President of a small liberal arts college, this I do know. Alumni play a role of amazing significance. In the eyes of the public they are the institution, the living and tangible evidence of all for which it stands. Successful relations with them, therefore, are of paramount importance. Let me, at the outset, congratulate most heartily the alumni of the several institutions represented here on all that they have done and are doing, for the increased backing and support which they so generously are giving Alma Mater. I am not going to bore you with statistical evidence. It is very impressive. I merely say – we are lastingly grateful.

“A College President Looks At Alumni Relations.” In so doing, may I pose a few searching questions? In this important area is there a “Give” and a “Take,” a quid pro quo, or is there just a “Give” by the Alumni and a “Take” by the College? Have relations with the Alumni become overly commercialized, marked too much by the cold dollar sign? Do we pay enough attention to what the college can and should “give”? Is this not really “The Fifth Dimension” about which we are talking this evening? I refer to what the college can “give” – the service it can render – in the widest sense of the term.

Yes, over the years our alumni relations have, I humbly believe, been far too commercial. We boast of the size of our Alumni Funds and of the percentage of participation therein. We have never let our alumni forget that their tuition by no means fully reimbursed the college for the cost of their education. At the outset, therefore, every alumnus is thereby indebted to Alma Mater in such an amount. I of course recognize the necessity for all of this. We must have balanced budgets. But, at the same time, I boldly state that the college as such has not given enough; has not after graduation rendered the alumni the service for which it is so uniquely qualified.

Of course we need and will continue to need financial support from our alumni, and in rapidly increasing amounts. Of this there is no doubt. We cannot get along without it. Trinity is rightly proud of our Alumni Fund, of its amazing growth, and of the percentage of alumni participation. All of us, I dare say, are planning in the years ahead significant increases in our Alumni Funds. But I am not here to discuss this nor the other ways in which alumni are rendering such outstanding service.

I am here to give you my random thoughts on how a college President should see that Alumni Relations are handled; to tell you how he thinks his institution should “Give,” should serve in this important matter, one that to me is “The Fifth Dimension.”

First of all, a college president must never forget that we are living in a world of amazing and unheard of change; that the status quo definitely belongs to the past. And to this institutions of higher learning certainly are no exception.

In this rapidly changing world, a new type of alumni is emerging. He is, I firmly believe, more serious of purpose. His average I.Q. and his College Board Scores are significantly higher. He is increasingly aware of the keen competition which he must face. He is more anxious to accelerate his program, partly because of the spiralling costs of higher education.

The college president must also be alert to the changing characteristics of the traditional four-year liberal arts college, changes uniquely meaningful to alumni relations. It is obvious that more and more students are going to enter our institutions with advanced credit of some kind. Their course to the Bachelor’s degree will be shortened, a factor we should not overlook.

At the same time the pressure at the other end is also mounting. Graduate and professional schools are
showing an increasing interest in getting our students at the end of their junior year, an opportunity which because of rapidly rising cost of education more and more of them are accepting.

As a result of all of this the alumnus of the future may well be on the campus for a shorter time. New patterns of alumni relations must develop. You have wisely chosen as your conference theme "The Fifth Dimension - What Is It?" Why do I say this? I do so because I believe that the basic principle of alumni relations is something that cannot be defined, something quite intangible, a personal, understanding and human touch, a something ever changing. It requires imagination, vision and ingenuity; the knack of doing things in the right way so as to inculcate a close and intimate relationship between the institution and the alumnus. He must somehow come to realize that the college has a real and personal interest in him, in his development to the maximum of his potential. This something just cannot be defined any more than I am able to define "The Fifth Dimension." But fundamentally it involves the "Give" on the part of Alma Mater, the ingenuous and continuous service to her sons and daughters.

Basically, "The Fifth Dimension" centers on the building in the alumnus of an image of his college, an image of which he will be lastingly proud. This is of great importance. It must be an image of excellence and of quality, an image in which standards and values loom large. Honesty, integrity and firm foundations in regard to the operations of the college alone can build a sound and enduring image. Overselling and exaggeration in educational and academic matters produce balloonlike images which can be popped with the greatest of ease.

Effective alumni relations commence the day the student enters college. Right then the image begins rapidly to take shape, and at a most impressionable time. Due to the changing character of the four-year college the time for the building of this image may well be shortened.

The president's primary responsibility is to see that while in college the student has the opportunity to become proud of his institution. And, I mean really proud. To accomplish this, and particularly with the more serious student of today, the college must offer the best possible education, one of excellence and quality. Nothing is more important. Only in this way will the student-alumnus gain a real and abiding respect for Alma Mater. In all of this it is fundamental that the student understand with crystal clarity the goals and objectives of his college, just what it seeks to accomplish. Here as elsewhere effective communication and mutual understanding are imperative.

Again, it is the president's duty to see that his institution inculcates in the student the importance as well as the responsibility of continuing education, and that in this vital matter he and Alma Mater can be long-time partners. Newton D. Baker once wisely remarked that a person who graduates today and stops learning tomorrow is uneducated the day after. It is important, therefore, that the college instill in its students not only the desire for continuing self-education but also provide adequate opportunities therefor. Here is an opportunity, as yet largely unexplored, for Alma Mater to "Give" to the alumni; really to serve the alumni. I mention the routine ways; stimulating seminars at appropriate times, and particularly at Reunion*; discerning reading suggestions in its publications; the transmission of articles of real educational value. Ingenuity can devise countless others.

The college president further must see that his institution renders its students all possible assistance in regard to their future careers. I mention first, sound and wise consultation as well as active assistance in regard to graduate and professional schools. I mention, further, the activity of the Placement Office in opening up job opportunities and in giving effective counsel and follow-through in regard to them. This service should likewise be available to the alumni in later years. Increasingly at Trinity our alumni after graduation are seeking new placement opportunities, a service we are most happy to render.

It is the responsibility of the college president to see that Alma Mater gives appropriate recognition for the meritorious service of her sons and daughters. I mention honorary degrees (too often for commercial reasons alumni are overlooked). I mention other significant awards. At Trinity we have for some years given Alumni Medals For Excellence to those who have rendered loyal and notable service to the College as well as the coveted Eigenbrodt Trophy annually to one especially outstanding alumnus. I mention further appropriate recognition in college publications and in commendatory letters. This aspect the college must not overlook.

I turn now to admissions. You all are fully aware of the mounting problems in this area - the increasing number of applicants, including multiple ones, the far keener competition. Yes, we are in a changing world. For example, is there a person here tonight over thirty-five years of age who applied to more than one college? I dare say there is not. Yes, we are in a changing world.

A college president must see that his institution keeps the alumni constantly and fully informed in regard to admissions policies and admissions standards as well as to the type of students it seeks. Untold misunderstanding and difficulty can develop from failure effectively to do so. In the area of searching out able students and of interviewing candidates for admission, alumni can be of inestimable value, as we have found at Trinity. But this is true only if they are thoroughly familiar with the ground rules, with the academic standards of the college. Again, this is a matter of effective communication and understanding.

In this connection I mention the delicate and difficult problem of sons and daughters of alumni. Here effective communication and understanding are singularly imperative, and for obvious reasons. Adopt a policy, and let it be known. Let us hope it is a wise one, but adopt one. It might hypothetically be stated in this way: "We are anxious to have at Siwash the children of

* See Alumni Seminar Program, page 33.
alumni. All things being equal, children of alumni will be given preference. There are, however, two additional qualifications for a son or daughter of an alumnus to gain preference. First, the alumnus himself must have shown an interest in the college during his years as a graduate; and, secondly, the college must be the applicant's first choice." Obviously we are talking only about marginal cases.

In regard to this delicate matter I speak very frankly. Fond as we are of the alumnus whose son or daughter is applying and significant as may have been his service to Alma Mater, we must out of interest to him be primarily concerned with the applicant's welfare. If not, we are rendering no service to the alumnus by admission.

What I have said about admissions policy applies with equal force to the policy of the college in regard to intercollegiate athletics and financial aid to those participating therein. I am not tonight arguing this complicated problem, one on which I hold very definite views. I merely say that this is a vital factor in alumni relations, one in which effective communication and understanding are essential.

"A College President Looks at Alumni Relations." Two principles underlie their success. Communication and understanding must be effective. And the dollar sign must not dominate the picture. There must be more "Give" on the part of the College.

"The Fifth Dimension - What Is It?" ... It is something extra, something intangible, something personal which a college can and must give. It requires imagination and vision, ingenuity and genuine human understanding; a recognition of the rapidly changing world in which we live. All success to you as you seek "The Fifth Dimension."

President Jacobs spoke of "the changing alumnus" in his remarks to the members and guests of the American Alumni Council. Yes, the alumnus is changing, so is the college student, so is the college.

This leads us to a consideration of the many problems facing higher education, parents, students and yes, alumni. The following sixteen pages, prepared by Editorial Projects for Education, a nonprofit organization associated with the American Alumni Council, treat these problems facing higher education.

The article begins where Dr. Jacobs left off – college admissions – and ends where he began – college alumni. It runs the gamut of subjects to which college administrators everywhere are giving most serious and thorough study: admissions, student success, student attrition, student life, the curriculum, the faculty, finances.

We present this special feature so that our readers may see what faces them as parents, their children as students and their colleges, striving to meet the new demands made upon them.
"WILL MY CHILDREN GET INTO COLLEGE?"
The question haunts most parents. Here is the answer:

Yes...

> If they graduate from high school or preparatory school with something better than a "scrape-by" record.
> If they apply to the college or university that is right for them—aiming their sights (and their application forms) neither too high nor too low, but with an individuality and precision made possible by sound guidance both in school and in their home.
> If America’s colleges and universities can find the resources to carry out their plans to meet the huge demand for higher education that is certain to exist in this country for years to come.

The if’s surrounding your children and the college of tomorrow are matters of concern to everyone involved—to parents, to children, to alumni and alumnae (whatever their parental status), and to the nation’s educators. But resolving them is by no means being left to chance.

> The colleges know what they must do, if they are to meet the needs of your children and others of your children’s generation. Their planning is well beyond the hand-wringing stage.
> The colleges know the likely cost of putting their plans into effect. They know this cost, both in money and in manpower, will be staggering. But most of them are already embarked upon finding the means of meeting it.
> Governments—local, state, and federal—are also deeply involved in educational planning and financing. Some parts of the country are far ahead of others. But no region is without its planners and its doers in this field.
> Public demand—not only for expanded facilities for higher education, but for ever-better quality in higher education—today is more insistent, more informed than ever before. With this growth of public sophistication about higher education, it is now clear to most intelligent parents that they themselves must take a leading role in guiding their children’s educational careers—and in making certain that the college of tomorrow will be ready, and good, for them.

This special report is in the form of a guide to parents. But we suspect that every reader, parent or not, will find the story of higher education’s future remarkably exciting.
Where will your children go to college?

LAST FALL, more than one million students enrolled in the freshman classes of U.S. colleges and universities. They came from wealthy families, middle-income families, poor families; from all races, here and abroad; from virtually every religious faith.

Over the next ten years, the number of students will grow enormously. Around 1964 the long-predicted “tidal wave” of young people, born in the postwar era and steadily moving upward through the nation’s school systems ever since, will engulf the college campuses. By 1970 the population between the ages of 18 and 21—now around 10.2 million—will have grown to 14.6 million. College enrollment, now less than 4 million, will be at least 6.4 million, and perhaps far more.

The character of the student bodies will also have changed. More than half of the full-time students in the country’s four-year colleges are already coming from lower-middle and low income groups. With expanding scholarship, loan, and self-help programs, this trend will continue strong. Non-white college students—who in the past decade have more than doubled in number and now compose about 7 per cent of the total enrollment—will continue to increase. (Non-whites formed 11.4 per cent of the U.S. population in the 1960 census.) The number of married students will grow. The average age of students will continue its recent rise.

The sheer force of this great wave of students is enough to take one’s breath away. Against this force, what chance has American higher education to stand strong, to maintain standards, to improve quality, to keep sight of the individual student?

And, as part of the gigantic population swell, what chances have your children?

TO BOTH QUESTIONS, there are some encouraging answers. At the same time, the intelligent parent will not ignore some danger signals.

FINDING ROOM FOR EVERYBODY

NOT EVERY COLLEGE or university in the country is able to expand its student capacity. A number have concluded that, for one persuasive reason or another, they must maintain their present enrollments. They are not blind to the need of American higher education, in the aggregate, to accommodate more students in the years ahead; indeed, they are keenly aware of it. But for reasons of finance, of faculty limitations, of space, of philosophy, of function, of geographic location—or of a combination of these and other restrictions—they cannot grow.

Many other institutions, public and private, are expanding their enrollment capacities and will continue to do so:

Private institutions: Currently, colleges and universities under independent auspices enroll around 1,500,000 students—some 40 per cent of the U.S. college population. In the future, many privately supported institutions will grow, but slowly in comparison with publicly supported institutions. Thus the total number of students at private institutions will rise, but their percentage of the total college population will become smaller.

Public institutions: State and locally supported colleges and universities are expanding their capacity steadily. In the years ahead they will carry by far the heaviest share of America’s growing student population.

Despite their growth, many of them are already feeling the strain of the burden. Many state institutions, once committed to accepting any resident with a high-school diploma, are now imposing entrance requirements upon applicants. Others, required by law or long tradition not to turn away any high-school graduate who applies, resort in desperation to a high flunk-out rate in the freshman year in order to whittle down their student bodies to manageable size. In other states, coordinated systems of higher education are being devised to accommodate
students of differing aptitudes, high-school academic records, and career goals.

**Two-year colleges**: Growing at a faster rate than any other segment of U.S. higher education is a group comprising both public and independently supported institutions: the two-year, or "junior," colleges. Approximately 600 now exist in the United States, and experts estimate that an average of at least 20 per year will be established in the coming decade. More than 400 of the two-year institutions are community colleges, located within commuting distance of their students.

These colleges provide three main services: education for students who will later transfer to four-year colleges or universities (studies show they often do as well as those who go directly from high school to a four-year institution, and sometimes better), terminal training for vocations (more and more important as jobs require higher technical skills), and adult education and community cultural activities.

Evidence of their importance: One out of every four students beginning higher education today does so in a two-year college. By 1975, the ratio is likely to be one in two.

**Branch campuses**: To meet local demands for educational institutions, some state universities have opened branches in population centers distant from their main campuses. The trend is likely to continue. On occasion, however, the "branch campus" concept may conflict with the "community college" concept. In Ohio, for example, proponents of community two-year colleges are currently arguing that locally controlled community institutions are the best answer to the state's college-enrollment problems. But Ohio State University, Ohio University, and Miami University, which operate off-campus centers and whose leaders advocate the establishment of more, say that taxpayers get better value at lower cost from a university-run branch-campus system.

**Coordinated systems**: To meet both present and future demands for higher education, a number of states are attempting to coordinate their existing colleges and universities and to lay long-range plans for developing new ones.

California, a leader in such efforts, has a "master plan" involving not only the three main types of publicly supported institutions—the state university, state colleges, and locally sponsored two-year colleges. Private institutions voluntarily take part in the master planning, also.

With at least 661,000 students expected in their colleges and universities by 1975, Californians have worked out a plan under which every high-school graduate will be eligible to attend a junior college; the top one-third will be eligible for admission to a state college; and the top one-eighth will be eligible to go directly from high school to the University of California. The plan is flexible: students who prove themselves in a junior college, for example, may transfer to the university. If past experience is a guide, many will—with notable academic success.

**Illustrations by Peggy Soucheck**

Thus it is likely that somewhere in America's nearly 2,000 colleges and universities there will be room for your children.

How will you—and they—find it?

On the same day in late May of last year, 33,559 letters went out to young people who had applied for admission to the 1961 freshman class in one or more of the eight schools that compose the Ivy League. Of these letters, 20,248 were rejection notices.

Not all of the 20,248 had been misguided in applying. Admissions officers testify that the quality of the 1961 applicants was higher than ever before, that the competition was therefore intense, and that many applicants who might have been welcomed in other years had to be turned away in '61.

Even so, as in years past, a number of the applicants had been the victims of bad advice—from parents, teachers, and friends. Had they applied to other institutions, equally or better suited to their aptitudes and abilities, they would have been accepted gladly, avoiding the bitter disappointment, and the occasional tragedy, of a turndown.

The Ivy League experience can be, and is, repeated in dozens of other colleges and universities every spring. Yet, while some institutions are rejecting more applications than they can accept, others (perhaps better qualified to meet the rejected students' needs) still have openings in their freshman classes on registration day.

Educators, both in the colleges and in the secondary schools, are aware of the problems in "marrying" the right students to the right colleges. An intensive effort is under way to relieve them. In the future, you may expect:

- Better guidance by high-school counselors, based on
improved testing methods and on improved understanding of individual colleges and their offerings.

- Better definitions, by individual colleges and universities, of their philosophies of admission, their criteria for choosing students, their strengths in meeting the needs of certain types of student and their weakness in meeting the needs of others.
- Less parental pressure on their offspring to attend: the college or university that mother or father attended; the college or university that "everybody else's children" are attending; the college or university that enjoys the greatest sports-page prestige, the greatest financial-page prestige, or the greatest society-page prestige in town.
- More awareness that children are different from one another, that colleges are different from one another, and that a happy match of children and institutions is within the reach of any parent (and student) who takes the pains to pursue it intelligently.
- Exploration—but probably, in the near future, no widespread adoption—of a central clearing-house for college applications, with students stating their choices of colleges in preferential order and colleges similarly listing their choices of students. The "clearing-house" would thereupon match students and institutions according to their preferences.

Despite the likely growth of these practices, applying to college may well continue to be part-chaos, part-panic, part-snobbishness for years to come. But with the aid of enlightened parents and educators, it will be less so, tomorrow, than it is today.

What will they find in college?

The college of tomorrow—the one your children will find when they get in—is likely to differ from the college you knew in your days as a student.

The students themselves will be different.
Curricula will be different.

Extracurricular activities will be different, in many respects, from what they were in your day.
The college year, as well as the college day, may be different.
Modes of study will be different.

With one or two conspicuous exceptions, the changes will be for the better. But for better or for worse, changes there will be.

The new breed of students
It will come as news to no parents that their children are different from themselves.

Academically, they are proving to be more serious than many of their predecessor generations. Too serious, some say. They enter college with an eye already set on the vocation they hope to pursue when they get out; college, to many, is simply the means to that end.

Many students plan to marry as soon as they can afford to, and some even before they can afford to. They want families, homes, a fair amount of leisure, good jobs, security. They dream not of a far-distant future; today's students are impatient to translate their dreams into reality, soon.

Like most generalizations, these should be qualified. There will be students who are quite far from the average, and this is as it should be. But with international tensions, recurrent war threats, military-service obligations, and talk of utter destruction of the race, the tendency is for the young to want to cram their lives full of living—with no unnecessary delays, please.

At the moment, there is little likelihood that the urge to pace one's life quickly and seriously will soon pass. This is the tempo the adult world has set for its young, and they will march doubletime to it.

Economic backgrounds of students will continue to grow more diverse. In recent years, thanks to scholarships, student loans, and the spectacular growth of public educational institutions, higher education has become less and less the exclusive province of the sons and daughters of the well-to-do. The spread of scholarship and loan programs geared to family income levels will intensify this trend, not only in low-tuition public colleges and universities but in high-tuition private institutions.

Students from foreign countries will flock to the U.S. for college education, barring a totally deteriorated international situation. Last year 53,107 foreign students, from 143 countries and political areas, were enrolled in 1,666 American colleges and universities—almost a 10 per cent increase over the year before. Growing numbers of African and Asian students accounted for the rise; the growth is virtually certain to continue. The presence of
such students on U.S. campuses—50 per cent of them are undergraduates—has already contributed to a greater international awareness on the part of American students. The influence is bound to grow.

Foreign study by U.S. students is increasing. In 1959-60, the most recent year reported, 15,306 were enrolled in 63 foreign countries, a 12 per cent increase in a period of 12 months. Students traveling abroad during summer vacations add impressive numbers to this total.

WHAT THEY'LL STUDY

STUDIES are in the course of change, and the changes will affect your children. A new toughness in academic standards will reflect the great amount of knowledge that must be imparted in the college years.

In the sciences, changes are particularly obvious. Every decade, writes Thomas Stelson of Carnegie Tech, 25 per cent of the curriculum must be abandoned, due to obsolescence. J. Robert Oppenheimer puts it another way: nearly everything now known in science, he says, "was not in any book when most of us went to school."

There will be differences in the social sciences and humanities, as well. Language instruction, now getting new emphasis, is an example. The use of language laboratories, with tape recordings and other mechanical devices, is already popular and will spread. Schools once preoccupied almost entirely with science and technology (e.g., colleges of engineering, leading medical schools) have now integrated social and humanistic studies into their curricula, and the trend will spread to other institutions.

International emphasis also will grow. The big push will be related to nations and regions outside the Western World. For the first time on a large scale, the involvement of U.S. higher education will be truly global. This non-Western orientation, says one college president (who is seconded by many others) is "the new frontier in American higher education." For undergraduates, comparative studies in both the social sciences and the humanities are likely to be stressed. The hoped-for result: better understanding of the human experience in all cultures.

Mechanics of teaching will improve. "Teaching machines" will be used more and more, as educators assess their value and versatility (see Who will teach them? on the following pages). Closed-circuit television will carry a lecturer's voice and closeup views of his demonstrations to hundreds of students simultaneously. TV and microfilm will grow in usefulness as library tools, enabling institutions to duplicate, in small space, the resources of distant libraries and specialized rare-book collections. Tape recordings will put music and drama, performed by masters, on every campus. Computers, already becoming almost commonplace, will be used for more and more study and research purposes.

This availability of resources unheard-of in their parents' day will enable undergraduates to embark on extensive programs of independent study. Under careful faculty guidance, independent study will equip students with research ability, problem-solving techniques, and bibliographic savvy which should be of immense value to them throughout their lives. Many of yesterday's college graduates still don't know how to work creatively in unfamiliar intellectual territory: to pinpoint a problem, formulate intelligent questions, use a library, map a research project. There will be far fewer gaps of this sort in the training of tomorrow's students.

Great new stress on quality will be found at all institutions. Impending explosive growth of the college population has put the spotlight, for years, on handling large numbers of students; this has worried educators who feared that quality might be lost in a national preoccupation with quantity. Big institutions, particularly those with "growth situations," are now putting emphasis on maintaining high academic standards—and even raising them—while handling high enrollments, too. Honors programs, opportunities for undergraduate research, insistence on creditable scholastic achievement are symptomatic of the concern for academic excellence.

It's important to realize that this emphasis on quality will be found not only in four-year colleges and universities, but in two-year institutions, also. "Each [type of institution] shall strive for excellence in its sphere," is how the California master plan for higher education puts it; the same idea is pervading higher education at all levels throughout the nation.

WHERE'S THE FUN?

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY has been undergoing subtle changes at colleges and universities for years and is likely
to continue doing so. Student apathy toward some activities—political clubs, for example—is lessening. Toward other activities—the light, the frothy—apathy appears to be growing. There is less interest in spectator sports, more interest in participant sports that will be playable for most of a lifetime. Student newspapers, observes the dean of students at a college on the Eastern seaboard, no longer rant about band uniforms, closing hours for fraternity parties, and the need for bigger pep rallies. Sororities are disappearing from the campuses of women's colleges. "Fun festivals" are granted less time and importance by students; at one big midwestern university, for example, the events of May Week—formerly a five-day wingding involving floats, honorary-fraternity initiations, faculty-student baseball, and crowning of the May Queen—are now crammed into one half-day. In spite of the well-publicized antics of a relatively few roof-raisers (e.g., student rioters at several summer resorts last Labor Day, student revelers at Florida resorts during spring-vacation periods), a new seriousness is the keynote of most student activities.

"The faculty and administration are more resistant to these changes than the students are," jokes the president of a women's college in Pittsburgh. "The typical student congress wants to abolish the junior prom; the dean is the one who feels nostalgic about it: 'That's the one event Mrs. Jones and I looked forward to each year.'"

A QUEST FOR ETHICAL VALUES

EDUCATION, more and more educators are saying, "should be much more than the mere retention of subject matter."

Here are three indications of how the thoughts of many educators are running:

"If [the student] enters college and pursues either an intellectual smörgåsbord, intellectual Teutonism, or the cash register," says a midwestern educator, "his education will have advanced very little, if at all. The odds are quite good that he will simply have exchanged one form of barbarism for another... Certainly there is no incompatibility between being well-informed and being stupid; such a condition makes the student a danger to himself and society."

Says another observer: "I prophesy that a more serious intention and mood will progressively characterize the campus... This means, most of all, commitment to the use of one's learning in fruitful, creative, and noble ways."

"The responsibility of the educated man," says the provost of a state university in New England, "is that he make articulate to himself and to others what he is willing to bet his life on."

Who will teach them?

K NOW THE QUALITY of the teaching that your children can look forward to, and you will know much about the effectiveness of the education they will receive. Teaching, tomorrow as in the past, is the heart of higher education.

It is no secret, by now, that college teaching has been on a plateau of crisis in the U.S. for some years. Much of the problem is traceable to money. Salaries paid to college teachers lagged far behind those paid elsewhere in jobs requiring similarly high talents. While real incomes, as well as dollar incomes, climbed for most other groups of Americans, the real incomes of college professors not merely stood still but dropped noticeably.

The financial pinch became so bad, for some teachers, that despite obvious devotion to their careers and obvious preference for this profession above all others, they had to leave for other jobs. Many bright young people, the sort who ordinarily would be attracted to teaching careers, took one look at the salary scales and decided to make their mark in another field.

Has the situation improved?

Will it be better when your children go to college?

Yes. At the moment, faculty salaries and fringe benefits (on the average) are rising. Since the rise started from an extremely disadvantageous level, however, no one is getting rich in the process. Indeed, on almost every campus the real income in every rank of the faculty is still considerably less than it once was. Nor have faculty salary scales, generally, caught up with the national scales in competitive areas such as business and government.

But the trend is encouraging. If it continues, the financial plight of teachers—and the serious threat to education which it has posed—should be substantially diminished by 1970.

None of this will happen automatically, of course. For evidence, check the appropriations for higher education made at your state legislature's most recent session. If yours was like a number of recent legislatures, it "economized"—and professorial salaries suffered. The support which has enabled many colleges to correct the most glaring salary deficiencies must continue until the problem is fully solved. After that, it is essential to make sure that
the quality of our college teaching—a truly crucial element in fashioning the minds and attitudes of your children—is not jeopardized again by a failure to pay its practitioners adequately.

There are other angles to the question of attracting and retaining a good faculty besides money.

The better the student body—the more challenging, the more lively its members—the more attractive is the job of teaching it. "Nothing is more certain to make teaching a dreadful task than the feeling that you are dealing with people who have no interest in what you are talking about," says an experienced professor at a small college in the Northwest.

"An appalling number of the students I have known were bright, tested high on their College Boards, and still lacked flair and drive and persistence," says another professor. "I have concluded that much of the difference between them and the students who are 'alive' must be traceable to their homes, their fathers, their mothers. Parents who themselves take the trouble to be interesting—and interested—seem to send us children who are interesting and interested."

The better the library and laboratory facilities, the more likely is a college to be able to recruit and keep a good faculty. Even small colleges, devoted strictly to undergraduate studies, are finding ways to provide their faculty members with opportunities to do independent reading and research. They find it pays in many ways: the faculty teaches better, is more alert to changes in the subject matter, is less likely to leave for other fields.

The better the public-opinion climate toward teachers in a community, the more likely is a faculty to be strong. Professors may grumble among themselves about all the invitations they receive to speak to women's clubs and alumni groups ("When am I supposed to find the time to check my lecture notes?") but they take heart from the high regard for their profession which such invitations from the community represent.

Part-time consultant jobs are an attraction to good faculty members. (Conversely, one of the principal checkpoints for many industries seeking new plant sites is, What faculty talent is nearby?) Such jobs provide teachers both with additional income and with enormously useful opportunities to base their classroom teachings on practical, current experience.

But colleges and universities must do more than hold on to their present good teachers and replace those who retire or resign. Over the next few years many institutions must add to their teaching staffs at a prodigious rate, in order to handle the vastly larger numbers of students who are already forming lines in the admissions office.

The ability to be a college teacher is not a skill that can be acquired overnight, or in a year or two. A Ph.D. degree takes at least four years to get, after one has earned his bachelor's degree. More often it takes six or seven years, and sometimes 10 to 15.

In every ten-year period since the turn of the century, as Bernard Berelson of Columbia University has pointed out, the production of doctorates in the U.S. has doubled. But only about 60 per cent of Ph.D.'s today go into academic life, compared with about 80 per cent at the turn of the century. And only 20 per cent wind up teaching undergraduates in liberal arts colleges.

Holders of lower degrees, therefore, will occupy many teaching positions on tomorrow's college faculties.

This is not necessarily bad. A teacher's ability is not always defined by the number of degrees he is entitled to
write after his name. Indeed, said the graduate dean of one great university several years ago, it is high time that "universities have the courage ... to select men very largely on the quality of work they have done and soft-pedal this matter of degrees."

In summary, salaries for teachers will be better, larger numbers of able young people will be attracted into the field (but their preparation will take time), and fewer able people will be lured away. In expanding their faculties, some colleges and universities will accept more holders of bachelor's and master's degrees than they have been accustomed to, but this may force them to focus attention on ability rather than to rely as unquestioningly as in the past on the magic of a doctor's degree.

Meanwhile, other developments provide grounds for cautious optimism about the effectiveness of the teaching your children will receive.

THE TV SCREEN

Television, not long ago found only in the lounges of dormitories and student unions, is now an accepted teaching tool on many campuses. Its use will grow. "To report on the use of television in teaching," says Arthur S. Adams, past president of the American Council on Education, "is like trying to catch a galloping horse."

For teaching closeup work in dentistry, surgery, and laboratory sciences, closed-circuit TV is unexcelled. The number of students who can gaze into a patient's gaping mouth while a teacher demonstrates how to fill a cavity is limited; when their place is taken by a TV camera and the students cluster around TV screens, scores can watch—and see more, too.

Television, at large schools, has the additional virtue of extending the effectiveness of a single teacher. Instead of giving the same lecture (replete with the same jokes) three times to students filling the campus's largest hall, a professor can now give it once—and be seen in as many auditoriums and classrooms as are needed to accommodate all registrants in his course. Both the professor and the jokes are fresher, as a result.

How effective is TV? Some carefully controlled studies show that students taught from the fluorescent screen do as well in some types of course (e.g., lectures) as those sitting in the teacher's presence, and sometimes better. But TV standardizes instruction to a degree that is not always desirable. And, reports Henry H. Cassirer of UNESCO, who has analyzed television teaching in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan, students do not want to lose contact with their teachers. They want to be able to ask questions as instruction progresses. Mr. Cassirer found effective, on the other hand, the combination of a central TV lecturer with classroom instructors who prepare students for the lecture and then discuss it with them afterward.

TEACHING MACHINES

Holding great promise for the improvement of instruction at all levels of schooling, including college, are programs of learning presented through mechanical self-teaching devices, popularly called "teaching machines."

The most widely used machine, invented by Professor Frederick Skinner of Harvard, is a box-like device with three windows in its top. When the student turns a crank, an item of information, along with a question about it, appears in the lefthand window (A). The student writes his answer to the question on a paper strip exposed in another window (B). The student turns the crank again—and the correct answer appears at window A.

Simultaneously, this action moves the student's answer under a transparent shield covering window C, so that the student can see, but not change, what he has written. If the answer is correct, the student turns another crank, causing the tape to be notched; the machine will by-pass this item when the student goes through the series of questions again. Questions are arranged so that each item builds on previous information the machine has given.

Such self-teaching devices have these advantages:

- Each student can proceed at his own pace, whereas classroom lectures must be paced to the "average" student—not too fast for some, too slow for others. "With a machine," comments a University of Rochester psychologist, "the brighter student could go ahead at a very fast pace."

- The machine makes examinations and testing a rewarding and learning experience, rather than a punishment. If his answer is correct, the student is rewarded with that knowledge instantly; this reinforces his memory of the right information. If the answer is incorrect, the machine provides the correct answer immediately. In large classes, no teacher can provide such frequent—and individual—rewards and immediate corrections.

- The machine smooths the ups and downs in the learn-
ing process by removing some external sources of anxieties, such as fear of falling behind.

If a student is having difficulty with a subject, the teacher can check back over his machine tapes and find the exact point at which the student began to go wrong. Correction of the difficulty can be made with precision, not gropingly as is usually necessary in machineless classes.

Not only do the machines give promise of accelerating the learning process; they introduce an individuality to learning which has previously been unknown. "Where television holds the danger of standardized instruction," said John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in a report to then-President Eisenhower, "the self-teaching device can individualize instruction in ways not now possible—and the student is always an active participant." Teaching machines are being tested, and used, on a number of college campuses and seem certain to figure prominently in the teaching of your children.

Will they graduate?

Said an administrator at a university in the South not long ago (he was the director of admissions, no less, and he spoke not entirely in jest):

"I'm happy I went to college back when I did, instead of now. Today, the admissions office probably wouldn't let me in. If they did, I doubt that I'd last more than a semester or two."

Getting into college is a problem, nowadays. Staying there, once in, can be even more difficult.

Here are some of the principal reasons why many students fail to finish:

Academic failure: For one reason or another—not always connected with a lack of aptitude or potential scholastic ability—many students fail to make the grade. Low entrance requirements, permitting students to enter college without sufficient aptitude or previous preparation, also play a big part. In schools where only a high-school diploma is required for admission, drop-outs and failures during the first two years average (nationally) between 60 and 70 per cent. Normally selective admissions procedures usually cut this rate down to between 20 and 40 per cent. Where admissions are based on keen competition, the attrition rate is 10 per cent or less.

Future outlook: Extensive research is under way to determine whether motivation can be measured. The "Personal Values Inventory," developed by scholars at Colgate University, is one promising yardstick, providing information about a student's long-range persistence, personal self-control, and deliberateness (as opposed to rashness). Many colleges and universities are participating in the study, in an effort to establish the efficacy of the tests. Thus far, report the Colgate researchers, "the tests have successfully differentiated between over- and under-achievers in every college included in the sample."

Parents can help by their own attitudes toward scholastic achievement and by encouraging their children to
develop independence from adults. "This, coupled with the reflected image that a person acquires from his parents—an image relating to persistence and other traits and values—may have much to do with his orientation toward academic success," the Colgate investigators say.

Money: Most parents think they know the cost of sending a child to college. But, a recent survey shows, relatively few of them actually do. The average parent, the survey disclosed, underestimates college costs by roughly 40 per cent. In such a situation, parental savings for college purposes often run out quickly—and, unless the student can fill the gap with scholarship aid, a loan, or earnings from part-time employment, he drops out.

**FUTURE OUTLOOK:** A surprisingly high proportion of financial dropouts are children of middle-income, not low-income, families. If parents would inform themselves fully about current college costs—and reinforce themselves periodically, since prices tend to go up—a substantial part of this problem could be solved in the future by realistic family savings programs.

Other probabilities: growing federal and state (as well as private) scholarship programs; growing private and governmental loan programs.

Jobs: Some students, anxious to strike out on their own, are lured from college by jobs requiring little skill but offering attractive starting salaries. Many such students may have hesitated about going to college in the first place and drop out at the first opportunity.

**FUTURE OUTLOOK:** The lure of jobs will always tempt some students, but awareness of the value of completing college—for lifelong financial gain, if for no other reason—is increasing.

Emotional problems: Some students find themselves unable to adjust to college life and drop out as a result. Often such problems begin when a student chooses a college that’s "wrong" for him. It may accord him too much or too little freedom; its pace may be too swift for him, resulting in frustration, or too slow, resulting in boredom; it may be "too social" or "not social enough."

**FUTURE OUTLOOK:** With expanding and more skillful guidance counseling and psychological testing, more students can expect to be steered to the "right" college environment. This won’t entirely eliminate the emotional-maladjustment problem, but it should ease it substantially.

Marriage: Many students marry while still in college but fully expect to continue their education. A number do go on (sometimes wives withdraw from college to earn money to pay their husbands’ educational expenses). Others have children before graduating and must drop out of college in order to support their family.

**FUTURE OUTLOOK:** The trend toward early marriage shows no signs of abating. Large numbers of parents openly or tacitly encourage children to go steady and to marry at an early age. More and more colleges are providing living quarters for married undergraduate students. Some even have day-care facilities for students’ young children. Attitudes and customs in their "peer groups" will continue to influence young people on the question of marrying early; in some groups, it’s frowned upon; in others, it’s the thing to do.

Colleges and universities are deeply interested in finding solutions to the attrition problem in all its aspects. Today, at many institutions, enrollment resembles a pyramid: the freshman class, at the bottom, is big; the sophomore class is smaller, the junior class still smaller, and the senior class a mere fraction of the freshman group. Such pyramids are wasteful, expensive, inefficient. They represent hundreds, sometimes thousands, of personal tragedies: young people who didn’t make it.

The goal of the colleges is to change the pyramid into a straight-sided figure, with as many people graduating as enter the freshman class. In the college of tomorrow, the sides will not yet have attained the perfect vertical, but—as a result of improved placement, admissions, and academic practices—they should slope considerably less than they do now.
What will college have done for them?

If your children are like about 33 per cent of today’s college graduates, they will not end their formal education when they get their bachelor’s degrees. On they’ll go—to graduate school, to a professional school, or to an advanced technological institution.

There are good reasons for their continuing:

- In four years, nowadays, one can only begin to scratch the surface of the body of knowledge in his specialty. To teach, or to hold down a high-ranking job in industry or government, graduate study is becoming more and more useful and necessary.
- Automation, in addition to eliminating jobs in unskilled categories, will have an increasingly strong effect on persons holding jobs in middle management and middle technology. Competition for survival will be intense. Many students will decide that one way of competing advantageously is to take as much formal education beyond the baccalaureate as they can get.
- One way in which women can competently with men for high-level positions is to be equipped with a graduate degree when they enter the job market.
- Students heading for school-teaching careers will increasingly be urged to concentrate on substantive studies in their undergraduate years and to take methodology courses in a postgraduate schooling period. The same will be true in many other fields.
- Shortages are developing in some professions, e.g., medicine. Intensive efforts will be made to woo more top undergraduates into professional schools, and opportunities in short-supplied professions will become increasingly attractive.
- “Skills,” predicts a Presidential committee, “may become obsolete in our fast-moving industrial society. Sound education provides a basis for adjustment to constant and abrupt change—a base on which new skills may be built.” The moral will not be lost on tomorrow’s students.

In addition to having such practical motives, tomorrow’s students will be influenced by a growing tendency to expose them to graduate-level work while they are still undergraduates. Independent study will give them a taste of the intellectual satisfaction to be derived from learning on their own. Graduate-style seminars, with their stimulating give-and-take of fact and opinion, will exert a strong appeal. As a result, for able students the distinction between undergraduate and graduate work will become blurred and meaningless. Instead of arbitrary insistence upon learning in two-year or four-year units, there will be more attention paid to the length of time a student requires—and desires—to immerse himself in the specialty that interests him.

And even with graduate or professional study, education is not likely to end for your children.

Administrators in the field of adult education—or, more accurately, “continuing education”—expect that within a decade the number of students under their wing will exceed the number of undergraduates in American colleges and universities.

“Continuing education,” says Paul A. McGhee, dean of New York University’s Division of General Education (where annually some 17,000 persons enroll in around 1,200 non-credit courses) “is primarily the education of the already educated.” The more education you have, the more you are likely to want. Since more and more people will go to college, it follows that more and more people will seek knowledge throughout their lives.

We are, say adult-education leaders, departing from the old notion that one works to live. In this day of automation and urbanization, a new concept is emerging: “time,” not “work,” is the paramount factor in people’s lives. Leisure takes on a new meaning: along with golf, boating,
and partying, it now includes study. And he who forsakes gardening for studying is less and less likely to be regarded as the neighborhood oddball.

Certain to vanish are the last vestiges of the stigma that has long attached to "night school." Although the concept of night school as a place for educating only the illiterate has changed, many who have studied at night—either for credit or for fun and intellectual stimulation—have felt out of step, somehow. But such views are obsolescent and soon will be obsolete.

Thus far, American colleges and universities—with notable exceptions—have not led the way in providing continuing education for their alumni. Most alumni have been forced to rely on local boards of education and other civic and social groups to provide lectures, classes, discussion groups. These have been inadequate, and institutions of higher education can be expected to assume unprecedented roles in the continuing-education field.

Alumni and alumnae are certain to demand that they take such leadership. Wrote Clarence B. Randall in The New York Times Magazine: "At institution after institution there has come into being an organized and articulate group of devoted graduates who earnestly believe . . . that the college still has much to offer them."

When colleges and universities respond on a large scale to the growing demand for continuing education, the variety of courses is likely to be enormous. Already, in institutions where continuing education is an accepted role, the range is from space technology to existentialism to funeral direction. (When the University of California offered non-credit courses in the first-named subject to engineers and physicists, the combined enrollment reached 4,643.) "From the world of astronauts, to the highest of ivory towers, to six feet under," is how one wag has described the phenomenon.

SOME OTHER LIKELY FEATURES OF YOUR CHILDREN, AFTER they are graduated from tomorrow's colleges:

- They'll have considerably more political sophistication than did the average person who marched up to get a diploma in their parents' day. Political parties now have active student groups on many campuses and publish material beamed specifically at undergraduates. Student-government organizations are developing sophisticated procedures. Nonpartisan as well as partisan groups, operating on a national scale, are fanning student interest in current political affairs.
- They'll have an international orientation that many of their parents lacked when they left the campuses. The presence of more foreign students in their classes, the emphasis on courses dealing with global affairs, the front pages of their daily newspapers will all contribute to this change. They will find their international outlook useful: a recent government report predicts that "25 years from now, one college graduate in four will find at least part of his career abroad in such places as Rio de Janeiro, Dakar, Beirut, Leopoldville, Sydney, Melbourne, or Toronto."
- They'll have an awareness of unanswered questions, to an extent that their parents probably did not have. Principles that once were regarded (and taught) as incontrovertible fact are now regarded (and taught) as subject to constant alteration, thanks to the frequent toppling of long-held ideas in today's explosive sciences and technologies. Says one observer: "My student generation, if it looked at the world, didn't know it was 'loaded'. Today's student has no such ignorance."
- They'll possess a broad-based liberal education, but in their jobs many of them are likely to specialize more narrowly than did their elders. "It is a rare bird today who knows all about contemporary physics and all about modern mathematics," said one of the world's most distinguished scientists not long ago, "and if he exists, I haven't found him. Because of the rapid growth of science it has become impossible for one man to master any large part of it; therefore, we have the necessity of specialization."
- Your daughters are likely to be impatient with the prospect of devoting their lives solely to unskilled labor as housewives. Not only will more of tomorrow's women graduates embark upon careers when they receive their diplomas, but more of them will keep up their contacts with vocational interests even during their period of child-rearing. And even before the children are grown, more of them will return to the working force, either as paid employees or as highly skilled volunteers.

DEPENDING UPON THEIR OWN OUTLOOK, parents of tomorrow's graduates will find some of the prospects good, some of them deplorable. In essence, however, the likely trends of tomorrow are only continuations of trends that are clearly established today, and moving inexorably.
Who will pay—and how?

WILL YOU BE ABLE to afford a college education for your children? The tuition? The travel expense? The room rent? The board?

In addition:
Will you be able to pay considerably more than is written on the price-tags for these items?

The stark truth is that you—or somebody—must pay, if your children are to go to college and get an education as good as the education you received.

HERE is where colleges and universities get their money:

From taxes paid to governments at all levels: city, state, and federal. Governments now appropriate an estimated $2.9 billion in support of higher education every year. By 1970 government support will have grown to roughly $4 billion.

From private gifts and grants. These now provide nearly $1 billion annually. By 1970 they must provide about $2.019 billion. Here is where this money is likely to come from:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alumni</td>
<td>$505,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-alumni individuals</td>
<td>$505,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business corporations</td>
<td>$262,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious denominations</td>
<td>$242,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total voluntary support, 1970</td>
<td>$2,019,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From endowment earnings. These now provide around $210 million a year. By 1970 endowment will produce around $333 million a year.

From tuition and fees. These now provide around $1.2 billion (about 21 per cent of college and university funds). By 1970 they must produce about $2.1 billion (about 23.5 per cent of all funds).

From other sources. Miscellaneous income now provides around $410 million annually. By 1970 the figure is expected to be around $585 million.

These estimates, made by the independent Council for Financial Aid to Education*, are based on the "best available" estimates of the expected growth in enrollment in America's colleges and universities: from slightly less than 4 million this year to about 6.4 million in the academic year 1969-70. The total income that the colleges and universities will require in 1970 to handle this enrollment will be on the order of $9 billion—compared with the $5.6 billion that they received and spent in 1959-60.

WHO PAYS?

VIRTUALLY EVERY SOURCE of funds, of course—however it is labeled—boils down to you. Some of the money, you pay directly: tuition, fees, gifts to the colleges and universities that you support. Other funds pass, in a sense, through channels—your church, the several levels of government to which you pay taxes, the business corporations with which you deal or in which you own stock. But, in the last analysis, individual persons are the source of them all.

Hence, if you wished to reduce your support of higher education, you could do so. Conversely (as is presumably the case with most enlightened parents and with most college alumni and alumnæ), if you wished to increase it, you could do that, also—with your vote and your checkbook. As is clearly evident in the figures above, it is essential that you substantially increase both your direct and your indirect support of higher education between now and 1970, if tomorrow's colleges and universities are to give your children the education that you would wish for them.

THE MONEY YOU'LL NEED

Since it requires long-range planning and long-range voluntary saving, for most families the most difficult part of financing their children's education is paying the direct costs: tuition, fees, room, board, travel expenses.

These costs vary widely from institution to institution. At government-subsidized colleges and universities, for

*To whose research staff the editors are indebted for most of the financial projections cited in this section of their report. CFAE statisticians, using and comparing three methods of projection, built their estimates on available hard figures and carefully reasoned assumptions about the future.
example, tuition fees for state residents may be nonexistent or quite low. At community colleges, located within commuting distance of their students' homes, room and board expenses may consist only of what parents are already paying for housing and food. At independent (non-governmental) colleges and universities, the costs may be considerably higher.

In 1960-61, here is what the average male student spent at the average institution of higher education, including junior colleges, in each of the two categories (public and private):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Public Institutions</th>
<th>Private Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition</td>
<td>$179</td>
<td>$676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$749</td>
<td>$1,296</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These, of course, are "hard-core" costs only, representing only part of the expense. The average annual bill for an unmarried student is around $1,550. This conservative figure, provided by the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan for the U.S. Office of Education, does not include such items as clothing. And, as we have attempted to stress by italicizing the word "average" wherever it appears, the bill can be considerably higher, as well as somewhat lower. At a private college for women (which is likely to get relatively little money from other sources and must therefore depend heavily upon tuition income) the hard-core costs alone may now run as high as $2,600 per year.

Every parent must remember that costs will inevitably rise, not fall, in the years ahead. In 1970, according to one estimate, the cost of four years at the average state university will be $5,800; at the average private college, $11,684.

**HOW TO AFFORD IT?**

**SUCH SUMS** represent a healthy part of most families' resources. Hard-core costs alone equal, at public institutions, about 13 per cent of the average American family's annual income; at private institutions, about 23 per cent of average annual income.

How do families afford it? How can you afford it?

Here is how the typical family pays the current average bill of $1,550 per year:

- Parents contribute $950
- Scholarships defray 130
- The student earns 360
- Other sources yield 110

Nearly half of all parents begin saving money for their children's college education well before their children are ready to enroll. Fourteen per cent report that they borrow money to help meet college costs. Some 27 per cent take on extra work, to earn more money. One in five mothers does additional work in order to help out.

Financing the education of one's children is obviously, for many families, a scramble—a piecing-together of many sources of funds.

Is such scrambling necessary? The question can be answered only on a family-by-family basis. But these generalizations do seem valid:

- Many parents think they are putting aside enough money to pay most of the costs of sending their children to college. But most parents seriously underestimate what these costs will be. The only solution: Keep posted, by checking college costs periodically. What was true of college costs yesterday (and even of the figures in this report, as nearly current as they are) is not necessarily true of college costs today. It will be even less true of college costs tomorrow.
- If they knew what college costs really were, and what they are likely to be in the years when their children are likely to enroll, many parents could save enough money. They would start saving earlier and more persistently. They would gear their family budgets to the need. They would revise their savings programs from time to time, as they obtained new information about cost changes.
- Many parents count on scholarships to pay their children's way. For upper-middle-income families, this reliance can be disastrous. By far the greatest number of scholarships are now awarded on the basis of financial need, largely determined by level of family income. (Colleges and other scholarship sources are seriously concerned about the fact, indicated by several studies, that at least 100,000 of the country's high-school graduates each year are unable to attend college, primarily for financial reasons.) Upper-middle-income families are among those most seriously affected by the sudden realization that they have failed to save enough for their children's education.
- Loan programs make sense. Since going to college sometimes costs as much as buying a house (which most families finance through long-term borrowing), long-term
IS THE COST TOO HIGH?

HIGH AS THEY SEEM, tuition rates are bargains, in this sense: They do not begin to pay the cost of providing a college education.

On the national average, colleges and universities must receive between three and four additional dollars for every one dollar that they collect from students, in order to provide their services. At public institutions, the ratio of non-tuition money to tuition money is greater than the average: the states typically spend more than $700 for every student enrolled.

Even the gross cost of higher education is low, when put in perspective. In terms of America's total production of goods and services, the proportion of the gross national product spent for higher education is only 1.3 per cent, according to government statistics.

To put salaries and physical plant on a sound footing, colleges must spend more money, in relation to the gross national product, than they have been spending in the past. Before they can spend it, they must get it. From what sources?

Using the current and the 1970 figures that were cited earlier, tuition will probably have to carry, on the average, about 2 per cent more of the share of total educational costs than it now carries. Governmental support, although increasing by about a billion dollars, will actually carry about 7 per cent less of the total cost than it now does. Endowment income's share will remain about the same as at present. Revenues in the category of "other sources" can be expected to decline by about .8 per cent, in terms of their share of the total load. Private gifts and grants—from alumni, non-alumni individuals, businesses and unions, philanthropic foundations, and religious denominations—must carry about 6 per cent more of the total cost in 1970, if higher education is not to founder.

Alumnae and alumni, to whom colleges and universities must look for an estimated 25 per cent ($505 million) of such gifts: please note.

CAN COLLEGES BE MORE EFFICIENT?

INDUSTRIAL COST ACCOUNTANTS—and, not infrequently, other business men—sometimes tear their hair over the "inefficiencies" they see in higher education. Physical facilities—classrooms, for example—are in use for only part of the 24-hour day, and sometimes they stand idle for three months in summertime. Teachers "work"—i.e., actually stand in the front of their classes—for only a fraction of industry's 40-hour week. (The hours devoted to preparation and research, without which a teacher to preparation and research, without which a teacher can't 'inefficient' or 'unbusinesslike' phase of a liberal arts college's operation is really but an accurate reflection of its true essential nature ... [American business and industry] have to understand that much of liberal education which is urgently worth saving cannot be justified on a dollars-and-cents basis."

In short, although educators have as much of an obligation as anyone else to use money wisely, you just can't run a college like a railroad. Your children would be cheated, if anybody tried.
In sum:

When your children go to college, what will college be like? Their college will, in short, be ready for them. Its teaching staff will be competent and complete. Its courses will be good and, as you would wish them to be, demanding of the best talents that your children possess. Its physical facilities will surpass those you knew in your college years. The opportunities it will offer your children will be limitless. If.

That is the important word.

Between now and 1970 (a date that the editors arbitrarily selected for most of their projections, although the date for your children may come sooner or it may come later), much must be done to build the strength of America's colleges and universities. For, between now and 1970, they will be carrying an increasingly heavy load in behalf of the nation.

They will need more money—considerably more than is now available to them—and they will need to obtain much of it from you.

They will need, as always, the understanding by thoughtful portions of the citizenry (particularly their own alumni and alumnae) of the subtleties, the sensitivity, the fine balances of freedom and responsibility without which the mechanism of higher education cannot function.

They will need, if they are to be of highest service to your children, the best aid which you are capable of giving as a parent: the preparation of your children to value things of the mind, to know the joy of meeting and overcoming obstacles, and to develop their own personal independence.

Your children are members of the most promising American generation. (Every new generation, properly, is so regarded.) To help them realize their promise is a job to which the colleges and universities are dedicated. It is their supreme function.

It is the job to which you, as parent, are also dedicated. It is your supreme function.

With your efforts and the efforts of the college of tomorrow, your children's future can be brilliant. If.

"The College of Tomorrow"

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form Editorial Projects for Education, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council. Copyright © 1962 by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc., 1707 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. All rights reserved; no part of this supplement may be reproduced without express permission of the editors. Printed in U.S.A.
The Second Annual
ALUMNI READING PROGRAM
Seminars to be held Saturday, June 8, 1963

Any Trinity Alumnus, his wife, Trinity parent, graduate student, or friend of the College is invited to enroll. Upon receipt of registration fee of $2.00 you will receive an introductory essay. Notice regarding exact time and location of classroom seminar sessions, to be held on June 8, 1963, will be sent to participants in May. If you wish to purchase the complete set of books for any one topic you may secure them from the college. (If you desire to purchase only a few, however, we ask you to buy them through your local bookstore.) Deadline for registration: May 1, 1963.

TOPIC I
Modern Italian Fiction
Dr. Michael R. Campo, Chairman

- The Confessions of Zeno, Italo Svevo. Vintage
- The Time of Indifference, Alberto Moravia. Signet
- Conversation in Sicily, Elio Vittorini. Penguin
- The Devil in the Hills, Cesare Pavese. The Noonday Press
- Stories of Modern Italy, Modern Library
- Bread and Wine, Ignazio Silone. Signet

Registration

Total $10.60

TOPIC II
Problems of Economic Growth: USA and USSR
Dr. Robert A. Battis, Chairman


Registration

Total $14.95

TOPIC III
Looking at Modern Art
Samuel J. Wagstaff Jr., Chairman

- Philosophy in a New Key, Susanne K. Langer. The New American Library, Mentor Book
- The Grass Roots of Art, Herbert Read. Meridian Books

Registration

Total $14.45

Please enter my registration for
- Topic I Italian Fiction
- Topic II Problems of Economic Growth
- Topic III Looking at Modern Art

Please find check for $.............................. to cover
- registration fee ($2.00)
- complete set of books
- set of Trinity College bookends ($1.95 per pair)
- Connecticut residents please add 3 1/2 % sales tax except on registration fee.

NAME ............................................ CLASS ..........................
ADDRESS ................................................

Please mail registration and book order to
John A. Mason '34, Alumni Secretary
Trinity College, Hartford 6, Connecticut.
Checks should be made payable to The Trustees of Trinity College.
Dr. Ralph M. Williams presented his inaugural lecture as full professor of English in Wean Lounge February 19. He has been a member of the English Department since 1913.

In his address Dr. Williams spoke of the "new" English, an approach to teaching which emphasizes a scientific outlook and growing-together of the sciences and the humanities. Advances during this century in the field of linguistics have made possible the new way of looking at English, Dr. Williams explained. (See We Quote)

Professor J. Wendell Burger, with Mrs. Burger, is spending the first part of his sabbatical leave traveling in Europe.

Professor James A. Notopoulos recently spoke to the Hellenic Center of Harvard University in Washington, D.C., on "New Frontiers in Homeric Studies"; at the Yale University Classical Club on "The Cyclic Epics"; and at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Honors Day Program on "The Creation of Oral Heroic Epics on World War II in Crete."

Mitchel N. Pappas, associate professor of fine arts, was chairman of the judges for the 16th annual Scholastic Art Contest. The yearly event is sponsored by The Hartford Courant Parade of Youth, and the exhibit of the winning works was held in the Wadsworth Athenaeum. Professor Pappas led the ceremony in which the awards were presented; he said that competition in art is "healthy," and that the winners of the contest showed "great clarity and understanding" in their paintings and drawings.

Dr. Austin C. Herschberger, assistant professor of psychology, delivered a talk at the fourth colloquium sponsored by the Department of Religion. He spoke on "Neurosis and Responsibility."

George E. Nichols III, associate professor of English, is spending the first part of his sabbatical leave visiting arts centers and three B.A. at colleges and universities around the country. Among those he will visit are the University of North Carolina, the University of Florida, the University of California at Berkeley, Stephens College in Missouri, Western Reserve in Ohio and Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh. After he completes his study, Professor Nichols plans a trip around the world. Transcendental Books of Hartford has just announced the publication of Transcendental Climate: New Resources for the Study of Emerson, Thoreau and their Contemporaries (in three volumes), by Professor Kenneth W. Cameron of the English Department. It is called an encyclopedia of cultural backgrounds and intellectual climate.

The new discoveries touching Emerson concern his curriculum at the Boston Latin School, his earliest papers at Harvard, the library resources at his disposal there, his membership in undergraduate societies, the college curriculum, his friends, and the college songs of his day — including those he wrote himself. Thoreau's manuscripts are here edited for the first time; his field notes of surveys, his reading on Canada, and his paragraphs relating to his week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers.

Other literary figures of the Concord School have prominence in the volumes, especially Frank B. Sanborn, whose detailed diary of his relations with the literary men, and whose rhymed minutes of the Hasty Pudding Club (in which Emerson is extolled as a poet) have never before been edited. Other resources include the library holdings of the Boston Latin School and the minutes of the Concord Lyceum between 1830 and 1880 — the period of its heyday. These and others will provide scholars with new insights into the history, biography, and literature of the American Renaissance.

Eight members of the Faculty and Staff were honored December 14 for their long service to Trinity College. Left to right: Harold Meser, Cashier, 25 years; J. Wendell Burger, J. Pierpont Morgan Professor of Biology, 26 years; Francis L. Lundborg, Medical Director, 26 years; Ethel J. Beaumier, Personnel, 39 years; Raymond Oosting, Professor of Physical Education, 38 years; Louis H. Naylor, Professor of Modern Languages, 39 years; and Sterling B. Smith, Scovill Professor of Chemistry, 39 years. James A. Notopoulos, Hobart Professor of Classical Languages, 26 years, was unable to attend.

Dr. Ward S. Curran '57, assistant professor of economics, is presenting a series of lectures on the principles of economics to the Supervisors' Club of the Associated Spring Corporation, Wallace Barnes Division, Bristol, Conn.

Stephen Minot, visiting lecturer in English, has signed a contract with Prentice-Hall for his next text, Three Genre, the Writing of Fiction, Poetry, and Drama.

The last issue of the Magazine contained the news that Mr. Minot's story, "Sausage and Beer," appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, but not the fact that he received an "Atlantic First" award for this work. His most recent publication is another story entitled "Herb" which is in the Winter 1963 issue of the Kenyon Review.

Thomas A. Smith '44, Registrar of the College, is a Democratic candidate for a position on the Board of Education in West Hartford. Mr. Smith's campaign is in full swing, and his colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, are supporting him in his efforts to become elected.

J. Kenneth Robertson, College treasurer, served as a member of the workshop committee of the Eastern Association of College and University Business Officers and was in charge of publicity for the association's three-day conference in New York City in February. Accompanying him to the conference were Dean H. Kelsey, associate comptroller, and Joseph Schilling, assistant comptroller.

Librarian Donald B. Engley is chairman of the Governor's Committee on Libraries, appointed by Governor Dempsey. He is also a member of the state committee for national library week.
Along The Walk

The microfilming equipment made possible by the Class of 1937 as a twenty-fifth reunion gift last June has been installed in the Library and is now in operation. It is a Recordak camera equipped to handle both 35mm and 16mm film and will photograph documents up to 25” by 36”.

It will be used to reduce bulky files to conserve space and to copy rare or scarce books not in the Trinity or Watkinson libraries. The College also plans to continue the program of microfilming its official records which was begun through a commercial firm a decade ago.

The Poetry Series Committee is concentrating this year on a single poet who will remain on campus for a three-day visit. Richard Eberhart will present a reading April 17; the Phi Beta Kappa lecture on Ralph Waldo Emerson and Wallace Stevens, April 18; and a reading of Mr. Eberhart’s verse plays, sponsored by The Trinity Review, April 19. Many will remember Poet Eberhart, professor of English and poet in residence at Dartmouth College, who took part in the 1955 Convocation in a session entitled “Liberal Education and the Creative Man.”

The Athenaeum Society debated its way to victory in a tournament held at Brooklyn College late this winter. The Trinity men met Southern Connecticut State College, two teams of the City College of New York, New York University, the Merchant Marine Academy and Brooklyn College. The topic was, Resolved: “That the non-Communist nations of the world should form an economic union.” Trinity was the only college to debate both the affirmative and negative.

Trinity travelled to Harvard and again debated both sides. There were 108 two-man teams from 90 institutions in Cambridge for the tournament. The day after the Harvard debate the Trinity team went to Torrington, Connecticut, where it unofficially chalked up another victory.

At Amherst for the Novice Debate Tournament Trinity won again over six colleges, and Michael Bley ’66 placed first among the affirmative speakers.

The Jesters sponsored a matinee by the Compass Cabaret Theatre early this month. The associate director of the company is Lee Kalcheim ’60, a former Jester who did graduate work at the Yale Drama School before entering the field of professional theater.

The original Compass Theatre was created in Chicago in 1955 by David Shepard, the present director, and featured stars such as Mike Nichols, Elaine May, Barbara Harris and Shelley Berman, who were then unknown.

Two student-produced and directed one-act plays were presented by the Jesters on March 7 and 9. The rarely-seen plays were Michel DeGhelerode’s “Three Actors and Their Drama” and George Courteline’s “Hold on, Horrison.” The DeGhelerode play is a humorous tour de force, and the Courteline is a satire on Paris bureaucracy. The first play was directed by Bruce Jay ’65, and the second by Donato Strammiello ’64. These were directorial debuts for both students.

An innovation was having the audience participate in a discussion on the “Theater of the Absurd” after the performances.

** * * *

**EXHIBITS**

April 1-30 Library Exhibit of Art and Books
“German Expressionism”

May 1-31 Library Exhibit of Books
“Symbolist Writing”
Exhibit: “Wallace Stevens and his Works”
Exhibit: “Relation Between Poetry and Painting”

May 7 Tuesday – 8:15 p.m. – Library Panel: “Relation Between Poetry and Painting”
Watkinson Library Open House and Library Associates Annual Meeting

May 2 – June 9 Wean Lounge
Student Art Exhibit

June 1-9 Library Exhibit: “Relation Between Poetry and Painting”

June 3-30 Library Exhibit of Books
“Symbolist Writing”
“Modern Art”
“Modern Italian Literature”
“U.S. and U.S.S.R. Economic Systems”
WE QUOTE:

“As an English teacher, I am concerned that among all these ‘new’ courses no mention is ever made of the new English. It exists . . . it resembles the science courses in a number of ways: it is like them, first of all, because it is primarily concerned with a new way of looking at English, especially the part of the course traditionally labelled the ‘language’ part, as opposed to the literature. And like the science courses, secondly, it represents the contemporary growing towards one another of the sciences and the humanities.

“The ‘new’ look in English will be a linguistic approach. It will certainly be a truer and more faithful picture of a language at work, as far as our knowledge extends today, than was taught to my generation . . . . Language is, after all, man’s greatest achievement; without it, all his other more spectacular achievements would never have been.” Dr. Ralph M. Williams, professor of English, Trinity College, Inaugural Address.

* * *

“The anthropologist reconstructs the past, not to find the specific time and place (that is the historian’s task), but to discover the recurrent in history and the larger generalizations pertaining to the nature of man.” Dr. Richard K. Morris ’40, associate professor of Philosophy, Humanities Lecture Series, Conard High School, West Hartford.

“I take the word ‘Renaissance’ to mean conscious effort to understand truly, and to use the classical past as a guide for the present.” Dr. Philip L. Kintner, assistant professor of history, Trinity College, Humanities Lecture Series, Conard High School, West Hartford.

“Humanism meant the introduction of new thematic content, new concerns, new literary forms (the tragedy, to mention one), and a new literary consciousness.” Dr. Michael R. Campo ’48, associate professor of modern languages, Trinity College, Humanities Lecture Series, Conard High School, West Hartford.

“All that is really required to make listening to a new music an exciting and challenging experience is the maintaining of an open mind, and a willingness to accept any new work as a new experience . . . children and young people through college age are often the most receptive.” Dr. Clarence H. Barber, associate professor of music, Trinity College, Humanities Lecture Series, Conard High School, West Hartford.

Letters

To The Editor:

What has happened to the Lemonsqueezer? Has Trinity been stripped of this tradition by that class which so resourcefully captured it from the Class of 1956? The Class of 1957 has had its fifth reunion and Trinity doesn’t yet have her Lemonsqueezer back. Let’s return the Lemonsqueezer to circulation before it ceases to mean something.

Kimball Shaw ’56

To President Albert C. Jacobs:

You may be interested to learn that a posthumous work of Harry T. Costello’s has just been published (February 28) for the University of Rutgers Press. It is entitled Josiah Royce’s Seminar, 1913–1914 as recorded in the notebooks of Harry T. Costello edited by Grover Smith. Costello told me about these notebooks many years ago. And I continually urged him to have them published — since they were excellent accounts of the Harvard, Royce’s seminar (which included T. S. Eliot) and the intellectual history of the time. Houston Peterson of Rutgers University Press picked up these notebooks a few years ago, though he was indefinite about when and whether they would be published — and they finally have appeared. I know that the Trinity community will be happy to learn of another contribution by its former beloved teacher. I regret that Harry could not live to see them in print.

With best wishes,
Paul W. Kurtz
Union College (formerly Associate Professor of Philosophy, Trinity College)

A review of this work by Dr. Blanchard W. Means, Professor of Philosophy, will appear in the May Alumni Magazine. — Ed.

To The Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoyed the Alumni Magazine. I am impressed by the progress you have made with it. I was particularly pleased by the article, “The American Cup.” You will note in the enclosed Blair Bulletin on page 9 a very similar article. It was interesting to me that Mr. Welch and Mr. Browning are in close agreement . . . .

Donn D. Wright ’51

To John Mason:

The Alumni Magazine for January 1963 is very good . . .

Martin W. Clement ’01

To The Editor:

Please send to the above address two January 1963 Trinity College Alumni Magazines.

Thank you very much. This is an excellent number. Congratulations.

Mrs. James L. Goodwin

To The Editor:

The Robert Frost cover of the Alumni Magazine (November) is great!

M. T. Birmingham Jr. ’42

To The Editor:

Many thanks to you and Professor Thurman Hood for having sent me Trinity College Alumni Magazine with information about Robert Frost. We have just had our Memorial Service for him here, and I think it went off very well indeed.

Calvin H. Pлимpton President, Amherst College

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check . . . as a modest contribution to the general alumni fund for beneficial college purposes. This is not necessarily a final contribution on my part for this year. It is inspired by the article of J. Ronald Spencer in the Alumni Magazine of November ’62 which reported the experiences and courage of Ralph Allen and Jack Chatfield.

Edwin M. Bartin ’14

To The Editor:

Please find enclosed a clipping cut from the Los Angeles Times of January 14, covering an article by Jim Murray, which I believe is self-explanatory. I know it would be of interest to all our alumni if published in the next issue of our magazine.

H. E. Townsend ’04

See Sports Section for excerpts from this syndicated article, written by Jim Murray, a Trinity alumnus of the Class of 1943. — Ed.

To Professor Oosting:

I am writing to express our thanks for the use of Trinity Field House during the past basketball season and again to express our gratitude for your cooperation and that of Karl Kurth, Jim Ryan, and other members of your staff who assisted so well in the supervision of games.

As you know, we are planning on using the new Hartford Public High School gymnasium for these games and are hopeful nothing unforeseen will arise to interfere with these plans.

The use of your field house has been a financial lifesaver for us, especially so during the last year or two when problems of operating our program have multiplied due to increase of expenses and decreased revenue.

Joseph E. Gargan
Director of Physical Education
Hartford Board of Education

The Hartford Public Schools have come to Trinity for their league games ever since the Field House was built. — Ed.
JOHN STRAWBRIDGE, 1895

John Strawbridge, partner of W. H. Newbold's, was a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange since 1897, died February 18 at his home in Philadelphia, Pa. He leaves a son, George Strawbridge, Jr. of the School, Germantown, Pa., before entering Trinity in 1892 as a sophomore. At Trinity he played football and baseball for three years and was captain of the latter team in 1894. His fraternity was the Epsilon Chapter of Delta Psi.

Mr. Strawbridge served in the Spanish American War with the 1st Troop of Philadelphia, and in World War I from 1917 - 1919 as a captain of the Field Artillery C Battery. He saw action in France at St. Miehle, Meuse and the Argonne.

His wife, the former Miss Louisa Welsh, leaves her husband, with three sons, Dr. George Strawbridge, Jr., of Trinity, Dr. William S. Strawbridge, Jr., of Princeton, and Mr. Robert Strawbridge, of Philadelphia, and three daughters, Mrs. Richard Brooks, of Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Henry S. Strawbridge, of New York City, and Miss Jessie A. Mills; and two daughters, Mrs. Richard Brooks and Mrs. Peter Clifford.

WILLIAM SPALDING EATON, 1910

Bill Eaton, faithful Class Secretary and loyal alumnus, died January 2 in Hartford. Our sincerest sympathy goes to his widow, the former Miss Julia Brice Allen, and his daughters, Mrs. Gilbert A. Wicke and Mrs. Seth P. Holcombe.

Bill was born November 14, 1888, in Nashua, N.H., a son of the late Ebenezer Winfield and Abbie Kimball Spalding Eaton. He prepared for college at the Holderness School.

At Trinity he held the record for the track team, and had been with them ever since. He was Chairman of the Sophomore Hop Committee and a member of the Sophomore Dining Committee. His fraternity was the Beta Beta Chapter of Psi Upsilon.

After graduation Bill worked for the Nate Inc. of Hartford and St. Paul's Life Insurance Co., and was a member of the Underwriting Committee in 1928, resigning in 1955 to serve the Casualty Field Underwriter Department.

During the Mexican Border War, Bill was attached to Troop B, and in World War I with the 101st Machine Gun Battalion, where he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and Captain. - G.C.C.

CHARLES HATHORN WHEELER, 1924

Charles H. Wheeler, retired vice president and sales manager of the Locke Insulator Corporation of New York City, died January 12 in Livingston, N.J. He leaves his wife, the former Miss Hildegarde Ahlborn, and three sons, Dr. Charles H. Wheeler Jr., Dr. Ahhorn Wheeler and Hubert Brooks Wheeler.

Born September 2, 1881, in Providence, R.I., a son of John Brooks Wheeler and Hubert Brooks Wheeler. He came to the Connecticut Insulator Co. in 1924, and a member of the classroom for ten years, died at his home in Wethersfield, Conn., February 17. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Doris Blake Allen; and two daughters, Mrs. Margery M. Koetski and Mrs. Phyllis A. Hallinan.

Born February 12, 1903, in Hartford, a son of the late William Henry Allen and Adelina Matilda Tobrock, he prepared for college at Hartford High School.

At Trinity he was a member of the track team for four years and its captain in 1928. He was a member of the football team in 1922, Class Treasurer in 1923 and a member of the Junior Prom and Senior Ball Committees. His fraternity was the Phi Psi Chapter of Alpha Chi Rho.

After a short stint with the United Fruit Company, Bill joined the Aetna in 1925 and had been with them ever since. - S.L.K.

GEORGE SUMMER BUCK, 1909

Word has reached the College of the death of George S. Buck, former school teacher and principal in Greater Hartford, on January 11 in Towson, Md. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bonner Buck, and three sons, John Buck, George S. Buck Jr. and Donald Buck.

Born February 11, 1888, in Eureka, Nev., a son of the late Rev. Horace Hall Buck, and of Helen Josephine Summer. George Buck, he prepared for college at Cheshire School, Cheshire, Conn. At Trinity he played on the football team for four years and hockey teams for two. He was a member of the Mandolin Club, the Sophomore Smoker Committee, the Junior Prom Committee, the Athletic Advisory Committee and Chairman of the Class Day Committee.

At the end of his junior year he was elected to Medusa. His fraternity was the Phi Psi Chapter of Alpha Chi Rho.

After graduation George taught at St. John's Military School, Salina, Kan., for a year and at Kent School, Kent, Conn., for eight years. After a short business career in New York City, he was named Principal of Glastonbury High School from 1918 to 1921, and of Simsbury High School from 1921 to 1928. He then moved to Towson and taught school there for thirty years until he retired. He was a past president of the Towson Rotary Club.

George had many Trinity connections. His great grandfather, Dr. George Summer, was a member of the first faculty of the College. His uncle, George Dudley Buck, was a member of the Class of 1884, and his brothers, Grosvenor and William, are 1908 and 1911. - P.H.B.

JAMES BREWSTER, 1908

James Brewster, state librarian from 1936 until his retirement in 1957, died at his home in Litchfield, Conn., February 27. He leaves the following family: his wife, the former Miss Jessie A. Mills; and two daughters, Mrs. Richard Brooks and Mrs. Peter Clifford.

WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN, 1924

William H. Allen, longtime employee of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., and manager of its Underwriting Department for ten years, died at his home in Wethersfield, Conn., February 17. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Doris Blake Allen; and two daughters, Mrs. Margery M. Koetski and Mrs. Phyllis A. Hallinan.

Born February 12, 1903, in Hartford, a son of the late William Henry Allen and Adelina Matilda Tobrock, he prepared for college at Hartford High School.

At Trinity he was a member of the track team for four years and its captain in 1923. He was a member of the football team in 1922, Class Treasurer in 1923 and a member of the Junior Prom and Senior Ball Committees. His fraternity was the Alpha Tau Kappa.

After a short stint with the United Fruit Company, Bill joined the Aetna in 1925 and had been with them ever since. - S.L.K.

MARCEL LUCIEN DOUBLER, 1930

Marcel Doublier died at his home in Mountain Lakes, N.J., on January 28. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Shirley Felner Doublier; two sons, Lt. Rene Doublier, USAF, and Marcel R. Doublier.

Born April 17, 1909, in Burlington, Vt., a son of the late Francis and Louise (Bensonay) Doublier, he prepared for college at Fort Lee High School, Fort Lee, N.J. At Trinity he was a member of the Sophomore Hop and Rules Com-

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mittee, the Senior Ball Committees, the Glee Club and the Political Science Club. He was on the Tripod staff for three years and its managing editor as a junior. His fraternity was the Beta Beta Chapter of Psi Upsilon.

After graduation he attended Columbia University, obtaining his Master's degree in Education in 1932. For some years he taught modern languages at the Mountain Lakes High School, and was employed as a sales representative of the Educational Book Division of Prentice-Hall.

He was instrumental in the formation of the Alice Jane Kerr Memorial Book Fund of the Mountain Lakes High School Library. — P.M.C.

JOHN ANTON MACVEAGH, JR., 1932

John A. MacVeagh Jr., principal of the Crystal Lake School, Ellington, Conn., since 1953, died January 17 in Willimantic, Conn. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Alice Ann Walsh MacVeagh; his father, John A. MacVeagh; and a sister, Mrs. Thomas L. Murphy.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 23, 1910, he had lived in Columbus, Conn., for over twenty years before moving to Manchester, Conn., in 1961. He prepared for college at Loomis School, and at Trinity was a member of the Jesters for three years and the Glee Club for four. In his freshman year he was elected Class President. His fraternity was Delta Kappa Epsilon.

John did graduate work at Harvard and the University of Connecticut, from which he received his Master's degree in 1957. Before World War II he was personnel officer for the National Youth Administration in New York, and then director of testing in Hartford schools.

A member of the Lions Club of Columbia and the Alpha Phi fraternity, John also served as president of the Elington PTA Council. He was also organizer for St. Columbia's Church in Columbia. — J.S.

LEON ANTARSH, 1933

Word has reached the College of the death of Leon Antarsh on March 22, 1962. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Betty N. Antarsh.

Born March 6, 1908, in Hartford, Conn., a son of Nathan Jacob and Fay Rachael Dramin Antarsh, he prepared for college at Hartford Public School. He transferred to Trinity in 1929 from Connecticut Agricultural College. But only stayed in residence for two years before transferring to Boston University.

In recent years he was the owner of the Atlantic Furniture Showroom in Hartford.

NORMAN BURDERT NASH, HON. 1939

The Rt. Rev. Norman B. Nash, retired, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts from 1947 to 1956, died January 4 at his home in Cambridge, Mass. He fought unceasingly against racial and religious bigotry, and his influence was felt throughout the United States in the ecumenical movement to bring about a reunion of Christians.

Born June 5, 1888, in Bangor, Me., he was a son of the Rev. Henry Sylvester Nash and Bessie Keefer Curtis Nash. He prepared for college at Cambridge Latin School, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1909. After a year at Harvard Law School, he entered the Episcopal Theological School, receiving the Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1915. He joined its faculty in 1916 as an instructor of the New Testament and Christian Social Ethics. From 1917 to 1919 he served as Chaplain of the 150th Field Artillery, 42nd Division, in France. His only parish appointment was to St. Anne's Church, Lincoln, Mass., where he was rector from 1916 to 1924.

Returning to the Episcopal Theological School in 1919, he continued his teaching until 1939 when he was appointed Rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H. In that year Trinity College awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On December 11, 1946, the Rev. Dr. Nash was elected Bishop Coadjutor of Massachusetts, and in June 1947 he succeeded the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sher­rill, Hon. 1936, upon the latter's elevation as Presiding Bishop of the Protes­tant Episcopal Church.

Bishop Nash retired October 31, 1956, and was appointed for two years Bishop-in-charge of the Convocation of American Protestant Episcopal Churches in Europe. He served as president of the Massachusetts Council of Churches and on the board of trustees of Brooks School and of St. Mark's School. He was on the Board of Visitors to Har­vard College and the Harvard Divinity School, and a former trustee of Boston University and Cushing School.

He leaves his wife, Marian Noble Nash; a son, Dr. Henry Hollister Nash; and two daughters, Mrs. Robert G. Wolfe and Mrs. Robert H. Pudry.

LOS ANGELES

Dan Jesse and Karl Kurth were given a luncheon January 3rd in Los Angeles when they were in that fair city for the annual football coaches' meetings. Alumni present were Joe Pins­ky '45; Bob McKee '36; Rabbi Leon­ard Helman '48, and Marty Rouse '49.

TRINITY CLUB OF HARTFORD

As we go to press the Club co-spon­sored the Collegiate Sound at Bushnell Memorial February 23rd for the benefit of its scholarship fund.

Drew Milligan '45, assisted by Chuck Kingston '34 and members of the Club's executive committee, was in charge of the arrangements.

NEW HAVEN

The New Haven alumni are planning monthly luncheons at the Hofbrau House, Church and Crown Streets, on the fourth Monday of each month at noon.

For further information, write or call Alfred F. Celentano '25, President, 265 Church St., New Haven, or John S. Gummere '17, Secretary, 641 Whitney Ave., New Haven.

A spring dinner meeting is also being planned.
ENGAGEMENTS

1953 Carl H. Stenberg Jr. to Harriet R. Bond
1954 David M. Bunnell to Patricia A. Soentgen
1960 Samuel E. Aliano to Carolyn A. Monaco
1961 Peter K. Dyke to Anne K. Babcock
   George B. Odium Jr. to Harriet C. Davenport
   Richard H. Schnadig to Frances Rumsey
   Edward W. Waldeck II to Merle D. Rockwell
1962 Fred M. Dole to June E. Sharp
   Peter J. Meehan to Prudence Fairbrother
   David A. Wadhams to Carol A. Hennessy

MARRIAGES

1942 Andrew G. Weeks to Mary J. Gardner
   December 29, 1962
1951 James B. Curtin to Jeanne A. Fountain
   February 2, 1963
1953 Kenneth W. Marriner Jr. to Judith Cabot
   December 29, 1962
1955 Lt. Ronald H. Kent to Marion J. Jones
   February 2, 1963
1957 Vincent J. Bruno to Anne Fiondella
   October 13, 1962
1958 Richard G. Hall to Ellen V. Woodbridge
   February 23, 1963
   Remington E. Rose to Ellen Cronan
   December 22, 1962
1959 Lt. Paul D. Hersch to Mildred P. Trujillo
   December 29, 1962
1960 Jere Bacharach to Ruth Balka
   December 23, 1962
   Karl P. Koenig to Jane B. Quinn
   June 23, 1962
   John E. Mc Kelvy Jr. to Nancy G. Woodrow
   December 29, 1962
   David A. Rutherford to Joan F. Pillsbury
   December 22, 1962
   Curtis M. Scribner to Cornelia Harrison
   January 26, 1963
1961 Peter K. Dyke to Anne K. Babcock
   February 16, 1963
1962 Robert M. Brandenberger to Nancy Champagne
   June 21, 1962
   Sherwood A. Fehm Jr. to Stephannie N. Brown
   July 21, 1962
   William G. Mc Knight III to Kit Ewart
   January 12, 1963
1963 Charles S. Boyd to Nora L. Longmire
   January 26, 1963

BIRTHS

1930 Mr. and Mrs. James C. Smith
   Joan Elizabeth, October 10, 1962
1936 Dr. and Mrs. Harry J. Davis
   Rebecca, December 18, 1962
1950 Mr. and Mrs. Arnold D. Brundage Jr.
   Arnold D. III, August 5, 1962
1951 Mr. and Mrs. William D. Dobbs
   Craig Hamilton, January 24, 1963
   Mr. and Mrs. Dwight N. Eames
   Cooke Nickerson, February 6, 1963
   Mr. and Mrs. Arnold B. Johnson
   David Hathaway, May 1, 1962
   Mr. and Mrs. William D. Mac Donald
   Alexandra Dickinson, December 10, 1962
1952 Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith
   Peter, January 21, 1963
1953 The Rev. and Mrs. Roger O. Douglas
   Scott Ogden, April 2, 1962
1955 Dr. and Mrs. Robert P. Bennett
   Susan D., September 6, 1962
   Mr. and Mrs. David S. Dimling
   Jennifer Frye, August 28, 1962
   Mr. and Mrs. George Lunt
   John Crosby, January 16, 1963
   Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Royston
   Jane Catherine, January 15, 1963
1956 Mr. and Mrs. Roger E. Martin
   William Bradford, January 2, 1963
   Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Phillips
   David Howell, March 31, 1962
   Mr. and Mrs. Kimball Shaw
   Martha Hollis, November 12, 1962
1957 Mr. and Mrs. Russell M. Clark
   Peter Douglas, November 9, 1962
   Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Whitney
   Jill Louise, December 29, 1962
1959 Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Brian
   Robert Jr., January 13, 1963
   Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Edwards
   Leah Scott, December 31, 1962
1960 Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. Schmitt
   Daphne, August 14, 1962
'94 Howard Greenley
11 South Pleasant St.
Middlebury, Vt.

'97 Victor F. Morgan
Neck Road
Madison, Conn.

'98

98 – SIXTY-FIFTH REUNION

The fall issue of the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity magazine has a most interesting article about one of the fraternity's founders, the Rev. Dr. Carl G. Ziegler. It says in part: "From the moment the Michigan minister appears, he captures everyone with his youthful vigor, charming personality, and tremendous enthusiasm. The Rev. Dr. Ziegler now holds the office of National Chaplain of the fraternity.

'99

Victor F. Morgan
Neck Road
Madison, Conn.

'01

James A. Wales
315 Ave. C, Apt 9-D
New York 9, N.Y.

Your Secretary, due to the dubious distinction of having continued to ski into his ninth decade, was interviewed on WOR radio as guest on the "Ski-Time" program of Michael Strauss, winter sports editor of the New York Times, on January 24, and on WCBS radio on the "Ski with Tobey" program of Matt Tobey, winter sports editor of the New York Daily News, on February 1.

'02

Anson T. McCook
396 Main Street
Hartford 3, Conn.

'03

Frederick C. Hinkel Jr.
63 Church Avenue
Islip, L.I., N.Y.

'04

'03 – SIXTIETH REUNION

'05

Allen R. Goodale
335 Wolcott Hill Rd.
Wethersfield, Conn.

Editor's note. Allen Goodale writes he expects to return to Wethersfield in early April after having spent the winter at 126 Bay Haven Court, Clearwater, Fla. He reports the winter cooler than usual. We are glad he was not on the banks of the Connecticut River.

The Rev. Jarvis Harriman will represent the College March 26 at the inauguration of Dr. Ronald V. Wells as President of the Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

'06

Frederick C. Hinkel Jr.
63 Church Avenue
Islip, L.I., N.Y.

'08

Edwin J. Donnelly
144 Harral Avenue
Bridgeport, Conn.

FIFTY-FIFTH REUNION

Editor's note. Our sincerest sympathy goes to Edwin Donnelly whose died February 9 at her home in Bridgeport. She was a retired school nurse and had been employed by the State of Connecticut in Hartford.

'09

The Rev. Paul H. Barbour
30 Outlook Avenue
West Hartford 7, Conn.

It has been so cold down South that Kari W. Halden erected 25-foot scaffolds and put heaters on top of them to keep his recently planted palm trees from freezing.

Lewis Harriman was named one of Buffalo's ten "Outstanding Citizens" by the Buffalo Evening News. His citation said in part: "For conspicuous civic service and business leadership over many years, culminating in his contributions bring about a merger of the State University of New York and the University of Buffalo. Respected and able, he is one whose counselors are heeded."

'10

George C. Capen
87 Walbridge Rd.
West Hartford 7, Conn.

'11

Clarence Sherman
61 Humboldt Street
Providence, R.I.

'12

Harry Wessels
55 Winthrop St.
New Britain, Conn.

'13

Thomas G. Brown
170 East 17th Street
Brooklyn 26, N.Y.

FIFTIETH REUNION

'14

Robert E. Cross
208 Newberry Street
Hartford 6, Conn.

'15

Ralph H. Bent
5233 Fieldston Road
New York 71, N.Y.

'16

Robert S. Morris
100 Pearl Street
Hartford 3, Conn.

As the Secretary sat beside Bob O'Connor recently at a Buildings & Grounds Committee Meeting, he was again impressed with the monumental service that Bob has rendered to the College, lo these many years. A quick glance at the score card reveals that, only since the last war, Bob and his firm have designed the Library, three dorms., the Student Center, the Math-Physics Building presently under construction, and now his firm is busily engaged in preparing finished drawings for the Art Center. He will then cope with the second dormitory unit on the North Campus which must be completed by the fall of 1964. Bob addressed the Schauffler Memorial Library Conference at Mt. Hermon School, February 2. His topic was "The Library Building of 2013 A.D."

Although three months have passed since the plunk of the football last reverberated across Trinity Field, I still pleasantly recall the presence of that old faithful, Anne Redding, (and Mrs. Redding) as they joined me on the 50-yard line throughout the season. Ame and I may not cheer as loudly as of yore but we still throw mean blocks and make hard tackles – vicariously speaking.

Have I reported that Vic Di Nezzo served on the 50th Reunion Committee of the Class of 1912, Hartford High School, last June? The Washington, D.C., newspapers have run recently some fine articles on the George M. Ferris Scholarships for Trinity College. They total $2,850 a year and may be used to cover total expenses of one student or be spread out to pay partial costs for several.

Bishop Dudley S. Stark '17

'17

Einer Sather
684 Farmington Ave., Apt 17
West Hartford 7, Conn.

Ned Griffith was recently appointed Junior Patrons co-chairman of the 1963-1964 sustaining fund campaign of the Symphony Society of Greater Hartford.

Dr. John Barwell, a pioneer in the fight against tuberculosis, lectured recently at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. His theme, "The Magnetism of Excellence," was delivered at the University of Michigan School of Public Health lecture hall, where John was described as the "Mr. Chips" of Michigan's medical world.

We are glad to note that the Rev. Joe Racoppi and the Rt. Rev. Dudley Stark were recent preachers at College Vespers. Dud has retired as Episcopal Bishop of Rochester, N.Y., as of December 31 and is living at York Harbor, Me.

'18

George C. Griffith
47 West Hill Dr.
West Hartford, Conn.

FORTY-FIFTH REUNION

Syd Pinney and Your Secretary are making big plans for our 45th. Save the dates – June 7 and 8.
19 Sumner W. Shepard Jr. 150 Mountain Road West Hartford 7, Conn.

20 Joseph Hartzmak 2229 St. James Parkway Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Seymour Jackson is now semi-retired because of a serious heart operation. Joe Stansfield is County Superintendent of Schools in St. Charles. Joe's brother-in-law is Jim Nichols, 3603 Bagley Ave., Seattle. Gib is still an active pilot holding a commercial license. Sid Whipple has been re-elected secretary of the Hartford Real Estate Board.

21 Beaufort R. L. Newsom 36 Waterside Lane Clinton, Conn.

Norman C. Strong continues to stand very high in the ranking of Equitable Life Assurance Superior Sales Force of the life insurance industry, being listed among the national leaders. Your Secretary will gladly welcome any and all classmates to the Clinton Tercentenial Celebration and festivities being held from July 28 to August 4. It is to be a spectacular affair and an all-out effort is being made to have the parade, pageants and exhibits interesting to all.

Art Matthews, second vice president and actuary at the Travelers, has been chosen to fill the new Caucus-Fire Actuarial Department.

22 Bert C. Gable Jr. 61 Clearfield Road Wethersfield, Conn.

Last reunion it was decided that every effort would be made to accumulate a fund as substantial as possible which would be turned over to the Trustees of Trinity College on our 50th Reunion. Sherr Parker has accepted the responsibility of assuming charge and we are grateful to him. Already $1,000 has been accumulated.

23 James A. Calano 35 White Street Hartford 6, Conn.

FORTIETH REUNION

Congratulations to Maurice Cronan who is rounding out forty-years service with the Hartford Courant. He is presently an editorial writer. After spending one year in Paris, he was transferred to Catholic University. Later he worked as a reporter for the Washington Post before becoming connected with the Courant. Little Bill Murphy is completing sixteen years with the Hartford Post Office. Bill served two years in General Patton's tank corps during World War II. Although short of stature, Bill was always tall of girth. Pete Ransom '21, perennial track captain, can vouch for that.

The Dr. Abraham A. Klein trophy was awarded to Hartford High as winner of its football game with Weaver High last Thanksgiving Day. Doc was team physician for Weaver for twenty-four years prior to his passing. In perusing old mail I found a letter from Martin Gaudian dated 7/22/62 in which he indicated his plan to attend the 40th Reunion. You can top that by signing up now!

24 Stanley L. Kennedy 70 Ledgedrow Road West Hartford 7, Conn.

25 Raymond A. Montgomery North Racebrook Road Woodbridge, Conn.

The New York baseball writers at their annual show had much fun taking off Casey Stengel. Pictured in Life's February 8th issue is our own Ken Smith who starred in the show. He should have -- as he had lots of time to rehearse!

26 N. Ross Parke 18 Van Buren Ave. West Hartford 7, Conn.

We extend our congratulations to Hall Bartlett for being able to represent your Alma Mater at President Hoxie's Inauguration, at C. W. Post College, December 16, 1962.

It was indeed a pleasure not long ago, to see our good Dick Ford and his dear wife Betsy in church. It was good to see Dick in good health again.

We of T26 express our deepest sympathy to Norm and Jean Picht in the loss of their son Warner '59.

On the brighter side, it was good to hear from Charlie and Estelle Whiston. We are all pleased to learn that Frank and Virginia Aikin are not only enjoying good health, but have a lovely new house in Lenox, Mass. -- 789 East Street. And too, their charming daughter Betsy has announced her engagement to Kenneth Bemis, a very fine young man teaching in Lenox, and the nuptials are scheduled for this coming June.

Your Secretary is deeply honored and humbly grateful to be able to report having been invited to his home town, Williamstown, Pa. It was a pleasure to catch an example of his work at a special occasion this coming April 21.

27 Winthrop H. Segur 34 Onlook Rd. Wethersfield 9, Conn.

Haven't heard definitely how chairman & class agent Royden C. Berger is making out with our 19727ers, but believe me, I am most pleased with the results to date. Insofar as our $5 annual Class Dues are concerned. The following have indicated their interest in the class and probable attendance at our 40th Reunion in 1967 by sending in their checks: Pete Eberle, Russ Stew, 22 Austin Road Hartford 8, Conn.

Your Secretary was pleased to receive a note from Ron Condon who said he expects to attend the Reunion in June. Ron's address is 91 Colonial Ave., Larchmont, N.Y.

Harry Tulin, who has practiced law in Hartford for many years, has now formed a law partnership with Joseph A. Skelly Jr. Their office is at 36 Russ St., Hartford. Harry and Marion Tulin have two children, Arthur and Judy.

After seven years in that office, Henry Moses has resigned as Junior Warden of Trinity Church, Hartford. Save the dates June 7th and 8th for our 35th Reunion and let's have a record turn out. '28 has won the Board of Fellows Trophy twice and we can do it again!

28 Royden C. Berger 53 Thomson Road West Hartford 7, Conn.

THIRTY-FIFTH REUNION

Your Secretary was pleased to receive a note from Ron Condon who said he expects to attend the Reunion in June. Ron's address is 91 Colonial Ave., Larchmont, N.Y.

Harry Tulin, who has practiced law in Hartford for many years, has now formed a law partnership with Joseph A. Skelly Jr. Their office is at 36 Russ St., Hartford. Harry and Marion Tulin have two children, Arthur and Judy.

After seven years in that office, Henry Moses has resigned as Junior Warden of Trinity Church, Hartford. Save the dates June 7th and 8th for our 35th Reunion and let's have a record turn out. '28 has won the Board of Fellows Trophy twice and we can do it again!

29 James V. White 22 Austin Road Devon, Conn.

30 Philip M. Cornwell, M.D. Talcott Notch Road Farmington, Conn.

31 Lewis A. Giffin, M.D. 85 Jefferson St. Hartford 14, Conn.

Howard D. Doollittle has been appointed technical director of engineering for Machlett Laboratories, a subsidiary of Raytheon Company. He is responsible for overseeing technological advancement of the company. From 1940 until 1945 he was on the staff of the Radiation Laboratory at Massachusetts Insti-
tute of Technology, and prior to that he was assistant professor of physics at Trinity College. Dr. Doolittle holds 24 patents on vacuum tubes and circuits and has written numerous technical articles.

H. James Doolittle, an official of the Travelers Insurance Companies, serving as superintendent of the special services division of the marine and fire underwriting department, was elected chairman of the Conference of Special Risk Underwriters at its annual meeting in New York City in January.

Jack Gooding has joined Marsh and McLennan Insurance Co., Inc., 70 Pine St., New York City, as vice president in the sales department.

Bishop Lauriston L. Scaife has been named chairman of the board of De Veaux School, Niagara Falls, N.Y. He had served as president since 1948.

'32 Julius Smith, D.D.S.
242 Trumbull St.
Hartford, Conn.

Ralph Christy had a nice write-up in The Furniture World in January telling of his success in the field, his family, and past honors and giving Trin. '32 its due. At the Hartford Community Chest's 35th annual meeting, Bill Grainer was re-elected to the budget committee.

We're sure that if E. D. Etherington, new President of the American Stock Exchange, needs any advice about finance or colleges, he'll contact Keith Funston. Etherington is a Wesleyan graduate.

David Gallinsky has a double graduation coming up - son Ronald from Union College and son Carl leaves Hall High, West Hartford.

Franklin Monacella has opened an office for the practice of law at 604 East Middle Turnpike, Manchester, Conn. He had been in Hartford.

Your Secretary was elected vice president of the Hartford Bridge Club and became a senior master in the American Contract Bridge League.

'THIRTIETH REUNION

30th Reunion date June 7-9. Jack Tracy, reunion chairman, is hoping that many of '33 will return to campus this June. Herb Bell is a methods engineer at the Cleveland Clinic Hospital. John Mason '34 recently heard from Bob Holmes who is now enjoying life in Stockton, Calif.

'34 John A. Mason
Trinity College
Hartford 6, Conn.

Charlie Smiley has retired after many years at the Submarine Base in New London, Conn. We assume he'll be more active writers at its annual love - fishing. Fred Bashour kindly sent in the December issue of The Microscope published by the Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Cal. It is Robert Holubin who has been with this concern for 15 years.

Ed Craig, vice president in charge of merchandising development of City Stores Merchandising Co., writes that his office has been moved to 11 West 42nd St., c/o Mutual Buying Syndicate, New York City.

Bert Holland has been named vice president of the Greater Hartford Community Chest in charge of campaign. Seymour Scola, former president and JACK Tray of Travelers Insurance Companies, has been named to head a newly combined casualty-fire underwriting department of the company.

Waddy Allyn has left Gray Manufacturing Co., Hartford, after 18 years, and is purchasing agent for Advanced Electronic Corp., Rocky Hill, Conn. Your Secretary has been elected to the vestry of Trinity Church, Hartford, for a three-year term. Nat Clark's picture appeared in the Associated Press showing him at a hunt ball surrounded by three beauteous Masters of the Hunt admiring a fox.

Our faithful Class Agent, Andy Underdonk, is to be congratulated for all his hard work concerning the details of the building of the new Alpha Delta Phi house. It is in addition to the Fine addition to Vernon Street. Jim Sinnott of 143-02 Franklin Ave., Flushing, N.Y., has sent in a brief note that he is well. I wish I had more news for him.

Robert J. Lau
96 Pennwood Dr., South Trenton 8, N.J.

We wish to acknowledge letters received in the past few months from two classmates. One was from our popular class "B" classmate, Terry Mowbray of Pembroke, Bermuda; and the other was from the Rev. Arthur Ward of Honolulu, Hawaii. The nice thing about these letters was that both Terry and Art were lavished in their praise of our Alumni Magazine, and the many pleasant memories it re- vives.

Art also revealed that he has been in Hawaii since 1957, is head of the history department at Iolani School, and assistant priest at St. Andrews Cathedral. One of Art's beautiful of patients, Dick Chan, is now a senior at Trinity. Clergyman and educator Art also has three growing children.

Terry relates he had a surprise visit from our own Bob Roach and his lovely spouse Fran last summer, and he also tells us that he has now fully recovered from a siege of illness and is in good enough shape to repeat a straight set tennis conquest he scored over Your Secretary when we first tangled on the Trin court all the way back during the Spring of 1929.

If any of you are going to be in the vicinity of either Hawaii or Bermuda this year or in the near future, both Art and Terry have indicated that they will be most disappointed if you fail to drop in and say "Hello."

The Lenox School Alumni News issue of January 30 contains an interesting article on Dr. Tony Paddon and his work at the Grenfell Mission, Northwest River, Labrador. After getting his medical degree and serving as a Canadian Navy as ship's surgeon, he returned to the Mission and has done amazing work in setting up hospitals and schools. On the side he is Dr. in Marriage, family, repair man, heating engineer, social service, welfare and the local justice of the peace.

Tony has an attractive wife Sheila and four children, Elizabeth, David, Michael and Tom. We wish them all continued success.

'36 Robert M. Christensen
66 Centerwood Rd.
Newington, Conn.

Robert M. Kelly
95 Elizabeth St.
Hartford, Conn.

Ed Lehan, vice president of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, was recently appointed East Hartford representative of the Capitol Region Planning Agency. Recently Ed and Mickey Kobra, along with their respective wives, met quite accidentally at the Nassau Beach Hotel and spent a week of pleasant conviviality under the southern skies.

Your Secretary attended an education conference some weeks back - both trying to learn something about modern math. Frank is a teacher at the Goodwin Technical School in New Britain.

Jim Egan continues to practice law but gains his greatest fame as a panelist on a TV show moderated by Professor John Dando. Ben O'Connell of the Hartford Public High faculty was awarded the Valley Forge Classroom Teachers' Med- al given by Freedoms Foundation for exceptional work in teaching responsible citizenship and a better understanding of the American Way of Life. Mike Scenti has been re-elected president of the Hartford Municipal Employees Federal Credit Union.

New addresses continue to come in: Jim Molinue, 2173 Bay Lane, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Jim Henderson, 5516 Knoll Drive, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ralph McEl­ downey, "Uplands," Newburg, N.Y.; Walter Tufts, 46 Lobs Lane, Cohas­ set, Mass.; Chet Soule, 5703 Ridgefield, Road, Bethesda, Md.

A short note from any of you keeping me informed of any recent changes or bits of information of interest to your classmates would be welcome.

James M. F. Weir
151 High Street
Portland, Conn.

TWENTY-FIFTH REUNION

The College was represented at the inauguration of Dr. Kadel, president of Florida Presbyterian College, January 18 by our own Herb Vinick. Herb is now residing in Tampa and is in the heating and air-conditioning business in that city.


The plans for our 25th Reunion continue to be made. You will hear more about them during the month of March.
The dates are June 7th and 8th, so mark your calendar and plan for a most enjoyable weekend at Trinity.

**Spencer Kennard** writes that he is still headmaster of Harbor Country Day School, St. James, L.I., N.Y. It is a new private day school, and he has enrolled his own boys, aged 11 and 9, in the 7th and 4th grades, respectively. Cantor Arthur Koret has been re-elected treasurer of Cantors Assembly of America. In April he will sing tenor lead in the world premiere of "Beastticipation," which will be broadcast and televised nationally. In May he will participate in a recording entitled "Six Great Cantors."

Bill Lindsay has been appointed a manufacturer's representative in Connecticut for Conversion Chemical Corporation. Jack Parsons will soon be promoted to underwriting manager of the Boston office of Aetna Casualty and Surety Company. Last summer he won the New England Grass Senior Doubles with Neill Powell. Jack plans to return for reunion.

Another reunion returnee is the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Sherman of Christ Church, Warren, Ohio. He has joined Kiwanis and has been elected to the board of directors of the Warren Urban League. Bill Pomeroy reports he is president of Windsor Civiain: chairman, Hiking and Swimming Committee, Boys Scouts District; Senior Delegate. Membership plus his practice keeps him out of trouble. Plus four children — the youngest three.

Pat Cullene is still with the fund raising concern of Tamblyn & Brown, Inc., and currently assigned to the Stuart Country Day School of the Sacred Heart, Princeton, N.J. He has moved into a new home in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., for his 16-month-old daughter, and hopes his four-month-grand-daughter will come often to visit!

It was good to see Larry Newhall's smiling face in a recent issue of the Hartford Courant. Larry is the headmaster of Watkinson School which is marking its 100th anniversary this year.

'40

Stephen M. Riley
3 Hyde Road
West Hartford 17, Conn.

Attorney James F. Collins of Hartford has been appointed general chairman of the Leukemia Society's fund drive opening March 1, 1963. Jim was the Republic candidate last fall for the First Congressional District seat, opposing an old Trinity foe, "Mimi" Daddario of Westley.

National Alumni President Herbert R. Bland is chairman of the Greater Hartford YMCA membership drive.

Richardson L. Onderdonk received a Master's degree in Education from the University of Connecticut in the fall of 1962. He is living at Church Farm School, Paoli, Pa.

John H. Carey Jr., has been re-elected head of the West Hartford Midget Football League. Jack, who lives at 2 Rockledge Drive, West Hartford, has headed the league since its organization.

Opden Oord writes that he is with Radio Station K-LAD. Klamath Falls, Ore., and would welcome seeing any Trinity men, especially classmates of 1940. Spike was one of the founders of the Trinity Pipes.

H. Bennett Webber of Springfield, Mass., has been named regional supervisor in the state of Massachusetts for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. Ben was previously manager of the Phoenix Mutual Insurance Company agency in Springfield, he is also a past director of the Springfield Life Underwriters Association, vice president of the Springfield General Agents and Managers Association and a graduate of Hartford LIAMA School in Agency Management.

The U.S. Air Force reports that Major Edward L. Burnham of North Windham, Conn., completed his annual summer active duty training with his Air Force Reserve Reserve unit. Ed is chairman of the Windham board of education and is VFW Adjutant General for the State of Connecticut.

J. Jay Shapiro writes to say that he is practicing law in North Hollywood, Calif., and living in Encino, Calif., with his wife and four children, ages 10, 8, 6 and 3.

From New York City, it is announced that Richard B. Wales is one of four principals in the newly formed firm of Air Exchange and Services, Inc. Dick is general manager of the new firm, having had over 13 years of experience in airline transport. He is a former airline pilot with Pan American and Trans- Caribbean Airways and also has a background as a helicopter pilot.

Ian Hanna is now with Mite Corporation as Advertising Manager. Monty Williams is presently sales manager of Gabb Special Products Company, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Brayton Porter has been appointed chairman of the standing committee of the Connecticut Association of Independent Schools. This committee is charged with setting up standards for evaluation and accreditation of independent schools.

Besides his teaching load at Loomis, Bud is vice-chairman of the Windsor Board of Education and chairman of the Merit Study Committee in Windsor.

Jim Collins is serving as general chairman of the Greater Hartford Chapter of the Leukemia Society, Inc., which is soliciting funds in Greater Hartford during March.

Dick Morris delivered the second talk in the senior Conard High School Humanities Lecture Series on February 6. His topic was "Basic Concepts of the Modern World."

'41

Frank A. Kelly Jr.
21 Forest Dr.
Newington 11, Conn.

Joe Cormier has been appointed regional director for the group department at Travelers Insurance Company's Detroit office. He joined the Travelers in 1949, and has been in Chicago since 1950. The Alumni Magazine recently listed Bob Adams as missing, and Bob immediately got in touch with me to deny any intention of doing the Judge Crater bit. Apparently the Coast Guard has been moving him around so fast that the Trinity addressograph machine was left behind. After assignments in San Francisco and Honolulu, he is now stationed in New York City where he is in charge of the Coast Guard office which reviews the plans for the construction, alteration and repair of merchant ships from Maine to North Carolina. Bob likes the work but can't get used to the New York subway rush. His address is 125 Palisades Ave., Cresskill, N.J.

'42

Martin D. Wood
19 Tootin Hill Road
West Simsbury, Conn.

We understand from a recent newspaper article that Frank Fasi has halted his political activities due to a lack of money. He has not stopped his candid attacks against those things which he considers not to be in the public interest.

Bob Nichols is one of the three GOP candidates for the West Hartford Board of Education. Bob is now a member of the board.

'43

John L. Bonee
McCook. Kenyon and Bonee
50 State Street
Hartford 3, Conn.

TWENTIETH REUNION

Gerry Barnaby is practicing medicine in Albany, N.Y., and from telephone conversation he had with Your Secretary appears to be enjoying life and the practice.

Dave Tyler's son, the national swimming champion Duffy Tyler, has once again eclipsed two of his dad's old marks in setting new national prep-school records for the 100-yard free style (49.2) and the 200-yard freestyle (1:51.2).

Jack Fay's business and physique are expanding a pace. He can be reported as in excellent health and spirits with a very fine, growing insurance business in the City of Hartford. He told Your Secretary last week that he would not miss our 20th Reunion for the world.

Jerry Ennis, who was in a very serious automobile accident on the New York
State Thruway, is reported making a very good recovery. His classmates join in wishing him a full, complete and speedy recovery.

Dave Lanks' daughter Wendy married Allen Jones of New York City December 28.

'44 Harry R. Gossling, M.D. 37 Boulder Road West Hartford, Conn.

Tom Smith is running for the Board of Education in West Hartford. Bill Peelle won the consolation round of the Connecticut and Western Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association championship at the Hartford Golf Club, January 5.

'45 Andrew W. Milligan 15 Winterset Lane West Hartford 17, Conn.

We hear that the Rev. Paul A. Clark has moved from Sioux Falls, S.D., to 1141 Iowa St., S.E., Huron, S.D.

Your Secretary has been appointed test control officer to the 8305 Air Force Recovery Group in Hartford.

'46 Charles S. Hazen 10 Oxford Dr. West Hartford 7, Conn.

Congratulations to Paul Liscord, recently appointed actuary for the Travelers Insurance Company. Paul joined Travelers in 1948 and was promoted through the ranks of the casualty actuarial department to his present position. He is a Fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society. George Twitchell was recently elected chairman of the board of the Church of the Redeemer in West Hartford, Conn. John Hollings reports a move further west; his new address is 10516 Grover St., Omaha 44, Neb.

Our sincerest sympathy to Alexander Goldfarb, whose father passed away February 10.

'47 Paul J. Kingston, M.D. 28 Bishop Road West Hartford 7, Conn.

'48 The Rev. E. Otis Charles Saint John's Church Washington, Conn.

FIFTEENTH REUNION

Plans for the June Reunions are well along. Ed Norris has agreed to serve as chairman for the Fifteenth and Your Secretary is a member of the Reunion Committee.

Marshall Frankel has been appointed public health adviser to the State Department of Health. He was assigned from the division of Health Mobilization, U.S. Public Health Service, Boston. The new appointment will include responsibility for promotion, review and coordination of federal - state plans for mobilizing health resources in national emergencies.

Coleco Industries Inc. of Hartford has named Melvin Gerschman to be executive vice president and general manager of the Kestral Corporation of Springfield, Mass. Coleco acquired the Massachusetts toy business early in January. Mel had previously served as vice president in charge of sales at Coleco.

The December issue of The Connecticut Churchman carried, as its center spread, some observations of Your Secretary on the life of the Church in Europe.


It was good to see the picture of the smiling Tom Merediths taken at the recent Globe-Trotting Soiree festivities in Hartford.

George Murray Jr. interviewed on campus February 14 for Proctor & Gamble Co. (sales).


By the time this goes to press, Christmas will have been long gone. Some of us old Dads will breathe a sigh of relief. However, we do get a chance to hear from old friends. I learned Dave McGaw is still alive, way out in Seattle, and that Don Prigge is now manager of documentation for Univac in New York City, while living in South Amboy, N.J. Don's work took him to Holland for a month as well as a seven-month stay in Los Angeles. We also learn that Chester later, state representative from Westerfield, has been named chairman of the House Liquor Committee. Make a note of this, Reunion Committee! Ed Requardt is teaching in the Cincinnati Public School System.

Our roving sailor Lt. Cmdr. Bob Wagner didn't stay in Wilmette, Ill. very long; he is now in Stockton, Calif. Bob Rorick has left Ohio for Ross, Calif., so that chapter of the Fifteenth will become the most populated. Even Len Overton added a big assist when he landed in San Francisco, but I'll wager he will be off for the Far East before our next letter. Those loyal to the East who have recently moved are: Doug Harding, P.O. Box 312, South Billerica, Mass.; Bob Reed, 129 Coffin Ave., Clifton, N.J.; and John Bland, 62 Ledge Wood Road, West Hartford.

We were pleased to learn that the Rev. Dan Chesney of Grace Church Newington, Conn., will be the leader of Connecticut's Diocesan Mission at Trinity Church, Hartford, March 31-April 5.

T. Robert Landers '51

'50 James R. Glassco Jr. 313 North Quaker Lane West Hartford 7, Conn.

Robert W. Barrows was named a trustee of the Universalist Church of the Redeemer in West Hartford, and co-chairman of the Democratic town fund raising committee. Edward Joshua Butter has joined the firm of Davis & Cheney in Danbury, Conn.

William C. Jones, chief chemist of the Chemical Corporation (Springfield, Mass.), delivered a paper entitled "Chromates in Action" to the American Electroplaters Society at their annual meeting. Bill is at this minute in England surveying Electroplating patents for his company. Ralph C. Lasher has been appointed public relations manager of the Old Equity Life Insurance Co. of Evans ton, Ill.

Newly-elected Republican Mayor of New Britain (Conn.), Thomas J. Meskill Jr. found himself in a decision-ranging situation which might have launched a lesser man into a political career of compromise. On the evening (Jan. 26, 1963) that the city budget was to be voted upon, the mayor and the aldermen assembled. Just before the meeting commenced, seven Democratic aldermen made a grandstand attempt to boycott the meeting. As these gentlemen filed out of the Council Chamber, Tom made his countermove. " Arrest the al-
To those of you from whom we have not heard in recent months, how about a few lines to let the rest of us know what is doing in YOUR life?

From the Chemical Bank New York Trust Co. comes word that John Wyune has been appointed the assistant legal officer. This makes John the #2 man in the department. Capt. Gordon Partridge has been appointed to the staff of the 850th Air Force Reserve Recovery Group in Hartford. Gordon is intelligence officer for the group.

Your Secretary has recently become chief accountant for Pennsylvania Gas Management Co. in Leighton, Pa., and will be helping serve the communities of Leighton, Paloment and Slatington with natural gas. This will also mean a change in address in the next few months.

Bob Landers has been named to the newly-created position of director of purchasing for Westinghouse’s small motor division for Westinghouse Employees Charter Flight; frequent domestic air flights in connection with his work at Westinghouse; and continuing his winning ways with the Connecticut State Squash Racquets Association.

Bill How has been named general manager in charge of eastern operations for W. R. Grace’s nitrogen products division. He had been working from the Chicago office and also at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Burton L. How ‘52

Ralph L. Tompkins Jr. 30 Merriam Avenue Bronxville, N.Y.

Jim Logan of Logan and Logan has moved his office to 312 Engle Street, Perrysburg, N. J. Bob Gillooly joined in the formation of a new law firm with three associates. Bob’s office is at 152 West 7 Mile Road Detroit 21, Mich.

Congratulations to Don McKelev Jr., who was recently appointed a partner in the insurance agency of Arthur A. Watson and Company. Don lives in Wethersfield, and has been with Arthur A. Watson since 1955.

John Kears, who is an attorney, was installed as president of the Elmwood Business Associates at a dinner-dance held in January. This is John’s second year as head of the Associates, which is a division of the West Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Class news always seems to dip in the winter, so we urge you to drop Your Secretary a note on any item of interest in your family or job.

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Richard P. Yeomans 212 Marlin Dr. Hatboro, Pa.

Alumni news about the Class of ’52 is conspicuous by its absence this month. To those of you from whom we have not
Ed Fitzpatrick has left the University of Wisconsin and is now living in Anaheim, Calif. John Greenleaf resides at 80 East Hartford, N.Y.C. Another New Yorker is Dave Clary who lives at 158 E. 83rd St., N.Y. 28. The last of the free-spending bachelors, Hank Schelinger, has an apartment at 30 E. 37th Street, N.Y. 16. Aaron Brotman is living in Great Neck, N.Y.

Capt. Ed Lindenmeyer has moved to Johnstown, Pa. D. F. B., Texas. Moe Thomas has moved from Hartford to Watertown, Conn. Vivian, a graduate of the University of Iowa, worked for New York Life. Bob Davis just received a graduate fellowship for his doctoral work. Bob Woronoff and John Palshaw in-terviewed seniors on campus recently for West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., and sailor Bob Walsh did likewise for Owens-Corning Fiberglas.

Although the ice and snow seem to have frozen the pens of most of our erstwhile faithful classmates, some intrepid few managed to send me some epistles.

Ben Bell, after graduation from Trinity, worked for New York Trust Co. as a credit investigator until September 1956 when the Army requested his services. During the next two years he rose from private to corporal in the Assistant Chief of Staff Intelligence, G-2 Dept. After his discharge, Ben worked for Standard Pressed Steel as an industrial engineer and fund raiser. He is now a teaching assistant at the University of Pennsylvania Wharton Gradu-ate School in Industrial Management. In October 1960 he became an industrial engineer for Allen Wood Steel Co., where he took the AMA Management Course. Since May 1962 he has been employed by Burroughs Corporation as an indus-trial engineer doing systems analysis. He is married and has two children.

Ron Boss has been promoted to Cap-tain in the USAF at the Grand Forks AFB, N.D. Ron is assigned to an Air Demonstra-tion Squadron as a KC-135 Stratotanker co-pilot. Ron does not give S&H green stamps. Morgan Brainard has just been given a promotion in the head office loan and investment division of the Hartford National Bank.

Beau Courson was graduated from the USAF Basic Officer School at the Air University, Maxwell AFB, in De-cember. Beau is a captain and was selected for the special professional officer training program in his demonstrated potential in the aerospace force. He is assigned to L. G. Hanscom Field in Massachusetts. Beau and his wife, Sis, have two children.

Bob Davis just received a graduate fel-lowship at the Northwestern Transpor-tation Center in the department of indus-trial engineering where he is a doctoral candidate. Rusty Muirhead is now a set-tled married man in San Francisco, work-ing as a street clammer. Ken Williams enjoys the West Coast and recommends it highly to all classmates.

Kim Shaw reports he is working for Armstron Bros., as a production su-ervisor at their Brasintree, Mass., plant, and living in Hingham at 13 Forest Lane. Dr. Morris Woolson has moved to sunny California, where he now resides in Pasadena. He is still in charge of the bookkeeping department and finds time for some ski weekends.

Ed Daley visited the Hilltop February 20 to interview seniors for Richardson-Merrill, Inc. Jim Steinmetz has moved to 1015 East Greenwich St., Falls Church, Va. Bill McGrann has been trans-ferred to the insurance office at Kansas City, Mo. He is living at 112 E. 23rd Ave., North Kansas City, Mo.

A nice note from Mal MacDonald tells us that he and Constance, were the proud parents of a son, Randall Malcolm, in November 1961. The MacDonals are living in Princeton, N.J., where Mal is an associate science editor for the D. Van Norstrand Company. He is responsible for their college texts in the field of geology, geography, chemis try and biology.

Ed Whitney writes that he is active with the Naval Reserve in addition to his Bridgeport insurance business. In November Ed was promoted to Lieutenant and serves as training officer for his reserve division.

The Don Duffs are enjoying their as-signment with the Strategic Air Com-mand in Langley, Va. N.M. Don is a B-52 co-pilot and a member of a select crew. He also serves with the crew standardi- zation board for his unit. In February Bob Richardson was awarded a Master of Arts degree in English from Princeton University. He has been studying under a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. Recently Laird Mortimer joined the Burt Printing Company, Inc., of Springfield, Mass., as vice president. Formerly he was associated with The Bond Paper Press in Hartford.

Dave Murray spent a week here in the Frankfurt, Germany area with his re-serve unit. Dave has a law practice in Sterling, Va. and serves with a reserve Aero Medical Evacuation Squadron based at Chanute AFB, Ill.

Your Secretary spent several days on leave in the States during the holidays. While in Boston I ran into Paul Cataldo. In November he was elected to re-pre sent his district in the Massachusetts State Legislature. Paul has a law practice in his hometown of Franklin.

Understand that Frank Boos looked over the Trinity seniors for banking, and he highly recommends the National Bank & Trust Co. We hear Derek Pershouse is about to enter medical school, but have no details.
years at Trinity, Howard spent 4½ years as a USAF missile instructor and while stationed in the land of the midnight sun was the publications director of the Alaska Air Command. He received the "1962 Outstanding Education Achievement Award for Alaska Air Command," from Maj. Gen. Bowman, Commandant of Alaska Air Command.

Other notes: Art Judge is up in Medford, Mass., in his final year at Tufts Medical. Art and his wife Janet will be celebrating their 1st wedding anniversary.

Jay Dwyer and his wife Barbara are now living in Framingham, Mass., while Jay is teaching at the Air Force for the Carnation Company. All is reported well, and little Kelly Elizabeth is now 2½ years of age. H. Alan Tubman and wife Betty are living in West Hartford, Conn., and are now in their first year at Tufts.

Bob Pizzella has been made an associate of the Arthur L. Spada law firm in Hartford. He was graduated from the University of Connecticut Law School and is a member of the Hartford County and Connecticut Bar Associations. Bill Owen plans to teach in the Classics Department of New York University next fall.

Remember Bill Fisher's hair? He wasn't a great looker in those days, for he had been drafteed into the service with the rest of the members of his class (figuratively) in those F-105's and although based in South Carolina the trip to Havana is known as a "swift lift!" Gerry Olson graduated from the law School, University of Michigan, and has passed the Washington State Bar. Once the snow melts out there, we'll have a report.

I would like to note in closing that I do have a new address and if you have some news of interest, please send it along to me. Dick Gallagher who came over from Connecticut, has been living at 4736 Kenmore Ave., Buffalo 2, N.Y., since September, when Your Secretary embarked on his six-month sojourn with His Majesty's forces, the bared heads of innumerable Sixty-Oners have been appearing from behind bushes of unpeeled potatoes, amid layers of pat­ raiding Soldiers, at tables of 3-2 beer halls and elsewhere at New Jersey's own Fort Dix.

But there's a rub: I lost my hastily scribbled note, having Hidden them from a footlocker inspection team and, I just discovered, from myself as well.

At any rate, thank you, Phil Lovell, particularly, for your letter regarding your two-year Naval stint. And, thank you, Ian Rawson for the name of your bride, whatever it was.

Ian, in the Army for three years, was married sometime in the fall to a Pitts­ burghite who taught school with him last year in the Philippines. Private Rawson was honor graduate (that's Army talk for valedictorian) in his class of 40 at Dix's communications school. That means he's a superb telephone climber, messenger and switchboard operator. Ian recently departed for Germany.

Consider Bill Fisher's hair? It hadn't begun to bud again when I saw him first, in September, operating a mess hall milk machine. Fisher soon afterwards became a platoon guide in his basic training company—a significant achievement.

Peter Kriesel, fresh out of Columbia Business, New York, N.Y., is living too, ostensibly for some on-the-job training on how to get by on $70 a month. He was a squad leader in basic. Saw one of his Columbia classmates, Rod McRae, one Sunday having coffee in the Post Exchange (Army for store).

"Hop, hop, hroop, hop, hop, yo lep rath lep," bellowed the sergeant, among whose company strode Mac Wiener, apparently enjoying every minute of it. The Sears Roebuck junior exec, also on six months' leave, went on to Fort Devens, Mass., to check upon Army security after basic at DIX.

By the time this appears, one of Mac's ex-roommates, John Henry, will have arrived at Borden's Glenn, New York, Civilian Henry, who finished Columbia Business in February, provided Mac and me many refreshing weekend diversions in N.Y.

In a Chicago bowling alley, during my two-week Christmas leave, I ran into one face I never expected to see again—that of Jack Swenson, who transferred to Grinnell College. Jack added that he was preparing to depart for training for the Peace Corps.

Congratulations to Tom Musante, the first of our class (as far as I know) to be admitted to the Foreign Service. He will be shipped overseas after completing his courses at the Foreign Service Institute. Tom and his wife and child have been living at 4736 Kenmore Ave., Alexandria, Va.

Bill Kirtz reports that he is a drama critic for the Quincey (Mass.) Patriot-Ledger, one of the very few good Boston area papers. He is also teaching an English course at Emerson College.

Peter T. Kilborn
100 Bowen St.
Providence 6, R.I.

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Laurence D'Oench '62

William G. McKnight III
120 East 90th St.
New York 28, N.Y.

Bill Scully says he has left Blooming­dales, and after the Mardi Gras plans to serve a six month hitch in the Army. Dave Strawbridge is joining the depart­ment store early in March.

Jud Roberts married the former Judy O'Dea in Quantic, Va., February 3, and some of those attending were: Tom Reece and Ollie Perin from Quantico, and Doug Anderson, Jim Whitters, and Dick Gallagher who came over from Camp LeJeune.

Frank Sears is now living in Arlington, Va., and is attending law school in Washington. Pete Fish has left New York to look for a teaching job in Allentown, Pa. John Norman is now employed by Travelers Insurance Co.

The Peace Corps has another addition in Mark Smith—assignment unknown at present. Baird Morgan completed a fine semester at Wharton and rumor has it that Pete Bundy may join Baird for rowing trials in preparation for the '64 Olympics. Larry D'Oench was gradu­ated from Coast Guard OCS January 25 and will be found in the New Orleans, La., area on his first assignment.

Bill Mitchell is working in Winchester, Mass., prior to plans (so rumored) to enter the Army. Andy Miller is with Bache & Co. in New York City.

Jerry McNamara returned to campus February 13 to recruit seniors for Heublein, Inc.

Lloyd McC. Costley
317 E. Main
Carlinville, Ill.

Editor's note: Mac Costley is at Fort Jackson until early May.

Mike Sienkiewicz has moved to N.Y.C. and is still with those "heavenly carpets" of James Lees Styles, Co. He is living at 230 East 15th St., Apt. 10-R, and says that the Philadelphia newspapers are better than those of Gotham. Mal Barlow has joined Smith, Kline & French in Philadelphia. He had been with Owens-Corning Fiberglass in New York.

Pete Strasser was a recent campus visitor. He is living at 120 East 90th St., New York, N.Y., and selling for Stein Hall & Co., 285 Madison Ave., an industrial chemical firm.

'61

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'62

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By Mal Salter

Trinity's winter sports activities were marked by several historic “firsts.”

When the Trinity Hockey Club and Wesleyan's sextet squared off at the little rink in Colt Park it marked the first intercollegiate hockey game in Hartford's sports history. Wes won the thriller, 4-3.

Just one week later when the Trinity and the University of Hartford basketball teams met in the field house, the occasion became the first intra-city collegiate basketball game for Hartford. The Hawks won, 68-62.

But the spotlight for the season falls on the Trinity freshman basketball team which posted the first undefeated season in the College's history with 15 straight victories.

The first-year Bantams scored impressive victories over their counterparts from M.I.T. (twice), Amherst, Yale, Bridgeport, Hartford, Worcester, Coast Guard JV (twice), Wesleyan (twice), Leicester Junior College and St. Thomas (twice).

When basketball was an informal sport at Trinity the team of 1889-90 finished its short season with a 2-0 record. But not since varsity recognition in 1905-06 has any Trin five gone undefeated, although several teams came close, losing only one or two games.

Several outstanding individual accomplishments also highlighted the winter sports season.

John Fenrich, who averaged 19 rebounds a game and was fourth in the nation among small college rebounders, received the Outstanding Basketball Player award.

Barry Leghorn, hitting on over 80 per cent of his foul shots, won the Coach's Foul Shooting trophy.

Paul Zimmerman, a sophomore, was voted the most improved squash player.

Record breakers on the swimming team included co-captain Rich Ashworth in the 500-yard freestyle (6:01.2) and 200-yard freestyle (2:07), and Bill Koretz who smashed the twelve-year old college record in the 200-yard butterfly with a 2:25.7 timing.

Steve Yeaton, eighth ranked nationally in epee, and captain Dick Chiang, leading Bantam in foil, led the informal fencing team to a 4-3 record. Mike Dols, in his first year in epee, pulled a major upset with Yeaton by defeating fourth-ranked Bruce Brofman of Brooklyn in a dual match.

The Hockey club, after taking lopsided defeats early in the year, improved to defeat Amherst and Coast Guard and split two (3-4, 8-5) with Wesleyan. Much credit to all.

Trinity's best: undefeated freshman team 1962-63 (15-0).

Front row (l to r): Richard Rissell, Dave Bremer, Joe Hourihan (Capt.-elect), Jim Belfiore, Bill Schweitzer and Jack Brown.

SPRING SPORTS

During the next six weeks, Trinity men on varsity and freshman teams will compete in some 90 intercollegiate athletic contests. Approximately one out of eight upperclassmen will participate in some varsity sport while one in three first-year men will compete on a freshman team. Another 40 students will be active with the crew, rowing on the Connecticut River.

In all about 25 per cent of the student body will be voluntarily competing in intercollegiate activities. Another 25-40 per cent will actively participate in the intramural program. Some of the remaining 20-25 per cent will be completing required physical fitness programs while all, it is hoped, will engage in some form of physical recreation during the closing months of the semester.

This is Trinity's organized and supervised answer to the physical fitness needs emphasized by the White House. Nowhere on the program is a 50-mile hike scheduled. But most students will cover more than that distance during a few weeks of organized sports, sans blisters, cramps and headlines.

A SALUTE TO DAN JESSEE

Los Angeles - Most football coaches are a gypsy lot of characters who sleep with one ear out for the telephone, their bags packed and the motor running - because they never know at what hour the alumni will show up, hand them a ticket and point to the door.

What makes Daniel Edward Jessee of Trinity College in Hartford, Conn., unique is that he has been in continuous service at one place longer than any coach active today.

When Dan arrived at Trinity, Herbert Hoover was President, coffee was a nickel, airplanes had two wings, and people thought Hitler was funny.

It was during the Depression and the bread lines were full of football coaches - as well as doctors and lawyers - when Dan, armed with a Master's degree from Columbia, applied for the Trinity job.

Trinity College will never be famous for it, but it is where I slept through more Latin classes than Julius Caesar, but at the time Dan Jessee and I were there, it was a 400-student pastoral school run by an Episcopalian minister and was distinguished for the highest percentage of non-athletes (of which I was one of the most outstanding) in the western world. . . .

They never gave athletic scholarships at Trinity but they didn't necessarily bar a student just because his neck happened to be 18 inches thick. . . . Long trips were out because professors took the position if a boy had a Saturday class he ought to be in it and not gallivanting around the country in a football suit.

He had a succession of captains who could double for Mickey Rooney. He had more straight A's in the lineup than the English Lit class and so many Phi Beta Kappas in the backfield that they had to elevate Dan to full professor just so he could carry on a conversation with them. He was never "coach" or "sir" on campus. He was always "Dan." . . .

He has beaten Yale seven straight years in baseball. In 31 years, he has won 142 football games, lost 54, tied 6.

He sent a handful of players to the pros. Roger LeClerc of the Bears place-kicked the Detroit Lions right out of a chance at the championship this year and Dan is sure no one will ever have to give Roger a lie detector test.

But he has sent even more to places like Westinghouse, General Electric, Du Pont and the Stock Exchange, whose president is a former Trinity president. Dan's salary has moved up but he still can't afford a poker game with Bud Wilkinson or Bear Bryant. . . .

I sat with him at the recent coaches' convention in L.A. as the USC Rose Bowl champions took the stage for an illustrated demonstration of their plays by coach Dave Levy. Dan almost got tears in his eyes as he watched those powerful young men rattle the stage.

"Never mind the plays," he murmured. "Give me those players."

(Reprinted with the permission of the Los Angeles Times Syndicate)
### Spring Sports Schedule — Varsity and Crew

#### BASEBALL

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<thead>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>March 28</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>3:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 29</td>
<td>George Washington</td>
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<td>WILLIAMS</td>
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<td>May 2</td>
<td>A.I.C.</td>
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<td>May 4</td>
<td>WESLEYAN</td>
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<td>May 8</td>
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<td>May 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 18</td>
<td>TUTTS</td>
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Coach: DANIEL E. JESSEE  
Co-Captains: WESLEY FESHLER and THOMAS HALLORAN  
Manager: GEORGE GUILIANO

#### TRACK

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>March 9</td>
<td>Union Invitational Meet (Indoor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 21</td>
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<td>April 20</td>
<td>GOAST GUARD</td>
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<td>April 23</td>
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<td>April 27</td>
<td>MIDDLEBURY</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>May 15</td>
<td>Amherst</td>
<td>3:00</td>
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<td>May 18</td>
<td>Easterns</td>
<td>(at Central Conn.)</td>
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Coach: KARL KURTH  
Captain: MALCOLM McGAWN  
Manager: THOMAS WILTBANK

#### GOLF

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<tr>
<td>April 18</td>
<td>M.I.T. and Williams</td>
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<td>April 29</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>WESLEYAN and BOWDOIN</td>
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<td>May 10-12</td>
<td>New Englands at</td>
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<td>May 14</td>
<td>Univ. of Mass. and Lowell Tech</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 17</td>
<td>SPRINGFIELD and A.I.C.</td>
<td>1:30</td>
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Coach: MITCHEL PAPPAS  
Captain: PETER DUNKLE

#### LACROSSE

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<td>TUFTS</td>
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<td>M.I.T.</td>
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<td>May 18</td>
<td>Siena</td>
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Coach: CHESTER H. McPHEE  
Captain: G. WILLIAM FOX  
Manager: FREDERICK H. BORN

#### CREW

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<td>March 30</td>
<td>St. Joseph and Fordham</td>
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<td>ST. JOHN’S UNIV.</td>
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<td>(Var. and Frosh)</td>
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<td>AMHERST and BOSTON UNIV.</td>
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<td>(Var., JV and Frosh)</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>Andover Academy</td>
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<td>(Frosh only)</td>
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<td>May 4</td>
<td>Rusty Callow Regatta</td>
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<td>at Worcester, Mass.</td>
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<td>May 11</td>
<td>Dad Vail Regatta</td>
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Coach: RONALD JOHNSON

#### TENNIS

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<td>RHODE ISLAND</td>
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<td>WORC. TECH.</td>
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Coach: ROY A. DATH  
Co-Captains: DAVID HEMPHILL and LOCKETT PITMAN  
Manager: JOHN ALVORD

Don’t Forget Alumni Reunion—June 7 and 8!