Literary Journals

"Life in the Dying World of Sail 1870–1910"; "Britain, America and the Far East, 1937–1940: a Failure in Cooperation"; "The Antonioni Trilogy: A Gauge of the Modern Sensibility"; "The Diary of a Resistance Fighter"; or "Sociology in Italy Today" – such is the range of interesting articles to be found in two learned magazines edited and published from the Trinity Campus.

The Journal of British Studies, whose managing editor is Dr. George B. Cooper, Northam Professor of History and Chairman of the Department, is published by the Conference on British Studies, located at Trinity. It appears twice a year and contains eight to ten articles each issue dealing with some phase of British political, social or literary history and life.

The attractive cover motif of the British Lion was adapted for use on the Journal by Hilda Altschule from a fabric printing block carved by an anonymous craftsman in the bazaars of Lucknow, India.

Subscriptions to the Journal of British Studies ($4.00 per year) and the Cesare Barbieri Courier ($1.00 per year) may be obtained by addressing the editor of the Alumni Magazine, Dr. Cooper or Dr. Campo at Trinity College.
Life in the
Dying World of
Sail 1870-1910

By Robert D. Foulke

I

By its beauty and grace the sailing ship invites that nostalgic sentimentality often bestowed upon relics of the past. Visitors who notice the inscription on the Cutty Sark at Greenwich are asked to share this veneration: “Here to commemorate an era the Cutty Sark has been preserved as a tribute to the ships and men of the merchant navy in the days of sail. They mark our passage as a race of men / Earth will not see such ships as these again.” The image of the “glorious” last days of sail is largely the creation of retired seamen-writers. In an unfinished essay written just before his death in 1924, Joseph Conrad summarizes the era of the sailing ship with typical nostalgia:

The last days of sailing ships were short if one thinks of the countless ages since the first sail of leather or rudely woven rushes was displayed to the wind. Stretching the period both ways to the utmost, it lasted from 1850 to 1910. Just sixty years. Two generations. The winking of an eye. Hardly the time to drop a prophetic tear. For the pathos of that era lies in the fact that when the sailing ships and the art of sailing them reached their perfection, they were already doomed. It was a swift doom, but it is consoling to know that there was no decadence.

“Doom” without “decadence” – like the death of a beautiful woman in her prime – is the seaman-writer’s usual elegy for the sailing ship.

Such homage to the sailing ship in its decline remains incomplete without its counterpart – disparagement of the steamship. Old sailors could never forget that their paragon was being replaced by a tramp. Conrad again expresses the characteristic attitude:

Cargo steam vessels have reached by this time a height of utilitarian ugliness which, when one reflects that it is the product of human ingenuity, strikes hopeless awe into one. These dismal creations look still uglier at sea than in port, and with an added touch of the ridiculous. Their rolling waddle when seen at a certain angle, their abrupt clock-work nodding in a sea-way, so unlike the soaring lift and swing of a craft under sail, have in them something caricatural, a suggestion of a low parody directed at noble predecessors by an improved generation of dull, mechanical toilers, conceited and without grace.

For men bred in sail, the steamship brought into life at sea both ugliness and the loss of a remote and specialized world of experience. Basil Lubbock complains that “the calling of the sea is now a dull, monotonous business like any other trade and no longer a romantic profession.” The sense of outrage recurs frequently in the writing of men who lived through the shift from sail to steam. Their disdain for the new way of life led them to glorify the old immoderately, and, in spite of patent distortions, their romantic image of the last days of sail still holds currency.

Exaggeration and overstatement, in one direction or another, characterize the reports of amateur historian and professional writer alike. The way of life on board sailing ships – if it is to be re-created at all – must be pieced together from fragmentary and often contradictory scraps of insight, memory, and prejudice. What follows is an attempt to recast the image of experience in the lost world of sailing ships and to reassess seafaring in sail as a career.

II

When stripped of its superficial romance, the final era of commercial sailing ships is no less interesting to students of British social history. The sailing-ship voyage, by its isolation from what Conrad called “land entanglements,” embodied a world of experience completely alien to the environment of shore life – then or now. The ship imposed an inexorable captivity upon the men who lived and worked in her for months on end. The most telling feature of voyages in sail was almost complete isolation – an isolation which sealed off all contact with shore life and created a sense of estrangement and self-sufficiency. Conrad frequently writes of “land entanglements” with disdain, and Hurst describes a crew’s revulsion to newspapers after a long voyage: “We cast such offending rags on one side and rejoiced that we had forgone the dubious pleasures of civilization for so long.” In the long-distance trades, sailing-ship men never expected a voyage of less than three months and often stayed at sea for six without once sighting land. Modern seamen who spend at most a week or two between ports on mechanized ships, in constant touch with the shore by radio, live in a different world. In the old world of long voyages, “shore” affairs were remote and insignificant.

If sailing-ship men escaped the tumult and corruption of land civilization for the greater part of their lives, they could not avoid the confinement and boredom of a microcosmic society. Isolation for long stretches of time amidst primitive living conditions could reduce differences of personality to a low common denominator:
A body of men thrown together aboard a sailing ship isolated from ordinary civilization will gradually undergo transformation and take on a semi-barbaric character. When a score of people live in one small family for weeks, eating the same meals, sharing the same work, thinking the same thoughts, always complaining in concert, it would be strange if there was not evolved a certain common identity.9

Such "identity" cannot be idealized as the estimable moral "solidarity" of Conrad or the comfortable "togetherness" of current sociological jargon. It was far more like the association of prison inmates (to follow Dr. Johnson's analogy). Claude Muncaster, a retired seaman, writes that "it was the unending character of the voyage, the want of variety, the scarcely bearable monotony of the time; and even the two hour's trick at the wheel, which came round to us in turn, once in every other watch, was looked upon as a relief. The never-falling resource of long yarns, which eke out many a watch, seemed to have failed us now; for we had been so long together that we had heard each other's stories told over and over again till we had them by heart..."7

Seamen, claims Conrad, talk shop incessantly because their limited experience insulates them from other subjects. McFee explains their narrowness of interest as anti-intellectualism: "Most of them were extreme conservatives in their thinking. They regarded anything strange and foreign with disfavor and suspicion. The great intellectual movements of the age passed them by." The prolonged isolation of the sailing ship, in spite of its freedom from the taint of "land entanglements," was at best a mixed blessing. . .

The men of sailing ships expected neither comfort nor luxury. When Conrad writes of their "healthy life," he is thinking of physically hardened men who knew little of the amenities of city life, who could "bear the criticism of men, the exactions of the sea, and the prosaic severity of the daily task that gives bread -- but whose only reward is in the perfect love of the sea left its mark on bodies and minds." When a seaman was frequently "worn out" at forty-five, his "chances of becoming an inmate of an old sailors' home were not great."14

Exposure alone cannot account for the latent, debilitation of a long career at sea. When Conrad defines "the work of merchant seamen" in terms of fidelity to duty and tradition -- "to take ships entrusted to their care from port to port across the seas; and, from the highest to the lowest, to watch and labour with devotion for the safety of the property and the lives committed to their skill and fortitude through the hazards of innumerable voyages" -- his grandiloquent tone, appropriate to a naval officer's commission, does not suggest the arduous labor of "working" sailing ships. . . . As the following description suggests, work aloft in bad weather was an extreme test of stamina:

It looked madness to go on that yard; and maybe it was. It looked madness to try to reach it; and maybe it was. But we went, just the same. It is impossible to imagine the job that handful of tired out and sorely tried boys faced that night -- and did. The whole foremast was shaking and quivering with the furious thrashing of the sail; the great steel yard quivered and bent; the rigging shook violently as if it wanted to shake us off into the sea boiling beneath.16

An experience like this recollected in later years is inevitably tinged with romantic nostalgia for the stirring moments of a lost youth. The tone of the passage is reminiscent of Conrad's apostrophe to the older generation of seamen who were "men enough to scorn in their hearts the sentimental voices that bewailed the hardness of their fate." But the "sentimental voices" were not entirely wrong. If ships had been properly manned, a few seamen would not have fought all night to fur a sail. . . .

The heavy loads and low freeboards of the late nineteenth century invited seas aboard: "Every living seaman who has ever served in sail knows what it is like to be swept the length of a ship's main-deck in a flood of Niagara-like foam." Those who were swept off the deck rarely survived; even if the ship could be hove to before the man in the water disappeared, boats could not be launched in heavy seas, and those who managed to stay on board were battered mercilessly unless they jumped into the rigging quickly.

The heavily laden, clumsy ships of the last quarter of the century were so wet and dangerous in a seaway that they were dubbed "half-tide rocks" by sailors. Captains ordered helmsmen lashed to the wheel for their own constant exposure, overcrowding, ignorance of hygiene, tainted food, and sour water produced a high incidence of disease. Sea cuts and boils did not heal in bodily systems already contaminated by rotten food, and "every windjammer seaman of the nineteenth century knew that he was liable to contract scurvy if he signed on too soon after a long deep-water voyage.12

Taken together, these living conditions -- cramped quarters, constant exposure, poor and sometimes rotten food, disease -- do not suggest Conrad's "healthy life." Muncaster emphasizes the "wear and tear of human body and nerves aboard a sailing ship," and Riesen­berg feels that "continued too long, the harsh calling of the sea left its mark on bodies and minds."15
safety and strung weather cloths to "blind" them (keep them from taking fright and leaving the wheel when huge seas rolled up astern). Everyone knew that a sea could bring mutilation or drowning instantaneously. The "occupational hazards" — falling from aloft and being battered by seas on deck — made the sailing-ship man a poor insurance risk.

Ships themselves were little more secure than the men who sailed them. The large number of ships listed as "missing" during the last half of the nineteenth century is unaccountable. Although Samuel Plimsoll blamed most of these losses on overloading or unseaworthiness, many ships disappeared without leaving a trace of their death throes. Sailing ships did not have the equipment to send out an S.O.S. which would bring whole fleets of fast steamships to the scene; unless a distress flag or rocket were seen by a ship passing close, the sinking ship took her story down with her. But there were enough survivors to create a whole literature of disaster at sea in all its forms — leakage, capsizing, damstising, fire, stranding, and collision.

Frequent disasters and almost constant breakage of gear cannot be entirely blamed on carelessness or professional incompetence. The quest for speed which began at mid-century forced sailing-ship captains into "hard driving" or "lugging sail." Because this interest was not shared by the crew (carrying sail to the last minute made their work harder and more dangerous), it became a mark of distinction for captains rather than ships. As a dominating influence in the merchant captain's life, "hard driving" can be dated quite precisely: it was a direct result of the struggle between British and American shipowners which began with the unprecedented voyage of the Oriental in 1849. When British shipowners bought or built faster ships, captains accustomed to the easy-going pace of the old East Indies trade suddenly faced more rigorous exactions: "They had to watch their ships from hour to hour during the three months' race from China to England, rarely going below, getting very little sleep, and the result was that many eventually broke down." Soon owners were looking for a new kind of captain:

The China clippers needed the right men to handle them; sensitive men, who would treat them as the thoroughbreds they were, yet men of iron nerve, who knew not the meaning of fear, and who would drive their ships in all weather . . . with every hour an hour of racing and every minute one of tension.

Daring seamanship, like fast skiing or bold horsemanship today, had become an unchallenged standard for merchant captains in the late nineteenth century. The tradition of hard driving established by the fast opium and tea clippers of the 1850's and 1860's persisted long after the speed trades had been turned over to steamships. Captains of the slower "capacity" ships built near the end of the century struggled to maintain past reputations under nearly impossible conditions . . . Unquestionably, the anachronistic code of hard driving added acute strain to an existence already fraught with responsibility and hardship.

III

Life in the sailing merchant service of the late nineteenth century never matched the romantic image created by those exiled from its rigors. Caught in a limbo between old traditions and complete mechanization, men who stayed in sail enjoyed neither the excitement of fast clippers nor the safety and luxury of modern steamships. The economic pressures which gradually transformed the British Merchant Service impoverished the sailing ship as a commercial carrier. The urgent demand for speed in the 1850's and 1860's had induced the perfection of the sailing ship, but the old naval architecture decayed as sailing-ship firms discovered that cargo capacity was the only effective weapon against the competition of steamships. Sailing these larger, clumsier, and more unmanageable ships built during the last decades of the century was no "glorious" task because it entailed added hardships and dangers as well as longer voyages. The tangible rewards for the sailing-ship seaman decreased simultaneously. As steamships took over the more lucrative trades, both men and officers were paid less for the decreasing number of jobs available. Subject to "technological unemployment," they had the prospect of doggedly hanging on in a dying profession or of "leaving the sea to go into steam," as the old salts put it.

The men who remained in sail paid dearly for their inflexibility. They had to live through the death throes of the sailing ship, "an age of apprentice-labour, rotten gear and patched sails, inadequate food and miserable conditions. . . ." In the metaphor of the seaman-writers who beguile the reading public with their image of "the last days of sail," the "ravishing mistress" was not blessed by death before she had become an old hag.

8 William McFee, Watch Below (New York, 1940), p. 31.
11 Basil Lubbock, The Last of the Windjammers (Glasgow, 1929), I, 1.
12 Ibid., I, 3.
16 As quoted from Allan Villiers in Lubbock, Last of the Windjammers, II, 327.
18 Lubbock, Last of the Windjammers, I, 8.
"An Interview with Ignazio Silone," presented here as a sample of the Courier's content, gives us an insight into the life and philosophy of this contemporary Italian author. The portion quoted is the first section of the five-page article. It is interesting to note that this interview was broadcast on the second channel of Italian television.

ETTORE DELLA GIOVANNA: It often happens that men of letters who achieve wide fame turn their attention to politics; it happens infrequently that men of politics at a certain point devote themselves to literature. This is the case of Ignazio Silone who, after having been very active in Italian and international political life and after having been forced to leave Italy in exile at thirty years of age, wrote his first novel which was and still is a great success of Italian literature. *Fontamara* has been followed by other books which have been translated into about thirty languages, two of them into Esperanto and *Wine and Bread* even into Braille. . . . All of Silone's novels are set in his own Abruzzo region, and more specifically in the Fucino plain and the villages of the Marsica area. His characters, too, are always the same, the poor peasants who work the land and, along with them, rebellious intellectuals.

How do you explain, Signor Silone, the steadfast influence of this native region on your spirit?

IGNAZIO SILONE: Young people growing up today who have numerous possibilities for distraction available to them (radio, TV, the movies, all kinds of color illustrated publications) can have no idea of how monotonous our childhood and adolescence were in the first decades of this century, especially in the mountain villages. Not only did we not have today's means of information and transmission of images, but we didn't even have such things as little children's books. Our only reading consisted of the *libro sussidario*, as it was called, used in the third grade of elementary school. We spent our evenings of the long winter months next to the hearth. While our parents and relatives or guests spoke of matters incomprehensible to us, we gazed at the fire. It wasn't a very stimulating way of life. You could even lose whatever brains you had, degenerate, or, depending, you could become a poet or acquire the taste for reflection or meditation. The rich poetic vein of provincial Italian life is well known. Nowadays mass culture, notwithstanding appearances, perhaps has rendered it more difficult along with other changes which have also taken place.

There is a memory which came to mind during the Christmas holidays. I know that several old customs survive in Abruzzo, as in other regions. At Christmas, for instance, instead of the Christmas tree which is of Nordic origin, they still are accustomed to burning a log in the fireplace. But I am afraid that tradition only survives in its external form, shorn of its primitive meaning. I do not know, for example, if there are any families that still explain this custom as they did in my day, in my childhood. The log of oak or beech was kindled so that it would burn throughout the night. On the table were spread out all the foodstuffs of the holiday, and the door was left open because, as our parents explained to us, on that night the Holy Family was about in the world, in flight, hunted and pursued by the authorities. You had to arrange it so that if by chance, passing down our alley, the Holy Family needed to rest, it might enter into any house, warm itself by the fire, have a bite to eat, and then hide.

The story was indeed convincing and exerted a strong influence on the mind of a child or susceptible boy. Imagine, then, what Christmas Eve must have been for us. Impossible to sleep! From one moment to the next the Holy Family could arrive at our house. Often the noises of the wind against the window frames and the unlocked door caused us to believe that they had. How does one forget such experiences? They instilled in us respect and solidarity for the persecuted. Moreover, they gave us a rather pessimistic image of the world we were about to enter. It was a world in which innocence was persecuted by the authorities themselves. I don't think it exaggerated to state that such a teaching would leave an indelible imprint on an impressionable mind. It is an integral part of what I have called our Christian heritage.

This interview was broadcast on the second channel of Italian television. Interviewers included Ettore Della Giovanna, moderator; Enrico Falqui; Enzo Forcella; and Marco Cesarini Sforza.
MARCO CESARINI SFORZA: You have spoken to us about the formative influences of your adolescence. For me, one of my formative influences was the reading of Fontamara, which I read in French soon after its publication. I have always wanted to know how this most successful novel came into being.

SILONE: I wrote Fontamara in 1930 during the crisis which led me out of the Communist Party; that is, to a rather important turn in my life. I won’t go into the causes and nature of that episode here. Perhaps it will suffice to say that it was, as far as Italian communism is concerned, the first repercussion of the appearance of the phenomenon of Stalinism in Russia and in the International.

When, on the occasion of my trip to Russia as one of the representatives of the Italian Communist Party, I was able to ascertain there that the Communist regime was exactly the opposite of what we dreamed it to be (a regime of complete freedom and of man’s social emancipation) and, as a matter of fact, represented oppression, censorship, harsh tyranny and often senseless persecution; and when Stalin gave an additional twist of cruelty to the wicked system, a tragic dilemma was generated in the minds of many of us. It was impossible for us to remain subjected to such a policy and it was difficult for us to break with comrades and friends who were struggling against fascism in Italy.

It is now officially admitted by Russian leaders themselves what an infamy Stalinism was; the leaders of the Italian Communist Party echo that repudiation. But the horrors today deprecated by the leaders were all well known to us then, to Togliatti as well, at the very time when mourning is worn longer than elsewhere. One does not free oneself easily from so intense an experience.

For some of us, therefore, it became intolerable to remain in that movement and with real anguish – because among us Italian Communists, committed to clandestine action, there had never been personal clashes or animosities – the separation took place. The continuation of clandestine action on my own being pointless, I took refuge in Switzerland in a mountainous section of the Grisons region, at Davos, to be exact, inasmuch as my physical condition was run down.

I found myself in a situation of extreme solitude, penniless, without a passport (the one I had was false and not Italian), without friends. In those circumstances I began to write Fontamara. I had no illusions about the possibility of having it published; I was not even sure about being able to finish it. For me writing was a necessity, a means of conversing and of remembering: awakening within me the memories of my people, sharing a common suffering. The memories of childhood and adolescence were my only strength, since in them was a moral and, I would even say, religious resource with which to face the hardships of life. Subsequently life itself gained ascendency and I was able to complete the manuscript.

For a short time it was held, along with some other poor personal objects, as security at the pensione where I had taken lodging, since I was unable upon departure to pay my bill in full.

DELLA GIOVANNA: It means that the proprietor of the pensione had already sensed that you were a writer of promise if he held the manuscript as a pledge.

SILONE: For a while in Zurich where I had moved, I performed a number of jobs: typist, teacher of Italian, translator. Once recovered, the manuscript of Fontamara fell by chance into the hands of Jacob Wasserman, who gave a flattering judgment of it and recommended it to his Berlin publisher, S. Fischer. It was then translated and was about to be published around the beginning of 1933 when Hitler’s rise to power made it impossible. Back in Zurich the manuscript was offered in vain to various Swiss publishers, who were easily intimidated by the admonitions of the Italian authorities.

It was a little print shop at Sciaffusa that published it, partially on credit, partially on the advance of a small sum collected through subscriptions. A bookseller, Emilie Oprecht, accepted to act as publisher and to assure the sale of the book. If subsequently the book made its way through the world, it did so admittedly quite on its own.

ENZO FORCELLA: In connection with your experience in the Communist Party: I should like to recall one of your essays in which I am very fond in which you told of those experiences. I have always been struck by the following words: “The day I left the Communist Party was a very sad one for me, a day of mourning, the mourning for my lost youth. And I come from a region where mourning is worn longer than elsewhere. One does not free oneself easily from so intense an experience.”

I have often thought about this remark because it seems to re-emphasize for me a certain way of approaching politics: politics as an absolute value, a religious, total value through which one’s whole person is expressed. This is a theme touched upon in all your work: politics as a religious value, and at the same time as a certain detachment from this attitude. Here’s what I would like to ask you: Do you still think about politics in these terms? Or, what are the relations between politics and religion, or rather between politics and the religious outlook?

SILONE: Religion is a reality which is quite vast. If it is not understood in its theological sense, but rather in a sense of vision and purpose of life, obviously many distinctions become artificial. There are no watertight compartments in the life of the spirit. If a religious dimension is created in us by our rearing, it survives, whatever changes our relation with the Church may undergo. It may also survive simply as a moral exigency which is reflected in the judgments we are called upon to make of society and in our behaviour. It is a great resource when engaged in a political struggle to be sustained by a moral goal, but it is also the source of many inevitable difficulties. Politics is the art of the possible. If politics becomes turncoatism or an unscrupulous struggle for power, a break or disassociation on the part of those engaged in it is inevitable. When, in politics, one
holds a concept based on an ethical and religious sense of life, a certain tension, a certain struggle, inevitably exists.

CESARINI SFORZA: There is an episode in your early life which is very beautiful and which relates to this basic problem. Would you be so kind as to tell us of your encounter with Don Orione?

SILONE: You are referring, undoubtedly, to a chapter which I have published on my meeting with Don Orione and which took place on a long night trip from Rome to San Remo during the first World War.

The trip lasted about fourteen hours and was almost entirely taken up by a conversation between the two of us. This may seem absurd and paradoxical to anyone considering the difference in our ages. I was barely sixteen, Don Orione about three times older and, what is more, he was the founder and head of a new religious order. How were such an exchange of thought and a frank and spontaneous meeting of minds possible? It is a question that has been asked by all those who have read that chapter of my memoirs.

I don't have to pretend to be modest in saying that it certainly didn't depend on me but on the truly exceptional man that Don Orione was. He seemed to have the gift of making himself the contemporary of the person with whom he was talking, even a child. He possessed a perspicacity which made conversation easy, eliminated misunderstandings, timidity, pretense. Only very much later did I understand certain things that he told me and which I noted down the following day. Then and there, in fact, they had had no meaning for me. I was a secondary school student who, although restive, was still immersed in tradition. “In whatever difficult situation you find yourself in the future,” he told me, “you mustn’t get discouraged. God is everywhere and not only in Church. He is the Father of us all, even those who do not go to Church, even of atheists.”

I’ll say this much for myself, that perhaps another boy, overcome by fatigue, would probably have fallen off to sleep. For me, rather, it was like Christmas Eve, impossible to sleep. Along with my many frailties, fears, cowardices (which were then, and still are the raw material of my remorses), there dwelled within me a dimension, drawn from the very depths of my being and my earliest years, upon which every one of the words uttered by Don Orione struck a responsive chord. Thence derives that nostalgia for the Word in its purity and original daring, and that intolerance of mine for institutional compromises.

ENRICO FALQUI: Don’t you believe that to establish a harmony between this religious outlook, which has always been considered latent in your work, and the political mainspring which motivates and directs it, we could refer to what Luigi Russo has called “higher political consciousness”? In fact, he spoke of “lofty political consciousness” which is native to every artist who has a message to transmit.

SILONE: Yes, generally speaking you are right. But I should like to insist on a more specific form of religious outlook. Consider for a moment the Abruzzese tradition.

The Abruzzo region, compared to other Italian regions, has been poor in political history. Its glories are for the most part religious. Only recently we have had a Spaventa, or Croce, or D’Annunzio. Before these, aside from worthy craftsmen, we have had only saints. The men who succeeded in rising above the ordinary level knew no other way of elevation than the religious one. In its Franciscan form, the most widespread and persistent in our villages, it implied a need for social service.

Even the mystics and the anchorites in their time, in the grottoes of the Maiella,* professed the Utopia of Gioachino da Fiore and awaited the advent of the Kingdom of God hinc et nunc.

FORCELLA: It seems to me we are beginning to look upon “politics” and “religious outlook” almost as synonymous terms, and doing so by attenuating that which seems to be very much alive in your work: the sense of dramatic conflict between two values, between one that is relative and the other that is absolute. It’s not just fortuitous, it seems to me, that you have almost without awareness slipped into or crossed over to literature. It’s as if a political disappointment had been resolved into a literary achievement, as if your true expression could only be realized in a literary and not a political dimension. Or am I mistaken?

SILONE: No. If you’ll permit, I consider it an evolution not a rejection; not a step backward, but a conquest. And this is so in that those demands that ultimately focused on the political struggle — but were not at home there — at a certain point discovered another form which was freer, more coherent, more lasting. Even as a writer, in fact, I remain strongly involved in the social life of my time. I would prescribe this for all writers. But I follow my own calling. I mean that I have always felt a sense of solidarity with the poor and the oppressed. I still believe that the elimination of harsh economic and social determinism that limits man’s freedom is historically timely and morally necessary. In other words, I have always remained a socialist even if not a card-carrying one.

Moreover, I don’t believe that political struggle finds its ultimate expression in parliament. I don’t believe that parliament is the goal or end point of political life. In fact, I consider this excessive importance given to elections a sign of the decadence of democracy.

FORCELLA: But you still believe in political activity?

SILONE: Certainly. What I think of the tyranny of parties and excessive state worship and of the heavy strictures placed on personal freedom in our time, I have already fully explained in my School for Dictators. But as of the present moment I believe that a democracy without a multiplicity of parties is impossible, and on election day I too fulfill my duty as a voter.

* A mountainous area of the Abruzzo
OPERATING STATEMENT  
for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964

CURRENT INCOME  
(excluding alumni and parents funds)

Educational and General:
- Tuition and fees ........................................ $1,844,167
- Endowment .................................................. 817,761
- Gifts .......................................................... 85,255
- Other ......................................................... 66,104  $2,813,287

Auxiliary Enterprises:
- Athletic association ....................................... 19,638
- Book store .................................................... 171,066
- Dining hall (Net) .......................................... 7,486
- Dormitories and houses ................................ $316,505
  Less, amount required to amortize bonds
  and increase debt service reserve ............... 87,200
  Student center ............................................. 3,750
- Restricted Income—portion expended ............. 270,158
  Operating Income, exclusive of
  alumni and parents funds ......................... 3,514,690

CURRENT EXPENSES

Educational and General
- General administration ................................ $ 162,448
- Student services ......................................... 236,793
- Public services and information ................. 186,348
- General institutional ................................ 127,884
- Instruction ................................................... 1,105,160
- Library ..................................................... 135,601
- Maintenance of buildings and grounds .......... 398,612
- Student aid .................................................. 271,280
- Graduate studies and summer term ............... 252,498
- Educational equipment .................................. 35,000
- Miscellaneous ............................................... 20,000  $2,931,624

Auxiliary Enterprises:
- Athletic association ....................................... 46,025
- Book store .................................................... 163,612
- Dining hall .................................................. 13,360
- Dormitories and houses, including interest
  of $31,680 .................................................. 212,653
- Student center ............................................. 73,115  508,765

Expenditures from Restricted Funds .......... 270,158

Excess of Expenses to be
absorbed by alumni and parents funds ....... 195,857

Alumni fund ................................................. 148,491
Parents fund .................................................. 49,383  197,874

Excess of Income ......................................... 2,017

Equity in funds, July 1, 1963 ....................... 72,978

Equity in Funds, June 30, 1964 .................... $ 74,995

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE TREASURER OF
THE COLLEGE

Treasurer J. Kenneth Robertson, in his annual report to the Trustees of the College, says that operating income for the fiscal year was $3,514,690, an increase of $253,040 over the previous year; whereas expense and appropriations amounted to $3,710,547, representing an increase of $290,991.

Once again a net operating deficit, this time in the amount of $195,857, would have been experienced were it not for the annual assistance provided by our alumni and parents. Mr. Robertson is pleased to report that a total cash amount of $197,874 was received for budgetary purposes; $148,491 from the Alumni Fund and $49,383 from the Parents Fund.
In this age of the demolition of everything old to make way for the new — the clearing of slums and fading neighborhoods to make way for clean and efficient housing, the tearing up of beautiful parks which serve no purpose but that of the aesthetic — it is a joy to behold something which remains constant.

The Butler-McCook Home at 396 Main Street in Hartford is such a maverick. It refutes the encroachment of the high buildings which pressure it — by standing still, proudly and simply.

It was a summer day when we first visited Col. Anson T. McCook '02 and his sister, Miss Frances McCook, in their ancestral home. As we approached the house from Capitol Avenue all the noises of south-end Hartford in the heat of an August afternoon hit our ears. Two or three buses rumbled by, the bar on the corner disgorged a couple of noisy patrons, some children came racing down the street.

We crossed Main Street and walked the few short steps to the front door of Number 396. A small, elegant man opened the door and invited us in. The feeling of being transported to another world was so immediate it was deafening. The physical sensation of soundlessness, the essence of timelessness, was so acute I can recreate it today with a flick of the mind.

The amenities were brief and courtly, and Col. Anson McCook went off to call his sister, Miss Frances. She, like her brother, is small and elegant but gives the same impression of great strength of character and mind.

When Miss Frances joined us we were in the sitting room where the Rev. Dr. John James McCook had once sat correcting his students' papers. Dr. McCook was a professor of modern languages at Trinity for forty years (1883–1923) and was rector of St. John's Church in East Hartford for sixty. His outstanding work in criminology and sociology was to be carried on by his son, Judge Philip James McCook, a highly respected and courageous Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. The late Judge McCook had presided over the grand jury that indicted Lucky Luciano and had also sat on the complicated inquiry that led to the famous Seabury investigation.
Another son of the Rev. Dr. McCook, Dr. John Butler McCook, practiced medicine in a small addition to the main house, which was sheathed in tin to meet existing fire regulations.

From the sitting room we walked through to the old kitchen in the rear ell, the oldest part of the house, built by a blacksmith, Will Hooker, a descendant of Hartford's founder, Thomas Hooker. This part of the house was here before the McCook's great-grandfather, Dr. Daniel Butler, built the front of the house onto the Hooker Ell. As we walked through to the kitchen, Miss Frances showed us the mortar and pestle used by the doctor, who was born across the street in his father's tavern.

Constructed in 1740, the old kitchen has been restored to its original style. The old pine table with its four chairs looked as if they were waiting for the return of the doctor from one of his country trips, and the six-foot oven looked as though it might be warming one of Dr. Butler's favorite mince pies.

The pantry, right off the kitchen, still has the barrels in which were stored flour, sugar, spices and crackers. The scales on the shelf were once used, Miss Frances reminded her brother, to weigh him as well as Thanksgiving turkeys.

We followed the McCooks from the kitchen to the dining room where the family pictures on the sideboards and mantle brought back memories to both the McCooks. They recalled especially the happy times they had when the whole family spent the summer together in Niantic.

As Miss Frances pointed out the lovely punch bowl, the silver, the candlesticks, and the objets d'art brought from China years before, she told us the background of each.

From the dining room we went to the North Parlor, which had been Dr. Butler's office. Here a sofa reminded Miss Frances of the time it had been moved up to Hartford from the Niantic summer home - full of boys' balls and bats. She also told us the story of how a matching vase which had belonged to Patty Olcott Butler had been returned to its mate after many years of separation and now stood on the mantle - home again.
Before we left we went through to the garden in the back, the most incredible part of our tour. Here the feeling of entering the past was most pronounced. A two-hundred-year-old pear tree dominates the garden with a one-hundred-year-old beech holding its place as a lofty second. A rare cypress and a magnolia continue to thrive in this enchanted garden. The McCooks' father performed surgery on the trees himself, which may account for their remarkable longevity.

The roses were in full bloom and Miss Frances stepped into the rose bed to cut a full, pink one for me. As we walked through the garden, Col. McCook told me how they had taken the ferry boat across to East Hartford to his father's church or, in the winter, had driven across the ice to church.

It didn't seem to be the past we were talking about—the summer sounds combined with the full growth of the garden, the still water of the small pool—who could believe that the new, windowless Federal Building was to our right and a busy factory stood to the left beyond the flowers.

As we were saying goodbye, I saw a marble bench which had been partially hidden by the surrounding foliage. Its inscription is a memorial to Eliza Sheldon Butler McCook, whose great joy in life had been the care of this lovely garden. "Born in the old Hartford Home, now 396 Main Street, she played as a little girl in this yard. As a woman she labored to beautify it—and in turn received strength and refreshment to carry on her unceasing loving labors for her family and for the many whom her life touched." The inscription seems not just a tribute to a gracious lady but also to the gracious life we were leaving behind as we left the McCooks and 396 Main Street.

Ten members of the McCook family have attended Trinity over the past century. Known as "The Fighting McCooks" because of their unparalleled record of service to our country, the Trinity family tradition started with the Rev. Dr. John James McCook, B.A. 1863, M.A. 1866, Hon. S.T.D. '01, Hon. LL.D. '10. He was one of the youngest of the fifteen McCooks who fought with the Union Army and Navy during the Civil War.

The Rev. Dr. McCook's four sons all saw service in at least one war and all attended Trinity College: John Butler McCook, Class of 1890; the late Hon. Judge Philip James McCook, B.A. 1895, Hon. LL.D. 1920; George Sheldon McCook, Class of 1897, for whom the McCook Trophy award is named; and Col. Anson T. McCook, B.A. 1902, Hon. LL.D. 1952.

A nephew of the Rev. Dr. McCook, the late Edward McPherson McCook, was a member of the Class of 1890. The late Judge McCook's three sons also attended Trinity: the late Daniel Butler McCook, Class of 1931; John Sheldon McCook, Class of 1935; and the late Philip Brown McCook, Class of 1940. A nephew, Sheldon Roots, is a member of the Class of 1931.

Col. Anson T. McCook is a well-known Hartford attorney, community leader and former City Councilman. He was graduated optimus from Trinity, was Phi Beta Kappa and Valedictorian of his class and received his law degree from Harvard in 1906. He joined the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry during World War I and later organized the Troop B Cavalry in Connecticut and then served two years as a captain with the 76th and 80th Divisions in France. He remained active in the Army Reserve, receiving the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Col. McCook was president of the Alumni Association from 1928-1930 and a Senior Fellow from 1926-1930. On the fiftieth reunion of his class in 1952, Col. McCook was awarded an honorary LL.D. In 1957 he received the coveted Eigenbrodt Trophy.

The McCook Mathematics-Physics Center was named and dedicated last June as a tribute to the entire McCook family.
In a fascinating study of America in the mid-nineteenth century, Perry Miller described the tendency to romanticize "Nature." In part, this was a refusal to accept the challenges of a growing industrial civilization. In part, it was a revolt against institutional religion, through an attempt to idealize the natural world. Today the situation has changed radically: the industrial civilization is a constant preoccupation, and institutional religion has been enjoying for the past fifteen years its most extensive revival in American history. Yet the element of rebellion, in social and religious life, is still present. *Time* magazine in its Christmas issue (December 25, 1964) has described a radically new situation in religious life and thought. In this article, I want to identify at least three frontiers, three directions in which new explorations are taking place.

I. THE INTER-FAITH DIALOGUE

Few events have attracted such continuous front-page coverage as the Second Vatican Council. The mourning for Pope John XXIII, the election of Pope Paul VI, and the travels of the latter pioneering Pope to the Holy Land and to India, have all been covered extensively by the news media. Changes in the liturgy have created conversation in most local communities. All of these are evidence that a new dimension of dialogue is being opened up between the Catholic Church and other religious traditions.

Three events at the Vatican Council were particularly important for the future of this dialogue. One was the presence at the Council of delegated Protestant observers; for the first time since the Reformation, representatives of the various branches of Christianity were able to meet together officially for discussions of the nature of the Church and its future. A second item was the statement on "Ecumenism" debated at the third session of the Council, which indicated the intention of Catholics to continue discussions which have been initiated in recent years between them and other Christian groups. The third item, a statement of the Roman Catholic Church's attitude toward non-Christian religions (especially Judaism), will pave the way for further conversations along these lines. Evidence of this concern is the establishment of a Roman Catholic-Jewish Research Center in Rome, and plans for a similar center in Jerusalem where Catholics can study non-Christian religions.

There are, of course, many precedents within the Protestant community for this kind of activity. The World Council of Churches was formally organized at the Amsterdam Assembly in 1948; it brought together two distinct Movements (Faith and Order, Life and Work) which have continued to express the breadth of its concern. Its Study Department has sponsored many conferences on those issues which divide the churches from each other and from the world. At its World Assemblies at Evanston in 1954 and at New Delhi in 1961, it brought a clearer understanding among Protestants and Orthodox Christians about the points at which differences and agreements really exist; and it also brought to bear a united Christian witness on many of the pressing social problems of the world.

Within America, this "ecumenical movement" has made rapid progress. The United Church of Christ has recently completed its plan of union, bringing together four denominations whose traditions were originally quite different. The proposal advanced by Eugene Carson Blake and Bishop James Pike for a merger of the major Protestant denominations in this country is continuing to receive serious study.

The sociological factors in such mergers (consolida-
Often they reflect a tendency to play down theological differences, in order to reach a consensus as easily as possible. Living in a pluralistic society, combined with a desire for acceptance, has often kept people from discussing their differences. Even within inter-faith marriages, religion has often been treated as a taboo topic. A recent cartoon pictures a bishop warning a young priest: "There are two things you should never mention in this parish: one is politics, the other is religion."

The real contribution of this growing inter-faith outlook is that we are finally beginning to learn something about other religions than our own. It is becoming possible to ask, honestly and openly, about other religious traditions. This kind of conversation, when it can be carried on within local communities, marks a real frontier.

II. THE DIALOGUE WITH CULTURE

One of the liveliest new frontiers is the growing concern for the relationship between religion and culture. For a long time, Paul Tillich has been expounding this theme in his writing and public lectures. A new impetus was given by Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a brilliant and cultured German Christian who was hanged for his resistance to the Nazi regime. In his *Letters and Papers from Prison*, he wrote:

"Man is challenged to participate in the sufferings of God at the hands of a godless world. He must therefore plunge himself into the life of a godless world, without attempting to gloss over its ungodliness with a veneer of religion or trying to transfigure it."

His suggestions for plunging into the secular world, for a "religionless Christianity," have been probed with some surprising results. Perhaps the most familiar spokesman for this new direction is Bishop John Robinson. In his book *Honest to God* he has tried to state the presuppositions for this point of view, and as a result he has been attacked as a contributor to the decline of British (and Christian) morals.

This new dialogue has taken two forms. One is the attempt to develop new criteria for religious art, architecture, and literature. It is reflected in the abandonment of many traditional forms of art and architecture, in order to find new forms which are "authentic" — i.e., which embody the Church's involvement in the contemporary world. Thus jazz, folk music, and modern art have been explored as forms through which to express the Church's worship. This becomes important as religious groups venture into mass communications.

The other approach has been to inquire about the religious presuppositions of contemporary literature and drama and art. Many Protestant seminaries have at least one person teaching in this area: for example, Nathan Scott at the University of Chicago and Tom Driver at Union Theological Seminary. Amos Wilder (until recently a teacher of New Testament at Harvard Divinity School) has explored the implications of contemporary literature and poetry from the point of view of the New Testament. Father William F. Lynch, in his *Christ and Apollo*, has written a stimulating study of "the dimensions of the literary imagination."

Many publications devote a great deal of their attention to these issues. Perhaps the most impressive is *Commentary*, a Jewish publication. *Commonweal*, a liberal Catholic weekly, has regular columns devoted to the movies, drama, and poetry. Similar articles are found in such Protestant journals as *Christianity and Crisis* and *The Christian Century*.

Such a dialogue certainly has its place on the Trinity campus. During December, for example, the Chapel sponsored Malcolm Boyd, an Episcopal clergyman and movie critic; he showed, commented on, and led discussions of three films. Majors in the Department of Religion have done Honors Theses on "Fyodor Dostoevsky: A Descriptive Analysis of His Religious Metaphysic," and "Franz Kafka: Man in Search of Man." Another is currently studying the religious presuppositions of Van Gogh and Salvador Dalí.

This territory, like the inter-faith dialogue, is largely uncharted terrain; but the exploration is bound to continue.

III. A NEW SOCIAL CONCERN

A vital social concern has been part of America's religious heritage. The "Social Gospel" movement in the early decades of this century developed into a more chastened "political realism," with Reinhold Niebuhr as its most prominent spokesman. The Catholic Church in this country has pioneered in welfare work. Jewish groups have been leaders in many of the struggles for human rights. In order to make clear what I mean by a "new" social concern, let me distinguish two other approaches to ethics.

One tendency has been to stress individual responsibility, to encourage each person to do what he can to act out his religious faith through his personal relationships (family, vocation, voluntary charitable organizations). This "pietistic" approach has been fairly characteristic of Protestantism, and has strong roots in what is generally called "the Puritan ethic."

A second approach is "institutional." It attacks a wide variety of social problems, from migrant labor to housing for the aging, through agencies set up and administered by the churches themselves. The Roman Catholic Church in America has been particularly effective in this area; its work was recently recognized by Pope Paul VI, who donated his tiara to stimulate further charitable giving by American Catholics.

The "new social concern" moves in the direction of the "political realism" mentioned above. It is not entirely new, but it is still enough of a frontier so that it has not been explored very extensively. It begins with the assumption that in a complex, urban, and industrial society the only way to guarantee personal freedom is to deal with the structures of the society itself. This is obviously a more risky approach, since it involves meddling in politics; it raises the ghost of prohibition (though it should be noted that the Eighteenth Amend-
ment was really the imposition of a pietistic morality on
the society as a whole). But it is also a more realistic
approach, since the problems of poverty, of preventing
discrimination in housing and education and employment,
of alcoholism and narcotics addiction, in our cities demand a much more radical solution that any
person or any religious agency can provide.

This approach to ethics includes the willingness –
even the demand – to relate to the findings of the social
sciences. Fruitful discussions have been going on for
some time concerning the proper relationship between
religion and psychology or psychotherapy. Sociological
insights have been applied to the religious institutions
with some interesting results; the book mentioned above
by Will Herberg is one of the most suggestive in this
area. Peter Berger, who was on the staff at the Hart­
ford Seminary Foundation and who taught a seminar on
the “Sociology of Religion” at Trinity two years ago, is
a trained sociologist whose writings have stimulated
the churches to re-examine themselves.

The implications of religious faith for the economic
life – for the responsibility of an abundant society to a
poverty stricken world – are being explored, particu­
larly through the National Council of Churches. A Re­
ligion Major here at Trinity, for example, is currently
writing an Honors Thesis on “The Ethics of Adver­
siting.”

Political science also offers important data. Professor
Murray Stedman, Chairman of the Government De­
partment, is currently offering an advanced course on
“Religion and Politics.” That this is a particularly vola­
tile subject is obvious from the recent controversies
over the role of religion in the public schools, or from
the attacks on those clergymen who sought to give guid­
ance to their congregations during the last Presidential
campaign.

Having looked at this new social concern, and at
some areas where its implications are being explored,
let me stress three important points about this way of
doing ethics. First, it requires a high degree of co-opera­
tion among the religious groups themselves. A Na­
tional Conference on Religion and Race was held in
Chicago in February, 1963, in response to the demand
for racial justice throughout the country. From this
emerged an agency through which Protestants and Cath­
olics and Jews could make their common concern heard
and felt. By stimulating members of local congregations
to speak out on this issue, they helped to make possible
the passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964. Within
Connecticut, a similar Committee on Race and Religion
was organized late in 1963; it has continued to meet
about once a month, represented by leaders of each
religious instrumentality, to discuss common areas of
social concern. From this emerged a smaller, more ac­
tivist Connecticut Race and Religion Action Commiss­
ion, with a full-time director. All of this implements
the inter-faith dialogue at a very practical level.

Second, it requires a high degree of co-operation be­
tween religious groups and existing social agencies which
deal with welfare, housing, urban renewal, education,
penology, civil rights, and so on. Since much of their
concern has to be expressed in the demand for more
adequate legislation, these religious groups cannot al­
ways receive credit for their activity; but this may
mean simply that they are being less self-righteous and
more effective.

Third, it requires taking advantage of “expertise.” It
solicits and depends upon the knowledge of people
trained to deal with specific social problems, from pri­
son administration to nuclear disarmament, from family
disorganization to medical care, from homosexuality to
urban renewal. That is to say, the new social concern is
not the special province of the priest or rabbi or minis­
ter; it is the function of the layman in his own area of
special competence.

The new social concern declares that God is present
in all areas of human life, not just in the Church or in
the family. It is committed to creating a society in which
men can become free enough to take responsibility for
their own actions; but it is not committed in advance to
any one program of action. It is characterized not by
pre-packaged solutions to complex problems, but rather
by a willingness to explore.

These, then, are three of the many frontiers of re­
ligious thought and life in our time. It is expressed at
the end of Christopher Fry’s play, A Sleep of Prisoners,
in which one of the characters cries out:

Thank God our time is now when wrong
Comes up to face us everywhere,
Never to leave us till we take
The longest stride of soul men ever took.
Affairs are now soul size.
The enterprise
Is exploration into God.
Where are you making for?

Commentary, a new section of the Alumni Magazine,
will be written by different members of the Trinity Fac­
ulty each issue. Through this section we shall present
timely articles on new ideas, new developments or, as
we see this month, new frontiers in various special fields
in which our faculty members are well versed.

C. Freeman Sleeper came to Trinity in 1961 and is
an Assistant Professor of Religion. He is a Phi Beta
Kappa graduate of Colby College, holds the B.D. de­
gree from Yale Divinity School and received his Ph.D.
degree from Vanderbilt University. Dr. Sleeper has been
active in civic life of his community serving on the
Board of Education of Cromwell, on the Cromwell
Democratic Town Committee, on the Faith and Order
Commission of the Connecticut Council of Churches
and on the Community Council of the Greater Hartford
Peace Center. He took part in the 1964 Alumni Read­
ning Program for which his topic was “The Crisis in Civil
Rights.” He is married to the former Susan Johnson
and they have four children.
Successful Search for Scholars

A Tribute to Alfred N. Guertin '22

By Charles F. Johnson '42

Professor Harry Todd Costello once informed a philosophy class that Thomas Hooker really was not the founder of Hartford. "The man who actually put Hartford on the map," he rather mischievously reported, "was Blaise Pascal." Professor Costello explained his novel revision of Hartford's history by pointing out that it was upon Pascal's profoundly creative mathematical work in conceiving the "law of large numbers" and other theories of probability that Hartford's largest, most profitable and far-reaching industry was founded.

If Pascal's contributions to the insurance industry do not make him a founder of Hartford, they certainly qualify him to be considered as one of the town's tutelary deities. If the French mathematician half-philosopher is one of the local gods, then Alfred N. Guertin '22, must be considered a ranking theologian and exegete. In presenting Mr. Guertin to the president of Trinity College in 1951 for the honorary Master of Science the college awarded him that June, Professor Notopolous confessed, "my Latinity is strained to tell you how this outstanding actuary has surpassed the oracles of Delphi and Dodona in degree of prophetic accuracy and with understanding of the rhythm of life and death, conceived modernized mortality tables, known as Guertin Laws which are shaping the insurance pattern in our country."

In a few months, Mr. Guertin will retire as actuary of the American Life Convention, the life insurance trade association, an important post he has filled with dedication since 1945. But it was not because of his role as Pascal's distinguished exegete that Mr. Guertin on the evening of January 6 of this year was honored by a dinner at the College presided over by President Jacobs and addressed by, among other men, former President G. Keith Funston '32. Mr. Guertin retired that day as President of Scholarships for Illinois Residents, Inc., a position he filled with rare dedication and distinction since 1951.

Scholarships for Illinois Residents, Inc., was recently described by the Hartford Courant as a "unique" organization. It is. In 1947 President Funston journeyed to Chicago seeking money for a new dormitory. A great friend of Trinity there, who wishes to remain anonymous, told President Funston that he would give no money for a building, but did agree to establish a fund, the income of which was to provide scholarships for Illinois students seeking to go to Trinity.

Scholarships for Illinois Residents, Inc., was founded in 1947 to serve as the vehicle. The Benefactor of the scholarship fund gave $300,000 that year, a sum augmented in 1951 by another gift of $500,000.

Since that time, $468,653 has been granted to 143 Illinois Scholars, as recipients of the aid are designated. Market value of the Corporation's assets now totals $2,000,000. The "asset" represented by the Scholars themselves is of course much richer. Of the 93 that have thus far graduated, 46 did so cum laude. A remarkable number, 34, have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa; 72 have entered graduate school. Many are teaching, three of them at the college. Another is a member of the Trinity administration. At the present time, there are 27 Illinois Scholars on campus. Men from the Land of Lincoln enrich the college in many other ways: nine Illinois Scholars were presidents of their class, three were presidents of the student body, four were editors-in-chief of The Tripod and four were also editors-in-chief of literary reviews, 43 won letters or numerals in sports.

Professor Notopolous' "strained Latinity" in 1951 was both factual and prophetic when it also praised Mr. Guertin "as president of the Illinois scholarship

Picture: Alfred N. Guertin '22 shows location of Illinois Scholars to G. Keith Funston '32 and President Albert C. Jacobs
foundation, is sending to us a growing stream of young men who are enriching our academic life and shaping the future of Trinity..."

In addition to his meticulous efforts in behalf of Scholarships for Illinois Residents, Inc., a labor of love that consumed many of his weekends, and his actuarial duties for the American Life Convention that took him to meetings all over the North American continent and also in Great Britain and Europe, Mr. Guertin is a fellow of the Society of Actuaries.

Unlike Milton Haskins, the protagonist of George Malcolm-Smith's ('25) picaresque novel “Slightly Perfect,” Mr. Guertin is a painstakingly organized person and incapable of error, especially a misplaced decimal point comparable to the one that led to Milton's undoing. An example of this rather terrifying impeccability is the fact that to the person who traced this brief profile and in doing so sought information concerning Mr. Guertin's protean activities in behalf of Scholarships for Illinois Residents, Inc., he was able to recite, not from memory, but from a single sheet of paper, the following: Incorporator, 1947; Secretary, 1947–51; Board of Directors, 1947–65; Treasurer, 1947–55; Registered Agent, 1950–65; President, 1951–65; Member of the Finance Committee, 1947–65; Member of the Scholarship Committee, 1955–59. Two Guertin scions followed their father to Trinity. Thomas Guertin '56, who later took a Ph.D. in chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now a research chemist with the American Cyanamid Corporation. The other Guertin son, Robert '61, earned his masters degree in physics down the river at Wesleyan and is now working toward a doctorate in physics at the University of Rochester.

Not unexpectedly, detailed plans have been prepared for the Guertin retirement. It will be active, actually constituting a second career. He will become a consulting actuary with an office in New York City as well as in Chicago. Prospective clients are already queuing up.

He will maintain an active interest in Illinois Scholars, future and past. One undivulged project for a prospective client has particularly captured his fancy. "It will be doing something completely new—something that has never been done before," he animatedly confided to a friend recently.

In his free time he will sculpt, an art in which he has facility unexpected of a person whose life has been immersed in the practical application of obtuse mathematical laws. His devoted wife, Rhoda, will continue to occupy herself by painting in oils and devoting her own extensive energies and administrative arts to an Illinois charitable foundation that does much good work in the state finding and underwriting foster homes for parentless children who for one reason or another are not adoptable.

Alfred N. Guertin, B.S., 1922 and M.S., honoris causa, 1951, is indeed a legendary “smart Trinity man” who has conceived several mighty plans and straightway put many ambitious projects into motion.

Victor Morgan '99, who received his fifty-year Masonic button at the New Haven Lodge where he was Master in 1921.

Joseph H. Ehlers '14, who was awarded the Cravat of the Order of the Brilliant Star by the Government of the Republic of China.

Andrew H. Forrester '27, who has been named Chief, Administrator Services, Connecticut State Department of Health.

Martin J. Mostyn '30, who was named Judge of the Circuit Court of Connecticut by Governor Dempsey.

J. Bard McNulty '38, author of Older Than The Nation, the history of the Hartford Courant. (See page 28.)

Richard K. Danielson '44, who was selected as the Connecticut State High School Soccer Coach of the year.

Harry R. Gossling '44, who was awarded the "Man of the Year" trophy by the Trinity Club of Hartford.
ALBANY

Bill Robinson '50, Hospital Association of New York, 111 Washington Ave., Albany, reports the monthly luncheons the second Thursday of each month at the Thruway Motel in Albany are going well. Consideration is being given to holding some lunches in Troy.

BOSTON

Arrangements are being made for a winter dinner at the Midtown Motel, Huntington Ave., February 9. Joseph Michelson '55 is the area President, and Gordon Ramsey '61, c/o Nutter, McIlenny & Fish, 75 Federal St., Boston, Secretary.

CHICAGO

A fall dinner meeting was held December 9 at the University Club of Evanston with Dean Robert M. Vogel and John Mason '34, Alumni Secretary, representing the College. Dean Vogel gave a most stimulating talk about Trinity today and patiently answered many questions from liquor to astronomy.

FAIRFIELD

The annual fall dinner was held October 27 at the Half-Way House in Darien. Bert Holland '34 was the main speaker, and accompanying him were John Butler '33, Director of Placement, and John Mason '34.

Despite the recent excitement of the College's liquor ban, Bert gave some excellent comments on the Trinity scene and answered many questions concerning admission to the Hilltop.

The Association's President, Mike Mitchell '51, presented Bert with a check of $500.00, the net proceeds of last spring's motion picture benefit. It is hoped that this amount may be added to the future and perhaps used to help educate a Fairfield County student at Trinity.

HARTFORD

Dean Vogel told the Trinity Club the title of his talk at the Club's annual meeting would be "Trinity Today." October 22nd — the date of the dinner meeting in Hamlin Dining Hall — was so soon after the College's liquor announcement that the Dean quickly came to be a prophet. At any rate — pulling no punches — he told the alumni and their wives the background of the problem and was given a vote of confidence by those present. Dr. Harry Gossling '44 was presented the "Man of the Year" award.

Plans are being made to hold a benefit for the Club's Scholarship Fund in March in the College's new Austin Arts Center.

All alumni are welcome to attend the monthly luncheons at the Hotel Bond the first Tuesday of each month.

The new officers are: Andrew W. Milligan '45, President; F. W. Wilbur Jr. '50, Vice President; James R. Glassco Jr. '50, Secretary; and Benjamin Silverberg '59, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON

All alumni and their wives who attended Ann and John "Shed" McCook's delicious buffet October 30 were most grateful. It was a splendid party.

Karl Kurth, Professor of Physical Education, and John Mason '34 represented the College.

The new officers are: Lewis A. Wadlow '33, President; Adrian K. Lane '41, Vice President; and John S. McCook '35, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK

The annual fall dinner was held November 17 at the Columbia Club with President Jacobs and Dean Vogel the speakers.

Retiring President Al Hopkins '40 was given a round of well-deserved applause for the able work he has done the past two years.

The new officers are Desmond L. Crawford '36, President; Robert M. Blum '50, W. Hoffman Benjamin '54, James F. Sauvage '54, and Richard K. Hooper '53, Vice Presidents; and Frederick C. Hinkel Jr. '46, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Downtown Luncheons are now being held at the Gold Inn, 13 Gold St., in a private room. Next dates: March 29 and April 26. Dick Hooper '53 (Phone 4-4800) is the Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA

Dean Robert M. Vogel was the main speaker at the Association's fall dinner December 7 at the Paoli Local restaurant.

He gave an interesting talk on the state of the College and answered many questions. Karl Kurth, Professor of Physical Education, and John Mason '34 were also present.

The new officers are Samuel F. Nines Jr. '57, President; Eric A. Fowler '54, Treasurer; and Michael Zobz '58, 1400 Western Saving Fund Bldg., Broad & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH

Dean Vogel and John Mason '34 represented the College at the Association's fall dinner December 8 in the Pittsburgh Club of the Penn Sheraton Hotel.

The officers are: Dick Royston '55, President; Walt Toole '53, Treasurer; and Jim Miller '57, Secretary.
**NECROLOGY**

**FREDERICK STAR COLLINS, 1908**

F. Starr Collins, retired officer of the Richardson Engineering Co., died in West Hartford, September 24, 1964, at the age of eighty-one. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Edith Gibson Collins; a son, Atwood II; a daughter, Mrs. Bradford S. Tilney; and a sister, Mrs. J. Hamilton Scanton.

Born June 22, 1883, a son of the late Atwood Collins and Mary Brace Collins, he was graduated from Hartford Public High School in 1908. He took special courses at Trinity in the college year of 1908-09, and also attended Yale and Harvard.

Before joining Richardson Engineering Co., he worked for the Security Trust Co. and with the Arrow Electric Co.

**WILLIAM GABRIEL BERMAN, 1911**

William G. Berman, who in 1922 founded the William G. Berman Insurance and Real Estate Agency in Hartford, died in Boston, Mass., November 1st. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Frances Berman; a son, David L.; and a daughter, Mrs. Samuel Starker.

Born in Hartford June 23, 1889, son of the late Daniel and Zelda Goldman Berman, he prepared for college at Hartford Public High School and entered Trinity in 1907 with the Class of 1911, but only remained in residence for one year. A graduate of Yale University in 1911, he served in the U.S. Navy's Intelligence Bureau during World War I. Before entering the insurance and realty business, he was employed by the City of Hartford's Engineering Department.

He maintained an active interest in Trinity, and was a supporter of the Goodwill Boys Club of Hartford.

**SUMNER WHITNEY SHEPHERD, JR., 1919**

Sumner W. Shepherd Jr., retired assistant manager of the Travelers' Hartford branch office, died December 21 in Hartford. Class Secretary for 1919 and always interested in Trinity affairs, he will be missed by many alumni.

Born August 23, 1891, in Cambridge, Mass., a son of the late Sumner Whitney Shepherd and Myra Dudley Shepherd, he prepared for college at Wellesley High School, Wellesley, Mass. As an undergraduate he served as class president his freshman year, was a member of the Sophomore Dining Club, the Political Science Club, and Glee Club and the Athletic Advisory Commission. Elected College Marshal and to the Senate as a Junior, he was named President of the latter in his Senior year. His fraternity was the Beta Beta Chapter of Sigma Nu.

**HANS VEGGO ANDERSON, 1927**

H. Veggo Andersen, Sunday editor of the Hartford Courant, died December 17 at Hartford Hospital. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Greta Sigouin, a daughter, Mrs. Robert B. Meyers; and three grandchildren.

Born January 3, 1903, in Hartford, a son of the late Made P. Andersen and Ann Knudsen Andersen, he prepared for college at New Britain High School, and was promoted to assistant secretary in the Life Department in February 1958. He retired April 1, 1963.

He served in the U.S. Army, entered the Ætna Life Insurance Company in 1920, and was a member of the Society of Actuaries and the Home Office Life Underwriters Association, always interested in Trinity College activities.

**FREDERICK GEORGE VOGEL, 1919**

Frederick G. Vogel, who was employed by the Ætna Life Insurance Company for over forty-three years, died October 26 in Hartford. He leaves his wife, the former Miss Vendla M. Gustafson; a son, Frederick G. Jr., Class of 1953; and two daughters, Mrs. Christina Elizabeth Greene and Mrs. Helena Margaret Chamberlain.

Born March 4, 1898, in Dresden, Germany, a son of the late J. Frederick Vogel and Margaret H. Hendschek, he came to this country in 1907 and prepared for college at the Hartford Public High School. Entering Trinity in 1915, he graduated with honors in mathematics in 1919 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. His fraternity was the Alpha Chi Chapter of Sigma Nu.

**DONALD FAIRFAX TAYLOR, 1963**

The college community was saddened to learn of the sudden death of Don Taylor, January 4 in Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa. He was serving with the African Wild Life Management, which he joined last June. News media reported his death was attributed to tropical disease and a fever brought on by a summer rain storm which covered him with malarial mosquitoes. He had spent the summer of 1962 traveling extensively in Kenya.

Born September 18, 1941, he prepared for college at the Longfellow School, Bethesda, Md., where he was captain of football and co-captain of basketball as well as playing on the school's baseball team.

At Trinity he compiled a brilliant record in football and in his last two years. His passing against Amherst in 1962 will long be remembered as a key factor in the win over the unbeaten Lord Jeffs. A Junior Adviser on the Dean's list as a Senior; a member of the Senate and Medusa; on the baseball team; an officer in the ROTC; he was also winner of the Human Relations Award in 1963. His fraternity was the Phi Kappa Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi.

All his life he was interested in Africa's wild life, and it was his intent to dedicate his life to this work. He had also visited Africa under the Operation Cross-Roads program. After graduation from Trinity he spent a year at the University of St. Andrews studying for his Master's degree.

He leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dewey of Mitchenville, Md., and a step-brother, Richard.

**KATHARINE SEYMOUR DAY, M.A. '36**

Miss Katharine Seymour Day died on June 4, 1964, at the age of 94. Miss Day was a prominent civic leader in the Hartford area. The grandniece of author Harriet Beecher Stowe, Miss Day was her primary mover in acquiring Mark Twain's home in Hartford and took an active interest in saving many other city landmarks.

Born May 8, 1870, Miss Day was a lifelong resident of Hartford. She attended Hartford Public High School and studied art at the Academic Julien and Atelier Moderne in Paris. She also attended Columbia University, the Student Art League of New York and the Hartford Art School. A woman of boundless energy, Miss Day entered Radcliffe at age 47 and in five years earned a Master's degree in psychology. In 1966, at the age of 66, she received the Master's degree with a major in history from Trinity.

Miss Day devoted her life to many civic causes. She was President of the Mark Twain Library and Memorial Commission and founded and directed the Children's Museum. She was active in the women's suffrage movement and was a member of the Hartford City Planning Commission. She also organized the Stowe Museum, the Seymour Day Family Memorial and Historical Foundation to preserve the Harriet Beecher Stowe home and perpetuate the histories of those families.

**ALFRED MANUEL GAVERT, 1941**

Alfred E. Gavert died December 22 in Hartford. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Gloria Cerrato Gavert; a daughter Leslie; and a son Graham.

Born August 6, 1918, in Hartford, a son of Walfred E. Gavert and Augusta Johnson Gavert, he prepared for college at Bulkeley High School. As an undergraduate he was a member of the Glee Club and manager of the track team.

A member of the National Society of Certified Public Accountants, he received the Certificate of Connecticut in 1952. In recent years he had been living in Newton, Conn., and was controller of the C. R. Burr & Co., Inc.
ENGAGEMENTS

1934  Vahan Ananikian to June E. Day
1949  Leon H. Pratt to Winifred A. Caffelle
1954  Carmelo G. Russo, M.D., to Paula F. Hamm
1955  Louis J. Isselhardt to Tordis K. Ilg
1959  Leighton H. McIlvaine Jr. to Virginia R. Reynolds
1960  John W. Felton to Judith L. Phelps
      Richard W. Stockton to Barbara A. Boian
      David M. Russell to Sheila D. Veysey
1963  Edward G. Casey to Nancy Martin
      Thomas C. Marshall to Constance J. Bliss
1964  Morris G. Weaver to Jane F. Sanner
      Ronald E. Brackett to Susan C. Tucker

MARRIAGES

1915  Theodore C. Kyle to Mrs. Marie J. Watrous
      December 15, 1964
1936  Stewart M. Ogilvy to Mrs. Avis R. Walker
      November 14, 1964
1950  Dr. Nicholas A. Halasz to Diane Hinshaw
      December 21, 1964
1955  Nathaniel P. Reed to Alita D. Weaver
      January 9, 1965
1956  Merrill B. Callen to Margaret J. Driscoll
      January 9, 1965
1957  Charles E. Morhardt, M.D., to Elaine Bishop
      October 17, 1964
      Gordon W. Szamier to Gail V. Schultz
      November 28, 1964
1958  Gary L. Bogli to Elizabeth R. Hurley
      December 26, 1964
1959  Paul S. Campion to Susan E. Morse
      November 7, 1964
      James F. Joy to Michael I. Severance
      November 7, 1964
1961  Lt. Norman L. Tuomi to Louann C. Heinecke
      October 10, 1964
1962  Lt. Donald W. Carroll Jr. to Anne W. Gilliam
      July 3, 1964
      Stephen H. Lockton to Janet Kimmerle
      November 7, 1964
      Gerald A. McNamara to Ronnie V. Natanson
      November 7, 1964
1963  John M. Alvord to Marcia D. Pease
      July 11, 1964
      John W. Wardlaw Jr. to Joyce E. Mackintosh
      January 30, 1965
      Lt. Elias H. Karson to Nancy J. Brown
      December 7, 1964
1964  James C. Rowan Jr. to Jane Champlin
      October 31, 1964

BIRTHS

1941  Dr. and Mrs. Irwin T. Mancall
      James Nathaniel, April 22, 1964
1942  Mr. and Mrs. James W. Marlor
      James Ward Jr., November 4, 1964
1951  Mr. and Mrs. William D. Dobbs
      Jeffrey Rinehart, October 17, 1964
      Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan W. Freeman Jr.
      Elizabeth, September 28, 1964
1953  Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop W. Faulkner
      Elizabeth Winthrop, November 28, 1964
1954  Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon M. Berlow
      Alexa Layani, October 2, 1964
      Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Hirsch
      Nancy Joan, September 2, 1964
1955  Mr. and Mrs. William C. Morgan III
      Tracy Elizabeth, October 19, 1964
1956  Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Zimmerman
      Twins: Peter Miles and Anthony Steven
      October 18, 1964
1957  Dr. and Mrs. Ward S. Curran
      Andrea Jannett, November 25, 1964
      Mr. and Mrs. James M. Gould
      Peter Merritt, November 30, 1964
1956  Mr. and Mrs. John F. Thompson
      Mary Kimberly, December 8, 1964
1961  Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Gummere
      Jeannette Walton, November 2, 1964
George Capen has been
It is with sincere

'99

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

Editor's note - Vic Morgan received his fifty-year Masonic button this fall at a special ceremony in New Haven where he was Master of that Lodge in 1921. He and Mrs. Morgan celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary December 28.

'01

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

'02

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

'03

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

'04

Edwin J. Donnelly
1248 Farmington Ave.,
West Hartford 7, Conn.

'05

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

'06

The Rev. Jarvis Harriman is resident assistant at St. Luke's Church, Springfield, Mass., and may be addressed at 15 Hick St., Springfield. The Ven. Rev. William Bulkley represented the College at the inauguration of President Fletcher of the University of Utah, November 6.

'07

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

'08

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

'09

The Rev. Harold S. Olafson has retired as rector of St. Paul's in the Village of Flatbush, Brooklyn. His parish gave him a splendid dinner December 3rd in honor of his nearly thirty-five years of service. Harold's home is 2108 Albemarle Terrace, Brooklyn 26, N.Y.

'10

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

George Ferris represented the College at the inauguration of the Very Rev. Gerard J. Campbell as 44th President of Georgetown University, December 3rd. We hear that Alfred Harding sailed November 21st on a freighter for Australia and trust he will return in his usual good health.

'11

Clarence Sherman
61 Humboldt Street
Providence, R.I.

'12

Harry Wessels
55 Winthrop St.
New Britain, Conn.

'13

Kenneth B. Case
1200 Main St.
Springfield 3, Mass.

Joseph H. Ehlers '14

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

Ted Hudson has a new address. It is 25 Oue Avenida Castilla, La Gunas Hills, Calif.

The following article appeared in the November issue of Civil Engineering, the publication of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

"Joseph H. Ehlers, of Washington, D.C., has been awarded the Cravat of the Order of the Brilliant Star by the Government of the Republic of China. The presentation was made on October 6 by the Chinese Ambassador in recognition of outstanding services in connection with the prewar engineering development of China. Professor Ehlers was one of the leaders of the development of engineering education and of modern engineering in China, serving as professor of structural engineering at Peking University, as honorary engineering advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Communications, as engineer on the Diversion of the Yellow River Projects, and as Secretary of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers. He was also the founder of the scholastic honor society of the Chinese universities. Recently, Professor Ehlers served on a United Nations Assignment to the Government of Iraq in Baghdad."

'14

Ralph H. Bent
5253 Fieldston Road
New York 71, N.Y.

'15

FORTY-FIFTH REUNION

The Rev. Canon Harold S. Olafson has retired as rector of St. Paul's in the Village of Flatbush, Brooklyn. His parish gave him a splendid dinner December 3rd in honor of his nearly thirty-five years of service. Harold's home is 2108 Albemarle Terrace, Brooklyn 26, N.Y.

Save June 11 and 12, 1965, for our golden reunion. Details later.

'16

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

'17

The Rev. Joseph Racioppi
213 Courtland Hill
Bridgeport, Conn.

'18

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

George Ferris represented the College at the inauguration of the Very Rev. Gerard J. Campbell as 44th President of Georgetown University, December 3rd. We hear that Alfred Harding sailed November 21st on a freighter for Australia and trust he will return in his usual good health.

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The Hartford Times' column "Fifty Years Ago" for December 21, 1914, says in part, "Among the Trinity College students appearing in the cast of the Jesters presentation of "Tom Moore" at Parsons Theater are R. A. Bond and R. B. O'Connor. Incidentally, the late Dick Bartholomew '17 played the leading role.

'19

Editor's note - It is with sincere regret we learn of the death of Sumner Shepherd December 21st. His friendly visits to the Alumni Office and his enthusiasm for Trinity College will long be remembered.

Irv Partridge, Connecticut's Mr. Mason, since retirement is devoting full time to Masonic matters. Working with him is Art Grayson, Scottish Rite secretary. Art is semi-retired. He married the former Elsa G. Godfrey in June. Vin Potter and wife took a trip around the world.

The Rev. Herbert Pressey, assistant rector at Grace Church, Kirkwood, Mo., has retired and is living at 8 Pinewood Drive, Cumberland Center, Maine 14021.

'20

Joseph Hartmark
2229 St. James Parkway
Cleveland Heights, Ohio

FORTY-FIFTH REUNION

I know I speak for the Class. How grateful we all are that Sid Whipple and Al Bond have agreed to be co-chairmen for our 45th next June 11 and 12.

Jack Lyon writes he has retired from the Mellon National Bank in Pittsburgh, and expects to be in Hartford for our 45th. Your Secretary hopes to see many of 1920 there then.

Don Puffer represented the College at the inauguration of Dr. Kenneth R. Williams as First President of Florida Atlantic University November 12.

'21

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

"Mo" Neiditz was presented the Herbert Lehman Israel Award at a dinner in Hartford December 7th. For many years he has been prominent in civic and business activities, and also has served as general chairman for three years of the Hartford Israel Bond campaign.

'22

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

It was mighty good to see Freddie Tansill at the Trinity-Amherst game. Fred turned out to be about the only bright note of the afternoon.
Heard from Sherm Parker. He promises to contribute to the 1922 special fund right after the first of the year.

Mrs. McAllister R. Mohnkern of Larchmont, N.Y., widow of Monty, has announced the engagement of her daughter Claire to Mr. Edward L. Wyckoff.

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

Commendations are the order of the day. We commend Lloyd Smith for his willingness to serve as committee man on matters of finance. Lloyd is on the committee of the Odell Shepard Disc Recording Society and has added the Samuel Fishzohn '25 Memorial Scholarship to his projects.

We commend Abner Newton for faithfully tilling the soil down Durham way for 33 years and for giving his four children, Robert, Catharine and Cynthia a college education. Robert and Edward attended Brown and Springfield College, respectively, Catharine, the University of Vermont and Katherine Gibbs Secretarial College, whereas Cynthia is presently a student at the University of Arizona. Abner hopes a grandson or two will become Trinity men.

We commend the Glover Johnsons '22 for establishing a Trinity College Scholarship Fund for graduates of Trinity School in New York. We still don't understand how we ever let the class of '22 steal Glover from us—he matriculated with us!

Arthur B. Conrad
188 Mountain Road
West Hartford 7, Conn.

Raymond A. Montgomery
North Racebrook Road
Woodbridge, Conn.

FORTIETH REUNION

All you twenty-fivers who have not been back to a Class of 1925 reunion, make it this time and join with the 35 regular returnees who have enjoyed at least a 3-reunion average. You will enjoy it too, I am sure. You will see many changes at the College which will surprise you and hear about things to come that will astound you.

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

Christmas had many blessings and joys. It was indeed a pleasure to hear from Estelle and Charlie Whitson; Jane and Carl Farrell; Martie Coletta; Doris and Howard Tule; Philip Fenn's dear wife, Mary; Rob and Marion Newell; Herb and Peg Noble; Dick Ford; George and Helen Jackson; Jack Kelly of Nantucket; Adolph Taute; Joe and Kay Edward; Bob and Dorothy Sheehan; and Harold Traver.

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

The postals sent out by your Secretary-Treasurer last fall didn't exactly impose a burden on our Postmaster General insofar as the deluge of responses is concerned.

At Homecoming: Andy Onderdonk '34 and the Jim Whites '29

James V. White
22 Austin Road
Devon, Conn.

The Rev. Lynde May may be addressed at 3270 Kenmore Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44122.

Philip M. Cornwell, M.D.
85 Jefferson St.
Hartford, Conn.

THIRTY-FIFTH REUNION

George Rosenbaum was recently elected treasurer of the Medical Staff of Mount Sinai Hospital in Hartford.

Marty Mostyn, who has been prominent in legal circles in Connecticut for many years, was recently appointed by Governor Dempsey to the post of Judge of the Circuit Court.

Impossible as it seems, the Class of '30 will celebrate its 35th reunion in June. Save the dates, June 11 & 12! Plan to be present for the festivities! Ron Regnier, as reunion chairman, is planning a fine program about which you will hear more. Frank Belden and Bert Snow are helping in an effort to make the 35th most memorable.

We just learned that the Rev. Dr. William Gardner visited Trinity last summer. He is teaching at St. Gregory's Abbey, Shawnee, Okla. On December 2 he represented Trinity at the inauguration of Dr. John F. Olson as President of Oklahoma City University.

Robert P. Waterman
148 Forest Lane
Glastonbury, Conn.

Julius Smith, D.M.D.
242 Trumbull St.
Hartford, Conn.

Your Treasurer Bill Grainger and Your Secretary had a chance meeting the day before Christmas when they found they were floor-mates at Hartford Hospital where they are recuperating. When Dave Galinsky and Si Bernstein '33 came by to visit, it was a real Trin reunion.

Ed Lawton's handsome face appeared in a recent issue of the Hartford Electric Light Company's magazine. Last summer Ed and his family were hosts to William Penno of South Canterbury, New Zealand. Incidentally, Ed is president of the Tolland County Agricultural Extension Council.
'33 Joseph J. Trantolo
103 Brookside Dr.
West Hartford, Conn.

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

All of 1934 and his many Trinity friends will be pleased to know of Vahan Ananikian's engagement to Miss June E. Day of New Jersey. Your Secretary recently met the blushing bridegroom-elect and learns the "day" has been set for June 26 — a year and a day after they first met.

I did not learn if Miss Day is any kin of 34's Graham, but I hope that classmates Flynn, Midura and Andy G are taking notice.

Seymour Smith has been elected a vice president of the Hartford Rehabilitation Center, Inc.

Doug Day writes that despite the shortage of grass and water his bulls (Herefords) sold very well last November 28 with a $425 average. In one show this fall he had the reserve champion bull.

A longer letter from Joe Merriam reports that worthy in A-1 form. He is working for the Butler Manufacturing Co., 74th, last June, and lives on Lake of the Forest, Bonner Springs, Kan. Joe's oldest daughter, Kim, is a senior at St. Mary's College; Jay, a sophomore at Kansas State; John is in his first year at West Point (he had a tremendous high school record); and Crystal (14), a sophomore at Bonner Springs High School. Joe's good wife, Isabelle, a M.A. in English from the U. of Missouri, and is teaching at Washington High School.

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

THIRTIETH REUNION

Our deepest sympathy to the Tom McQuades whose son, Paul, died suddenly December 13.

We were proud to note that big Lou Kellam was honored on Trinity Field during the Amherst game with the first annual athletic achievement award which was presented by the Alumni Association.

Terry Mowbray reports he became a grandpa last June. This January Terry and his bride, Jan, will take a Queen of Bermuda cruise to the West Indies for a peek on other watering spots.

Ed Bourgeois, an administrative assistant in the investment department of the State National Bank of Connecticut at Stamford, Conn.

Exposition Press, Inc., of N.Y. City has just announced the publishing of the novel A Circle of Sand by our own classmate Duane Flaherty. A director on the Fur Council of the National Retail Merchants Association, Duane is still in the fur business in Kansas City and he has a charming daughter, Gall, who is a TWA International Airlines hostess.

Ollie Reynolds, the general chairman of Trin's 1965 over-all Reunion Committee... so how about all you fellows planning to join us 'neath-the-elms for our own "30th" this June?

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

One classmate has taken a forward step recently. Bill Reynolds was elected Vice President of Lehn & Fink in October, and has taken over the duties of general manager of that corporation's newly designated International Group.

His experience prior to joining Lehn & Fink in 1960 was with Vick Chemical Company. Bill, who is the only member of this group, is so far as we know, will have far reaching responsibilities, extending to Germany, England, Italy, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and other overseas places.

Dr. Lloyd Rogers represented Trinity at the inauguration of the Very Rev. William L. Reilly as President of the Le Moyne College November 10.

'37 Robert M. Kelly
183 Kenyon St.
Hartford, Conn.

Carl Lindell represented Trinity at the inauguration of Dr. Robert H. Spiro as President of Jacksonville University November 5.

George Lepak became a traveling man shortly before Christmas, taking a new position as Production Specialist for American Machine Foundry. With headquarters in New York, George expects to spend about half his time at plants throughout the country.

The Ed Lehans are planning an extended Caribbean cruise early in March. Ed has been named to the Board of Trustees of the Hartford County Home Builders Housing Center, Inc.

The Tom McDermotts celebrated their Silver Wedding Anniversary this past New Year's Eve. This information comes from Frank Smith, Tom's best man at the wedding.

Address changes: Carl Lindell, 3824 Bettes Circle, Jacksonville, Fla.; Jack Warner, 93 Spring Street, West Haven, Conn., Al Haskell, 10306 Countess Drive, Dallas, Texas.

'38 James M. F. Weir
Riverside Trust Co.
125 LaSalle Rd.
West Hartford, Conn.

Bard McNulty's book, Older Than The Nation, was released October 29, which is 200 years to the day the first copy of The Connecticut Courant came off a wooden press. Many hours of research were spent by the genial professor on his 30-year journey of the nation's oldest paper of continuous publication, The Hartford Courant. We understand the sale of the book has been very brisk and shows promise of becoming a best seller.

'39 John T. Wilcox
57 Glenview Drive
Newington, Conn.

Bill Gorman represented Trinity at the inauguration of the Very Rev. Joseph A. Selligner as President of Loyola College November 12.

Mike Bassford marked his 25th anniversary with Aetna Life Insurance Co. last November. He still looks like an undergraduate.

'40 Richard K. Morris
120 Cherry Hill Drive
Newington, Conn.

TWENTY-FIFTH REUNION

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

Frank Muleabah was conscious enough to send me a status report with the news that his position has not recently changed. He is still Executive Director of Goodwill Rehabilitation Center, Inc., in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Jack Ewing has been elected President of the Elder Craftsmen Shop, a charitable institution in New York City.

Pete Callaghan reports that he has recently been appointed to a new position with American Airlines, Inc., his only employer since graduation. He is now Manager of Airfreight Market Development. His wife Chris and their two boys, David W. (4½ years) and Richard J. A. (3 years), visited his wife's home in England during December and were there for the holidays.

Bill Ryan sent a newsy card which I'll quote in full: "We have been in sunny California two years now and at last are entrenched. I have been appointed a referee for the State of California and am at present hearing my first case. My son Joel is a junior at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. where he is majoring in Physics and Math, but spending a lot of time painting, following modern jazz, etc. Janet has gone back to her first love, social work, and is in the Child Welfare program for L.A. County. Sandra is a teenager (enough said!). I'll be back one of these summers.

My wife and I went up to Boston to have dinner with Chick Kirby, who had come East to report the Clay-Liston fight for the Milwaukee Journal. He was full of news about his growing family and wanted to know about his classmates. I could only report that although they are unquestionably the salt of the earth, lack of information prevented me from going into detail.

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

The Rev. Henry Getz has left St. Barnabas Church, Scottsdale, Ariz., to become the rector of St. Luke's Church, San Antonio, Texas. His address is 215 Cardinal Ave., San Antonio.

Henry Mansel was named manager of marketing for Sun Oil Company's Production Department January 1st. We understand Henry is living in Dallas, and will supervise training programs for all production divisions throughout the United States and Canada.

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

We understand Doubleday has recently published a book entitled The Best of Jim's columns — a collection of Jim's sports columns.

Moe Burk is vice president and general sales manager of the D. H. Stoughton Company of West Hartford, the larg-
est hospital supply company in Connecticut and second largest in New England. Moe resides in West Hartford with his wife, the former Mary Ghent, sister of Walter Ghent '44 and John Ghent '48.

Harry Tamoney was recently pictured in the Hartford Times as a guest at an inaugural gathering in Hartford's beautiful Constitution Plaza.

Dave Tyler was recently elected president and a national board member of the Connecticut Association, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Frank Vignon has moved with his family to a new home at 53 Treeborough Drive in West Hartford.

Bob Hale is first assistant tax commissioner in the Inheritance Tax Division of the Connecticut State Tax Department. Bob is an attorney and an acknowledged authority in the area of inheritance and estate taxes.

'44 Harry R. Gosling, M.D.
558 Simsbury Road
Bloomfield, Conn.

Dick Danielson has been selected Connecticut High School soccer coach for the year. He has been at Manchester High since 1946.

Art Litke has donated a year's subscription to The Federal Accountant to Trinity College.

The December 6th Sunday Hartford Courant Magazine ran an article entitled “The Americanization of Europe.” It tells of Dr. Frank Root's comments about Europe after a year teaching in Copenhagen on a Fulbright scholarship. He feels Europe has become too much like the United States with its supermarkets and autos. Now he is back in the "true" America — teaching at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Raymond Blossom has left the N.Y.C. area and is with S.D.C., 45 Hartwell Ave., Lexington, Mass., and living at 188 Grove St. Lexington.

Your Secretary was awarded the "Man of the Year" trophy by the Trinity Club of Hartford, October 22, 1964. The award was humbly received in that it represented a recognition of the great community contribution made by many Trinity graduates in the field of medicine in the Hartford community over many years.

George Baxter has been elected a vice president by the New Haven County Chapter of the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers. A registered professional engineer, George has been associated with the firm of Hubbard, Lawless and Blakeley, consulting engineers, of New Haven for the past eight years.

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

TWENTIETH REUNION

Let the Alumni Office at Trinity College know how you feel about the proposal for the Classes of 1945, 1946 and 1947 to combine for future reunions. It has been suggested the first of these might be June 1966.

Harry Gosling '44 receives "Man of the Year" award from Don Viering '42.

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

Dr. Kenneth Golden has recently been appointed assistant professor of medicine, Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse, N.Y. He is president of the staff of Crouse-Irving Hospital and also president of the American Cancer Society, Onondaga County Unit, N.Y.

'47 Paul J. Kingston, M.D.
27 Walbridge Road
West Hartford 7, Conn.

Dr. Alfred H. Marzi, assistant professor of modern languages at Fordham University, recently had his first book of poems published through the Fordham University Press. The book is entitled Underpass and Other Poems of the Bronx. According to a review, the book contains more than fifty poems and is divided into life, love and meditations in the Bronx.

My most notable endeavor along these lines is based upon my youngest son's reaction when told by his mother that he had to wear his Eton cap.

"My mother is a meanie, she makes me wear a beanie." I hope that all of you have responded to the request for your opinion regarding the combined class reunions.

George Emch has been appointed supervisor, Fleet Combat Information Group, Applied Physics Lab., Johns Hopkins University, as of last October.

The Rev. George Laedlein writes he has returned from England after a year's exchange of parish churches. His fifth child, Margaret Angela, was born in the old country. His address is P.O. Box 7, Linthicum Heights, Md. 21090.

Frank Eichacker has recently opened his own general insurance agency at 609 Main St., South Windsor, Conn.

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

Dr. Elliott L. Mancall has been promoted to associate professor of pathology at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Erv Dunn has been named a general partner of J. H. Oliphant & Co.

Samuel Goldstein was recently elected to the West Hartford Democratic Town Committee. Sam is currently serving as chairman of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Committee for Emanuel Synagogue in Hartford.

Richard Durick is now associate benefit director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. Dick joined the benefit department of the Massachusetts Mutual in 1949. He was appointed supervisor in 1954, assistant manager in 1955, and manager of the department the following year. In 1960 he was promoted to assistant secretary and just this past year received a master's degree in business administration from American International College.


Russ Sarles, following the migratory pattern from city to suburb, may now be found at Sagamore Cove, Branford, Conn.

Bob Tyler has been named an assistant superintendent of training at Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.

The Rev. Webster Barnett represented Trinity at the installation of Charles B. Ayres as Headmaster of Shattuck School.

At Homecoming: The Sig Kaufmans '46 with daughter Suzanne and son John.
There are two big items to report:

**Bill Cotter**, our Connecticut Insurance Commissioner, addressed the 66th annual meeting of the Connecticut Association of Independent Insurance Agents October 22.

**Dave Austin** has left Atlanta, Ga., and is now assistant manager of the Security Life Insurance Co. of Boston office, which I understand is that company's biggest branch. Congratulations, Dave! Next thing you know he will be back in Hartford.

There are a few other moves being made according to the new addresses I've received. The Rev. **Jack Bird** is now living at 816 Louisa Street, Williamsport, Pa. **Tom Connor** made the reverse of Dave's move and left Quincy, Mass., for Perryville, Ohio. **Charles I. Tenney**, C.L.U., 40th State Bank and Trust Company, Hartford, financial circles, has joined the Hartford financial circles, has joined the Hartford Credit Committee, Hartford, recently addressed the Hartford Civilian Club. His topic was "Harriet Beecher Stowe, Connecticut Crusader."

**Bernard F. Wilbur**, Jr., well known in Hartford financial circles, has joined the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company as assistant vice president in charge of commercial mortgage lending. Bernie recently was elected 1st vice president of the Tri-State Finance Club. He has moved up from the position of secretary. We wish him well in his new positions.

**Joe Van Why**, curator of the Stowe-Day Foundation, Hartford, recently addressed the Hartford Civilian Club. His topic was "Harriet Beecher Stowe, Connecticut Crusader."

**Richard L. Garrison** Union Carbide Co. 10421 West 7 Mile Road Detroit 21, Mich.

**Bob Bacon** has resigned from the ad firm of Kupper, Kimball and Van Audall, West Hartford, and on December 1st re-opened the R. W. Bacon Co., 967 Farmington Ave., Suite #209, West Hartford. This past fall readers of the Hartford Courant may have noticed Bob's youthful humor in the advertising page.

The Rev. **Dr. Lee Mitchell** received his Ph.D. degree from the General Seminary last May 27, and this fall became the Editor of St. Luke's Church, Beacon, N.Y. He may be addressed at 534 Walcott Ave., Beacon.

**James R. Glassco Jr.** 313 North Quaker Lane West Hartford, Conn.

**FIFTEENTH REUNION**

**James R. Brainerd** represented our Class at a recent campus conference devoted to 1965 class reunions. He reports the Reunion Weekend will be June 10, 11 and 12. Our Class will be celebrating a 15th Anniversary. The planned events include certain "beverages" along the walk, clams, tennis and baseball sporting events, a two-day seminar, luncheons, dinners, a fraternity get-together on Friday evening and a golfing event. Jim expects about 150 to return and I hope you are one of those returning. In order to make commitments early, I need written indication telling that you: "will," "probably will," or "will not" be able to attend, and that you "will" or "will not" bring your bride. An early reply (even though you may have to change your plans later) will allow our Reunion Committee to do some thoughtful planning. Mail a card to the above address; also include any news about yourself.

**James P. McDonnell** is now living in Clarksdale, Miss., where he manages the Cooper Tobacco & Rug Company's manufacturing plant. Jim advises that he, his wife Christine and their daughter reside at 707 School Street. Do we have any Class news on this address?

Last fall **Paul E. Rothman** received his Ph.D. from the University of Connecticut. Then, on November 22, Paul was proposed as associate professor of education at the Southern Connecticut State College.

**Ageless Benjamin H. Torrey** recently celebrated his 40th birthday. Ben lives in Stamford, Connecticut, in a new four level contemporary home with his energetic wife Mimi and their three children.
articles in church magazines and has most recently published The History of St. Stephen's Church in Providence.

Sind has moved from Charlotteville to Wallington, Fla. Diamond Point, N.Y., is the new address for Tom Lapham. Howie Tucker Theological College located in the c/o Church Missionary Society in Uganda, but has recently advised the College of his affiliation with the Bishop of his parish. Dick Hall is living in Colorado. Don Reese has moved from Philadelphia to Wallington, Fla. Dick Wainmen now resides in Wilmington, Del. Bob joined the U.S. Navy in 1985 and was transferred to the Marketing Systems and the tie-in of computer systems.

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The History of St. Stephen's Church in Providence.
living at Elk Drive, RDF #1, Mount Vernon, N.H.

Ray Wilson has been named general sales manager for Engineered Ceramics Manufactory, All of Chicago. He is living at 693 Cherry St., Lake Forest, Ill.

The Rev. Rolfe A. Lawson was ordained to the priesthood December 10 at Grace Episcopal Church, Hamden, Conn.

Charlie Wilkinson opened a dental office in West Hartford several months ago. After Trinity, Charlie received his D.M.D. degree at Tufts. He is now associated with Dr. William O'Meara in his practice. Congratulations to Neil Larkin for receiving his Ph.D. this past year from Johns Hopkins. Neil is now teaching at the University of Rochester. Al Fuchs is serving as a chaplain with the Army and is now stationed in Verdun, France. Al was ordained rabbi in 1963 after graduation from Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. Rem Rose continues teaching at Princeton and will participate in one of the Trinity alumni seminars at this year's commencement.

'59
Paul S. Campion
49 Oxford St.
Hartford, Conn. 06105

I'm going to have to apologize for the lack of news in this month's issue but, between getting married late Nov. 7th and starting a new job at the same time; things have been really "Point Schenectady." (Your secretary has left the employ of Standard Pressed Steel Co. to manage a new Metal Furniture Div., for L. L. Ensworth & Son, Hartford, Conn.)

Al Tubman wrote to state that late in October he accepted the position of Agent in the Employee Benefit Planning Div. of the Massachusetts General Life Ins. Co., Boston, Mass. "Tubs" is also in a new residence at 29 Burton Ave. in Brockton, Mass., with his wife Betty and two children, Alan and Barbara.

For the past two years, Jon Widing has been a student for the Episcopal ministry at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., and is presently in an internship year of pastoral training with the Episcopal Church in Boise, Idaho.

Walt Barnard, who received his master of arts degree from Dartmouth, has been appointed assistant professor of geology at Fredonia State Univ. College. Prior to going to Fredonia, Walt was on the faculty of Penn State Univ., teaching mineralogy and optical mineralogy, and has contributed articles to *Geochemica et Cosmochimica* and *Economic Geology*, both professional journals. He is a member of the Geochemo society, Mineralogical Society of America and Mineralogical Association of Canada.

Capt. Jon Reynolds was decorated with the U.S. Air Force Air Medal with six oak leaf clusters at Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C. Jon received the medal for meritorious achievement during flights in support of the fight against communist aggression in Vietnam.

Bob Perce was in Hartford over the Christmas break and informed me that he is now out of the Navy (Aviation Intelligence) after serving 2 1/2 years in North Africa. Bob is presently in his second year at U.Va., Univ. of Virginia, and is a member of the Law Review. Bob and his wife, Genevieve, have two children, Bob III and a young daughter, Alexandra.

Doug Frost and Jake Edwards were in Buffalo in mid-November, speaking to Alumni there on behalf of the College. Afterwards, Fred Houston had a few of the "boys" over to discuss the merits of bottled beer vs. keg! Included were such famous connoisseurs as Bob Spitzmiller, George Truscott, Phil McNairy and Steve Kellogg.

Barney Sneedeman has been living in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and is settling down to new life as a journalist. Jack Adams was one of the three outstanding graduates (OCS) from Camp Dempo, Giaictia, Conn. He is now a 2nd Lieutenant.

Albie Smith has been named director of development and alumni affairs at Emma Willard School, Troy, N.Y. Dr. Mike Borus (Ph.D. from Yale) is on the Economics staff at Michigan State.

'60
Lloyd McC. Costley
2717 "O" St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

FIFTH REUNION

Good reports from the Class re Fifth Reunion. Everyone I have talked to, with one exception, will be in Hartford for the fifth, June 11 and 12.

News from Detroit: John Winans is settled at Goodbody & Co. and Binney Rockwell at the First of Michigan. The prodigal son, George Black, has returned from the Orient and California to W. C. Roney & Co. in Detroit. All is well.

From Boston: Ernie Haddad, who had three articles published in the *Law Review* at Boston University Law School, was appointed to the faculty staff of the B.U. Law-Medicine Institute to research the mental health laws of Massachusetts and aid in the recodification of the laws. He is now an associate in a Boston firm.

Another Deke at B.U. law: John Friedman, who was top man on the school's National Moot Court team.

Tim Baum is presently publishing and editing a literary magazine called Nadada. Tim was married to the former Stacey Smith August 5. Among the ushers was Throop Bergh. Best man was his brother, Roger Baum.

Jack Wardell graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Dental School and is now serving two years in the Naval Dental Corps. Fortunately for the slammers, he and Carole received a choice duty station at Jacksonville, Fla. Golf the year around!

Other defense notes: Court Ferguson is a member of the Air Force Transport Service element involved in strategic air-lift services for exercise Gold Fire I. Lt. Ferguson, a navigator assigned to Travis AFB, Calif., is one of more than 20,000 men participating in the joint Air Force-Army training exercise being conducted by the U.S. Strike Command.

Robert Landry has finished his Air Force service and is now with the Edina Casualty and Surety Company in Hartford. Parade Rest.

Mike Washington is now with United Aircraft in East Hartford, and living at 56 Vine St., Hartford.

'61
Peter T. Kilborn
4 West Main Rd.
Little Compton, R.I.

The Rev. Herbert G. Dreael, Jr., has written a new music setting of the Communion Service in the idiom of pop folk-song. This music was played at the College Chapel, January 10.

Norman Tuomi writes he still is at Travis AFB, Calif., trying to navigate a C-124 across the Pacific.

George Lynch expects to be out of the Marines by June and would like to return to the Hartford area. He may be addressed at 769 Kaipii St., Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii 96734.

Dick Schnadig received his law degree from Harvard last June.

'62
William G. McKid III
120 East 90th St.
New York 28, N.Y.

Most of our class headed back for "last years" at graduate schools; some finished their Peace Corps tours, some settled down to their new business careers and some struck out for new frontiers.

Mark Smith writes that he and his Dutch bride will settle in Canada. Mark had been working with the Peace Corps in Holland. No address as yet.

Hinchliffe spent his summer with the U.N. Secretariat and is studying for his Ph.D. in Public Affairs at the Australian National University.

Connen divides his flying time between London, Madrid, and Pease AFB — one of the last bachelors left now.

Jim Platts writes from Presidente Prudente, Sao Paulo, Brazil, that he is working on a rural electrification project.

Back in the U.S.A., Ken Pedini entered his junior year at B.U. Medical School, after touring Europe by motorcycle. Ben Southwick, who had been working as an economic analyst, writes that he is entering the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Fred Metcalf expects to accept a position in the Dept. of Neurophysiology, Univ. of Mississippi Medical Center. Fred has received an M.A. in Psychology from Southern Illinois Univ. Dick Cunneen divides his flying time between London, Madrid, and Pease AFB — one of the last bachelors left now.

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In Hartford Ray Hutch is in a training program with Travelers Insurance which he will finish in May. After that he looks forward to location anywhere in the country. Nearby Avon Tom Calabrese is teaching high school math and coaching when he is not practicing or playing football for the Hartford Charter Oaks.

Congratulations are also in order for Steve Molinsky who recently received a generous scholarship which will allow him to continue his work towards a Ph.D. in Linguistics from Harvard. He is specializing in phonological studies.

Stephen Washbourne can be added to the list of alumni holding National Science Foundation Awards. (The editor regrets that this information was not available for the last issue.) Steve holds a grant for the study of Organic Chemistry at M. I. T. where he has been since graduation. Last summer he also had an N. S. F. Summer Fellowship for Graduate Teaching Assistants.

The Alumni Office has no current address for the following men. If you know the whereabouts of anyone listed below please write the Alumni Office.

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Hill, Charles H. '02
Wasen, Ernest F. '06
McCormick, The Rev. Perley S. '10
Charles, Augustus E. '13
Joseph, Paul E. '13
Roberts, Hobart J. '13
 Root, Robert M. '13
Evans, Daniel H. '13
Coyle, Francis B. '66
Cassady, Mark C. '18
Huang, Cho-Chun '19
Parke, Robert I. '21
Namerovsky, Nathan '22
Cullum, Ernest J. J. '23
Cunningham, Charles E. '24
Applebaugh, William K. '25
Behrend, Ralph A., M.D. '26
Kelly, John F. J. '26
Ramirez, Herbert F. '29
Rowland, Jerold '31
Kraut, Israel R. '32
Hubinger, Nicholas W. '33
Kemp, John H. '33
Porfior, Hector S. '35
Quely, Martin F. '35
Stolz, Arthur B. '35
Preston, John B. '36
Rogers, James A. '36
Thompson, Edward L. '37
Levine, Joseph J. '38
Barnes, Frank '39
Maynard, John P. '42
Donohue, Roger '43
Glazier, Morgan G. '44
Tuck, Edward '44
Ferguson, John R. '47
Oxford, Richard E. '47
Reynolds, John R. '48
Simpson, Howard A. '49
Schultz, Richard C. '50
McNally, Peter F. '52
Homma, Harold '52
French, Philip R. '56
Crusberg, Walter C. '57
Osterendorf, Donald K. '57
Bucknell, William '58
Huffner, William J. '60
Wooley, John F. '60
Engel, George '61
Pratt, James A. '62
Sears, Frank L. '62
Vogel, Harvey C., Jr. '66

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An Undergraduate’s Viewpoint

By

David Graybill ’65

Definitions of existence and purpose — such questions as “What are we? and “Where are we going?” — recur constantly in the life of an institution such as Trinity; for the most dangerous threat to a college is stagnation resulting in a rigor mortis which stunts the education and maturation of its students. It is, therefore, only through constant evaluation of its nature and goals that Trinity can continue to contribute effectively to the progress of that society of which it is a part.

The literature distributed by the College among its alumni does and must focus upon the school as one constantly changing to meet the increasing demands of education and, furthermore, to make the College one of the finest liberal arts colleges in the nation.

President Albert C. Jacobs has outlined recently a most ambitious program for expansion of the College’s physical facilities to accommodate a proposed increase in its enrollment to 1250 students by 1970. The striking contrasts of the nearly completed Austin Arts Center and the rising superstructure of the South Campus Dormitories cannot fail to impress even the most casual visitor to the Trinity campus, and the proposed Life-Science Building and expanded physical education facilities all contribute to the projection of such a picture.

However, this intensive focus of the administration upon a future goal — be it more complete physical facilities or a stiffening of academic standards — must never reach such a pitch that a real contact with and feeling for the immediate is lost in the shuffle. The problem can, I believe, be characterized in at least one aspect as one of rapprochement — of communication — between the student and the administrator, most recently brought to light by the vociferous discontent of the student body with the administration’s dictum concerning liquor on campus.

Whether justified or not, the pronounced reaction of the student in such a situation dramatizes his own sense of frustration in making his voice with respect to the direction of the College an effective one. Trinity is what it is now, not what is on the blueprint or drawing board of an architectural firm. After all, is not a college its students? Should Trinity pretend to be an exception to this “definition”?

Those channels which do exist between the student and his administration are at present inadequate and should be expanded to an even greater degree than the past several years have witnessed. The close relations we now have between faculty and student must be complemented by an atmosphere equally conducive to a free and candid exchange of opinion between student and administration.

The maintenance of a dialogue is as delicate as it is essential; and I serve not to prescribe a panacea but to relieve a single area of this concern. If the recent changes in the administration were designed to give it a broader base within the “college,” I would say a strong foundation had been laid, BUT only a foundation. The voices of student and administration must be vigorous and open-minded, the policies of both dynamic. However, neither must move so quickly or so rashly as to lose the other.

Some of our neighboring colleges have led Trinity in this respect, and I doubt that these policies are regretted in any way. Because of the lack of facilities a required assembly of the student body would be impractical; but the idea of the President, or some other officer(s) of the College, appearing before the student body at regular intervals has definite merits. Thus the administration, whether judged with favor in all matters of College policy or not, at least becomes alive in the sense that the students know their administration “cares,” that their opinions will be received with consideration.

The meeting of Dr. Jacobs with the student body scheduled for December seventeenth, should prove significant as an indication of the point at which the program of reevaluation must begin. Nevertheless, regardless of the immediate response to this experiment, such meetings should continue to be fostered for their own intrinsic value.

Our “definition” has changed in the course of this article, yet the result is no contradiction but rather an amplification. The College is not merely its students since any college has a very definite responsibility to move . . . forward. But similarly, the College is not just the administration. Each has an obligation to the other never to lose its perspective of the whole College. It is admittedly a precarious balance harassed by the vicissitudes and uncertainty of transition. For this reason, any concerted effort by the College to stabilize itself by increasing the effectiveness of student-administration communication must meet with the support of alumni, students, and administration — past, present, and future.
Older Than The Nation


Reviewed by
MORRIS A. ALLEN
James J. Goodwin Professor Emeritus

I am filled with admiration. First, for the size of the task he has accomplished. At the Historical Society recently I measured what The Courant's two centuries have left us, and found that the ponderous bound volumes of The Courant measured some eighteen feet, volume upon volume. This is one of the few facts about The Hartford Courant that Mr. McNulty's book fails to give us. I don't know how many pages the editor turned over, how many tasted, how many swelled, how many chewed and digested, but I do know he is no shirker, that he is interested in most things, and entertained the size of the task he has accomplished.

The enormity of the amount of reading required of him is obvious, and of course scores of "leads" fruitfully, or too often fruitlessly, led back away from the news record to the news itself, its sources, its personalities, and the details which it was sometimes ungentle only to print. Mr. McNulty emphasizes the continual tradition of the editors that they were Christian gentlemen, whether it was one of the founding Goodwins; or Major-General Joseph Hawley, governor and senator; or Charles Dudley Warner, shaggy, humorous, as an author mostly forgotten today in comparison with his close friend and neighbor, Mark Twain; or Stephen A. Farber, with a flowing beard "that spread over his shirt like a kirt" (a typical McNultyism), and "one of the most beloved managing editors who ever sat up with a newspaper."

With 200 closely-packed years of facts, epoch-making, or interesting, or merely routine, spread before him, Mr. McNulty's task was obviously one of selection. It would have been simple to make the book a grab-bag of curious incidents.

Col. John R. Reitemeyer, The Courant's publisher, liked a satire on an art of economics judging from the story of our oldest continuous newspaper. Mr. McNulty himself tells bow he was assigned to the Department of Economics judging from the many figures and tables of statistics he gives. But typically he simplifies, as on page 95 he gives figures in dollars, for about 1870, and then concludes: "The sum and substance of the inventory for each year is that news costs were low, and profits were a joy and a delight ... In 1879 Hawley's total salary and profits from The Courant were about $5000 when an average family income in New England amounted to less than $800 a year."

The Pequot Press in Stonington and the editor between them have not left a single mistprint that I have observed, a remarkable record. The index is more than a list of persons' names, though not sufficiently itemized to include the three occasions, "to find things in it. The book's most annoying omission is that there is no list of the many illustrations. Charles Dudley Warner and John R. Reitemeyer arranged them. Not only does he give us the facts he chooses to relate, so as to give us the history of a great newspaper, and painlessly too, as when he describes in detail a sample day from The Courant's past, but he also connects the story of The Courant with the story of the country, poor provinces growing in two centuries to the strongest nation in the world; and this is what gives the significant background to the story of our oldest continuous newspaper.

It would have been simple to make the book a grab-bag of curious incidents. There are several reasons, Mr. McNulty probably thought, to omit good examples of literary compositions. Mr. McNulty might be in the Department of Economics judging from the story of our oldest continuous newspaper.

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The diagram on the back inside cover shows the duration of 42 Hartford newspapers, 1764-1964. This, of course, will be in addition to the research, discussion, and imitation of modern literary texts. It is indeed difficult to assemble mature readings appropriate for a text intended primarly for the third semester, college level. Professor Andrian has been very successful in grouping together integral, unabridged texts of a variety of genres, themes, and styles. He has included short stories, essays, short dramatic compositions, and poetry by such outstanding authors and poets as Pio Baroja, Miguel de Unamuno, and Federico Garcia Lorca, Camilo Jose Cela, and Miguel Delibes. There are, in effect, a total of fourteen writers. In most cases, an individual author is represented by more than one selection. This is an
important characteristic of the anthology, for it enables the student to gain a broader concept of the work of these authors. One very interesting experiment has been of two compositions of Unamuno, both of which bear for it enables the student to gain a broader concept of the work of these authors. In addition, there is a brief explanation of Spanish versification.

There are grammar, vocabulary, and comprehension drills, exercises on vocabulary, and sentences to translate into Spanish. These exercises are lively and varied and provide a useful review of grammar and introduction to new material. The concept of translating sentences into Spanish through the use of literary models is a very valid traditional principal.

Chill of Dusk


Reviewed by MORSE S. ALLEN

James J. Goodwin Professor Emeritus

Going up the indented coast of Maine one reaches a delta-shaped region where the Kennebec River comes down from Augusta to the sea. On the right the Androscoggin joins it at Merrymeeting Bay and on its left are the waters of the Sheepscot, the Damariscotta, the Penam­quid, and half-a-dozen other rivers and bays; together they almost equal the narrow land areas between them — all centered about the aptly-named city of Bath. Here in this water-surrounded area author Stephen Minot has set his deeply-meditated novel, *Chill of Dusk.*

It is about the twenty-first century in which Mr. Minot has put his settlement of forlornly hopeful survivors. An atomic war of a generation or two earlier had left very little of civilization. Apparently no scientists or even scientific curiosity had survived the atomic explosions (probable thing in the novel). Precariously remnants of population survived, reverting to primitive farming. The group we learn about, well-named *phenix,* fled here for safety from marauding bands of raiders. They lived behind a stockade for protection from wild animals and the more savage human raiders. (They reminded me of Homer's little city of Ismarus, attacked by Ulysses' band of raiders after the Trojan War, surprised and sacked and destroyed.) Each little band of refugees was practically isolated; there had been no communication from Europe and France, the seat of the French Catholic group which had survived in Springfield, Mass.

Phenix's leader was a strong-minded teacher who, unfortunately, was devoted to the schools of *We are surprised and amused when we learn that our word school comes from the Greek schole,* meaning leisure; the liberal arts were the opposition of the few Greeks who had any leisure. The majority were slaves supporting themselves by their lifelong toil the few free or liberal men.

In Phenix, to be sure, there were no slaves, but the remnants of the democratic tradition meant that everyone was equal, and equally busy, working from dawn to dusk in order to stay alive. The inexperienced farmers in their inefficient ways, regarded the time before the War as almost Heaven. One woman said, "We lived in houses in the daytime, heated ourselves in the night, and thought ourselves so happy ourselves!" So the schoolteacher, poor Ad­ams, fought a losing fight with his small band. Why waste precious time on dead men named Washington or Caesar or Napoleon? Why painfully learn figuring when there was practically nothing to figure.

One day an exemplar of pure nature showed up, a scout like Cooper's deer­slayer, except that he kills and cures the hides of chipmunks, not deer. It is not long before the schoolteacher's clever daughter, Elizabeth, whom Adams was ruthlessly training to succeed him as teacher and inheritor of his love of knowledge, Elizabeth rather unwillingly marries his seducer and the young people have a daughter, Willow, who turns out to be utterly promiscuous. Thus, the remnants of the knowledge and prac­tice of civilization gradually broke down and disappeared.

Adams had been brought up as a pure rationalist and had no use for any superstition, or its equivalent in his mind, re­ligion. Distant Springfield, with its leg­end of Rome and of a Pope they had never seen, was destroyed by raiders; Ad­ams' daughter, Elizabeth, had an adulter­ous episode with a priest whom Adams had scornsfullly kept out of the community.

Mr. Minot is only partially successful in character-creating. His central figure is the teacher, Thomas Adams, strong, determined, and utterly devoted to his god — Culture. Unfortunately, Adams is pig­headed, having little intelligence where people are concerned. He is an abstraction, but Mr. Minot also shows him as perfectly real. The author tries unsuccess­fully to get some symbols in by calling him as teacher and inheritor of his love with the mixed qualities Mr. Minot is portraying.

*Chill of Dusk* combines some scientific and some imaginative elements. A number of people survive in Maine with a primitive knowledge of agriculture and almost no tools; and an educational problem — why, when, is a liberal education good, or, possible? Finally, he includes some adventure — and some sex. Altogether, the author gives us a good measure of both thought and romance.

The Case for Poetry: A Critical Anthology


Reviewed by RALPH M. WILLIAMS

Professor of English

This is the first book to be published in 1965 by Trinity's prolific English Department and the fourth during the current academic year. Originally published in 1954 as a collaboration by three colleagues at Penn. State, the anthology has undergone extensive revisions entirely at the hands of Professor Gwynn for this edition. Although there have been many changes, Professor Gwynn has kept the original intention of the book; as the editors said in the introduction to the first edition: "...

we have crossed the reading of poems with the case method of learning that is now well established in the professional study of law, medicine, business administration, military science, diplomacy, social relations, and education. We have aimed at utilizing those features of the method that encourages close analysis of facts, judicious generalization from incommensurable, critical decision, and respect for a total situation."
About one third of the poems have explications, usually more than one to a poem with conflicting points of view—a device that is both challenging and comforting to beginning students. There are roughly 400 poems in the collection, all of the finest literary quality. They are arranged alphabetically by authors' last names, but cross-referencing tables list poems by nationality, by chronological period, and by thematic subjects. The book has been a highly regarded text for eleven years and will doubtless continue to be so for many more to come.

For many Trinity alumni, however, a secondary use of this anthology may be of more interest than its primary function as a textbook. The alumni who enjoy the "alumni college" at Commencement time, or follows the "Alumni Reading Program," will find Professor Gwynn's anthology a wonderful "self-aid" volume as a beginning to a refresher course in literature. The explications provided vary in complexity from the very simple, suitable for the alumni who hasn't read much poetry in 15 years, to longer, more elaborate commentaries labeled "critiques." The discussion of Robert Frost's "The Draft Horse and the Scrubwoman," for dealing with the poems printed without explications. The entire method for reading, understanding, and enjoying poetry is so clear, specific, and understandable that it should make poetry as enjoyable a part of literature as fiction or drama for anyone who likes to read.

Stargazers

By James T. deKay '51 (McFadden Books, N.Y., 1963), 146 pp. with illustrations.

Reviewed by Richard K. Morris '40
Associate Professor of Education

Another Trinity Alumnus has broken into print with a book that is designed to introduce astronomy to the uninitiated, young and old. This should be a popular book, in the best sense of the word "popular," for it is a lucid presentation of an often difficult subject and accurately woven into the story are the discoveries of the great men who have made astronomy what it is.

James deKay's background for this undertaking was hardly achieved at Trinity College where, for so many years astronomy was neglected. The author should be happy to learn that under President Jacobs a course in astronomy has been re-introduced to the curriculum of his alma mater. It is as an enthusiastic amateur that Mr. deKay is qualified to write this book, and the status of an "amateur" in astronomy is a highly respected one among the scientists. He has investigated many aspects of his subject first hand, at home and abroad.

Stargazers is a very readable book. Its style, reminiscent of the works of George Gamow (though hardly up to Sir James Jeans), is delightful. He has a unique way of expressing concepts or startling the reader with meaningful and well-chosen hyperboles. At times his claims may be questioned, but not his intention. The lively style is reflected in his own clever drawings which enhance the pages of this little volume. Their cartoon-like character often adds clarity to the meaning of the text.

The book is not without its faults—but, then, what book is? It is often too elementary. The author could have said "there is no room to discuss this fully" or "it seems a pity to skip over this invention," implying either that the reader could not grasp the subject if it were expanded, or that the author himself does not fully understand it. There is a tendency to exaggerate—not without its effects such as referring to the discovery of the celestial sphere as "perhaps one of the five greatest inventions in history." Indeed, and what were the other four? Or, in treating of the apocryphal story of Newton and the Apple, he concludes that the law of universal gravitation "did not come to him in a flash," while the measure of the insight is reported a few lines later as coming to Newton over the "leap." Further, the old analogies, such as the balloon and the expanding universe, are nothing but terrors to the more sophisticated reader.

James Tertites deKay's book, for all its shortcomings and admittedly elementary presentation, occasionally reaches a high degree of freshness and will remain an intriguing introduction to astronomy for the beginner.
In reference to another proposal of Dr. Conant that the colleges should assume more of the responsibility for teacher education, Mr. Mackimme said, "We are well aware of our responsibility, and our undergraduate program for teacher training is almost alone among men's liberal arts colleges in New England." Citing the 1963 Dean's Report he said "one out of ten Trinity graduates has gone into education during the 25-year period, 1934–1958."

On the graduate level, Mr. Mackimme mentioned the program leading to a Master's Degree which last year was responsible for nearly one-third of the graduate degrees awarded by Trinity. He also cited special programs in the summer term for teachers of English, American and European History, Latin and chemistry, and the demonstration advanced placement classes which are conducted annually in many of these subject areas.

Dr. Douglas L. Brooks, president of the Travelers Research Center, speaking at the 6th annual dinner for the George F. Baker Scholars at the College said "man needs more than ever to understand and use properly and wisely the resources of air, fresh water, and the sea and its contents which constitute his environment." He said "the research program at the Travelers Research Center is applied to meeting these needs." In discussing the work of the Center he said "little by little" we are making headway to what now seems to be a definite possibility someday, "man's ability to control his weather and climate."

At the 10th annual Mead History Lecture, Dr. Franklin L. Baumer, professor of history at Yale, shared tentative conclusions on current research he is doing on "The Stature of Man in 20th Century Thought." The speaker said this century "marks a period of acute crisis in Western thinking." He said man's estimate of himself has reached a "new low." The speaker said religious skepticism, the scientific revolution and the industrial revolution have all led to the "diminishment of man's concept of proud stature," as have "the Great War, the Depression, Nazism and World War II." He said now "man possesses profound self doubt" and he cautioned "to a large degree man is what he thinks he is and his civilization will mirror his thoughts."

Dr. Milton Friedman, professor of Economics at the University of Chicago and former adviser to presidential candidate Barry Goldwater, told a large audience at Trinity College's Krieble Auditorium that economic planning by the government and personal freedom may not be compatible.

In delivering the annual Mead Economics Lecture, Dr. Friedman said, "Economic planning goes with the absence of personal freedom and personal freedom goes with the absence of economic planning."

During a lively question and answer period, which lasted nearly 30 minutes, the speaker was pressed for his views of specific economic plans. He favored eliminating the FCC and auctioning off licenses to private enterprise.

The 1964 Campus Chest raised $6,800 in its annual fall drive according to Chest Treasurer James Stone. The recipients of this year's money are Project Hope, Literacy House (India), Half-Way House (Hartford) and Trinity College Peace Corpsmen's Special Projects.

Project Hope is a floating hospital carrying medical aid and good will to underprivileged peoples around the globe.

The Literacy House of India is a school crusading against the 73 percent illiteracy rate of India. The aim of the project is to teach Indians to read and write, equipping them to return to their villages and teach others.

The recently established Half-Way House of Hartford is designed to reorient prisoners, providing a transitional home on the way from prison to the community.

The Trinity College Peace Corpsmen's Special Project was created this year by the Campus Chest Committee. Funds will enable Trinity Peace Corpsmen to purchase materials for projects in their own special areas of concern.

Four seniors have been elected to the College's chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, it has been announced by Dr. Blanchard W. Means, Brownell Professor of Philosophy and secretary of the Beta chapter at Trinity.

The students elected to this coveted academic honor society based on achievement through their junior year are: Mark G. Aron of Bloomfield, Conn.; E. William Chapin Jr. of Catonsville, Md.; Dexter S. Cook of Tuckerton, N.J.; and Jerome H. Liebowitz of Fair Lawn, N.J.

The Jesters got off to a good season's start with two avant-garde comedies Picnic on the Battlefield by the Spanish writer Arrabal and the Dumb Witness by the British playwright Harold Pinter.

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ALUMNI REUNION
JUNE 11 and 12
The June 1965 Reunion Committee under the chairmanship of Oliver F. Johnson '35 held its first meeting December 2 to make plans for the June 11 and 12 Alumni Reunion.

The final program has not yet been settled, and any alumni who has a suggestion as to how the program might be made more meaningful for all, please write at once to Oliver F. Johnson c/o the Bond Press, 71 Elm St., Hartford, Conn., or to the Alumni Office, Trinity College.

Other members of the committee are:

George C. Capen '10
Reuel C. Stratton '15
Alfred P. Bond '20
Sidney H. Whipple '20
George Malcolm-Smith '25
J. Ronald Regnier '30
Herbert R. Blane '40
James R. Brainerd '50
William T. O'Hara '55
David A. Golas '60
Late one afternoon in September Coach Roy Dath assembled the 1964 soccer team in the old gym of Alumni Hall. For over an hour the players watched and listened while their coach unveiled a new offense by pushing blocks of wood around the floor with a long stick.

"That session in the old gym," said team captain Dan Swander after the season, "probably made the difference between us being a good team and a championship one." There are at least nine other soccer coaches in New England who saw their good teams defeated by Trinity who saw their good teams defeated by Trinity who would like the details of that offense. They would also like to have many of the determined and talented Trinity players who carried it out.

The determination of most of these players began back one night in November 1963. That was the evening they were told that the complicated mathematical tabulations used by the selection committee had eliminated them by a tiny fraction from receiving an NCAA bid. The 1963 team had finished 7-1-1 and tied for second place in the 30-member New England Intercollegiate League. They vowed that night to do even better in 1964.

After the first four games this fall, Trinity was undefeated, had outscored its opponents, 20-4, and had outshot them, 106-20. Then the Bantams went to Williamstown to face undefeated Williams and everything went wrong. Trinity outshot Williams, 18-16, but still lost, 2-1. Again the Bantams assembled in Alumni Hall. The exact words of coach Dath and captain Swander have been lost with the moment, but the message was clear. The team might have a chance if they won the rest and Williams didn't. The spirited Bantams did just that, outscoring their last four opponents, 14-4, and outshooting them, 105-40. Three of the victories came in a seven-day period, including two overtime wins. While the Bantams were making this remarkable finish, Williams lost three of its last four.

Four other teams in the 30-team league finished with only one loss, but the same mathematics which denied Trinity in 1963 now said the Bantams were New England Champions and the Sampson Cup came to Hartford. In a separate reading the NCAA selection committee gave Trinity the number one New England bid to the National Tournament. In a regional playoff in Hartford, Trinity came from behind and defeated Dartmouth, Ivy League co-champions, 2-1, before some 2,000 spectators. On Thanksgiving weekend many
parents and alumni from the New York and Cleveland areas joined some 200 from the College at West Point for an NCAA quarter-final match with Army. The cadets proved too much for the Bantams on that sunny Saturday and Trinity's bid for a national championship came to an end. Undefeated Navy was the eventual national champion.

In mid-December, outside right Mark Josephson of West Englewood, N.J., and center halfback Dan Swander of Shaker Heights, Ohio, were named to the first team All-New England by the regional All America selection committee, and junior goalie and captain-elect for 1965 Bill Schweitzer of Cleveland was honorable mention. Subsequently, Josephson was named All America, honorable mention, in January.

At the college sports banquet, Swander received the Peter S. Fish Most Valuable Player Award and Mel Evarts of West Hartford the Harold R. Shetter Most Improved Player Award.

A loud ovation greeted the five seniors who rose to receive a gold soccer award symbolic of three varsity letters in the sport. These veterans included the popular fullback-center forward, Ousman Sallah of Bathurst, Gambia; halfback Ed Lazzerini of Windsor; fullback Peter Sturrock of Philadelphia; Josephson and Swander.

The 1964 team had come a long way from blocks of wood in Alumni Hall to rate among the eight top college soccer teams in the nation. Although the graduating seniors will leave big shoes to fill, the 1965 eleven has a good nucleus of veterans to carry on the fight.

### Fall Sports Awards and Captains

Melvin F. Evarts of West Hartford, Conn., received the Harold R. Shetter "Most Improved Player" Award; William H. Schweitzer of East Cleveland, Ohio, soccer captain-elect 1965, holds Sampson Cup; Dan C. Swander III of Shaker Heights, Ohio, captain, received the Peter S. Fish "Most Valuable Player" Award; Lawrence W. Kessler of Northfield, Illinois, received the Jesse Blocking Award; Richard Rissel of Sea Girt, N.J., 1965 football captain-elect.

### All-Time Trinity Soccer Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Tied</th>
<th>Coach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936-41</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Walter E. McCloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alvin Reinhardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-45</td>
<td>no teams due to war</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>J. Bruce Munro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Harold R. Shetter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lloyd G. McDonald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-64</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Roy A. Dath</td>
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### Records Under Coach Roy Dath

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Tied</th>
<th>Coach</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952:</td>
<td>5–1–2</td>
<td>1957:</td>
<td>5–2–1</td>
<td>1962:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953:</td>
<td>6–1–1</td>
<td>1958:</td>
<td>7–1</td>
<td>1963:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954:</td>
<td>5–2–1</td>
<td>1959:</td>
<td>8–1</td>
<td>1964:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956:</td>
<td>8–0*</td>
<td>1961:</td>
<td>6–3</td>
<td>**New England Champions</td>
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## WINTER SPORTS SCORES

### VARSITY BASKETBALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Trinity</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middlebury</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.I.T.</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufts</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>81</td>
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Next game, Feb. 4 – Amherst

### VARSITY SQUASH

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<th>Team</th>
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<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. of Toronto</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
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<td>Williams</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wesleyan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
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Next match, Feb. 10 – Amherst

### VARSITY SWIMMING

<table>
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<th>Opponent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>W.P.I.</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>R.P.I.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufts</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next meet, Feb. 6 – Bowdoin

### VARSITY BASEBALL

**Dates to note:**
- March 31 at Columbia
- April 1 & 2 at U. of Delaware – 4 P.M.
- April 3 at Catholic Univ. – 10:30 A.M.
- April 5 at George Washington – 2 P.M.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

KENNETH C. PARKER
Editor