Students supporters of Senator George McGovern, travelled from campuses throughout Connecticut to hear the Senator's Political Director and Robert Kennedy's former Press Secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, last Monday evening at Yale University.

The title of Mankiewicz's speech was "You Can't Fight the Battles in the Morning and be a Power Broker in the Afternoon."

In addition to over 150 students, Mankiewicz stated that the keys to the forthcoming campaign "were change and courage."

Mankiewicz reacted to the office of many that the most important consideration of the 1972 election was not to elect anyone in particular. Instead just to defeat President Nixon. He said "the American people don't want a change of labels, they want a change of direction."

Two examples for which a new direction was cited were the tax system and federal spending. Mankiewicz pointed out inequalities in the tax structure which allowed the average $50,000 plus a year man to pay taxes at 27%, the same rate as it is paid by a $15,000 a year earner.

On the subject of federal spending, Mankiewicz mentioned that Senator McGovern feels too much is spent on national defense and too little on schools. Mankiewicz pointed out that the present priorities for federal spending have established a situation where "if Senator McGovern's household of South Dakota were to secede from the Union, it would be the world's third greatest nuclear power."

The importance of confidence as an issue in the campaign was pointed out by polls conducted by the University of Minnesota. These polls showed that while 59% of the American people trusted American leadership in government in 1964, by 1971 the figure had fallen to 49%.

Discussing the present status of McGovern's campaign, Mankiewicz said that "the New Hampshire campaign is going very well" and indicated an eventual confrontation between McGovern and Brezhnev of the Soviet Union.

Mankiewicz riddled the campaign of Senator Henry Jackson and Congressmans William Proxmire. Mankiewicz has been "condemned to Republican demonstrators in the Senate" and Jackson exists "only in the Congress itself."

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

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

In a Courant story Sunday Seminary President James N. Gettymann claimed that the Seminary had no plans to move the Hartford area.

Mead Lecture Discusses Sex Biases In Legal Codes

Kathie Badger Ginsberg, professor of law at Columbia, delivered the Mead lecture in Political Science to a standing room only crowd in Wean Lounge Thursday night. Ginsberg stressed the double standard of the women's movement from Susan B. Anthony and the struggle for the franchise to Betty Friedan and the National Organization of Women.

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

Ginsberg pointed out that in some states women are excluded from jury duty. She said "a woman is to be regarded as a fully competent human being who must share in the responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship. She said that women are often educated about a large part of the law but they can only conjure up pictures of a world they can never participate in fully ever have had the power or influence to change.

Ginsberg emphasized that conditions in modern society have freed women from the necessity of domestic labor but has left them "with less housework and family concern because of sexual role confusion in our society."

The Mead lecture was sponsored by the Political Science Department in conjunction with the Women's Women's Caucus.

Professor Ginsberg graduated first in her class from Columbia Law School in 1959 and taught at Rutgers University from 1960 until this year.

Young Socialists Meet

At a meeting of the Trinity Young Socialists, Thursday night, Alan Green, "we must;" and "Student Leader" League addressed eighteen people in a "political report" in which he described the events of Attica, Russia, and Union and the protests of the conflict between the University and the University of Connecticut. The Young Socialists are a Trotskyite group, not Stalinist in their interest than in a pure Marxist than that of present-day liberalism, that the emphasis is on revolution, not reform.

The discussion at the meeting centered on the Young Socialists' recent attack on the theories of Marx to the working class, especially the farmers and city high schools. "We had two students join Young Socialists," said President Lora, "and lost no time in fighting for power now."

The Mead lecture was sponsored by the Political Science Department in conjunction with the Women's Women's Caucus.
Saga

Manager Cites Flexibility

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

Committee Buys Bus For Use By Student Groups

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

Lalli (box 157 tel. 278-0721).

It is hoped that the bus, in addition to serving as a "working model," will be a source of education and awareness.

world campus activities

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

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

Ms. Friedan: Yes, of course, but it depends on what people you're talking about, you know. The women's movement is only a little over five years old, and was treated at first as a joke as it had to use the media to get the message across. This movement had no money and started out as just a few but we were speaking to the tens of millions of women and we had to use the media as much as possible. In a land as big as this, we use the mass media -- there is a mass communication network, you know, even when you don't control it or have access to it. And we found increasingly that we could never rely on the press to report accurately what we said. There was a tendency for them to make a joke of it. So far, resistance has not taken the form of say, mace or tear gas; they haven't taken it seriously enough -- the very fact that they are making a joke of it is the way we keep from taking it seriously. People keep from taking this seriously is made a joke of what we say. If we had to make an action so massive that it would have to be taken seriously and also so that we could see for ourselves how many we were and what power we had, so the action was more and more massive.

The Tripod: There is one question that people often bring up at Trinity, and that is the similarity or dissimilarity between the struggles of women and blacks in America.

Ms. Friedan: There are similarities but they are not identical and you would make a great mistake of ideology and in certain strategy to think that these struggles are identical. Women are an oppressed majority in society and in many ways the characteristics are similar to those of an oppressed minority. But there are many differences. Incidentally, from the very beginning the movement for the liberation of woman and the movement for the emancipation of Blacks from slavery, it was women who were identified with the Blacks and worked for the cause of the abolition, and they were denied seats in the abolition conferences. We also have the anti-man kind of silliness, the bra-burning image, even though no one ever burned a bra. You know that was what they would pick on, ignoring the serious things. They wanted to expand the movement -- we had to make an action so massive that it would have to be taken seriously and also so that we could see for ourselves how many we were and what power we had, so the action was more and more massive.

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

The Tripod: What about China or Israel?

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

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Friedan Discusses Three Stages In Equality

Betty Friedan, author of The Feminine Mystique, called for "human liberation," through basic changes in our social structure.

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

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

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

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

Friedan called the Women's Liberation Movement a step toward freeing both male and female from the "unseen" imposition by society. In our culture, women are taught to act submissively and not-too-intelligently, she said. They, therefore, are regarded as non-persons by male and female alike, objects of derision or indifference.

Friedan maintained that men, in turn, are forced to conform to a "he-man" image. If they are not superior to women, they are not men; therefore, women are a threat by virtue of their existence. "The real man's world" suddenly invaded by "human liberation," Friedan continued. If they are not superior to women, they are not men; therefore, women are a threat by definition, she maintained.

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

Friedan pointed out that the College's Women's Week is an example of "tolerance." A woman who, for instance, brought up the question of submarines in another class was ignored.

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On Saturday evening, the choirs of Mount Holyoke, Holy Cross, Trinity, and the University of Connecticut combined their efforts for “A Festival of New England Choirs” in the Chapel. Each ensemble was held in the Washington Room. The Millburn Grease Band presided over the well-attended, lively social hour that followed the concert. 

 Choir Festival Brings Standing Ovation Sat.

**by David Sellier**

On Saturday evening, the choirs of Mount Holyoke, Holy Cross, Trinity, and the University of Connecticut combined their efforts for “A Festival of New England Choirs” in the Chapel. Each ensemble was held in the Washington Room. The Millburn Grease Band presided over the well-attended, lively social hour that followed the concert. The concert was brought to a triumphant close with the performance of Joseph Haydn’s “Te Deum,” a grand hymn in the Classical style. For this piece, all four choirs assembled in close proximity in the rear of the chapel. The combined choirs showed that they were capable of retaining the precision of the “Te Deum.” The clear, resonant singing that Haydn was after was more than obvious to those of us who had attended yesterday’s event. The singing in the chapel as the choirs entered was well deserved.

Collaborative efforts such as the Festival of New England Choirs could be commended, and judged by the success of the evening’s concert, they should also be continued.
The New Woman

The events of Women's Week symbolize the radical change in status of Woman in America. Since the Administration (Jan. 25) 1969, this year most women at Trinity felt they were uninvited guests at a men's college. A radical change in that atmosphere occurred at the beginning of the second grade of courses, to changes within the administra-
tion to include a dean concerned with the problems of women on campus, and to the addition of various courses on women's.

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

The idea of Women's Week was based on a simple truth: that the old traditional role of women is changing; that women, especially those with a

TRINITY TRIPOD
EDITORIAL SECTION

Tuesday, February 15, 1972

McGovern

To the Editor:

A recent article about Gloria Steinem, appearing in the New York Times said that George McGovern's position on women's rights and party reform make him a far

stronger candidate than the polls tend to indicate. This year is one of truth in that

statement. McGovern has pledged to appoint women to key positions in his ticket,

opening, as well as to major judicial and congressional posts in the event of a victory.

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may not have made itself apparent; although Munkie has been getting its support from the

left, most recently in Iowa, Arkansas, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylva-
nia, and the judges, also have been progressive in other areas also make

him a strong candidate. He is the only Senator to endorse the 60 points of the Congressional Black Caucus. His economic program, recently outlined in Times,

excludes guaranteed jobs for all Americans, elimination of tax loopholes for corporations and the very wealthy, a guaranteed minimum income, and a negative income tax. He proposes to cut military spending by 1/3, and has opposed the War since the

Kennedy administration.

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

But canvassing requires people, and, as it has become more difficult to "bait" faculty members of the Trinity students body, this excellent vehicle to express their concerns-Trinity's procedure for McGovern is offering rides to New Hampshire all through Open Week. Anyone can come, and it doesn't cost anything.

It will be disheartening if we can't help George McGovern win this year, it will be a

tragic if we don't even try.

Sincerely,

Gary Morgans

'studio arts'

To the editors of the Tripod:

We were all participants in the New York Studio Art department meeting, during the fall, and we feel that your article (Jan. 30) did not give a fair picture of the

program.

Perhaps we gave Mr. Pearlstein the impression that we were not enthusiastic, but this was not the case. Each person along with the art faculty members of the Trinity students body, this excellent vehicle to express their concerns-Trinity's procedure for McGovern is offering rides to New Hampshire all through Open Week. Anyone can come, and it doesn't cost anything.

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Sincerely,

Pitch Dunham

women's status

To the editor:

I have read the Trymmit Women's Organization (TWO) for quite an interesting entre-

tainment, and our firm belief that on all levels it was a valid and

productive.

Sincerely,

Peter Wernhright

Dear Editor:

Now that Women's Week has come and gone, I would like to ask a personal ques-

tion... Does the world-at-large looks down at these people. 2) the estimated number of

student voting is insignificant since, to the original paragraph is not accurate.

The paragraph should be corrected to

"The petition was circulated following a meeting Thursday night at which 250

students voted to collect signatures and pass a resolution asking the Faculty

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It seems unfair to both the faculty and

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Should you decide not to print this

recommendation, would you please that

its entirety, as a letter to the Editor.

Respectfully,

Circulation Manager

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

—Sarah M. Grimke, 1838

The Meaning of Women's Week
by Paula Pavey

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

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

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

Many of the other presentations were not so well attended, with the exception of the talks by Sheila Tobias, Wesleyan's Associate Provost, and Ruth B. Ginsburg, the first women law professor at Columbia. Female speakers at Trinity being as rare as they are, these two women were fine representatives of their sex in terms of presenting the view of professional, active, alive women.

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

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

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

by Joan Chipman

Contemporary historians have just begun to write the history of early American feminism. With the rebirth of feminism in the 1960's interest in the early movement, which had been treated only in a cursory way in most American history textbooks, mushroomed. As we begin to uncover the skeletons of a former age, we find a rich heritage of which the contemporary woman's movement has a right to be proud. Indeed, striking parallels between the two movements are becoming increasingly apparent.

Visionaries of the early movement spoke of alternatives to the nuclear family and the re-orientation of society along cooperative lines. Just as their contemporary successors, they engaged in a fundamental re-examination of the role of women in all spheres of life and traced the subjugation of women to male-defined and dominated social institutions. Although the character of the early movement changed significantly around the turn of the century from a struggle for fundamental change to one for which the primary objective was extending the franchise to include women, we must credit the early feminists with the beginnings of a thoughtful and perhaps provocative analysis of society. Among the early leaders of the movement was Susan Brownell Anthony - a woman who dedicated her life to the struggle for women's equality. An indefatigable and brilliant organizer, Susan B. Anthony traveled extensively throughout the states lecturing and thoughtfully and perhaps provocatively analyzed society. Among her contemporaries she mustered forces for petition to include women in the new American society. Indeed, striking parallels between the two movements are becoming increasingly apparent.

There is little in her early history which indicates the initial motivations for her unwavering dedication to the woman suffrage movement. Born in the small town of Adams, Massachusetts on February 15, 1820 she was encouraged at an early age by her parents to continue her education. Her father, a liberal Quaker, served as a faithful friend and ally in all of her endeavors. Before becoming actively engaged in the suffrage movement, Anthony taught in New York State where her family settled in 1846 and where she later inaugurated her campaign for the political equality of women. Not unlike many of her contemporaries she began her career as a suffragist in the abolitionist movement. During the Civil War she was a member of the Women's Loyalty League, an organization which petitioned Congress in support of the 13th amendment. However, with the failure of Congress to extend the franchise to women, a schism developed within the movement. The irreconcilable difference eventually led to the formation of two distinct organizations-the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association. For Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton the decision to enfranchise Negroes and exclude women from the suffrage did not represent a meaningful step in the direction of human progress. Thus, through the National Woman Suffrage Association they concentrated their efforts on the vote for women. The insistence on women suffrage would jeopardize the franchise for Negroes joined the American Woman Suffrage Association. Yet the split did not dampen Anthony's zeal. In 1872 she cast ballots at the state and congressional election in Rochester, New York in order to challenge the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution. As a result she was indicted for illegal voting and fined $100. In accordance with her convictions she refused to pay the penalty and it was never collected.

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

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

by Lynn Brownstein and Sara Throne

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

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

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

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

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

The inadequacy of both the goddess and bitch roles and the utter confusion of the women who feel they must fit into them is more than a creation of Fitzgerald's fiction. American literature reveals a long history of unsatisfactory, inhuman roles for women, as Fiedler traces. What's more, Fiedler's thesis is that there is an absence of male/female love in the American novel. If one agrees with Fiedler's argument, then it seems clear that there is something amiss in the society from which this literature arises, for Art (the novel) is a reflection of the times and the human condition. That American novelists (predominantly male) depict men that cannot fully and humanly deal with women, and women who are locked into narrow, inhuman roles of creators, seducers, hunters, and indecisive failures contains a large element of verisimilitude. On our most honest and personal level we are repulsed by these roles, but in American society they are the molds in which each of us are cast (to some extent). We must ask: what is the role of men in the Women's Movement?

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

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

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

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

To understand what it is to be human we must understand what it is to be both male and female, to recognize the contributions that each have made to our history and to society, and most important to recognize the contributions each will make to the future.

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

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

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

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

---Rita Block, 1971

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

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Women employees are undesirable. They're just not cut out for the job, they just don't deal with widows and orphans. Consequently they should not be regarded as such by their male colleagues.

The prevalence of this sexist rot is currently being investigated by the Human Rights Commission in New York City. The investigation was initiated by the commission in a lawsuit which charges that a firm of Wall Street lawyers has discriminated against women employees.

At the basis of the complaint is an alleged pattern of discrimination in recruitment, hiring, and promotion that amounts to a systematic and deliberate scheme to keep women from being employed in the firm. The complaint is supported by the fact that only 161 women are employed in the firm's 50 largest firms, even though they are represented by 42% of the population.

Jordan, your problem is that you are reviewing her resume, leaned over the desk, and observed, "Miss Jordan, your problem is that you are wearing a skirt."

According to one of the complaints filed with the Human Rights Commission, the firm of Shearman & Sterling, a Wall Street firm, allegedly offered a job to a male applicant over a female applicant who was more qualified.

The interviewer allegedly offered the job to the male applicant because he was male. The firm's rationale was that men were more suited to the job because they were more capable of handling the detail work and they're very competent at it. Most men don't have a 'touch' about them.

Keeping women out of "touch" thinking - a woman is just too emotionally involved to be capable of holding a job like that. And a woman in that situation can see further, and keep it there if it were.

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Other days we would work our way up or down a minor peak along paths which seldom employed the traverse so well known to Western climbers. It was an unwise sign when the Sherpas, prone to sing their minor-key, untranslatable songs, raised the volume: it meant the slick clay would be devastatingly slippery. Frequently the trail was merely a goat path leading to upland meadows where herds of animals spend the summer. Most welcome were the resting spots: two large trees embedded in a stone plateau high enough to lean a pack against. A prominent villager usually erected such sitting spots in memory of departed relatives. Otherwise a convenient hummock served as the place for a swig of water, leaning on boots, and an orange. The villages through which we passed normally consisted of twenty to thirty homes and around a hundred people, responsible for tilling the rice and millet paddies stretching neatly across the steep hillside. Our arrival was an occasion for exchanging stories, feisty attempts at concersation, for the group was diverse. One game taxed our ingenuity: a person would sing the first few notes of a song and then we had to complete it and provide the title. Without the receptivity of our Sherpas to further medication. One cook concluded that he had better not expose his ingrown toenail to such ministrations! Oddly enough, few had foot problems; most of the medical demands came from diarrhea or altitude adjustment. Inevitably people who had not known one another before sorted themselves out on the trail. One energetic valve-manufacturer from Canada always led out in the morning; those who enjoyed studying the birds and flora, like my wife, grouped on the trail; and those with wounds with only a box as an operating table taxed not only the sterilization but also the astonishment of our Sherpas to further medication. One cook concluded that he had better not expose his ingrown toenail to such ministrations! Oddly enough, few had foot problems; most of the medical demands came from diarrhea or altitude adjustment. Inevitably people who had not known one another before sorted themselves out on the trail. One energetic valve-manufacturer from Canada always led out in the morning; those who enjoyed studying the birds and flora, like my wife, grouped on the trail; and those with long strides tended to set their own pace. The photographers fell behind. The leader, Bob Swift, was a former expedition member and high school geology teacher who has made a profession out of sharing with others the joys he has found in walking through remote countries. He had the necessary facility for drifting through the party, sharing Betty's enthusiasm for wild sensitive plants or discussing the growth of Muscovy. We never ran out of conversation, for the group was diverse. One game taxed our ingenuity: a person would sing the first few notes of a song and then we had to complete it and provide the title. Without the distractions of TV and radio, people discovered resources long under-utilized. Each person would identify his or her own highlights. For my wife it was the continual fascination of a landscape so different from what we see: the compact village with their thatched roofs, the incredible layer-cake-screen of terraces, the beauty of snow-capped mountains reaching up and beyond the purplish hills. For me it was "buzzing a peak!" On December 13th Bert Brown, a physicist from Tacoma, and I negotiated snowfields and rock chimneys to find ourselves atop a peak of 10,000 feet elevation overlooking "all of Nepal." It stood adjacent to Himal Chuli (25,901'), the giant we had seen from so many different angles during our trek. To stand on a snow cornice as high in the noonday sun without a trace of wind, under the brilliant sun which never ceased to shine throughout our climb, was to realize the dream of a mountaineer.

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

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

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

[Image of a landscape and a village]
The Middle East
Israel and Arab
by Andrew Wolf

For several weeks now, since returning from the Middle East as part of an open seminar, the question of what is to become of the Middle East situation has repeatedly posed itself to me. One immediate reaction is that all is in the love of war, although I knew how cliched this sounded. Likewise my own personal experiences and observations make it nearly impossible to generalize on the current Middle East situation—so to this the very important point: nothing is far or just in war and all the self-righteous attitudes of many of the peoples exposed toward Israel become utterly ridiculous. Israel is a modern, technological, industrial and somewhat corrupt nation alive in many respects to its mentor, the United States, and is likewise distasteful from its nearby Arab neighbors—in a nation possessing a rare blend of self-determination amongst a vast number of cultures, ideologies and morbidities. The precarious ties existing between the United States and Israel are the foundation for Israel's unique foreign policy.

Very few Israelis consider themselves debtors to or as pawns of the U.S. True, our government contributes nearly 300 million dollars in aid and the American Jewish Community approximately 650 million dollars—yet the Israelis cannot hope praise on the U.S. for his achievements. He sees himself as an Israeli involved in the survival of his state—and most important, as an independent citizen in an independent nation—long the object of tradeoffs and concessions by "big power" brokers and U.N. forces. The Israelis has learned, if nothing else, in his 30 years of independence that promises cannot and do not buy security. One man has to look at the 1967 Israeli campaign to understand how this sentiment developed. At that time the U.S. and the U.N. urged Israel to withdraw from its occupation of the Island of Tiberias (which is the entrance to the Straits of Southern Arabia) with the promise that United Nations forces would keep the area neutral and open for trade. From 1966-1968 the straight outside forces were closed to Israel by Egypt. In May, 1967 Nasser ordered the U.N.'s removal from the territory. There is no power to remain or enforce its position in the case of broken treaties—thus resulting in (Israel removing all U.N. troops from the islands the straight—but also from Gaza and the Negev (a policy of all or nothing) and culminating in a war lasting six days, but completely devastating both territory and lives.

From this example, the observer can partially understand Israel's basic feeling of solitude in the world, not having one true ally to whom to place faith and trust. Also, notice the strong Russian influence in the Middle East (one anthropologist speculates that by the turn of the century the Russians, just as the Turks and British before them, will be the rulers of the vast Arab empire) and the threat that if Israel does align completely with the U.S. and the course of future events finds the American position tenuous removing itself completely (another 340 million people) with her entire block of satellite nations. Not even Israel would like to elaborate on Israel's strict policy of paying for all munitions and weapons acquired from the U.S. This means that the Isreali is psychologically unprepared to recognize Israel as an equal—what both sides will have to do to prevent the very tragic situation of war. The history of the last two thousand years shows the facts of war, that it is fought mentally warfare to win or lose a war, that peace is all but absolute in war. The Israeli has learned, if not expected, that when a war is over, those who organized for months—not since the destruction were viewers. One has only to look at Amman. It was a like scene of ruins. It was a scene of killing and destruction. Egyptian victories are 10 times more important than Arab victories. It was sickening to see such a dehumanizing atmosphere prevail—to look at an Arab war zone. It was sickening to see the ruins and desolation in the Gaza war zone. The Israelis have not yet learned how to live in the midst of war. They wandered alone and empty with only the burnt numbers in their flesh as identity. They wandered about in a world where their past, their culture, their traditions, had been wiped out. These remnants were not wasted as gifts but as bought merchandise in American money...I wonder how needed for self-defense are blantly denied by our government claiming that Israel's strength is in her arms, in her weapons. And Israel is a nation possessing a rare blend of self-determinism amongst a vast number of cultures, ideologies and moralities. The precarious ties existing between the United States and Israel are the foundation for Israel's unique foreign policy.

The Arab refugees of 1967 were not as fortunate; they were put quickly, into refugee camps (barns, shacks etc.) of Arab rule while relocating the inhabitants living there. By the 6th fleet would arrive if war does break out. The 6th fleet would arrive if war does break out. When you're in Israel's position you are not wanted as gifts but as bought merchandise in American money...I wonder how needed for self-defense are blantly denied by our government claiming that Israel's strength is in her arms, in her weapons. And Israel is a nation possessing a rare blend of self-determinism amongst a vast number of cultures, ideologies and moralities. The precarious ties existing between the United States and Israel are the foundation for Israel's unique foreign policy.

Finaly, on the subject of national self-interest and self-(rather than U.S.) determinism I'd like to elaborate on Israel's strict policy of paying for all munitions and weapons acquired from the U.S. This means that the Isreali is psychologically unprepared to recognize Israel as an equal—what both sides will have to do to prevent the very tragic situation of war. The history of the last two thousand years shows the facts of war, that it is fought mentally warfare to win or lose a war, that peace is all but absolute in war. The Israeli has learned, if not expected, that when a war is over, those who organized for months—not since the destruction were viewers. One has only to look at Amman. It was a like scene of ruins. It was a scene of killing and destruction. Egyptian victories are 10 times more important than Arab victories. It was sickening to see such a dehumanizing atmosphere prevail—to look at an Arab war zone. It was sickening to see the ruins and desolation in the Gaza war zone. The Israelis have not yet learned how to live in the midst of war. They wandered alone and empty with only the burnt numbers in their flesh as identity. They wandered about in a world where their past, their culture, their traditions, had been wiped out. These remnants were not wasted as gifts but as bought merchandise in American money...I wonder how needed for self-defense are blantly denied by our government claiming that Israel's strength is in her arms, in her weapons. And Israel is a nation possessing a rare blend of self-determinism amongst a vast number of cultures, ideologies and moralities. The precarious ties existing between the United States and Israel are the foundation for Israel's unique foreign policy.

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Finally on the subject of national self-interest and self-(rather than U.S.) determinism I'd like to elaborate on Israel's strict policy of paying for all munitions and weapons acquired from the U.S. This means that the Isreali is psychologically unprepared to recognize Israel as an equal—what both sides will have to do to prevent the very tragic situation of war. The history of the last two thousand years shows the facts of war, that it is fought mentally warfare to win or lose a war, that peace is all but absolute in war. The Israeli has learned, if not expected, that when a war is over, those who organized for months—not since the destruction were viewers. One has only to look at Amman. It was a like scene of ruins. It was a scene of killing and destruction. Egyptian victories are 10 times more important than Arab victories. It was sickening to see such a dehumanizing atmosphere prevail—to look at an Arab war zone. It was sickening to see the ruins and desolation in the Gaza war zone. The Israelis have not yet learned how to live in the midst of war. They wandered alone and empty with only the burnt numbers in their flesh as identity. They wandered about in a world where their past, their culture, their traditions, had been wiped out. These remnants were not wasted as gifts but as bought merchandise in American money...I wonder how needed for self-defense are blantly denied by our government claiming that Israel's strength is in her arms, in her weapons. And Israel is a nation possessing a rare blend of self-determinism amongst a vast number of cultures, ideologies and moralities. The precarious ties existing between the United States and Israel are the foundation for Israel's unique foreign policy.

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Open Week for McGovern will give you the chance to support George McGovern for as many days as you desire. For information contact the McGovern office in Box 64, 920-7250. Help move this country in the direction it should be going.

The selection of the Resident Assistant will take place by early in March. During that time all candidates will undergo a series of interviews with members of the faculty, students, and administrative staff. Each candidate will be evaluated on several areas of personal and group interview. A final group interview will be part of the selection process. Any student or faculty member who would like to participate in the interviewing team may indicate his interest by contacting Dean Canaday, Office of Student Services, ext. 381.

A series of meetings have been planned for the week of February 15 to discuss fully the Resident Assistant Program with all the members of the community who are interested. At that time, Dean Canaday, President McGovern, and other members of the faculty of the Office of Student Services will be present to answer questions about the program. Applications will be available at these meetings or any other time at Office of Student Services, Room 107.

Join GEORGE MCGOVERN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE DURING OPEN WEEK
Free transportation, room, and board, and a chance to talk to the people about McGovern’s plans to help move the country in the direction it should be going.

Are students quiet simply because they’re afraid to be heard? Is their silence the result of the events of May 1970, or simply are not entirely satisfactory. The stifling draft counseling and war tax action area, Trinity now, at least, has come to a wide format. At least at Trinity, are active students, at least at Trinity, are active students.

Much has been said and written about how quiet students and others are today. They are two or three years ago. Virtually everyone of the leaders of this own community that tolerates injustice, iniquity, lack of candor, and military defeat. More than 100,000 just how horrible things really are and just how resistant power are to change. America.

I draw some inspiration from radicals of Georgia have, at other times and other examples, certainly, then, other solutions, and token reforms may have placated some of this wrong to those people and it must be said that the war had continued at the time of the events of May 1970, as reasons for quiet campuses,

While probably having some validity, this does not mean that the war had continued at the time of the events of May 1970, as reasons for quiet campuses, or simply be there when the bus leaves Mather Hall.

Gettting The Message Across
by Steven Barkan

On October 11, 1969 I was handing out leaflets on a crowded corner in downtown Hartford to publicize the Vietnam Moratorium. The event was sponsored by the student group “political.” I’d never participated in, with other students who were handing out leaflets, and break up the rally!” When I stumbled something to the effect that we’d be held anyway, or “what was the point of being there?” that they were two or three years ago. Virtually every student of this own community that tolerates injustice, iniquity, lack of candor, and military defeat. More than 100,000 radicals think of the message of the Moratorium four days later in the first...
This Week

TUESDAY, February 15
3:30 p.m. - Fencing - Brandeis - Away.
1:30 p.m. - V. Swimming - WPI - Away.
2:00 p.m. - F. Basketball - WPI - Home.
6:00 p.m. - V. Basketball - WPI - Home.
4:00 p.m. - TCO - Discussion - "Women's Self-Help" - Alumni Lounge.
7:30 p.m. - "Virdiana" - Cinestudio.

WEDNESDAY, February 16
4:15 p.m. - Lecture by The Honorable Nathaniel P. Reed '55, Assistant Secretary of the Interior - Goodwin Theatre.
9:00 p.m. - TCO - Dramatic Readings - "Feminine Sleuth" - Wean Lounge.
10:30 p.m. - "Conscience" - Chapel.

ROOTS
525-1131.
put someone up occasionally, call ROOTS at town who have no place to stay. If you can
concrete contribution towards his helping you to assist somebody to obtain the
in North Hartford. There are a number of
himself improve his living conditions. If you

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

Teaching
Proposals for Student-Taught Courses to be offered in the Christmas Term, 1972-73, must be submitted to the Curriculum Committee by March 1. For information, see the coordinator of those courses, Mr. Gettier of the Religion Department.

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

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

The Connecticut McGovern for President Headquarters will open this Thursday, at 5:00 p.m., at 489 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Blair Clark, the vice-chairman of the National Citizens for McGovern Committee, will be present. All interested Trinity students are invited to the opening, and transportation will be provided by students for McGovern. Contact Scott Haylin (332-2511) or Gary Morgans (548-3718) for a ride.

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

Exchange
The Office of Educational Services announces that Makerere University in Kampaia, Uganda will probably accept two Trinity students for their 1973-74 academic year (July 1972-April 1973). Full travel credit will be given. Present sophomores will be given preference. Apply to Dana Robbins Winslow no later than Tuesday, February 15, 1972. For further information contact the office of Educational Services.

Yogis
On February 24, Mahatma Fakiranand, a disciple of Guru Sant Ji Maharaj, will perform the Sat Sang Holy Discourse from Dhobwans, in Seabury Room at 11 a.m. The Guru Sant Ji Maharaj is called "BORN Lord of the Yogis" by his disciples. He (first achieved prominence when, at the age of 2-1/2, he delivered a discourse on the importance of meditation and the human body. For more information, call 233-7112 and ask for Scott.

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For further information or for a ride, contact Scott Haylin (332-2511) or Gary Morgans (548-3718) at any time.

Announcements

The First Continuous Film Festival
and a special one over open week...

CINESTUDIO

Volunteers wanted to help with the 10th annual Yale-Harvard-Princeton Hillel Colloquium which will meet at Yale University in New Haven from February 18 thru 20. The weekend meeting will deal with "Disparities: Dispersion or Destiny?". The cost of $12.00 a person includes 5 kosher meals a day, all seminars and activities. For more information contact Danny Freundler at 346-1489.

Hillel
The American School in Switzerland has invited up to three Trinity students to spend their spring vacations (the end of March to the middle of April, 1973) in Lugano, Switzerland. Room and board will be provided. The students will conduct two or three two to three afternoon sessions on topics which are not covered by the American School in Switzerland. If anyone wishes to participate, he should contact Dean Robbins Winslow, Office of Educational Services) no later than February 1, 1972. For more information contact the Office of Educational Services.

Swiss
Cruising for Burgers

by Hoops Donsky

Johnson was certainly a good burger man in his day and is truly great on the soft drinks, but was weak where it hurt, waxing floors. Surely there are men more deserving of our love than the Johnson, including the greatest floor washer of them all, George "Burgers" Smith. George has been left waiting at the door to the hall too many times. I have no complaining to make, but it is the real taste of it that he deserves.

Here is a man who could not even do the job of a true sportswriter, one who would have no chance of getting a job because of a nearly fatal injury to his foot and who are not a part of this great man the real recognition he deserves.

And in the second place vote getter there was a super-majority for the spices. I mean the tell us, the story of how, on the way he works his way back into the starting line-up. Seymor Brown. This was the doctor's word, he said she couldn't even walk again. Of course, everyone knows how to tell, in a bet, he set the 5 Big Mac that nearly necessitated us for life. But he fought back after that, and many people don't know all of the hardships he faced on the long road back.

As he looks back on it now, a smile crosses his face. That dawn of a career, that saga of a career, which Seymour wears proudly. He often tells the story of what happened one day in the minor leagues. "I was working at a Burger King in Hartford, Class A Ball. The manager was Mike Guide, and some of the other guys, didn't think I could stand real pressure. They thought, you know, that I was still injured, you know. So one day, I'm makin' Whoppers, and I talk with these three fat guys, and the first one stood up and he says, "Six Whoppers," and I know that this is where I show off. I'd do it. So what do I do?"

I use that story, because historically as he goes along under the tag line, always the true showman. "Heh, heh, I'm currently busy the old 18 and 20," and I don't do it."

And the record he set that day still stands.

So all-in-all a good year for the Hamburger Hall of Fame in Encino, and incidentally, if you ever get out to Los Angeles, you really should take him in. It's quite an attraction.

"What's the matter with all our photographic departments plus hamburger history, including MacDonald's 9 Billionth Hamburger, something that some people never dreamed of, you know. So it's not supposed to be, isn't it?" It was good. And it was, he said, evening and morning on the second day.

But then there were too many wooden ships, and he said, and we can go. And so Gral said, "There be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the water. But Gral, imagine, imagine, imagine, imagine (for only second-rate sports like football and basketball are played on the land), changed his degree, instead he demanded, "Let them be with the waters upon the very dry and easy. You know that the way it's supposed to be, isn't it?"

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Tripod

Coming up in future issues of the Tripod: more readings and ruminations from Kevin Gracey; lively satire from Hooge.Drewskey; inclusive coverage of all the spring sports from the able sports staff; fantastic pictures from David Levin; and Larry Tone story on Roller Derby from Max Wolfe.

On his toes

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

Frosh Cagers Best Wesleyen

by Bruce Goding

Last week the Freshmen basketballers played only one game which was much more meaningful than it may seem at first glance. For the first time this year, the baby ballers really put it all together - a crushing fast break offense combined with a tenacious ball-hawking defense. Coach Bill Sferro has definitely found the winning combination.

On Tuesday, Feb. 8, the Baby Bantams took on the Wesleyan Frosh. It was more than the usual ballgame for Coach Bill Sferro, who lost twice last year to Wesleyan's Freshman team by a margin of one point each time around. However, his fine bunch of hustling ballplayers made sure it wouldn't happen again. They won in convincing style, 79-60.

From the opening tipoff, the Trinity Frosh tried to run away with the game, taking off to a quick 21-1 lead with just 6 minutes left in the first half. But the Cardinals fought back and narrowed the lead to 38-38 at halftime by outscoring the Baby Bantams 19-8 in the last 6 minute stretch. Immediately at the start of the second half, the Wesleyan Frosh scored 5 straight points and closed the gap to 3 at 38-33. But the Trinity ball club was not to be had, and realizing what they had to do, outscored Wesleyan 10-3 in a 5 minute stretch and took a commanding 65-38 lead. Wesleyan never came closer than 6 points afterwards.

In a post-game interview, Coach Sferro was quick to mention the almost unbelievable unselfish play of any five players he fielded on the court. Although Rod Bulson and Chris Max dominated the offensive aspect of the game, scoring 38 and 17 points respectively, the defensive play and rebuffing of Jim Samler, Steve Williams, and Bob Yonem could hardly be overlooked. Coach Sferro then added that, without a doubt, this was the biggest win of his brief two-year coaching career.

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

Next week, the Trinity Frosh take on WFTU Tuesday night, Feb. 15, Trinity-Fawling on Friday, Feb. 18, and a rematch with the men version of Wesleyan on Saturday, Feb. 19. The first two are both home dates, the latter is in New Haven. We need your support. All games start at 6:00 P.M.

Meat

If you love animals, don't eat them. For free information or help, write American Vegetarians, Box 5424, Akron, Ohio 44313.
The Trinity Icemen extended their win streak to three, upsetting previously unbeaten Yale 3-2, and giving Yale its second loss of the week against M.I.T. by a 5-1 decision to increase its record to 7-4-2.

Still without the services of Franck and Ford and with Capt. Tom Savage nursing bruised ribs, Trinity faced the Yale J.V.'s, with a record ranging from 4-0-1 to 8-0-2, a part of the first 18 minutes in the Bantam zone, and the result was a goal by Sumner and seal the visitors doom, Cleary put in the ‘goal’ award, giving the likes of Hull and McAdoo (4), they demolished Vasar.

Any hopes that M.I.T. might have harbored for its first win in ten games tonight against WPI in the Ferris Athletic Center.

The first sequence saw Trinity's power play yield Yale's third and final goal as their center played Indian giver with the defense before digesty-dodging it past a bewildered Norris.

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

The Icemen Upset Yale, Better MIT

By Mortimer Pfeffer

The Icemen's attack and defense outshone those of Yale, with a score of 5-1, on a record ranging from 4-0-1 to 8-0-2, depending on where your reliable information came from, and on Wednesday night. Although the score indicates a decided edge for Trinity, that was not the case. The Bantams were outshot by the awesome margin of 32-9. The difference lay in the goalkeeping, and Carl Norris, the other Co-Capt., was no less than sensational in defending his cage, while Yale's excuse for a netminder had only vague recollections on the first shot of the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game, it was the first line that served the evening to spoil an otherwise flawless game.

The goalies followed their new consistent game plan and played the first period like a sniny match. The result was an 8-8 shot advantage for Yale and a 3-0 lead... for the Bantams. The third shot was kicked out by the right post, giving their Vezina Trophy contender the dubious distinction of no saves.

Will Philpen led the first Trinity raid of the night after Yale had spent the better part of the first five minutes in the Bantam zone, and the result was a goal by Sumner Smith on a good feed from Chris Ray. Seven seconds later, Al Landry put in his bid for the 'goal' award, giving the likes of Hull and McAdoo something to think about as he calmly put away a 150 feet (give or take five) slapshot through the padded Eli's legs, while he attempted to divert it. True to his image, Al didn't even raise his stick or crack a facial expression approaching a possible new Trinity distance record.

Hitting totally neglected their penalty calls in the opening twenty minutes, the home club drew two infractions at the same time, giving the Bulldogs a 5 on 3 advantage. In 46 seconds, they had halved the deficit, but that Dave Kozel got his skilled goal as he worked in center ice and aimed for his favorite spot, five feet to the right of the net. Just as planned, the puck ricocheted toward the right post and the netman suddenly jammed it home.

Take On Wesleyan Tomorrow

Women

By Robin Adelson

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

Squash Teams Take Five

Men

By Erick Weiers

The men's squash team subdued the "young-uppers" as a possible contrast to the "bards" achieved their third win of the season on Wednesday defeating Yassar 3-1. They have previously beaten UPenn and Yale with impressive victories (4-1, and respectively). Headed by Karen Kahn (1), Tina Rodokst (2), Vicki Tilney (3), and Dusty McAdoo (4), they demolished Vasar. Karen, the only one to lose, played the finest game, losing in the extra points played in the fifth game of the match.

The women take on Yale tomorrow.