**Trinity Maintains Solid Finances**

By Wenda Harris

While the entire nation battles inflation and recession, how does the financial situation of a small college like Trinity fare? According to Clifton M. Bockstoce, Treasurer of the College, Trinity is not among the many that face economic disaster. Although no exact figures are available, it is estimated that of the 21 colleges and universities in Connecticut, 19 are running in the red. Trinity and St. Joseph's are operating on a balanced budget.

Although college presidents do not pay the diligent attention to financial affairs that Lockwood does. We are fortunate, said Bockstoce, to have a president who is so knowledgeable in financial affairs, and especially since economics is not Lockwood's field.

Last year the college amassed half a million dollars in annual giving from alumni, corporations, parents, and friends of Trinity. The same goal is set for the current fiscal year. An important question to consider is what kind of income is generated from endowments to help run the college. The fiscal year ending in June 1974 showed that Trinity generated $1,623,361 from endowments. Bockstoce estimated that one-third of the money is in bonds, and approximately two-thirds are in stocks. He added that Trinity does not sacrifice quality and buys only "A" company stocks.

Members of the Finance Committee meet once a month to make investment decisions. Chairman of the committee is Harry Moses, editor of The Trinity Tripod in his undergraduate years. Committee members include Bockstoce, G. Keith Punston (former president of Trinity College and former president of the New York Stock Exchange), Stewart Watson, Lyman Braimard, Leonard Greenberg, Seymour Smith, and ex-officio President Theodore Lockwood and Dr. George Starkey.

Cash that is not immediately needed is invested in short-term money market instruments. Bockstoce explained that one of these instruments is the certificate of deposit issued by banks (Trinity uses several banks in Connecticut, New York, and Boston), where the school loans money for an average of 31 days and receives an average interest rate of 11.1 percent. Another instrument, the Treasurer said, is commercial paper issued by finance companies, which involves forty-day average loan and a 9.1 percent average interest rate.

This supplement to the income is used for projects for which money would not normally be donated. For example, Buildings and Grounds used some of the supplement to dig up the basement of Jarvis and put in a new sewer system, bringing in a more reliable power line and modernized equipment. Some of the supplement was also used to widen the walk near McCook.

On the accompanying chart, the book value is what the securities cost when purchased, and cash were contributed. The market value fluctuates up and down, although a loss results only when stocks are sold at a lower price. The income represents what Trinity College has done with its endowment money.

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**Trinity's Endowment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Book Value</th>
<th>Market Value</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>13,091,007</td>
<td>26,241,357</td>
<td>$109,560</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>14,029,961</td>
<td>24,271,251</td>
<td>$49,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>21,905,065</td>
<td>24,299,851</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>17,457,251</td>
<td>24,361,347</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>18,821,397</td>
<td>25,441,132</td>
<td>$1,945,451</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>19,077,109</td>
<td>21,343,974</td>
<td>$1,085,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>25,166,769</td>
<td>26,874,977</td>
<td>$1,181,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>35,347,143</td>
<td>31,366,137</td>
<td>$1,208,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>27,005,650</td>
<td>26,971,345</td>
<td>$1,033,541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* THAP. Saint Anthony Hall donated $145 and Sigma Chi Rho (Crow) and Delta Kappa Epsilon (DKE) all decided to cancel meals on Thursday and contribute the savings to THAP. Saint Anthony Hall donated $145 and Crow gave $15. The totals from the other three fraternities have not yet been determined.

An additional $30 was raised in cash contributions collected outside the bookstore. At Hamlin Hall $40 in checks and cash were contributed.

**THAP Raises $2,200 On Fast Day**

Students, faculty and administration contributed $2,200 dollars last week to food relief organizations overseas and in Hartford through a fund raising drive headed by the Trinity Hunger Action Program. According to Richard Honning, 77, one of the organizers of the drive, the size of the contribution demonstrates that the community is willing to be attentive to this crucial problem.

**THAP Raises $2,200 On Fast Day**

Heading to Yale University, Coffin urged students to examine Trinity's use of fertilizer, food, and energy. He said Trinity might consider using human waste as fertilizer on the lawns, as well as the leaves collected in the fall. To save food Coffin suggested measuring meals by a yard. Twelve pounds of meat are needed to produce one pound of beef, he explained.

Coffin said another effective way to reserve grain was to consume less alcohol. Although Trinity's contributions to food programs were a good start, Coffin urged students and faculty to write letters and telegrams to the White House and Connecticut Senators and Congressmen.

"The only thing that seems to impress President Ford are telegrams," he said.

(Continued on page 2)
**Spencer Speaks on Unesting World of C. D. Warner**

by Frederic M. Lokey

"Charles Dudley Warner's World" was the subject of a lecture by J. Ronald Salmon on Wed., Dec. 4 in Wean Lounge. Warner had been a neighbor and friend of Mark Twain and was a prominent member of the Hartford Connecticut Poets and Storytellers Society.

**Puka, Gurus Depict Women's Role as Servant**

by Melissa Everette

Philosophy instructor Bill Puka and two practitioners of Kundalini yoga discussed the Hindu view of male and female roles in last Wednesday's TWO-sponsored seminar, "Women's Role as Servant." Gurus John Singh Lemonos and his wife, Malvina, explained that the female brand of Hinduism, woman and man have differing and complementary roles. "There is no need to own one power over another," he emphasized.

"The role of a Woman is to bring onto this planet higher beings, and to serve her family, her man, and society as a female as 'the grace of God, a princess'." He said man has to learn to "realize to work woman as 'the grace of God, a princess'."

"It is through woman that humanity carries on". "What task takes more love, patience, and creativity than child-bearing, and what offers a greater reward, psychologically and physically," he continued.

"Man's role is to totally protect woman, psychologically and physically," he continued. He said their relationship is based on "feminine energy, 'fecundity of polarities'," and that "roles that are defined", he continued, until "everything is intuitively understood."

With her own experiences in such a marriage, "It is really possible to experience the union of one soul in two bodies, and when it happens you just want to serve that union in whatever way possible."

In their culture, the couple said, "marriages are generally arranged" and engagements seldom last more than a week.

Lemenos stated, "Theoretically and actually, there is never an occasion for a divorce. It was his wife's understanding that "when union is most powerful" the act "goes beyond animal nature." He said promiscuity is forbidden because it breaks down an individual's aura. Women are "not constantly pregnant!" even in the absence of birth control because "a soul will incarnate on this planet only through the will and the grace of the infinite creative force." He added, "Some beautiful souls are coming into the world now."

Both gurus said they had lived typical American lives before discovering Kundalini yoga. If you're at all tuned in to what natural law is, you'll come to the realization that you're a real crumb and you have to change."

Lemenos said. His wife added that her rebirth had helped her deal with human beings or "an ant on the map of a vast and paranormal of people... when you see the growth in these things," she added. According to Lemenos, yoga has taught him "to jump into the unknown, to risk and begin to drop out the garbage." He noted, "They say that the first thing a person does when he reaches enlightenment is laugh."
No One Cause:

Trinity Experiences Grade Inflation

by Reginald Gibson

"Grade inflation" is a factor affecting many colleges at the present time. Grade inflation essentially means that there is a rise in overall student grade averages. The higher grades among students cannot be traced to any one cause. It is felt within academic circles that the pursuit and achievement of higher grades is attributable to the desire among more and more students to establish themselves in such professions as law and medicine. High grades are essential for entrance into the law and medical schools.

There are ramifications to this, however, which include the fact that professors in some colleges may be giving out higher grades less indiscriminately because they realize that competition is becoming more and more intense. According to Ralph Madsen, registrar, the increase percentage of top grades has caused graduate schools to become less dependent upon grades as a measure of student quality, and more dependent upon standardized entrance test scores.

According to grade distribution reports for Trinity for each term from autumn 1972 to autumn 1973, the greatest percentages of grades in all departments are A's and B's. The highest percentage of F grades during this period was recorded during the Trinity term of the 1972-1973 school year when 18.25% of the 22 students in Linguistics received this grade.

The paper for the entire period is weighted greatly in favor of A's. The difference is that when the pass-fail data is broken down into more distinct grades, percentages are more equitably distributed among A's, B's, and C's.

According to the registrar's office, Trinity is not unique in any way in its role in "grade inflation." It follows the general trend.
Concert Choir has the Spirit (of Christmas)  
by Bruce Kinmonth

The Trinity Concert Choir under the direction of Jonathan Reilly continued its fine reputation as they set the mood of the Chapel's Festival Service of Lessons and Carols Friday and Sunday nights. The service is a mosaic read by various members of the college community, various hymns, and eleven carols sung to the choir. The interest of the Chapel in the church's life, the choir processed to the choir loft as the lights gradually came up. The bulk of the service then consisted of the lesson readings and carols, read and sung alternately.

The choir sang nearly all the carols an excellent rendition. Singing all but the first carol a cappella, the choir displayed a good use of phrasing and dynamics throughout. Especially fine was the Morning Star by Virgil Thomson, sung by the upper voices of the choir.

George Merritt appeared as baritone soloist A Question to Myself by Virgil Thomson, sung by the upper voices of the choir, however, I feel a choir member could have been adequate for the solo part.

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Most impressive was a setting of text by George Merrit...
two moments from 'NEARLY SILENT'

Left: Phyllis Roberts and Fred Graves
Above: Kerry O'Keefe and Vicki Goodman

Artist in Residence

The Dance Program has been awarded a grant by the Connecticut Commission on the Arts for an Artist in Residence. The Dance Program has invited Ms. Emmy Devine of Dan Wagoner and Dancers, an outstanding modern dance company, to come to Trinity in March. Ms. Devine will be working with the student Repertory class prior to the spring concert. She will be on campus on March 9, 12, and 15. All Trinity students are cordially invited to attend the classes. A schedule will be placed in the Tripod early in March.

The Dance Program is very happy to be given this opportunity to present an interesting young artist to the campus. Ms. Devine has choreographed pieces for such dance companies as Roxanne Dance Company and the New Haven Dance Ensemble. She has been involved for several years with the expansion of dance opportunities in Connecticut.

Improvisation

An open improvisation class was held in the dance studio on Friday, December 2nd. The first half of the class was spent on standard improvisatory exercises. Composition was emphasized in the second half.

Postludes Presents:
A program of Baroque and Christmas Chamber Music.
Wednesday, December 11 at 4 p.m. in the Chapel. Admission is free. Peggy Holmes, soprano, Linda Alexander, flute, Omar Dahbour, violin, Suzanne Gates, organ and the Trinity Brass Choir.

MOWSE

BY GREG POTTER

IN DIS DIRE TIME O' RECESSION
IT AM ALL DE MORE IMPORTANT
TO GROOVE WIF MAMA' NATURE LIKE WE IS DOIN' NOW BY WATCHIN' DE LACET AN' HITTIN' BEAUTY O' DE FIRST SNOWFALL.

BROKERS ISN'T IT BREATH-TAKIN'? WASN'T IT WORTH MY DRAGGIN' YOU OUT O' BED TO SEE?

...EVEN THOUGH IT IS FOUR IN DE MORNIN'

NOTHIN' LIKE A LIL' HEATED VIOLENCE TO PUT DE WARMIN' OOWL IN A COLD AN' RECESSION-WARY SOUL.
One Man's Paper Chase

by Matthew Moloshok

At law school, students study The Law. These words are always to be capitalized, for The Law must command a great deal of respect. As some encyclopedia once noted, "If there were no law, people could do exactly as they wanted." Heaven forbid. Or the court.

This is not a treatise on The Law, however, but simply a brief expose on "the paper chase.

The paper chase is not cash. Most law students discard any interest in that, which will undoubtedly give the great majority of them sleepless guilt-ridden nights once they take jobs.

What the paper chase does refer to is a movie which refers to the first year of Harvard Law School, an experience I cannot refer to. At a much more mellow law school, professor's daughters do not look like the heroine, and certainly do not jump into bed with the first student they run into a pizzeria.

A typical teacher is the former prosecutor who brings his beagle, Terrier Mason, to criminal law. Each time there's a question about how the defense would proceed he demands of the dog "What do you think about that, Terrier?" in 14 years of his own T.V. show, Terrier never lost a case.

That professor teaches by the Socratic method. That means never giving an answer, only unanswerable questions. This is supposed to touch the law students surgical incisiveness of mind. Personally, I wouldn't want a surgeon operating on me if the only words out of his mouth were "Where's the kidney?" After a class period, the answer turns out to be we were not looking for the kidney at all but for the upper esophagus, and the client's a bleeding eusuccus.

Speaking of surgeons reminds me that the biggest criminal law problem in law school is catching the surgeon who takes a scalpel to law reviews and reports of court decisions, removing their tendrils so no one else can use them. Whether Jack the Ripper is a frustrated pre-med or a frustrated thief, can't be determined, although the categories are not mutually exclusive. This also helps to explain why law students feel the urge to appear for the defense.

Anyway, back to the classroom. You and your classmates prepare little presentations on appellate court decisions. Each decision is supposed to illustrate a point of law. This is called the case method, and like the rhythm method it has its enthusiast, and for many of the same reasons. You're never sure of what you're doing.

Allegedly, "the system works" (I feel very bad saying that in these post-pardon days) -- when, the student works at it, day in day out, bringing to the subject tremendous logical capacity, humanism, and energy in ferreting out the "rule" of the case. After expending all that energy, the student has no capacity for logical thinking, let alone humanism. All it does is put students to sleep.

When awake, the student is supposed to find out that The Law comes from very many sources, the most important being what i) judges and policemen think it is, a second source according to Holmes, is "experience". Law professors, and law students, think themselves addressing the experience of lived life in talking of Actus Reus, mens rea, mens rea, mens rea.

There's not too much else to say about classes, other than that they are very big, ten to 120 or so, and all the students have the markings of leather-lunged lawyers. Contemporary tendencies toward aomorphous capsize the alleged nonpareil level of discourse. (Used to be law students were afraid to speak, because their professors would slice them up into bits as demand could be mailed home with a cent stamp and a little note explaining "Your child will never make a good lawyer." But postage rates went up and the procedure was declared to be cruel and unusual punishment. So, I'm advising to the Eighth Amendment, following the logic of Robinson v. Babcock, which held it unconstitutional to punish a person for his status. If you understand what I just said, you did very well on your LSATS, and I envy you.

A good example comes from my Wrong class. The topic, circumstantial evidence. The facts: a banana peel on a train platform, which a 26-year-old drags. Held no showing of negligence by the railroad company for insufficiency of evidence. Query: "Why not put the banana on the train? I'm sure it'd testify to save its own skin."

In closing, you should recall that "If there was no law, people could do exactly as they wanted." This includes law students, who are generally ground down by the law and being unable to do anything except work, work, and work. The type of person who is best suited to the paper chase has an excellent capacity to soak in, retain, and work with tremendous quantities of caffeine.
Medical School: Promised Land, Or More Of The Same?

by Peter Basch

Medical school is: it’s the promised land, or just more of the same? I realize this answer and college is purely a time factor. Whereas lecture hall (like an auditorium). The lecturer uses a microphone and very often the first semester of medical school easily 15-20 hours a week involved in classes and labs, the average pre-med spencs about 15-20 minutes. Students have to do each week (that’s an average of about 2-3 hours per day). For example, attending classes, studying, preparing assignments, and writing exams is a possibility. However, pain, fatigue of the class, applause can also follow (that’s an average of about 3-4 hours per day). After the second year, most students accept that—students are mostly self-studying, there is a minimum effort or study. Students spend long hours each week reading and doing assignments. This is often the case in medical school. Depending on the way you view and enjoy your studies, you can either enjoy it or be miserable.

Classes in medical school are somewhat different from college. The first year class takes the same courses together. Consequently, classes are held in a large lecture hall (like an auditorium). The lecturer uses a microphone and very often the first semester of medical school easily entails 15-20 hours per week to just keep up with the material. Therefore, every medical student must study hard to keep up with the material.

Ever eat a pine tree? Medical students consume enormous amounts of paper. This year, the usual 500 manual or 500 computer. The use of this electronic equipment adds also the benefit of comic relief, as it often malfunction.

"When was the last time you heard a sound of applause after a particularly good class?" While it may seem like a remnant of 19th century romanticism, it is common in medical school. Depending on the mood and fatigue of the class, applause can also follow a joke, or even anything the lecturer says. "(I don’t know what the Spock character is called); it is self-defeating (you can make yourself miserable)."

"I have to know everything for the licensing exam." There is 24 hours for study. Besides, what good does knowing a jargon (assuming you can’t make yourself miserable)? As you progress in medical school, much of what you learn in the 1st year is not used for another year and two. And as normal people, you can make yourself miserable.

"I have to know everything for the licensing exam.

It is very easy to make yourself miserable in medical school. If you forget that you are trying to learn, it is very easy to make yourself miserable. There is a possibility that you are trying to learn.

The study is the result of a survey conducted last March, and it shows that in 1974 there is a 55% increase in the number of young people staying single, compared to a 50% increase in 1970.

Along with this upswing is an increase in the number of young people who establish their own households, called "free living." Among those newly "free living," the number of people under the age of 30 who are married (assuming the 20-24 age group) 20-24, 20-24 as a married person has increased from 20% in 1960 to 20-24 in 1970.

Young people are also inclined to stay single longer; the average age for a first marriage is now 24.

Sweeds & Grapes

The Civil Service Commission has announced that there are still many opportunities for student nurses. There are student nurses next summer.

The deadline for test applications for these jobs is January 17. Those scoring acceptable test results will be notified of the 100,000 people, only 10,000 of which will actually be hired.

Information for the jobs are available through placement offices or from the Civil Service Commission, Washington DC 20240.

New Meal Pass

Saga will give students new meal-ticket cards next semester, says Dave Meyers, head of Trinity's food service. The cards will be of the punch variety, with a space for each punch. The cards in the event that students punch cards are lost, a punch card replacement will be available from the student registration office of the student's school.

The punch card will be used in all dining facilities according to Meyers, there will be no punch cards in the Cave. Students will have to pay the cost of the punch card replacement.
Dr. Hugh Ogden, assistant professor of English, will be away from Trinity next term at a leave of absence to continue his writing. Ogden has been on sabbatical this term.

Ogden's courses will be offered by substitute teachers. Jordan Poe will cover his English 106, courses in Genre: Modern Fictions; Ms. Ruth Whitman will take English 196, Poetry Workshop; and English 136, Survey of Western Literature, will be taught by Ms. Noldis. Poetry Workshop will go on as scheduled.

On Thursday, December 12th, the seminar will meet at 7:00 instead of 7:30 at the same time.

Ogden said he was given a grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts to continue his writing. The grant will also be spending a short time at Central Connecticut State College, where he will be working with seniors interested in teaching poetry in high school students. He plans to have a book of poetry out in the spring. Ogden will return to Trinity next term.

Company Binds Professors' Text Books

In August, College & University Press went to press with its first textbook which is guaranteed to offer each faculty member how specialized or contemporary, while the material being studied will be current and fresh. As soon as College and University Press received the list of selections, they began contacting the authors for permission to include their articles in the Custom-Text. Royalties are paid to each author granting permission. CUP then prints the Custom-Text directly from the original material. Since the print runs are usually short - 100 to 200 copies, an inexpensive paper printing plate can be used. The result, a low cost, complete textbook.

Most textbook companies will not even consider publishing a book unless they can be assured that a minimum of 5,000 copies will be sold. Typsetting costs alone can run as high as $3,000 on a single book. CUP skips this costly step by printing directly from the original material. This concept is particularly useful for unusual specialized courses, such as those offered during the January intersession or the 4-1-4 curriculum now popular at hundreds of colleges, and one-shot courses for special events. Most professors or students are never totally satisfied with any single standard text. Either the text has a lot of material they cannot use or lacks something that reflects their own particular needs. The Custom-Text allows the professor to include everything he or she feels will benefit the students most.

"We can produce and deliver a Custom-Text in eight weeks," says CUP Vice President, Jerry Watson. Ordinarily, however, it takes three to four months from the day the professor sends in the course materials until the book appears in the classroom. Compared to about 24 months often required for publication of a conventional hardcover textbook, this is fast service.

With the increasing cost of tuition, room and board, and with many courses requiring more than one textbook, price is important. The price of a Custom-Text is determined by the professor's selection of feature articles to be reprinted. Price of a Custom-Text varies according to page count amounting to about $.50, for a 50-page book, or 3 cents per page. If a book runs less than 150 pages, the cost will be $4.50.

"What all this means to the student," says Watson, "is that in the future less textbooks will be needed for specific courses. The material being studied today and less notes will have to be taken because they will already appear in the text."

The Traditions Behind Santa Claus

The portrait that Clement C. Moore paints of Santa Claus in his poem "Two The Night Before Christmas" has become the traditional impression of the legendary bringer of gifts for children. Symbolizing the spirit of generosity and festivity, Santa Claus dresses in a bright red suit and hat. Before Christmas" has become the tradition of the New World. St. Nicholas was a bishop in the fourth century A.D. He became known as the Saint and Guardian of Children/ Maidens, and his feast day on Dec. 6. On this day the bishop's gifts in the stockings of the children are considered to have been brought to life by his magic. One of the most famous legends is the story of how he miraculously restored back to life three young gentlemen who had been murdered by a vicious innkeeper. Another famous legend shows how the leaving of presents in the night comes about. Through her lovely daughters. Because they had to have a dowry, they could never marry, and so were doomed to lives of penitence. When S. Nicholas heard of their misfortune, he sent them a dowry in the middle of the night. Today, children in the United States receive presents in the night. The Dutch traditionally celebrate S. Nicholas' feast day on Dec. 6. On this day the children awaken in anticipation of what the bishop has left to their stockings. We keep many Dutch customs, but we also owe credit to our own European cultures. We attribute to our Santa Claus many customs, legends, and other European traditions. We keep many Dutch customs, but we also owe credit to our own European cultures. We attribute to our Santa Claus many customs, legends, and other European traditions. We keep many Dutch customs, but we also owe credit to our own European cultures. We attribute to our Santa Claus many customs, legends, and other European traditions.

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Soap Operas Revisited

Yesterday's Soap

The soap opera has been shunned by the more cultivated sects of our society. It has been denounced as poorly written, simple-minded and sentimental. It has been ridiculed for not coming to grips with the real issues of the day. Early radio soaps centered on the traumatic social issues. But in the soap operas of today, the woman is faced either with an alcoholic husband, an unfaithful one or a dead one. Or, she was caught between a passionate love and a secure marriage, poverty or wealth. The moral and deeply violed woman would always recognize the dilemma and impose his curb gush on the audience—"When you suddenly meet a stranger and you tell him he's the man you've waiting for all your life, what do you do if you're already engaged to someone else?"

Certain prevalent rules have been called soap dramas. "The soap opera is a secret obsession. The characters are seen on the television screen, and the audience is expected to identify with them. When they are watched—dedicated. There is no reason to get up in the morning."

Alexander also believes that the soaps help to educate some people, other than students, who would normally balk at changing social norms. "The psychology of soap operas is not complete, there are important messages that the characters are getting across," she continued. To some soapers, the line between fantasy and reality is never drawn. Ms. Alden made reference to the fan mail to the "Young and the Restless," that is sent to Genoa City, the fictitious town where the soap takes place. It just so happens that there is a real Genoa City in Wisconsin. Eventually the city post office got wise and started sending letters addressed to "CBS."

Soap Operas Revisited

Christian Science Counselor Explains Campus Work

Kathryn Wood, Christian Science counselor at Trinity, talked about her activities in an interview. "Our work is just to ferret out Christian Science students on the campuses who have lost interest and help them," she said. The students receive counseling "in everything they need," and not just in religious matters.

The Christian Science counselor, according to Ms. Wood, "guesses people for people." These counselors, she continued, "look for individuals who are very different from the campus atmosphere. They don't always have to be Christians, they just need to be people who are looking for God."

"We do healing work too," she added, noting "I myself was healed of a serious condition" through Christian Science. Ms. Wood explained that their method is "not like faith healing, but more like understanding a principle."

Ms. Wood said she has received — and returned — many letters and gifts over the years from Christian Scientists. "We don't like to proselytize," she said. "We believe that people who feel estranged from religion should be welcomed, and that we help non-Christian Scientists "by loving and healing them."
Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I want to thank all the students who filled out the course evaluation forms at registration last week. We realize that it takes a while to fill them out, and we want everybody to know that your efforts are sincerely appreciated. Also, thanks to the people who helped pass out the forms.

Just about everyone who pre-registered filled out at least one form, for a response rate of all courses of about 70%. Considering that about 10% of the students taking courses this semester didn't pre-register, we're quite satisfied with and appreciative of the results. Moreover, the response is sufficient we will gladly credit your feelings in writing.

Sincerely,

Martha Cohen, Mary Nelson
Students Managers, Cinestudio

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Hanukkah

by Martin Kanoff

The celebration of Hanukkah, the Festival of Lights, has undergone many changes since its original inception three thousand years ago. Due to its time in the year, a great many people associate it with Christmas. This is a misconception, since Hanukkah is not even mentioned in the Bible, or in the Apocrypha, a set of writings written too late to be put into an already recognized Bible. Historically, Hanukkah commemorates the initial defeat of the Syrian-Greeks led by Antiochus IV—Erphineus, as he liked to name himself. After a little more than three years of fighting, the Maccabees led his forces into Jerusalem and cleansed the Temple from the worship of Antiochus—which sacrificed pigs, animals forbidden even under Biblical law—and rededicated the Temple on the twenty-fifth day of the Hebrew month of Kislev. The celebration lasted for eight days in all, which is the original reason that Hanukkah is an eight-day festival. The rabbis of a later day changed the significance of Hanukkah by adding the third day of the celebration was that during the rededication a crusade of oil for eight days—a miracle designed to counteract one accursed by a branch of Judas, the Christians. The celebration of the holiday commemorates the rededication of the Temple rather than its liberation. Since the events took place in Israel, the Psalms of Hallel—psalms of praise (113-118)—are said. The Psalms are lit following the tradition of Rabbi Hillel: one candle is lit the first night, with the shamash, which means helper or watcher, and an additional candle is added each night until nine candles are lit on the eighth night. The candles are put into the Hanukkah, or Hannukah menorah, from right to left. Lighting only the shamash with a match, a person takes the shamash and lights the new candle first—that is, the lights the candles from left to right. On the first night, three blessings are chanted; during the remainder of the eight-day festival, two blessings are chanted: a) the commandment to light the Hanukkah lights, and b) acknowledging G-d as a doer of miracles in the times of our fathers and now. The additional blessing said on the first night is a traditional blessing said at all happy occasions—thanks to G-d for keeping us alive to celebrate the happy event. Various songs are sung around the Hanukkah lights, and the mood usually has lattes, or potato pancakes—part of the rabbinical story about the cruse of oil, which provided a miracle—and Hanukkah candles are lit following the tradition of Rabbi Hillel: one candle is lit the first night, with the shamash, which means helper or watcher, and an additional candle is added each night until nine candles are lit on the eighth night. The candles are put into the Hanukkah, or Hannukah menorah, from right to left. 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Faculty Commentary

Race Relations Suffer From Inflexibility

by James Miller

In The Pursuit of Loneliness, Phillip Slater talks about the Toilet Assumption as a distinctive feature of American life: "... the notion that unwanted matter, unwanted difficulties, unwanted complexities and obstacles will disappear if they are removed from our immediate field of vision. ... Our approach to social problems is to decrease their visibility: out of sight, out of mind. ..." The result of our social efforts has been to remove the underlying problems of our society farther and farther from daily experience and daily consciousness and hence to decrease, in the mass of the population, the knowledge, skill, resources, and motivation to deal with them."

Six years after the Kerner Commission Report indicted white racism as the underlying structural cause of racial tensions in American society, the issue of racism has been flushed down the toilet, along with the wide range of social and political issues which wracked American society during the 1960's. It has become increasingly fashionable to cynically define the social and political movements of the 1960's and, as American society moves towards the impending economic crisis of the 1980's, it looks backwards in pursuit of a nostalgic past, the unclouded vision of the 1960's continue to foster untold.

One function of the decreasing awareness of social issues in American society is the increasingly slow and imprecise language we use to discuss social problems. Racism has been stripped of its essential meaning and reduced to the concept of Race Relations. The distinction seems a minor one, but it has important implications for the way one defines social problems and develops strategies for effectively combating them. Racism is a system which exploits, oppresses, and dehumanizes people on the basis of their race, whereas race relations refers to relationships among individuals of different races. Just as we blur the distinction between these two realities, we cannot expect to move beyond the racial impasse in American society. Once racism becomes defined as simply a "mental quirk" or a "psychological flaw" on the part of an individual, we have already abandoned any serious attempt to grapple with the issue, for our attention has immediately been diverted from the institutional structures which allow individual acts of racism to persist and directed towards the seemingly isolated acts of individuals.

From this point of view, the Trinity College community has not yet effectively grappled with the issue of racism on campus. Like more predominately white colleges and universities in the United States, the involvement of Trinity College with a fairly significant number of minority students dates back to the mid-1960's. The trend towards the increased enrollment of minority students, already underway by 1966-1967, was dramatically spurred by the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1968. When minority students arrived on campus, however, many college administrators, faculty members, and white students were frightened by and ignorant of the new challenges and problems a diverse and multi-cultural student body makes a clear commitment to the values of a multi-racial, multi-cultural society and insures that these values are reflected throughout the basic structures of the institution.

At Trinity College, particularly over the past several years, we have witnessed at least one major racial incident a year and at the basis of these conflicts one can always discover a basic flaw in the institutions: a rigidity and inflexibility, an unresponsive, a refusal to recognize the existence of alternative social and cultural facts—all of which is more often than not justified by the appeal to tradition or the fear of setting new precedents.

The existing pattern of race relations at Trinity College will not be significantly altered until the Trinity College community makes a clear commitment to the values of a multi-racial, multi-cultural society and insures that these values are reflected throughout the basic structures of the institution.

"Racism has been stripped of its essential meaning and reduced to the concept of Race Relations."

... From Page 11 this week at luncheon time, there will be a letter-writing table in Mather Hall where stationery, stamps, and a list ofyour Congressmen will be available to you to make this important voicing of your opinion that much easier. Please take the few minutes necessary to make your opinions known to those who have the power to do something about it.

Sincerely,

Gail Merlis
Co-coordinator, T.W.O.

More Letters

"Women"

To all Females at Trinity College:

Trinity Women's Organization has sponsored numerous events, lectures, and films which are for and about you as women. But there has been only minimal attendance and participation at most of them.

Many students showed up for the Rape Prevention Night, yet few came to the Breast Self-Examination film and lecture, which is also of great, lifesaving importance. This American Cancer Society film demonstrated, better than any book or pamphlet, how to check for abnormalities in one's own breasts. Maybe you think cancer doesn't concern you as young women, but statistics reveal that the majority of women who die of breast cancer are between the ages of 40 and 60. A lifetime of self-examination will alert you to problems that could arise in the future.

The second point of this letter is to make everyone aware that a woman's right to safe legal abortion is in danger. The present abortion laws are faced with pressure from high-powered anti-abortion campaigns directed at members of Congress. And Congress is caving in on this issue because it has not been hearing from supporters of legal abortion, especially anti-abortion forces now seeking their way back into law, a strong urge that you write letters to your two senators and let them know what you think.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week, there will be a letter-writing table in Mather Hall where stationery, stamps, and a list of your Congressmen will be available to you to make this important voicing of your opinion that much easier. Please take the few minutes necessary to make your opinions known to those who have the power to do something about it.

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Co-coordinator, T.W.O.
Who Invented Cheese Flavored Dog Food?

by William Matthews

It is a widespread and well-known fact that the average SAT College Board scores of entering college-bound students have been substantially lower in recent years. The College Board is now in the process of revising the college admissions test to be more relevant to the needs of today's college-bound students. (continued on page 12)
The Separation Of Powers
In Light Of Watergate

by Samuel Hendel

Dr. Samuel Hendel, professor of political science, is the author of Charles Evans Hughes and the Supreme Court, and is a vice-chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union. This is a shortened and updated version of a paper presented to a panel of the American Political Science Association which will appear in the next issue of the Western Political Quarterly.

Published here with the consent of the Quarterly.

Lawyers are fond of quoting Justice Holmes’s maxim that “great cases like hard cases make bad law.” (1) Watergate, with all its associated crimes and horrors, makes it imperative that we seek to prevent future presidential abuses of power. It would be misconceived if we permitted the obligation and the opportunity to do so to slip out of our hands. But we must beware lest popular revolution leads us out of frustration and dismay to the rearmament and readoption of power under segregation of political systems in such a manner that, in Madison’s phrase, would be “to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.”

The separation of powers doctrine is of ancient lineage. Its primary foundativeness was Montesquieu who in a classic study wrote that liberty would be at an end were “the same man, or the same line of men, to exercise all the powers, “that of enacting laws, that of executing laws, and of trying the causes of individuals.” (2) Jefferson gave his support to this doctrine and in his Notes On Virginia wrote in 1821 that the Constitution “is to be divided between two distinct governments and then the portion allotted to each will be a ‘means of keeping each other in their proper place.” (3) This system makes possible a President of one political party and a Congress of the other— as at the present time—and provides for terms of office not dependent (as in parliamentary systems) on mutual confidence but on a fixed term of years.

Power Separation Ancient

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The dilemma is an obvious one: without power to act no great things can be accomplished; yet history reveals that with power to act, great things can be accomplished without power. (4) The dilemma is an obvious one: without power to act no great things can be accomplished; yet history reveals that with power to act, great things can be accomplished without power.

Concentration Dangers Historical

Nonetheless, one needs only to remember the practices of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and the Soviet Union, particularly the Stalin period, to realize that there is a vital core of truth in Montesquieu’s doctrine and the Founding Fathers’ concern over the growth of government. Yet the political and historical experience reveals that Lord Acton was right only when he wrote that power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely, but when he added “there is no worse heresy than that the office sanctifies the holder of it.” (9)

It all seems very reasonable. A problem remains, however. Will not the corporations and committees of the modern state, in their efforts to act on behalf of society, assume a magnitude and complexity beyond the ability to act on their behalf, to speak and act effectively, inarticulate and unrepresentative as they may be? Will not the power of the state, as Locke discerned, be used to enhance freedom as well as curb it? What is the Constitution of the United States, the common law, (10) the Bill of Rights, after all, but the highest form of American law (11)?

Increased Presidential Leadership

In analogous fashion and similarly dictated by practical exigencies, we have witnessed the growth in administrative capacity in recent years, and the system in which legislative power may not be delegated— a principle repeatedly reaffirmed by the Supreme Court— it may not be delegated to the President personally. But the power to act in its stead, to speak and act upon that which the Constitution was “meant to check the sweep and power of majorities.”

The effect of all this was to make freedom from state power, that is, disassociation, and concentration of governmental power then no longer residing in the hands of the national government, but having in the hands of the states and other governmental bodies, necessary and desirable. Propositions of this nature, however, remain to be made in a manner consistent with the authority granted by the Constitution.

Congressional Regulation Repeated

Only a few years later after some changes in its composition, the Court, in 1942, in Wickard v. Filburn, supra, dealt with a provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which raised the question of whether Congress might constitutionally regulate production of wheat. The Court held that it could not intended to be any part of commerce, intended to be any part of commerce, and that a phase of commerce, such as production of wheat, could be regulated by Congress even though it was not intended to be commerce.

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Watergate was partly the consequence of Congress having granted enormous economic powers to the President.

That the struggle to curb presidential power is as 'east in part a struggle to curb social legislation is clear to many conservatives. Thus Jeffrey St. John, a news commentator, cites the Watergate era as "the ultimate end run by the President against the Supreme Court."

"For liberals to renounce cherished and dangerous dogma that the Government can forgive poverty or malnutrition is to miscalude and deceive, to add to the eventual disillusionment and anger of the people, to draw down upon the limited remaining moral capital of government." (14)

Granted that some social welfare programs have been misconceived and mismanaged and far from solving problems have only compounded them. (15) Thus, according to Michael C. Jensen, "has done more than anything else to ease the financial burden of unemployment." (16)

"How tragic and ironic if the powerlessness..." (16) space limitations would not permit me to say. (17)

These are some of the considerations which ought to make us wary of shifting economic powers to the President.

Leadership With Safeguards?

I revert again to the essential problem: How are we to maintain the President's capacity for legislative leadership but at the same time provide safeguards against abuse by a powerful leader. (18)

It hardly needs argument that Congress should take action to restrict his access to information. Second, Congress should reinforce its controls over the budget, which the President requests prompt action within six months of the date his proposed legislation is sent down to Capitol Hill.* (23) Congress would, of course, be free to accept, modify or reject each presidential proposal.

It is worth underscoring the point made earlier that there is little prospect that we can make substantial progress toward building a more viable, just and equal society without pronounced incentives or active support. It is no historic revolution or even a decades-long process. Such is the sad reality amply supported by Watergate, pre-Watergate and incompatibility with the very foundation of a free and democratic society and political process. Such is the reality amply supported by Watergate, pre-Watergate and post-Watergate disclosures.

Corporation Influence

In the 1972 presidential campaign, Watergate investigation revealed that large corporations contributed millions of dollars to candidates for public office and to political action committees. The investigation substantiated the concern of the public, and the testimony of former members of Congress, that well-financed candidates and corporations were gaining undue influence in the political process. The investigation has shown that corporations have exerted influence on the political process through both legal and illegal means. (20)

Small wonder that one group of investigative writers concluded that "whether campaign contributions buy an entire election or favored treatment or simply special security arrangements, these enormous sums given by corporations and candidates are not "campaign contributions" but are campaign kickbacks paid to politicians by candidates or others acting independently in support of or against candidates, may violate the First Amendment. Particularly, however, unlimited freedom of expression when used as an instrument of domination by influence or power is incompatible with the very foundation of a free and democratic society and political process. Such is the reality amply supported by Watergate, pre-Watergate and post-Watergate disclosures.

"It is also startling to discover that Congress operates on a yearly budget amounting to less than three day's expenditure of the Pentagon."
to allow a President to act in extreme emergencies—should not be permitted to erode congressional authority and responsibility. In the matter of executive agreements made by Presidents with foreign governments—bypassing the treaty confirmation power of the Senate—which have relent-
lessly burgeoned in recent decades, consideration should be given to Senior Sen.
Ervin's proposal that a majority of both Houses be empowered to veto executive agreements within 60 days or, at least, to the proposal of Senator Clifford Case that all such agreements be sent to Congress for its information. Many of these proposals in my opinion make good sense and are long overdue; others, as I have said, merit serious consideration. But none of them in the final analysis will guarantee the nation against the kind of corruption and political im-
permanence which characterized the Nixon Administration. Although President Nixon, like Chancellor Willy Brandt, early said that he accepted the responsibility for the misconduct of his appointees, unlike Brandt, he long refused to resign; violating, in the process, what Brandt called the severest rules of democracy. That resignation finally came on August 9, 1974 only after impeachment in the House was a certainty and conviction in the Senate virtually assured. What then can and should be done with any presid-
ent who clings to an office he has degraded both through his own conduct and failure to assume responsibility for the conduct of his designees?

Particularly in view of my plea for a strong presidency, it is essential that the holder of that office be accountable for far-reaching and palpable misuse of power or gross failure to supervise adequately and warranted positive action against his subordinate officials. Otherwise we risk that, as Noam Chomsky has suggested, "the major long-term consequence of the Watergate confrontation between Congress and the President will be to establish executive power still more firmly." (26) and, it might be added, irresponsibly.

Impeachment Effective Curb
The effective instrument to this end is impeachment; and the view that the term "high Crimes and Misdemeanors" in Article II, Section 4, of the Constitution is not limited to criminal offenses is lightly supported by English history (from which the term derived), expressions at the constitutional convention, in The Federalist and in historic practice. This conclusion is definitively documented in Raoul Berger's scholarly Impeachment: The Constitutional Problems. (27)

An oft-expressed concern is that if the bases for impeachment are broadly defined it may lend itself to partisan use and abuse. There is, of course, a strong reason for such concern. It is highly improvable that the House will impeach a President for light and transient reasons, risking the opprobrium of the nation; and even less likelihood that the Senate will by two-thirds vote sustain an impeachment unless a thoroughly persist-
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Credit Restrictions For Women Loosen

(Chicago)--While the money market tightens, credit restrictions for women are loosening.

On October 29 President Ford signed legislation which will prohibit credit discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status.

The anti-discrimination provision, one of many amendments to the Depository Institutions Amendment Act of 1974, will go into effect in one year.

The legislation was initiated after a number of women complained that they'd been denied credit because of factors other than credit history or effective income. Single women said they'd been denied or given smaller bank loans than single men with identical financial backgrounds. Married women reported they were unable to get credit cards in their own names regardless of their personal income.

Yet not all women were happy with the new legislation.

"The bill appears to have many serious limitations," said Barbara Shack, director of the Women's Rights Project of the New York Civil Liberties Union and pointed out the absence of provisions banning race or age discrimination.

Shack added that enforcement might be difficult because the bill didn't require disclosure of the reasons why a person is denied credit.

But Bella Abzug (D-NY), the first congresswoman to introduce federal legislation on credit bias, called the passage of the amendment "very gratifying...and a victory for the women's movement."

Despite its limitations, she said, it would outlaw "the blatantly discriminatory practices that women encounter when they try to open a charge account or get a loan for personal or business reasons."

President Ford echoed Abzug's sentiments during the signing when he said that the legislation "officially recognizes the basic principle that women should have access to credit on the same terms as men."

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Squash Teams Open

Navy Edges Varsity . . .

by Trip Hansen

The freshman squash team, after three weeks of practice under the auspices of rookie coach George Sutherland, destroyed Choate in their opening match of the season, 9-0. The Trinity squad lost only two games, while winning twenty-two, against an experienced Wallingford contingency.

Charles Johnson, playing in the number one position for the Baby Bants, ended a close contest by dominating the fourth game and winning 17-15, 15-14, 15-7, and 15-1 respectively. Bill Fanning avenged a 17-14 opening game loss by taking the next three 15-10, 15-11, and 9-5, and a 9-1 in the number eight position. Finally, number nine, Andy Vemilye blazed Choate's opponent by counts of 9-6, 15-11, and 15-6. This brought the final game score to 9-1.

Squash Teams Open

The primary attraction at the arena will be his undoing, as the Navy man won the fifth game 17-15 and thus the match for Navy.

Trinity was hard pressed at the top of the ladder losing three out of the top four matches, winning only two, by Lance Mald who beat his opponent 3-2 in spite of a new record for sets in a match. His other winners were Carl Turrey 9-4 at number 5, Noble Porter 9-0 at 7, Bill Ferguson 3-1 at 9, Charlie Stewart (lost 3-2) 9-4. The only closely contested match, Mal Owen and Tan Brooks both lost 3-1 at 8 and 4 respectively.

In spite of this demoralizing loss the Daughters kept their hopes high and prepare for their meeting with the Dathmen Wallingford contingency.

Finally, in 1968, a $15 million bond or-

duction introduced by Deputy Mayor
Kinsella on a multi-award winning
struction, development and equipping of
the civic arena. The approval of Mayor
Street was approved by voters, 22,311 to
7,864. The primary attraction at the arena will
be the New England Whalers who have been
at Springfield for some time now, and have
to be another hockey hotbed like Boston and
New York. While television exposure from
WFAS-TV has shown Hartford even better
than its real potential, the challenge of the
Fairfield University Fencing Team, to 

be held at Fairfield.

...Frosh Blank Choate

The slashing sabre squad highlighted the
year as, in fact, twenty-two
firsts for the day. Two apiece from fresh-
men Phil Ferguson, Charlie Stewart, and the Technique in an out-
standing performance. Dick Dubiel, also a freshman, left the Techniques and last to a single point.

Hartford Civic Center: A 29 Year Effort

by Charles Johnson

In the years since the Civic Center, and civic arenas have sprung up on both ends of the Con-

vention Center, in Springfield and New

Haven - and on January 1, 1974 the Civic Center will open.

The idea of building an arena in Hartford was first proposed by the Post War Planning

Committee and City Planning Commission back in 1946. The idea was for the civic center to

serve a multi-purpose role for the city of Hartford, and to provide a place for civic events, parades, and

similar activities.

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Ferguson. This was the first time that
Trinity had ever beaten the Lawn Club so

young and winning 18-17, 9-15, 15-14, and 15-7. Mike
Tregellas. The fifth position on the Trinity
squad, played a major role in the club's
success.

The slashing sabre squad highlighted the
day's performance by contributing six of Trinity's 15 total.

The talents and abilities of the Connecticut
Whalers, led by former NHL star and M.A. in business
from the U.S. Naval Academy sailed into Hartford to

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Swimmers Sink R.P.I.

Bolstered by a plethora of freshman talent, the 1974-75 varsity swimming team is
looking for its first winning season in several years. Led by Captain Don Williams and
winning with returning members Barbara Clark '76, Mike O'Brien '76, Jim Brad '77, Frank Grubich '77, Barbara
Hayden '77, Rob Meyer '77, Walt Stewart '77, and last year's high scoper Dave Teich-
mann '77 are freshmen Chip Glanville, Steven Lloyd, Scott MacDonald, Kent Reilly and Pete
Wuesem.

For their season opener, the Trinmen
trolled to Troy, N.Y. in face the Engineers of
R.P.I. Even though a solid win in the opening relay showed the Bants that they had the potential for an upset, the
outcome of the meet was left up in the air until the last relay when Stewart, Grubich, Reilly and Teichmann
eaveraged a 12:10 split in the 400 yard relay to secure a 71 to 44 defeat as they look, to Amherst
to-morrow.

The Whaler's team, in contrast, were

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Bants Falter In UH-Trin Tourney

by Neil Theobald

As the Trinity basketball team moves into tomorrow night's home clash against Amherst, the Bantams record stands at 6-4, with successive losses to Kings Point, Eastern Connecticut, and Wesleyan.

The squad opened the season at Kings Point, falling 74-67. The Bants were up by one point with 1:29 to play before Kings Point's superior rebounding strength pulled the game out for the home team. Last year's leading scorer, Otis Thompson, and former co-captain, Willie Williams, led Trinity in scoring with 10 points apiece. Captain Jim Sumler and Wayne Sokoloski chipped in with 13 and 12 points respectively.

Triton's lack of strength on the boards was apparent in this initial encounter as Kings Point grabbed 42 caroms to only 29 for the Bants. Coach Bob Shults commented, "Rebounding is definitely one of our weaknesses. Nat Williams and Bill Fenkel from last year's team was real strong off the line. We gave us a lot of muscle last year which we lack so far this year. Doing the job on the boards is going to go a long way in helping us win games. We've got to adjust and get better in rebounding before we put our backs on us in there."

Last Friday and Saturday nights, the Bants failed the last test before the Trinity-U. of Hartford Invitational Tournament, in the opening game losing to the Hartford frosh team their favorite, and eventual champion U. of Hartford, and came away on the short end of 93-61. That deficit was early in the contest and at one point in the second half of the game, the Hawks finished the half with a flurry of points to close the Hawk lead to nine, 40-31. Hartford then pressed to its full 22 second half, however, as the Hawks pulled away. The Bants' scoring squad are listed with 20 points and 13 rebounds with Bob Pickard being the only other player to score in double figures with 16 points.

The following night in Trinity scoring through the first three games with a 15 point per game average, the frosh averaged 26 points per game with 183/4" Bobby Williams contributing 87 points a game to the Trinity cause. In the second half, Trinity three has been held to an average of 41 points per game. The opposition has tallied an average of 75 points a game.

In looking forward to the season ahead Coach Shults said, "I'm hoping for a 200 plus season. We have enough material to win at least half of our games. If we don't win in the close ones, however, it will be tough losing more than 25 per cent of our games. Our strengths are our outside shooting with Williams, Bark, and Bobby; and experience, as we could start five lettermen.

Next Wednesday night the Trinity cage squad will seek their first victory of the season against Amherst. This game is the last contest before semester break, with Trinity's lead in the conference, the frosh victory served to strengthen the opinion that the Triton freshmen are on their way to a very successful season.

The frosh demonstrated their offensive power early, building up a 41-10 lead on a strong floor play of Brent Cawell, Wayne Sokoloski, and Arnie Bialik. The Manhattan team had no one to contend with the 4.5-10 Cawell and Cawell, who, operating in a double post offset, got numerouse chances from in close. They, along with Blake, controlled the boards and the three pumped in a total of 28 points in the first half. The score at halftime was 63-27.

Play was sloppy at times, with many turnovers and fouls by both teams. Trinity also had some trouble functioning as a unit on the court, but this is to be expected in the first few games.

They started the second half moving the ball very well and boosted their lead to 90-22. The second half was a rout, with three of Trinity's frosh scoring 16 points apiece in the contest. Manhattan, behind the shooting of Bill People, went on a streak and fell behind 73-41. Trinity's lead was threatened, but a Curtis Versen steal and breakaway lay-up closed the game out.

The following night Trinity was faced with two teams, Amherst, for the second half and the guards in the second half. Trinity's lead was threatened.

Triton's defense held up until 4:48 of the third period, but failed to find the net even though they connected on a bomb and then a fine drive down the lane. The freshmen were back in full control of the game. In fact, it was Wells and McBride who took control of the game, scoring 17 of the next 28 points, and quartered both the Amherst. When McBride lifted off with 4.22 remaining, Trinity was back up by 23, and the rest of the game was won when that resembled a pick-up game in Unit D.

The dominance of the "big men" in the first half and the guards in the second half showed the versatility, depth, and talent on this year's freshman team. The squad possesses a multi-faceted attack, which the opposition will have to respect. Opposing teams cannot sag in on the big men, nor can they neglect the big men to pressure the guards.

This game also demonstrated that, even with strong performances by individuals on the team, the leadershhip, they do it from Paul McBride. He not only shot and scored, but also the defense on the second half.

The frosh team is certainly going to need everything working well to win this week when they meet Yale. This, along with Amherst, could be their toughest game of the season. If they can win these two big games before the Christmas break, the squad stands a good chance of having an undefeated season.

The Bants need to improve penalty-killing and take advantage of scoring opportunities in tonight's contest at M.I.T. Trinity's intramural basketball program will commence at the start of the Trinity term and will last through February, announced N.T. Graf, director of Intramurals. Rosters must be submitted with an indication of the Captain (or Manager (including telephone and box numbers) no later than Dec. 18. The rosters should be turned in Graff's office or the A.D.'s office.

Hockey Falls Twice

by Sandy Brech

The varsity hockey team dropped their first two games of the season last week, losing a tough 7-6 contest to Nichols last Wednesday in overtime and an 8-4 slaughter the last contest before semester break, with Trinity's lack of strength on the boards.

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The dominance of the "big men" in the first half and the guards in the second half showed the versatility, depth, and talent on this year's freshman team. The squad possesses a multi-faceted attack, which the opposition will have to respect. Opposing teams cannot sag in on the big men, nor can they neglect the big men to pressure the guards.

This game also demonstrated that, even with strong performances by individuals on the team, the leadershhip, they do it from Paul McBride. He not only shot and scored, but also the defense on the second half.

The frosh team is certainly going to need everything working well to win this week when they meet Yale. This, along with Amherst, could be their toughest game of the season. If they can win these two big games before the Christmas break, the squad stands a good chance of having an undefeated season.

The Bants need to improve penalty-killing and take advantage of scoring opportunities in tonight's contest at M.I.T. Trinity's intramural basketball program will commence at the start of the Trinity term and will last through February, announced N.T. Graf, director of Intramurals. Rosters must be submitted with an indication of the Captain (or Manager (including telephone and box numbers) no later than Dec. 18. The rosters should be turned in Graff's office or the A.D.'s office.

Sports Briefs

Trinity Golf coach Donald Miller was named UPI Coach of the Year for the New England College Division last week at the UPI's Boston sports banquet. Miller coached the Trinity team to a 9-3 record and the number two ranking in New England's College Division. This is the second time Miller has won the award. The first come in 1970 when the Bants were 7-2 and New England College defeated MIT 7-4.

"Although this was a great honor for me, I consider this to be an award for the entire Trinity football program," commented Miller, who, in his eighth year at Trinity, has a career mark of 45-22-3.

University of Hartford's Gary Laboquette copied MVP honors in the UHart-Trinity Invitational Basketball Tournament held last weekend at the Ferris Center. Laboquette scored 31 points in the semifinals against Trinity and 31 points in the final against Central Connecticut. University of Hartford defeated Central Connecticut 53-64 in the fourth annual tournament which was estimated 3,000 persons at Ferris.