National Alumni Association

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Senior Fellows
Nancy A. Heffner '71, Cincinnati 1978
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Charles Kurz II '67, Philadelphia 1979
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Robert D. Chamberlain '55, Hartford 1979
Christine S. Vertefeuille '72, New Haven 1979
William Kirz '61, Boston 1980
David R. Smith '52, Holyoke, Ma. 1980

HERE WE GO AGAIN

Eight years ago the editors of the Trinity Alumni Magazine took the road travelled by Life, The Saturday Evening Post and other periodicals and ceased publication. The magazine was supplanted by a monthly tabloid, Trinity Reporter, in the interest of providing more timely news. Five years later the magazine format was revived on a semi-annual basis to complement the newspaper.

Now we have come full cycle. With the encouragement of the National Alumni Association and the Board of Fellows, we are returning to a quarterly magazine encompassing news, features, faculty and alumni writings and opinion along with the ever-popular Class Notes. To keep readers abreast of campus happenings, a supplemental newsletter will appear between magazines.

In future issues we hope to reflect the qualities that make Trinity distinctive, and to report on the lives and thoughts of individuals touched by the institution. To accomplish these ends we need your help. Tell us what you want to know about your college. And let us know about yourselves. Your letters, manuscripts, suggestions and criticisms are not merely welcome— they are vital ingredients in making the Reporter your magazine.

WLC
Articles

'NEATH THE ... ASHES?
With 46 mature elms lost to Dutch elm disease, the College begins a new planting in the Quadrangle, this time with some budding young ashes.

A CONVERSATION WITH GEORGE WILL
by Kathleen Frederick '71
The Pulitzer-Prize-winning political commentator talks about education and his self-assigned role as a public pedagogue.

COMMENCEMENT 1978
After a long winter siege the campus honors its graduates with a warm, festive occasion including the first woman Commencement speaker in the history of the College.

THE NEW AFRICA
by H. McKim Steele, Jr.
For most Americans Africa is not merely the Dark Continent—it is the Invisible Continent. Our "salutary neglect" poses difficult challenges.

Departments

Along the Walk
Campus Notes
Books
Student in Residence
Sports
Quad Wrangles
Class Notes
In Memory

Photography by Jon Lester except as noted
Along the Walk

ADMISSIONS

With the Class of 1982 selection completed, the admissions office had good reason to smile. Acceptances to offers of admission were higher than at any time in the past five years and at this writing the class numbers 510 freshmen, well above the most optimistic prediction of 485. In reporting this happy development to the faculty, President Lockwood characterized the class as "perhaps the most promising one we have ever admitted."

Howie Muir, director of admissions, attributed the successful recruitment to a combination of factors including more alumni and faculty support, a new visitation program, and improved screening of applicants with the aid of computing techniques.

"The computer support effort is particularly effective," Muir explained, because it allows us to identify strong candidates early in the game. We then match them with alumni in our Admissions Support Program (ASP) for help in enrolling our prime prospects. This year we had a fifty percent increase in alumni admissions volunteers, which helped us retain more of our best applicants."

Muir hopes to expand the ASP program in the future and to bring alumni into the recruitment process earlier in the year as well as in the peak periods of March and April.

The Visitation Program, instituted this spring, was designed to give accepted candidates a chance for a second look at Trinity before making their choice of a college. The program offered seven day-long sessions: three focusing on the social sciences, two on the sciences and two on the humanities.

On a typical day's visit, applicants began with a general session and then attended morning classes. The middle of the day was devoted to campus tours, meetings with administrative officers and a panel discussion with Trinity undergraduates. The visits ended with academic department open houses and dormitory receptions.

The results speak for themselves. More than 300 candidates took advantage of the program and of this group about seventy percent chose to enroll. Muir credits much of the success of this effort to the enthusiastic support of faculty and students.

This year's applicants also received more mail from the College. One mailing, a digest of Trinity's internship possibilities, stressed the College's urban location and the advantages of Hartford's political, cultural and educational climate. Some academic departments undertook to write personal letters to students with particular academic leanings. As one faculty member commented, "If we want to teach good students, we ought to help bring them here."

With the national pool of candidates slated to get progressively smaller over the next decade, the College is already looking to hone its admissions techniques to a finer edge. A comprehensive questionnaire has been sent to all admitted students—including those who elected to attend other colleges—to discover Trinity's strengths and weaknesses as perceived by potential students. Results of this survey will be used to improve the methods of recruiting future classes.

Other bright signs for the fall include an increased number of minority student enrollments and a high acceptance rate for sons and daughters of alumni. More than sixty percent of alumni children were admitted out of the 106 who applied.

The only negative note of the spring was a drop in total applications of roughly 450 candidates. Muir surmises that this decline was caused largely by the addition of essay questions to this year's application, a hurdle that discouraged casual applicants. Given the improved quality of the incoming group of freshmen, and the fact that there were still nearly six applicants for every place in the class, the somewhat smaller pool of applicants does not appear to be significant.

ARTS MAJOR

Malcolm Daniel, a studio arts and art history major from Baltimore, has been awarded a $7,000 fellowship to travel in Europe and Asia next year studying works of architecture.

Daniel, a senior, was one of 70 recipients nationally of Thomas J. Watson Fellowships. The grants are designed to enable outstanding college graduates to extend their knowledge, through travel and independent study, in a particular field of interest.

In his travels, Daniel will explore and examine works of architecture in which physical structure and visual effect differ. "As an artist, I constantly deal with questions of appearance and reality—the distinction between what I see and what I know," Daniel explains. "It is not uncommon to think of painting and sculpture in terms of illusion, but rarely do we regard architecture, which necessarily conforms to laws of nature and engineering, in terms of distortions of space and time." Daniel is especially interested in dealing with the concepts of trompe l'oeil and quadratura painting in works of architecture as diverse as Pompeian ruins, St. Peter's in Rome, and modern buildings.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa and a President's Fellow at Trinity, Daniel has won several college awards in studio arts and art history. He will illustrate his findings in a series of prints and paintings when he returns from abroad.
SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS

Three Trinity seniors have been awarded fellowships by the College for graduate study next year.

Scott Goddin, a history major from Whippany, New Jersey received the H. E. Russell Fellowship which provides an annual stipend of $1,800 for two years. Goddin plans to do graduate work in international studies. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Gamma Mu, Goddin played soccer and was on the wrestling team at Trinity.

Kathy Lee Jabs was awarded the W. H. Russell Fellowship, providing $800 for two years which she will apply toward medical school expenses. A biology major from Bristol, Connecticut, Jabs is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a President's Fellow, and a Holland Scholar.

Roger Zierau, a mathematics and physics major from Newtown, Pennsylvania, received the Mary Terry Fellowship. The award carries a stipend of $1,800 for two years of advanced study. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, a President's Fellow and a Holland Scholar, Zierau plans to attend graduate school in mathematics next year.

ROOSA FETED

At a spring gathering of friends and family in Hamlin Hall, Dr. Vernon D. Roosa was honored for his support of the College's biomedical engineering program and for his gift of a professorial chair of applied science.

Dr. Joseph D. Bronzino, the first Roosa Professor, addressed the group and described the highlights of the biomedical engineering program.

The Trustees awarded a Trinity chair to Dr. Roosa as a symbol of their gratitude for the applied science professorship. A scrapbook of items summarizing Dr. Roosa's many associations with the College was also presented during the festivities.

The holder of some 300 patents, Dr. Roosa is the former vice president for research and development at Stanadyne, Inc. Since 1975 he has been adjunct professor of machine design at Trinity. The College awarded him an honorary doctor of science degree in 1967 for his outstanding contributions to science and for his original research in diesel fuel injection systems.

FACULTY CHAIRS

Four members of the faculty have been named to endowed professorial

THE CHANGING FACE OF THE CAMPUS. Three major building projects are in various stages of completion, but on schedule in spite of the Winter of '78. The new President's House (top) at the corner of Summit and Vernon has both family quarters and public rooms. It will be ready this summer. The new dormitory (center) situated at the south end of campus will accommodate 97 students and will be open for occupancy in the fall. It is one of the first buildings in the State to conform to the new handicapped legislation. The library addition (bottom) is targeted for late fall opening. It will increase seating and open book storage by about 50 percent; raise total capacity to 890,000 volumes.
chairs. They are: Gustave W. Andrian, Robert Lindsay, Robert C. Stewart and John C. Williams.

Gustave Andrian has been named the John J. McCook Professor of Modern Languages. The chair, donated by Philip and Anson T. McCook, was established in 1954 in honor of their father, the Rev. Dr. John McCook, an 1863 alumnus, professor of modern languages, and trustee of Trinity. Dr. Andrian is the chair’s first incumbent.

A 1940 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Trinity, Andrian earned his doctorate at Johns Hopkins University. Andrian joined the Trinity faculty in 1946, and was promoted to full professor in 1961.

Robert Lindsay will be the Brownell-Jarvis Professor of Natural Philosophy and Physics. The chair was formed by combining the Brownell Professorship in Philosophy, established in 1855, and the Jarvis Professorship in Physics, started in 1918.

Lindsay received his B.S. from Brown University in 1947 and his Ph.D. from Rice University. Before coming to Trinity in 1956, he taught at Southern Methodist University. Lindsay became a full professor of physics at Trinity in 1965.

Robert Stewart has been named Charles A. Dana Professor of Mathematics. The chair is supported in part by a grant made to Trinity in 1974 by the Charles A. Dana Foundation of Greenwich, Connecticut.

Stewart graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, Phi Beta Kappa, in 1942, and earned a master’s degree there in 1944. He also has a master’s degree from Yale, where he taught from 1946 to 1950. He joined the Trinity faculty in 1950, and was promoted to full professor in 1967.

John Williams will be Hobart Professor of Classical Languages, a professorship founded in 1837 by the trustees of Trinity, then Washington College.

Williams graduated from Trinity in 1949, and received his doctorate from Yale in 1962. From 1954 to 1968, he taught at Goucher College. He joined the Trinity faculty in 1968 and was promoted to full professor in 1969.

HUMANITIES PROGRAM SET

The faculty has authorized implementation of an experimental program in the humanities, to get under way in the Fall of 1979.

The Guided Studies Program in the Humanities, which is expected to enroll about 25 freshmen annually, is intended for strongly motivated students who wish to examine the evolution of western civilization through systematic study of European history, literature and thought. It will concentrate on primary issues and modes of interpretation that have shaped western culture and also introduce students to basic patterns of political, social and economic development.

Designed to be compatible with every major at the College, the program consists of a prescribed sequence of thirteen courses. These courses can be taken over four or six semesters, the latter option being particularly suitable for students who wish to devote part of their freshman and sophomore years fulfilling requirements in their intended majors.

Special efforts will be made to relate the various courses in the Guided Studies Program so that no subject matter will be studied in isolation. In the freshman year, for example, a weekly team-taught colloquium will provide an interdisciplinary focus on the issues raised in the courses.

Several new courses are being created for the program, including Historical Patterns of European Development, Literary Patterns in European Development, and Issues in Contemporary Science. Among existing offerings that the program will draw on are: History of Western Philosophy, Major Religious Figures of the West, and the Philosophy and History of Science.

The Guided Studies Program grew out of a 1976 faculty symposium, sponsored by the Andrew Mellon Foundation, on the topic “The Search for Values in the Modern World: Interdisciplinary Lessons from the 19th Century.” Four of the participants—Professor of Philosophy Drew Hyland, Associate Professor of Religion Frank Kirkpatrick, Assistant Professor of History Samuel Kassow and Assistant Professor of English Milla Riggio—worked with Dean of Studies J. Ronald Spencer to give curricular form to the cross-disciplinary approaches developed in the symposium.

The program, which will be available to students entering Trinity in 1979, 1980 and 1981, will be regularly evaluated. At the end of three years, the faculty will decide whether to extend authorization for the program.

196 YEARS AT TRINITY. That’s the total service logged at the College by this year’s dedicated group of retirees. Photographed at a spring retirement party in Hamlin were (seated l. to r.): Norma Geer (19), Sonya Sydorak (18), Roy Darb (26), Milli Silvestri (23); and (standing l. to r.) Margaret Zartarian (19), Jean vanHeiningen (12), John Mason (32), Charles Paul (38) and Samuel Hendel (9).
HELP FROM OUTERSPACE

When a college fund raiser runs out of worldly resources, there might be some unexpected help from Outerspace. At least that's the experience of Hobie Porter '77 in the College Development Office who has been working with young alumni on their portion of the Dana Challenge.

With the drive in its waning weeks and still short of its goal, Porter received a phone call from Kirk "Chief" Kubicek, a 1972 alumnus best known during his undergraduate days as leader of the "Outerspace Blues Band." Kubicek offered to round up his band members and bring them back to campus for a benefit performance to help meet the Dana goal.

Porter accepted the proposal with enthusiasm. "The generous offer by Outerspace represents the feelings of many young alumni who, at this stage in their lives, have more to offer in talents than in dollars. Through their music the band has brought Trinity's needs to the attention of other recent graduates," he said.

The band members have played together since their freshman year in 1968 when they were known by the prosaic name of "Gasoline." After graduation, they tried music full time, reaching their zenith when they played the White House for Susan Ford's prom.

The benefit concert came off as scheduled on the last day of classes. Several hundred dollars were realized and the event played a vital part in bringing the young alumni drive near its goal.

ALUMNI TRUSTEES ELECTED

Edward A. Montgomery, Jr. '56 and Douglas T. Tansill '61 have been elected to the Trinity Board as alumni trustees.

Montgomery, who makes his home in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, is president and chief executive officer of the Mellon National Mortgage Corporation and senior vice president of the Mellon Bank, N.A. Active in alumni activities, he has been a member of the Board of Fellows and an officer of the Pittsburgh alumni association. He will serve on the Board for six years.

Tansill is first vice president of the investment securities firm of White, Weld & Co., Inc. in New York City. A graduate of Harvard Business School, he has served Trinity as alumni trustee from 1972-1978, as co-chairman of the alumni committee for the recently completed $12 million Capital Campaign, as class agent, as chairman of annual giving, and as president of the New York alumni association. Tansill will serve on the Board for one year, completing the term of Alumni Trustee William T. O'Hara '55, who resigned.

FACULTY WIN SOVIET GRANTS

Russian historians at Trinity have won two of the ten prestigious faculty grants awarded nationally by the International Research and Exchanges Board for study in the Soviet Union. Dr. Samuel D. Kassow and Dr. James L. West, both assistant professors of history, will spend five months in Russia next year, during which time they will have access to Soviet archives. Their travel and living expenses will be paid by the International Research and Exchanges Board under the terms of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. cultural exchange program.

Kassow, a 1966 Trinity graduate, received an M.S. from the London School of Economics, and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Princeton. He has been a member of the Trinity faculty since 1972. Most of his time will be spent in Moscow, where he plans to complete research on a book, "Russian Universities in Crisis 1899-1914." Kassow has also been awarded a $6,000 fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies to further his research.

West, who received his A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Princeton University, joined the Trinity faculty in 1971. He will do research in the Soviet Union on the industrialists of pre-revolutionary Moscow and their association with the Russian liberal movement.
COLLEGE HOSTS YOUNG POETS

Twenty-five budding poets, selected from Hartford high schools, were included in a series of poetry workshops this spring sponsored by the Trinity College Poetry Center with the assistance of a $1,500 grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts.

The workshops were led by visiting artist Dabney Stuart, poet-in-residence at Washington and Lee University and former editor of "Shenandoah," a leading literary periodical. Stuart spent ten days on the campus meeting with Trinity students, lecturing, and giving public readings in addition to conducting the high school workshops.

Participating students had the opportunity to read their own works and have them critiqued by Stuart. The program marked the first instance of cooperation among the public schools, a college and the Commission on the Arts. The enthusiastic response to this venture has led the Poetry Center to consider making these workshops an annual event.

NEIGHBORHOOD REHAB URGED

Trinity is now offering its employees a housing renovation loan program to encourage the purchase and rehabilitation of homes in the neighborhood surrounding the College.
The Trustees and Administration feel that this financing prudently consolidates the College's borrowings on a long-term basis and at the lowest available carrying cost. The availability of advantageous financing through CHEFA attests to the sound financial condition Trinity has maintained.

'S7 BUDGET IN BALANCE

For the eighth consecutive year Trinity's budget is in balance, "but this is only to say that we are responding to very difficult constraints in a fiscally responsible way," according to James F. English, Jr., vice president for finance and planning.

The adopted budget for 1978-79 stands at slightly over $13.8 million, compared with approximately $12.4 million for the past year. In his report to the Trustees this spring, English cited the pressures of inflation and the costs of operating two new major facilities—the library addition and a 97-bed dormitory—as factors which made balancing the budget a formidable task.

Total expenses are budgeted for an 13.1 percent increase. The instruction and library categories will increase their share of the total to 43.6 percent of all educational and general expenses. Student financial aid will rise by 8 percent. Salaries, reflecting normal increases and very slight staff additions will go up 9.8 percent.

On the revenue side, English pointed to several moderately favorable trends. Basic endowment income is expected to grow about 12 percent as the result of additions to principal and an unusually high number of dividend increases. Endowment will provide 18.6 percent of the educational and general revenues, or about $1,727 per student. A 9 percent increase in annual giving is forecast, reflecting the successful conclusion of the Capital Campaign and the stimulus of the Dana Challenge grant.

Student term bills continue to be the major source of revenues. Tuition will be $4,300, an increase of $350, the same increment as last year. Board will rise by $50 to $950, and the room charge will be $880, up $80, the first rent increase in four years.

The total student bill, including all fees will be $6,536, a rise of 8.2 percent. English reported that the $480 overall increase "falls well within the range of those reported by Trinity's sister institutions and leaves the College's charges below the average of the admittedly expensive group of colleges with which Trinity competes for students.

"We have not yet faced serious resistance to this level of fees, but we have become increasingly apprehensive, particularly as the number of eighteen-year-olds begins to decline," English stated.

"If student charges are to be held to sustainable rates of increase, Trinity will have to devise added ways to contain expenses. This will be one of the College's major undertakings in the coming year," he concluded.

ANOTHER GIFT FROM PEW TRUST

Trinity has received $150,000 from The Pew Memorial Trust in support of the expansion of the College Library. The grant is the second given by the Philadelphia-based trust toward the Library project. A $100,000 gift was received by Trinity in 1976.

To date the College has raised roughly half of the $3.6 million required for the Library expansion. Additional gifts are needed to reduce the amount of unrestricted giving now being diverted to the Library project.

Commenting on the grant, Trinity President Theodore D. Lockwood said, "An expanded Library is essential for Trinity's future strength and will benefit the public as well as our students and faculty. By enlarging the Library we will be making more space available for the Watkinson Library, the outstanding public reference library the College maintains. Thus we are extremely grateful for this second gift from The Pew Memorial Trust in support of the Library addition. It expresses great confidence in the College."

Construction of the Library addition began in September 1977 and is scheduled to be completed by December 1978 with relocation of offices planned for early 1979. The Library's five-story addition will increase its size by 44,000 square feet and student seating by fifty percent as well as provide shelving for 250,000 additional volumes. The Trinity College Library now contains approximately 570,000 volumes and acquires about 10,000 new books each year.

The Pew Memorial Trust, one of several charitable trusts established by the Pew family of Pennsylvania, was created in 1948 in memory of Joseph N. Pew, founder of the Sun Oil Company, and his wife, Mary Anderson Pew.

ALUMNI WIN DANA CHALLENGE

Rallying behind Trinity in record numbers, alumni met the challenge laid down by the Charles A. Dana Foundation, earning a $103,000 grant for the College and setting new levels of alumni support.

The Foundation had challenged alumni to contribute $325,000 to the 1977-1978 Alumni Fund, an increase of $75,000 over Alumni Fund payments received in the previous year. To qualify, contributions had to be paid before June 30, 1978. The $325,000 was also to include a $10,000 increase in gifts from the classes of 1967-1977. Alumni were also challenged to increase participation to 40 percent.

On June 30, Alumni Fund receipts totaled $367,559, with gifts from 4,394 Alumni, or 39%. Gifts from the classes of 1967-1977 totaled $45,000, an increase of $19,100 over last year.

The $367,559 is the largest amount ever contributed to the Alumni Fund in any year, and the percentage of participation is the highest ever achieved. A record number of Founders Society memberships was established, and the highest number of Anniversary Club memberships attained since the College's 150th Anniversary Year in 1973.

President Lockwood said Trinity "is proud of its alumni for their enthusiastic—and victorious—response to the Dana Challenge. It was the Foundation's hope that alumni would provide the increased annual support so necessary to sustain the College. You have met their expectations."

According to Mrs. Constance E. Ware, Director of Development, "The zeal alumni have shown for winning the Dana Challenge made the 1977-1978 Alumni Fund campaign the most exciting in many years. It has set a standard of support which must be sustained in years to come."

"As our annual report this fall will show, all of our Annual Funds enjoyed an outstanding year in 1977-1978. This is the direct result of great effort by hundreds of volunteers including trustees, alumni, parents, friends, and undergraduates. All should take great pride in the job they have done in Trinity's behalf."
Campus Notes

“A Sequence of Computing Courses for Liberal Arts Colleges” is the title of a paper delivered by DAVID AHLGREN, Assistant Professor of Engineering, at the Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education held in Detroit recently. The paper was written by Ahlgren, DR. AUGUST E. SAPEGÀ, Professor of Engineering and Coordinator of Computer Services, and DR. HOYT D. WARNER, Assistant Professor of Engineering and Mathematics.

DR. PHILIP BANKWITZ, Professor of History, has been awarded a summer stipend fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Bankwitz will receive $2,500 for two consecutive months of concentrated study and research during the Summer of 1978. The summer stipends are intended to support independent and scholarly work in the humanities.

DR. EDWARD SLOAN, Professor of History, has been named assistant director of the Frank C. Munson Memorial Institute for Maritime Studies in Mystic, Connecticut. He will direct the program there this summer. Dr. Sloan has also been elected incorporator and treasurer of the Stowe-Day Foundation in Hartford, a major research institution for 19th-century Hartford and New England cultural studies.

DR. W. MILLER BROWN, Associate Professor of Philosophy, DR. WILLIAM PUKA, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, DR. NOREEN CHANNELS, Assistant Professor of Sociology, and DR. FRANK KIRKPATRICK, Associate Professor of Religion recently participated in a program on euthanasia conducted by the Unitarian Universalist Church of Meriden.

DR. HAROLD C. MARTIN, Charles A. Dana Professor of Humanities was the guest speaker at ceremonies inaugurating Philip S. Wilder, Jr. as the seventh president of Hartwick College. A graduate of Hartwick, Martin now serves on the Board of Trustees there.

DR. RANBIR VOHRA, Charles A. Dana Professor of Political Science participated in a discussion of “China—Future Archipelago or Future Enemy?” at the Stamford Forum for World Affairs. Vohra’s partner in the discussion was Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., former chief of Naval Operations. His presentation concentrated on the internal developments within China.

“The way to The Way to The Old Sailors Home” was the title of a talk given by THOMAS BAIRD, Professor of Fine Arts at the Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Friends of the Princeton University Library. The talk was about the gradual development of Baird’s novel The Way to The Old Sailors Home, which was published last March.

JOHN TAYLOR, Director of Financial Aid, was recently elected Chairman of the New England Regional Council of the College Board and will sit on the Financial Aid Division Executive Committee. He has also been selected to be a Basic Grant Trainer for the State of Connecticut, which involves the training of financial aid and fiscal officers regarding all aspects of federal financial aid programs.

Summer grants for individual faculty research have been awarded to seven Trinity professors by the Steering Committee for the Mellon Grant for Faculty Development and Research. The grants will go to: DR. RICHARD B. CRAWFORD, Professor of Biology for research on the “Effects of Pesticides and Petroleum Extracts on Embryo Development;” DR. EUGENE E. LEACH, Assistant Professor of History and Director of American Studies for “The Uses of Social Science Studies in the Ideology of Early American Sociology and Social Psychology;” DR. SONIA M. LEE, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, for her study of “Women Writers of French-speaking Canada;” and DR. ANTHONY MACRO, Associate Professor of Classics for his “Study of the Roman Element in British Celtic.” Grants have also been awarded to DR. CHARLES MILLER, Professor of Physics, for research on the “Behavior of finite two-dimensional Ising models;” DR. HARVEY PICKER, Associate Professor of Physics, for his study of “Can Stellar Magnetic Fields Prevent the Formation of Black Holes;?” and to DR. PAUL SMITH, Professor of English, and Chairman of the Department, for “A Critical and Biographical Study of Ernest Hemingway’s ‘Nick Adams’ Stories.”

DR. ANDREW BAUM, Assistant Professor of Psychology, spoke at a two-day conference on “Crowing in Human and Animal Populations,” which was held at Franklin and Marshall College. Dr. Baum’s talk was entitled “The Meditation of Crowding Effects by Architecture.”

A painting by GEORGE E. CHAPLIN, Director of the Studio Arts Program, entitled “Triangular Mountain for Orange” has been hung in the residence of Robert White, the American Ambassador to Asuncion, Paraguay. The painting is on loan to the Department of State’s “Art in Embassies” program.

GERALD J. HANSEN, Director of Alumni and External Relations, attended a seminar of the Higher Education Management Institute at the Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Beach, California recently.

DR. CARL R. V. BROWN, Allan K. Smith Lecturer in Composition and Director of the Writing Program, co-chaired a special session, “Integrating Reading and Writing Instruction in Freshman English,” in Chicago at the annual Modern Language Association convention. He also presented a paper in Minneapolis to the Conference on English Education entitled “Toward a Theory of Biculturalism, and Teaching English,” and chaired a panel, “Teaching Students With Handicaps and Disabilities,” in Denver at the Conference on College Composition and Communication. In addition, Dr. Brown attended the Northeast Modern Language Association convention in Albany and is participating in the planning of next year’s convention, which Trinity will host.

Working with Professor William Doyle, political scientist at Johnson State College in Vermont, DR. CLYDE MCKEE, Director of Trinity’s Legislative Internship Program has coordinated a program of study of state legislatures. The program has involved the visit of Trinity students to Vermont to observe their legislature in action, and in turn, the visit of Vermont students to Hartford to study our legislative procedures.

DR. MICHAEL CAMPO, Professor of Modern Languages and Director of the Cesare Barbieri Center at Trinity and in Rome attended a meeting of representatives of American college and university programs in Rome. The meeting, held at the American Academy in Rome was addressed by Richard N. Gardner, the American Ambassador to Italy. The ambassador promised the support of the U.S. Embassy in Rome to the Association in those areas involving interaction between the member institutions and Italian government authorities.
STEFAN MINOT, Professor of English, spoke at the fourth annual Connecticut Writers League Conference recently.

DR. CHRISTOPHER J. SHINKMAN, Director of Career Counseling, is the co-author of an article “The Campus Interview: More Punch Before Lunch,” which appeared in the Spring 1978 issue of the “Journal of College Placement.”

LOUISE H. FISHER, Assistant Director and Admissions Officer of the Individualized Degree Program (IDP) was elected to the Board of Trustees of Hartford College for Women. She will serve a three-year term.

DEVELOPMENT POSTS OPEN

The College is seeking to fill two openings on the Development staff.

Director of Annual Giving: Responsible for annual giving program including alumni, parents, friends and corporations. Works closely with class agents and oversees reunion giving program. Requirements include: development and/or sales and marketing experience; good communication skills.

Assistant Director of Annual Giving: Assists director in overall annual giving effort with special emphasis on the recent classes. Ideally, will have graduated in the last 8 years; have some business experience.

Submit resumes to: Constance E. Ware, Director of Development, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut 06106. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

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**Books**

CONNECTICUT LOYALISTS: AN ANALYSIS OF LOYALIST LAND CONFISCATIONS IN GREENWICH, STAMFORD AND NORWALK

By John W. Tyler '73

(New York: Polyanthos Press, 1977)

It is a rare event when an undergraduate thesis makes a significant contribution to the existing body of knowledge in any field. It is even more rare, perhaps, when this contribution is the result of long hours spent among dusty tax-lists, probate court records, and state and local archives of the Revolutionary period. Laboring in such vineyards requires a quiet tenacity and a blend of confidence and historical understanding that will sustain the student and reassure him that independent research, whatever the outcome, is the highest form of historical endeavor. John Tyler, Class of 1973, possesses these qualities, and he has brought them happily to bear in his study of Connecticut Loyalism.

Exhaustively researched and clearly written, Connecticut Loyalists focuses on the confiscation and redistribution of Tory properties in Fairfield County, the stronghold of pro-British sentiment in the state. Attentive to the historiographical controversies which divide scholars of the Revolutionary epoch, Tyler was drawn to Fairfield County as a historical laboratory. He agrees with Richard Morris, the eminent historian of the Revolution, that the debate over the impact of Loyalist confiscations which was sparked in the 1920's by J. Franklin Jameson's *The American Revolution Considered as a Social Movement* will be resolved only by a county-by-county study. Jameson contended that the Revolution led to a greater democratization of American society and that the seizure and redistribution of Loyalist properties played a leading role in this development. His critics, on the other hand, have attacked this claim and many others made by Jameson in his pivotal work.

Tyler's findings undermine somewhat the interpretations of both Jameson and his critics. Jameson's analysis is reduced to "shambles," in Tyler's words, by the discovery that the purchasers of Tory estates in Fairfield County were, as a rule, wealthier than the Tories themselves. Wallace Brown's estimate of Tory strength in Connecticut Tyler finds to have been essentially correct. But Brown's characterization of the Loyalists as a "wealthy and commercially-oriented group," says Tyler, is wide of the mark. Fairfield County Tories were more likely to have been prosperous farmers and merchants and only slightly more wealthy than the average family. Tyler's conclusion: "By further securing the position of the Revolutionary elite and upper-middle class, and by making almost no provision for the would-be purchaser, Loyalist land confiscations contributed to the advance of social and economic inequality in early America."

Tyler feels that studies of Loyalist lands "have focused too long on the spectacular and dramatic, too long on the extremes of wealthy Loyalist merchants and patriot speculators, and have neglected the obvious and more natural answer to the problem." The confiscation and redistribution of Loyalist estates, instead of leading to increased property ownership among the less prosperous or the landless poor, consolidated the social and economic standing of the upper-middle class.

Tyler's study is a penetrating work of scholarship—a model of painstaking research and historical argumentation. I only hope that undergraduate scholars who might be inspired by such a work will not be struck dumb by Tyler's notes and appendices, which occupy two-thirds of this small volume and remind all of us that documentary analysis is no joy-ride.

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John W. Tyler, a 1973 graduate of Trinity, is a Ph.D. candidate in American history at Princeton. His article, "A Bicentennial Bibliography," appeared in the May 1975 issue of the Reporter. Reviewer John J. Chatfield is a lecturer in the History Department.
There is probably no alumnus of the College who does not identify the Trinity campus with the Long Walk, the benevolent, pedestaled figure of Bishop Brownell — and the American elm tree. Professor Glenn Weaver notes in *The History of Trinity College* that in 1881 “The students took understandable pride in the splendid set of elm seedlings which had been laid out in the form of a colossal ‘T’ on the campus.” The prominence of the beautiful, vase-shaped trees in the mind of one such Trinity student is reflected in the words of the Alma Mater, written by Augustus Burgwin in 1882.

As the trees grew to maturity, they transformed the Quad into a shady bower, the perfect setting for an evening walk, a carillon concert, or an outdoor class in the springtime. But since 1959, the Trinity elms have been dying, and today only 19 mature elms remain on the main quadrangle, where once there were 65.

This spring, just before Commencement, thirty budding young ash trees were planted in the center of campus. The event hardly created a stir among students, though the *Tripod* noted that the arrival of the new plantings “dealt a serious blow to softball fanatics” who in recent years had come to regard the Quad as the site for many a pick-up game. But to others at Trinity, the installation of the trees marked the culmination of many months of planning and the end of a long battle to save the elm as the official College tree.

The culprit was Dutch elm disease, which has killed more than 43 million elms in the United States since 1930. Carried by the elm bark beetle as well as by root graft, the disease is a fungus which plugs the ducts that bring water and other nutrients to the tree, literally starving it to death. For some years, Dutch elm disease was treated by applying liberal doses of DDT to dormant trees, killing the beetles. This approach was only partially successful, and had to be abandoned when DDT was banned. Other remedies have included injections with fungicides such as benomyl and thiabendazole.

Trinity has been involved in the forefront of research on Dutch elm disease. Since the early 1970's, the campus has been the site for experiments conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station in New Haven. Trinity is also a charter member of the Elm Research Institute of Harrisville, New Hampshire, a non-profit organization responsible for much of the work that has been done in this country to arrest Dutch elm disease.

Despite these efforts, campus elms continued to die. In the Fall of 1977, on the recommendation of its Buildings and Grounds Committee, the Board of Trustees hired a professional firm to study what should be done to repopulate the campus with large shade trees. On the advice of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, prominent architects from Washington, D.C., the trustees decided to abandon the elm and selected another species — Marshall’s seedless green ash.

The green ash, a species little known in the East, was chosen on the basis of a number of factors. It is relatively disease-resistant, and its yellow autumn color and open branching structure are reminiscent of the American elm. The tree grows fast (to a height of about 70 feet), and is not susceptible to breakage — the ice storm of 1973 also took its toll on Trinity’s elms.

The thirty 20-foot ashes which were planted this spring represent the first phase of a four-step process which involves replacement of all the elms on the main quadrangle. The trees will be arranged in a double “T” shape, the same configuration used for the elms planted in 1881.

However, the College will continue to plant elms in isolated places on the grounds.
"We want to keep an elm culture on campus," explains Robert McGlone, Chief of Grounds and Equipment. "There's always a chance that a cure for Dutch elm disease will be found. Someday, the elm may flourish on the Trinity campus once again."

(continued page 12)
Effect of new plantings is shown in sketch (top) of the Quadrangle. The rows of trees parallel to the Long Walk will be planted at a future time. Photograph (below) was taken the day after ashes were set in ground. Trees will reach a height of 70 feet when mature.


A Conversation with George Will

Some thoughts on education by a "coherent conservative."

by Kathleen Frederick '71

Few contemporary political commentators have enjoyed the quick rise to national prominence that has been the experience of George F. Will '62.

A religion major at Trinity, Will studied at Oxford University and received his doctorate in political science from Princeton. After teaching at the University of Toronto and Michigan State, Will moved to Washington in 1970 to watch the workings of government firsthand. Seven years later, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for political commentary with the award committee citing his work as the "freshest political analysis to appear in years."

Will's background as a journalist includes stints as sports editor for the Trinity Tripod (he is still a frustrated Chicago Cubs fan) and as editor-in-chief. Even back then, Will knew how to ignite controversy. Once, when he wrote an editorial urging students not to join fraternities, a group of fraternity brothers staged a giant bonfire (using the Tripod as kindling) to protest Will's position. "I was a very popular editor," George recalls.

The former Washington editor for the conservative National Review, Will's syndicated column appears in over 250 newspapers. He writes bi-weekly for Newsweek magazine, and is a regular commentator on the television talk show, "Agronsky and Company."

Trinity honored Will in 1974 when he was selected for the Alumni Achievement Award. Since then, George has been to campus several times, most recently in February when he spoke about "Washington Journalism: The Problem Isn't Bias."

Some months ago, Kathy Frederick, associate director of public relations, interviewed Will at his home in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Edited excerpts of that conversation are printed below.

KF: You are usually identified as a conservative commentator, and yet some of your views are not those of other conservatives. Does the conservative label bother you?
GW: No. It is correctly applied to me and incorrectly applied to an awful lot of people who are masquerading as conservatives and who are, in fact, classic nineteenth century liberals.

Friedrich von Hayek, for example, wrote a wonderful book, The Constitution of Liberty—it's a great book; it's an honorable persuasion, classical liberalism—but the last chapter of his book is entitled, accurately, "Why I Am Not a Liberal."

If you ask Milton Friedman what he is, he'll say he's a liberal, not a conservative; because, if you have any understanding of the pedigree of these ideas, you can understand what these people are and, again, it's an honorable persuasion. There are Jeffersonians, there are minimal government people: there are libertarians. I'm none of the three. But I am much closer to the great fountains of conservatism, not, God knows, in ability, but in persuasion—Burke and Aristotle, Hegel and others.

Part of the problem is that there is almost no conservative tradition in the political past of the United States, properly speaking. There is Goldwater, who's a good philosophical radical, and there is the whole second half of the nineteenth century tradition of strange, capitalist "conservatism." But the
real conservatism as I identify with it, of Henry Adams, Paul Elmer More, Irving Babbitt and Brooks Adams; and to a certain extent the founders, Madison and John Marshall, this is a tradition that in subsequent politics hasn’t been well represented.

KF: There’s a new atmosphere pervading college campuses these days as education begins to see its own limits. I think faculties feel constrained to inform students of narrowing horizons. The world is not infinite in its resources. The sixties were times of abundance; now education does not seem to hold the high priority it once had nationally.

GW: Well...yes and no, as we say in Washington. Look, we went through this bizarre period in the 1960’s where education was—I’ll paraphrase Marx. In Highgate Cemetery in London you will see on Marx’s tombstone his epitaph, which is a quote from him, “Hitherto philosophers have interpreted the world. The point is to change it.” Something like that. The point of education in the 1960’s was thought to be to change the world. That’s absurd! It is not to change the world; it’s to learn the truth, and a good bit of the world can co-exist with the truth. But education was given a frankly political cast in the 1960’s.

KF: Why do you think that was so?

GW: Education was given this intensely practical, relevant—to use the trendy word—cast because an awful lot of people were being educated in the sixties. In the United States at any given time, an awful lot of people are being educated who have no business being in colleges. They’re really not interested in what education is about, so they say it’s about uplifting the poor or bringing peace to the world, or feeding the hungry. All of those are wonderful things to do; they just aren’t what universities are for. It’s like driving nails with silver trays—it doesn’t make any sense. Nails should be driven, but get a hammer to do it. The university is not that kind of an instrument... 

KF: O.K. But to return to my original question. I think these thoughts prevail on campuses—that these are not “fat years” anymore.

GW: Yes. But why is that a limitation on education? It’s a fact, and not a terribly profound one—if you talked to a peasant in the fields of Normandy in the twelfth century and said, “The world is finite,” he would have said, “What else is new? Get out of my way, I have a lot of work to do.” It took a highly and badly educated—and in that sense it’s a paradox—public to have to discover this obvious fact with a sense of discovery and say, “My goodness.” But that’s simply a reflection on how much silliness has gotten into the atmosphere in the last twenty-five or thirty years. I don’t see why, once you’ve explained to people that there is only so much uranium in the world or so much oil, that you can’t just go on with what education is about, which is Aristotle and Plato and people like this.

KF: That relates to my next question. You are probably aware of what’s been going on in undergraduate education... In about 1968 or 1969, distribution requirements were dropped in most institutions, including Harvard, Trinity, all of them.

GW: Sure. You know why? It’s part of the same problem. People often think of what happened on campuses in the 1960’s as a revolt against elitism. It was exactly the reverse. This was a revolt of the elite. And the purpose of the revolt was to get accredited without effort. It suddenly dawned on students that here they were in colleges. They got into Trinity, they got into Harvard and all these nice places, and if they could just quickly change the rules and get accredited en masse—drop the grades and papers and required courses and all these nuisances that inevitably wind up ranking someone above someone else—if they could, in the name of egalitarianism, get rid of all these things—then they (the students) would be a certified elite for life... they called it anti-war and a lot of political mishmash. But in fact it was an attempt to quickly get certified. Which they rightly understood was what they were in college for.

That, and the fact that there was also in the air a kind of extremely decadent romanticism, and I use the term literally. It goes back to Rousseau and others. It held that what makes every individual interesting and unique is something born within him, and the task of life is to let it out. And institutions can be an impediment, and parents are an impediment—churches, states, everything is an impediment. Laws, damn nuisances, all of them. That if we just stripped away all of this, the natural personality could well up. Each of us is like a little snowflake, you see, and all we need to do is strip away these cultural accretions and let the natural, beautiful thing stand forth.

Well, obviously if you think culture is an inhibiting, repressive accretion, then you are not only indifferent to education, you think education as classically understood is pernicious. Because as it is classically understood, it is the careful laying on of layers of culture. So that’s the fundamental divide. Romanticism has always been a barbaric, literally, technically, a barbaric force. And that’s what was loose on campuses in the 1960’s—a kind of genteel barbarism without the integrity of the original. You see, to be even a proper barbarian, you have to have some sense of the pedigree of your own ideas.

KF: So you see the demise of required courses in colleges as the demise of standards?

GW: It’s part of it, sure. It’s part of a general assault on standards.

KF: You would be very happy to see requirements come back, I take it. What would those requirements be?

GW: The theory of liberal arts education, what we call humanities, is that there are certain core disciplines, studies, books and enterprises, exposure to which is literally humanizing. It makes you more human than you were. It develops the distinctively human faculties. And it seems to me they can be identified. There is obviously a margin for disagreement as to what exactly they are. But Shakespeare’s part of it; Aristotle is part of it. The study of history is part of it. There’s not a great argument about the center; there’s argument about the fringe.

KF: We hear a lot of complaining about this generation of students as
being basically self-serving, very interested in jobs, with limited social conscience . . .

GW: Who's complaining? Who is saying that? People with jobs, to begin with, right?

KF: I suppose.

GW: These tiresome people. It's like the middle class lecturing the poor for not reading Tolstoy. They have better things to do. Basically, this is an incitement. This complaint is intended to be an incitement to young people to raise their minds, not to scholarship, . . . but to political activism; and not to just any old willy-nilly political activism, but to that which coincides with the views of the person issuing the incitement. It's transparent.

KF: How much political activism is appropriate or necessary on college campuses?

GW: I don't think “appropriate” is the right word. Absolutely none is necessary. You can certainly go through college for four years without learning the names of the two major political parties, as far as I'm concerned, and get what college is all about . . .

When people defined what a university was, in the 1960's particularly, they said it should be at running war with the status quo. The function of the university was to change the status quo. It didn't make much sense . . . The function of the university is to pursue the truth, a lot of which has no bearing on the status quo, and much of which is compatible with the status quo. I don't see why the study of Elizabethan literature should unsettle the Federal Reserve Board. I spent two years at Oxford. And all the Oxford colleges have high walls built around them. On top of the walls there is glass imbedded and spikes, and all of this ostensibly to keep the young scholars from coming in too late—to get them to hurry back before the door is locked. There's a nice symbolism there. College ought to be an ivory tower. It ought to be behind high walls . . .

KF: You wouldn't have much sympathy then with all of the curricular options offered at colleges now?

GW: Terrible. You mean field programs? Go paint the stoops of Harlem and get credit? Uplift the Shoshone? Terrible idea.

KF: I had a feeling you would say that.

GW: But there's a serious point to be made about it. It's a way out of universities for the people who don't want to be there.
**KF:** There's a good deal of worry about the financing of private education.

**GW:** Yes. But there's also accumulating evidence that a lot of the worry is being overdone. Private colleges have, over the last decade or so competed rather well, in spite of all this enormous unfair competition from the public sector. They should do better, and I know the problem the middle class has because they're not rich enough to afford it comfortably, and too rich to get aid. But, to that end, I am very much in favor of tax credits for people who send their children to private schools of any sort.

**KF:** You obviously think that the private sector of education is very important.

**GW:** Very important. They can experiment more. This is the traditional argument for it, and it's still true . . . Ironically and paradoxically, a much more important reason for private schools to exist is that they're free not to experiment. It's in the public sector you get all this tedious, new thinking.

**KF:** You're saying you wish that schools wouldn't experiment.

**GW:** Of course. I think Albert J. Nock says somewhere in his *Memories of a Superfluous Man* . . . that there hasn't been a new, true thought on education since Socrates sat down on a log with a student. Which, Nock hastens to add, is about the right student-teacher ratio.

**KF:** When you were at Trinity, you were a Kennedy supporter at a time when the campus was about eighty percent pro-Nixon. Then, in 1964, you were for Goldwater. What caused you to change your views?

**GW:** Well, partly it was that I became intoxicated with classic liberal economics. And it's a salutary intoxication of the mind if you don't overdo it . . . and that's part of the problem with American conservatism, that it does tend to overdo it because it's so elegant, the classic theory. And also, I was very much struck when I was in Britain for two years by the fact that British society was being suffocated by its government. The creative energies of a great people were being smothered. It was enough to provoke a bit of an overreaction. Besides I like Goldwater.

I'm not dead certain I even would have voted for him had I thought he was going to be elected. I probably would have . . . but I certainly feel now that it was good that Johnson was elected because it was during Johnson's years that the country was going to come to grips with the great American problem, which was race. And Johnson was very good on that subject. The best, since Lincoln.

. . . .

**KF:** What is the pace of your life these days?

**GW:** Very busy. I've travelled a great deal and still do, and I have lots of deadlines.

**KF:** How many regular commitments do you have? You have the syndicated column . . .

**GW:** . . . twice a week. *Newsweek* every other week. The Agronsky show once a week. I probably get a speaking invitation a day, most of which I turn down, some of which I don't.

**KF:** How much time out in Washington, at parties and talking with people?

**GW:** At parties, no . . . sure I go out and talk to people. But basically, you can do a great deal in Washington on the telephone or reading documents. Reading the books and articles that you ought to keep up with.

**KF:** What do you see as your role or function as a commentator? What are you hoping to accomplish?

**GW:** I have no illusions about the press being half as powerful as people routinely say it is, or as journalists have a great psychic investment in believing it is. I know that most readers of the average newspaper don't read the syndicated columns. And that those who do are a highly self-selected audience. They are people who are interested in politics and in what columnists say, and in all the other things besides politics which columnists, such as me, write about.

And so they come to the page with their heads full of opinions, and most of them informed and strongly held opinions, and they're the people least apt to be blown over by a column. So I have no sense that I'm changing people's minds.

I think that I'm putting before a fairly large audience now views that are worth putting before people for three reasons.

First, I think my columns contain an argument. They proceed in an orderly fashion from a premise to a conclusion, with evidence in between. And that's useful. Just to keep in front of people what an argument looks like. Second, I am a former political philosopher, and I think I am doing in my column what I would be doing as a political philosopher. I'm a public pedagogue. That's a word with, I suppose, a bad connotation, but it happens to be accurate. I am ferreting out, in the controversies of the day, the principles at issue. And I try to identify them and talk about them. Third, and perhaps least important, I am representing, I think, a coherent, conservative philosophy that doesn't get widely represented otherwise.
After the winter blizzards, the traditional spring rite was the perfect occasion for exultation and joy.
An animated, jovial crowd of roughly 4,000 onlookers basked in sunny, sultry weather as 231 men and 187 women received their bachelor's degrees at the College's 152nd Commencement on May 28th. Dr. Hanna H. Gray, provost and acting president of Yale and president-designate of the University of Chicago, was the Commencement speaker, the first woman to address a graduating class in the history of the College.

The Right Reverend Joseph T. Heistand, Bishop Coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of Arizona, a 1945 Trinity graduate, delivered the Baccalaureate Address at one of the best attended morning services in several years.

The spirit of the day might best have been exemplified by the announcement that the senior class had revived the custom of presenting a gift to the College after a 10-year hiatus. The gift, a new scoreboard for Jesse Field, was presented by senior Steven Roberts "with gratitude and respect and in hopes that the tradition will be continued by future graduates."

As the seniors walked across the platform to receive their diplomas, they were greeted by intermittent applause, cheers and appropriate commentary from appreciative parents and friends in the audience. Valedictorian Anne L. Shapiro of Brooklyn, N.Y. and Salutatorian Roger Zierau of Newtown, Pa. received particularly long ovations. But so did Woolsey Johnson of Hartford and Hugh E. Mohr of Simsbury, both of whom entered Trinity initially in the Fall of 1968. Johnson, a studio arts major, "stopped-out" to work at various times over the past decade including a five-year hitch on the trans-Alaska pipeline. Mohr also alternated employment as a photographer and study and when he was handed his diploma, his classmates chanted, "Ten more years. Ten more years!"

Five honorary degrees were awarded. (See box.) Recipients in addition to Dr. Gray and Bishop Heistand, included: Dr. June Jackson Christmas, commissioner of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Alcoholism Services in New York City; E. Clayton Gengras, chairman of the Board of Transit, Inc. in Hartford and a long-time civic leader; and The Honorable Peter Van Metre, a 1950 Trinity graduate, who is senior judge of the First Judicial District of Iowa.

Master's degrees were awarded to 42 students in the following departments: economics, education, English, French, history, philosophy, political science and Spanish; one Master of Liberal Arts degree was also conferred. A year ago there were 71 recipients of advanced degrees.

In her highly anecdotal address, Dr. Gray told the graduates that "liberal learning is not simply a compartment; it is a dimension of living. The voices of the poets and historians you have heard at Trinity are real, just as the problems of the world are real."

At one point she reminded the seniors that they would not have to endure another Trinity winter. The class, which had been snowbound during the blizzard of '78, applauded warmly.

"Wisdom is the principal thing," she concluded, "therefore get wisdom. But also get understanding."

Dr. Hanna H. Gray, (top) Trinity's first woman Commencement speaker, delivers address under Bishop Brownell's benevolent gaze; Senior Crucifer John Cryan '79 (bottom) carries the processional cross at the Baccalaureate Service.

In his charge to the Class, President Lockwood observed, that "the real world increasingly requires all of us to consider an enormous range of interrelated fields if we are to move around effectively in any one of them. You will have to review the situation as a whole... Like even the lowly turtle, you will have to stick your neck out to make progress."

Also attending their first graduation were the thirty
Anticipation of the procession is followed by the triumph of receiving the diploma and the afterglow of sharing accomplishments with parents and friends.
newly planted green ash trees—replacements for the disappearing elms. The small patches of shade cast by the new trees were quickly filled by clusters of spectators.

Completing the panoply was the Governor's Foot Guard Band which has played at Commencements for more than 40 years. As families converged upon the new graduates after the ceremonies, the traditional peals of the carillon marked the close of Commencement 1978.
During the year, the Trinity Post Office is usually a crowded place, with workers busily putting mail into the boxes and the stamp window serving customers of all denominations. This summer there is a small staff; there is, of course, little mail for student boxes; and they sell temporary stamps, with "A"'s instead of numbers on them.

There is something different about Trinity during the summer, something you can get during the school year only very early in the mornings. The most obvious thing is that there are fewer people; the Summer term has not yet begun as I write this, though it will have by the time it sees print, and those of us holding down the offices are the only ones on campus. (When the Summer term does start, at least the Cave will open, and we can stop brown-bagging our lunches.) The library is closed, while remodelers outnumber customers at the bookstore; the radio is playing in the campus center, with a single person sitting at the desk. The Summer Cinema series has begun, but Cinestudio has not taken down its posters from May 28, and it looks as if Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers will Follow the Fleet till September.

Meanwhile, Buildings & Grounds has run amuck; escaped gang mowers careen across the Quad, while eight-foot trenches appear on South Campus and mountains erupt outside Mather. I am working as a typist in the News Bureau, where the Sports Information Director's dog lies underfoot, we proofread our stories over iced tea, and releases about the Class of '82 are piled all over the room. Things are more casual than they have been, but College offices are getting their work done all the same.

This relaxation, I think, is more important to the Trinity summer than the smaller population. There is something about a college in the summer, as there is about a college in the fall; one is different from the other, but not less pleasant. A university in summer is something else. A few hundred people on a campus designed for two thousand is pretty; a few hundred people on a campus designed for ten thousand are lost. An uncrowded bus is one thing, but an empty supertanker is another.

Let me explain. I came to Trinity because it was small, because people knew people and students knew professors; that is what the liberal arts college, as distinct from the large university, is all about. Working at Trinity in the summertime, the atmosphere is the same as before, but the feeling is more relaxed, and the camaraderie is better. Not only do people know each other, but there are fewer people to know.

You can see this in the offices, where the regular staff is finishing up from last year and fussing over the freshmen; you can see it better over lunch hour, with the student workers who are holding jobs here during the summer. Those from the Williams Memorial offices lie out in the sun on the Quad, defying those from B & G to mow them down. Everybody walks to Mather to check their mailbox, more from habit than anything else. And always—always—people say hello. Everyone knows someone who is backpacking through Europe or who has gone to Miami, but we are still going to Trinity, and we keep Trinity going.

President Lockwood, tieless, comes out of the archway from work, carrying a box of strawberries and his briefcase. It is a shade under ninety degrees outside; eyeing the bulldozers near his new house, Dr. Lockwood remarks that he wishes the builders had included a small lake.

It's nice here in the summer, but it isn't perfect.
The third quarter of the twentieth century, like the last quarter of the nineteenth, has witnessed revolutionary changes throughout the African continent. Between about 1875 and 1900 most of Africa passed under the control of seven European powers: Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain. Since 1945-1950 the continent has been in the process of recovering its independence. The implications of this rapid double movement of colonization-decolonization are little understood. Clearly, Africans today are having to struggle with the consequences of what has happened, and it is apparent that they have found no easy solutions to the dilemmas which have confronted them in modern times.

What is less clearly appreciated on this side of the Atlantic is that Americans as a whole have been even less able to adjust to the revolutionary implications of what has been happening in Africa. This is understandable, if not necessarily excuseable. For Americans, Africa has been so much the Dark Continent as, to paraphrase Ralph Ellison, the Invisible Continent. In part this state of affairs is a consequence of the vast size of Africa; in part it is a result of the difficulty in following events in the large number of successor states which have emerged from the now largely defunct European colonial empires. To learn even the names and the capitals of the new African states requires the kind of concentrated mental effort which most of us have renounced since we passed beyond elementary school geography classes.

What have been the consequences of this "salutary neglect?" To the casual observer apparently very few. In recent times Africa has appeared closely tied to Western Asia and Europe but not to America. The impact of Western Asia has been large, if not entirely appreciated; today almost half of Africa's population is Muslim. The consequences of Europe's near-century of political and economic domination in Africa tended to obscure Americans' view of the continent. As someone else's colonial area it was not a U.S. concern. Yet, U.S. contacts with Africa predate European colonial rule there. The issue of the African slave trade to the New World agitated the politics of the West from before the outbreak of the American Revolution.

American vagueness about things African continues to show itself in curious and unexpected ways. In 1977 the New York Times ran an editorial about the invasion of Zaire's southern province of Shaba by forces coming from Angola. The editorialist's intent was to suggest that the invasion was less a manifestation of Communism than of tribalism. According to the editorial the whole episode could be traced back to the early 1960s when Shaba was Katanga province and tribal elements had then attempted to secede from Zaire (at the time known as the Congo). The new invasion forces were identified as originating among the exiles who had supported the original abortive secession. These people were said to have come from the Luba tribe, and the Times editorial was itself titled "Luba Nationalism." As editorials go this particular piece of journalism was about what one might expect except for one rather obvious error. The Luba people had never supported the Katanga secession, but had always been the allies of the central Congolese government. It had been the Lunda who had provided one of the main elements of popular support for secession in Katanga. But Lunda or Luba, what difference did it make to one of America's leading newspapers?

These kinds of errors may appear petty, but they are symptoms of a disquieting lack of comprehension of African affairs that is positively dangerous not only to others, but to Americans as well. Few in this country fully appreciate that since the end of the Second World War (if not since 1914), the comparatively tidy European diplomatic concert which had dominated global affairs since at least 1815 has been shattered to be replaced by a much larger configuration of nations. The diplomatic implications of this new global system are poorly understood by both the public and by most people in the foreign policy establishments as well.

For the Americans and West Europeans, no less than for the Soviets, these developments were largely masked by the cold war. Most events since World War II have tended to be seen in terms of a confrontation between the two "superpowers" and/or a rivalry between two ideological systems. In the long run the emergence of Africa and other parts of the world as significant factors in the international equation will probably continue to upset the calculations of those who have seen modern diplomacy in terms of superpower rivalries.

To be sure elder statesmen like George Kennan persist in regarding Asia (except for Japan), Africa, and even Latin America as simply bothersome distractions of no real consequence in international affairs. This valuation, based as it is on traditional assumptions of older European views of statecraft, would have greater validity if global political developments could be cal-
culated solely on the determinants of conventional measures of power, i.e. levels of armaments, industrial capacity, etc. Yet the course of twentieth century politics has tended to show that determinants of this sort are less decisive than Americans, wedded to a high level of industrial technology, would like to believe. Paradoxically in a century which has seen the production of such “miracles” of military technology as nuclear weapons, it is the moral factor, the state of public opinion which has come to count more and more.

What then is the role that Africa is playing in the evolving post-European world order? Certainly, when viewed in conventional terms, even the African states with the largest military establishments, Egypt and Nigeria, do not weigh very heavily in the scales of international power. But despite the difficulties which confront the newly independent African states such as poverty, internal divisions, and boundary disputes with neighbors, the nations of the African continent have succeeded bit by bit in forcing the attention of the world upon certain African issues of portentous implications.

The most obvious of these issues is the fate of the White minority regimes at the southern tip of Africa. During Africa’s great initial surge toward independence in the period from 1945 to 1965, Portugal’s hold on Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique and the settler regimes’ rule in Rhodesia and South Africa seemed relatively untouched by the tide of African nationalism. To be sure there were, beginning about 1960, considerable disorders in all Portuguese-held territories, and Rhodesia declared its unilateral independence from Britain rather than enter into the process sponsored by the London government which sought a peaceful transition to Black majority rule. South Africa, where Black (and White) opponents of apartheid were effectively muzzled by police state methods, experienced no more than an occasional uprising—the most famous of which was the Sharpeville massacre.

These areas of Africa, embracing more than a million square miles and containing today more than forty million people, did not experience the victorious emergence of Black dominated governments in the late 50s and early 60s. Independence came to most areas of Africa in that period largely because the European colonial powers, Britain and France in particular, found that colonial rule was no longer worth the price. With the colonial powers already half-convinced by growing African agitation that the cost of empire was too high the transition to independence occurred in a relatively peaceful manner. To be sure there were exceptions such as the eight year Algerian War for independence and the disorders in the Congo where a panic-stricken Belgian government thoroughly botched the process of granting independence. But on the whole, the relatively peaceful nature of the transition meant that the former colonial powers could often influence the nature and composition of the incoming African governments. By and large these new governments were made up of men committed, like their former colonial overlords, to peaceful change.
Africa, such as it was, was suddenly revealed as ing. During the late 1950s and early 1960s the Ameri­largely unprepared American diplomatic policy for question of how long South Africa and particularly fact, had quietly been building up over the years, colonization policies of its government had been mostly content to ratify the collapse of Portugal thus brought to the fore the government in Lisbon, had reached the conclusion that the guerilla insurrections could no longer be bring about a relatively quick termination of White rule. A partial answer came in the spring of 1973 when the government of Portugal was overthrown by its own army. The Portuguese army officers in Africa, if not the troops at the time of the 1976 Olympics. In an era when all countries (the U.S. not excepted) used sports victories to make national propaganda, it was repeatedly suggested to the public that African objections to apartheid in South African sports were an unwarranted injection of "politics" into what after all are only meant to be "games."

The tactics which succeeded throughout most of northern and central Africa failed in South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Portuguese territories precisely because those areas were dominated by governments which were opposed to the least change in the status quo however peaceful the prospects for change might be. As a result it gradually became apparent to the African nationalists in these territories that Black majority rule would only be achieved in these areas by the large-scale use of force. But prior to 1970 it was an open question whether African revolutionary move­ments would be able to organize themselves enough to bring about a relatively quick termination of White rule. The collapse of Portugal thus brought to the fore the question of how long South Africa and particularly Rhodesia could hope to survive. The tactics which succeeded throughout most of northern and central Africa failed in South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Portuguese territories precisely because those areas were dominated by governments which were opposed to the least change in the status quo however peaceful the prospects for change might be. As a result it gradually became apparent to the African nationalists in these territories that Black majority rule would only be achieved in these areas by the large-scale use of force. But prior to 1970 it was an open question whether African revolutionary move­ments would be able to organize themselves enough to bring about a relatively quick termination of White rule. The collapse of Portugal thus brought to the fore the question of how long South Africa and particularly Rhodesia could hope to survive.

This "sudden" crisis in southern Africa, which, in fact, had quietly been building up over the years, caught U.S. policy makers and the American public largely unprepared. American diplomatic policy for Africa, such as it was, was suddenly revealed as want­ing. During the late 1950s and early 1960s the Ameri­can government had been mostly content to ratify the decolonization policies of its NATO allies, Britain and France. Only in certain areas did the U.S. intervene more directly as in the Congo between 1960 and 1964 to counteract what was deemed as the danger of growing Soviet influence. After 1965 with increasing U.S. involvement in the Viet-Nam War, the American government decided on a "low profile" in Africa with the result that a rational and coordinated policy for the continent never really developed.

At the same time that it was launching what was in fact if not in name a policy of drift, U.S. involvement in the Viet-Nam war had begun to erode American prestige throughout the Third World. What to many Americans looked like a struggle between the forces of Democracy and Communism in Viet-Nam, appeared in most Third World countries as a continuation of the policies of intervention and pacification which had long been carried out by other Western powers in Southeast Asia. Moreover, it was obvious to most informed Africans that Portugal's ability to fight its own protracted wars of colonial repression against African independent movements was made possible by the aid it received through the NATO alliance from the United States. The cumulative result of these American omissions and actions, along with others too numerous to mention, was to increase African suspi­cions of U.S. intentions.

A final blunder occurred when Kissinger and Nixon drew the United States into a position of tacit support for White Rule in Rhodesia and South Africa. When it became apparent that these regimes were not as stable as the U.S. government had imagined them to be, the United States had lost almost all its diplomatic flexibility to deal with the impending crisis. Having "tilted" in the wrong direction, Kissinger, in the spring of 1976, belatedly reversed himself and sought a compromise formula designed to bring about a peaceful evolution toward Black rule in Rhodesia. But at this late date the momentum toward a revolutionary "solution" in Southern Africa had already grown to such an extent that it is increasingly dubious whether a nego­tiated solution is a realistic possibility.

The American public is certainly psychologically unprepared for what is probably going to happen in Southern Africa, for the public has been consistently misled as to the implications of what is going on there. It has been told that Rhodesian chrome was more vital to U.S. interests than African good will. Moreover it was treated to a large number of obfuscating state­ments at the time of the 1976 Olympics. In an era when all countries (the U.S. not excepted) use sports victories to make national propaganda, it was repeatedly suggested to the public that African objections to apartheid in South African sports were an unwarranted injection of "politics" into what after all are only meant to be "games."

The propaganda aims of the current government of South Africa have been tellingly designed to play on the America public's bemusement, and, more, to excite the residual of racially inspired fears which haunt the white majority in this country. The spectre of Communism is also raised again and again to justify opposition to the least concession to the Black majority in South Africa. The architects of apartheid repeatedly try to portray themselves as the custodians and defenders of
Western civilization. Defense of the West is a line that still goes down very well in the United States, but one wonders whether the "swimming pool culture" of South Africa, propped up by secret police terror and depending for its prosperity upon its multitudes of disenfranchised and underpaid black servants, really has much to do with the Western civilization that one is supposed to defend. In addition, the South African government has expended every effort to attract U.S. business to its shores on the shrewd assumption that a strong U.S. economic interest in the apartheid regime will tie the United States to a defense of the status quo in South Africa.

Past American diplomatic mistakes, a combination of miscalculation and apathy, combined with the current willingness of the American public to engage in wishful thinking about the political possibilities in Southern Africa, mean that if violence becomes widespread—and the probability of large-scale violence is very high—there will be a strong tendency on the part of the American government and people to react in a fashion which will bring the country into a direct confrontation with African nationalism. It would be a capital error for the United States to oppose the desire of the Africans to live under their own leaders and establish their own forms of government. Yet American policies to date have come perilously close to full support for those who would deny African self-determination. The long-term result of such a policy would be to divide this country and heighten the diplomatic isolation which the United States has increasingly found itself in over the last decade.

The development of the new nations of Africa also poses a second and more difficult challenge for American policy. African countries are increasingly demanding a new international economic order. This call for the restructuring of international monetary and trade arrangements would appear to pose a far greater threat to American interests, as these are currently understood, than would the collapse of the settler regimes in Southern Africa.

As early as the 1950s experts like Gunnar Myrdal and George H. T. Kimble had begun to spell out the pressing difficulties which were likely to arise from what was then called underdevelopment. If one now examines the events surrounding decolonization between 1950 and 1965, it is possible to see that political independence, while desirable in and of itself, was oversold. This selling job was in part directed toward the Africans, but after independence they rapidly discovered that replacing White rulers with a Black run government did not automatically mean the development of economic policies designed to foster the well-being of the average citizen.

In Western countries independence was also oversold to the public. The peoples of the new African states, it was said at the time, had spent their period of colonial subjection being "prepared" for eventual self-government. Now that decolonization was at hand they were deemed to have learned their lessons in "civilization" and were "ready" to emerge from their tutelage and embark upon the enjoyment of the blessings of parliamentary government. What a cruel joke!

As if colonial rule in Africa had ever been a preparation for anything but authoritarian rule. Yet somehow the view that the "civilizing mission" of colonialism had prepared Africa for democracy has stuck so that when African governments depart from Western norms, for whatever reason, it undermines their claims to legitimacy in the eyes of the West. A feeble political fiction designed to feed the amour-propre of the West during the trauma of decolonization continues as a powerful myth which distorts understanding of the intractable character of the governmental difficulties which Africans face.

One of the root causes which lies at the base of governmental instability in Africa is the economic situation in which the continent finds itself. The formal debate over whether Africa would or would not receive independence was exclusively political; the economic realities of the situation hardly received the attention they deserved. Thus territories, which even before independence were experiencing increasing difficulties in feeding their population, were suddenly granted the formal attributes of sovereignty; a flag, a national anthem, a seat in the United Nations, etc. It would appear that the colonial powers advanced the process of decolonization to retain their economic privileges while there was still time. Simultaneously they shed the increasingly heavy burden of expenditures on colonial administration. At least in French government circles there seems to have been some calculation that the very economic weakness of the successor states would keep them almost as dependent on their old colonial masters after independence as they had been before.

The poverty in which most new African states were born was never any secret; it was just played down in the euphoria that existed at the moment that freedom was granted. The remedies for this poverty, which everyone professed could be eradicated in time, were nevertheless not very obvious. Most African states clearly expected to use their hard-won independence to improve their capital earnings by increasing their exports. Colonial monopoly had been broken had it not? But from 1955 onwards the possibility of increasing earnings on exports seemed less and less realistic as the world price of primary commodities, which most African countries produced, tended to decline in comparison with the manufactured goods which the new countries had to import.

In the longer run, the new states hoped to strengthen their economies not through the manipulation of export-import policies, but through industrialization. Initial efforts at industrialization, however, were hampered by a number of factors among which were: 1) the lack of a trained work force; 2) the small size of internal markets; and 3) competition from already established industrial nations.

The "decade of development" proudly proclaimed by the United Nations in the early 1960s was intended to overcome some of the economic difficulties by a massive injection of foreign aid. Under UN auspices all the advanced industrial nations were to pledge one percent of their GNP to this development effort. In practice nothing of the sort happened. Even during the
relatively prosperous decade of the 1960s neither the United States nor any other industrialized nation ever found it politically or economically convenient to undertake such a massive program of economic aid to what were then known as the non-aligned nations.

The economic picture has remained equally bleak down into the less prosperous 1970s. The result has been that African countries, struggling to overcome appalling economic difficulties and confronted with the vast indifference of the West, have increasingly been in a mood to reassess their position in the world economic system. Since at least the beginning of the mid-sixties there has been a lively debate between Marxist and non-Marxist economists about how the economic condition of the continent can best be improved. It has been the contention of the Marxists that not only is development impossible under conditions of capitalism, but that capitalism is the actual root cause of poverty, starvation, and the general symptoms of underdevelopment.

Against the background of this debate more and more groups both inside and outside of African governments have increasingly come to the belief that some form of stringent socialism is the only way out of Africa's development dilemma. To be sure there are a number of African countries which are still oriented toward capitalism and the West. But they tend to be the few countries most well endowed with natural resources, and even their economic performances are not of such a spectacular and unambiguous nature as to increase credibility about the "correctness of the capitalist road" for the African continent. In fact, almost everywhere in Africa capitalism is on the ideological defensive, and even those countries which seek to maintain strong economic ties with the West are nevertheless anxious to see trade and monetary reforms which will improve their position vis-a-vis their industrialized trading partners.

In summary to date democratic capitalism would appear to have failed in dealing with the two greatest problems which concern Africa today. The Western democracies have never rendered much serious assistance to Africans trying to oust White settler regimes in the continent. Neither have Western governments and businesses shown more than token interest in helping to improve the struggling African economies. As a result the continent as a whole has tended to drift away from the more-or-less cordial relations with the West that obtained in the immediate post-colonial years. In this respect the presence of Cuban and Soviet troops in the African continent is perhaps more a symptom than a cause.

Should those who value good relationships between Africa and the United States feel despondent? There certainly would appear abundant reasons for such a mood. Even if America were prepared to admit past mistakes in dealing with Africa—a process which in itself is by no means easy—what policy could the U.S. follow which might retrieve the situation? Certainly past experience with other issues gives little cause for easy optimism. Americans know about the energy crisis and seemed determined to ignore it. The government is having a very difficult time coming up with an effective energy policy. The same kind of paralysis seems to effect current efforts to change U.S. habits toward dealing with Africa. The African situation is extremely complex and its long term implications are far from obvious to the average citizen. One has only to note that Ambassador Andrew Young, a rational, moderate, and, on the whole, an intelligent student of African affairs has become a controversial figure, christened "motor mouth" by the media, because of his efforts to acquaint the American people with a few of these less palatable aspects of the international situation. There is great resistance in this country to looking at the African reality, much less trying to understand how this reality would appear to African eyes. It is significant that Idi Amin has been played up by the media. He obviously fits the terrifying and colorful stereotype of the Black Peril. Yet much more important, able, and intelligent African leaders like Houphouet-Boigny, Kenneth Kaunda, and Julius Nyerere are scarcely known to the public.

Nevertheless, there are a number of things which Americans might be able to accomplish. Although it may be unfashionable to say so, U.S. foreign policy, despite some terrifying mistakes like the Viet-Nam war, has been surprisingly successful in the post war era—at least in Europe and the Middle East. The African drift toward Marxism may not be a complete disaster even from the point of view of the most ardent conservative. Sooner or later the limitations of Marxism in effecting fundamental social reorganization will be clearly demonstrated. Why not in Africa?

If the United States is to enjoy any degree of success in its dealings with the people of Africa, there will have to be a careful redefinition of what is understood by the term "success." If Americans believe that success in dealing with Africa means having African states echo the American party-line, acting as dutiful puppets, or acting, shall we say, as the servants of American interests, they are due for serious disappointments. As noted earlier in this essay, the era when the West, including the U.S., can dictate to the rest of the world is past, and no amount of CIA subversion (the 20th century equivalent of gun boat diplomacy) will see its return. Africa has emerged as an independent factor in global politics. As long as the United States can recognize that in the future Africans will formulate their own priorities and act in terms of what they conceive as their own interests, the possibility for a successful U.S. African policy remains. But success, in this case, means that African-American relations will be built on mutual respect. And as long as American policy remains the prisoner of the racist attitudes, myths, and mistakes of the past, one of the bases necessary for that respect will not be forthcoming.

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MEN’S LACROSSE

The men’s varsity lacrosse team had a banner season in 1978. Its 8-2 final record was the second best in the 21-year history of the sport at Trinity, and it earned the Bantam stickmen a berth in the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference’s Division II-III Lacrosse Tournament.

Bowdoin College traditionally ruins the opening of the Trinity lacrosse season and this year was no exception, despite the quality of the Trinity team. The visitors from Maine beat the Bantams 15-7, but it was the last time that Trin would taste defeat until the final week of the season.

Coach Chet McPhee’s team began a seven-game win streak by defeating Westfield State, 12-1. The Bants played what was perhaps their best first half of lacrosse in many years, jumping ahead of Amherst College 8-0 before going on to win by a 12-2 score. Victories over Tufts (12-9), Fairfield (17-3), MIT (13-5), and Holy Cross (18-1) ran the streak to six with the upcoming game against arch-rival Wesleyan.

Trinity had not beaten the Cardinals since 1969, and a certain amount of distasteful Wesleyan journalistic after last year’s game (a 14-8 loss) intensified Trin’s desire for vengeance. The red-hot Bantams fulfilled that desire, humbling Wes by an 18-6 margin.

Trinity’s laxmen faced a tough opponent in the University of New Haven, a team battling with the Bantams for recognition in the New England lacrosse rankings and the only team to defeat Bowdoin in 1978. New Haven pulled out a 12-9 victory, ending the Trinity win streak and sending the disappointed Bants back to Hartford for their final game against Springfield. They dominated the Chiefs in the first half, taking an 8-0 lead. Springfield really came alive in the second half, narrowing Trin’s lead to 9-8 before the Bantams woke up in the final minutes to win a 12-9 decision.

The 8-2 final record placed the Bantams in the ECAC Tournament for the first time ever. The elation of that accomplishment was deflated by the fact that Trinity would play the top-seeded Middlebury Panthers in its semi-final game. Middlebury lived up to its awesome potential, ending Trinity’s post-season play by a 21-8 score. The Panthers went on to win the tournament for the fourth consecutive year.

The team and individual accomplishments fit right in with the outstanding season of the 1978 lacrosse team. Co-captain Steve Feid ‘78 won the Boyer MVP Award; he led the team in scoring and his 49-point total (36 goals and 13 assists) represents a new Trinity single season record. His fellow attackmen Clint Brown ‘79 and Greg Carey ‘79 also got in on the record-setting. Brown broke his own single season assist record with 24; he holds the College career assist record (65) with one season to play. Carey set a career goal scoring record of 84 and he too has a season left; he and Brown will be co-captains of the team in their final season.

The team set some scoring records, too. The 130 goals, 81 assists and 211 points were all high single season totals, eclipsing the old marks of 114, 73 and 187. The offensive-minded Bantams also took more shots (546) than in any previous season.

...
Goaltender Peter Lawson-Johnston '79, in his first year of collegiate lacrosse, surprised many people with his outstanding play. He stopped 74% of all shots on goal to lead the nation in that statistical category. Of course, he had some help from his defensemen, notably senior co-captain John Brigham and sophomore Mike Lansbury, the winner of the Most Improved Player award.

Midfielder Greg Madding '78 was named to the All-Division team and Feid was accorded honorable mention. Feid and Brigham played in the East-West New England All-Star game. The junior varsity lacrosse team produced a respectable season, winning five games against four losses.

**TRACK**

The 1978 version of the Trinity track team came out on the winning end of two of its five dual meets, but the final record was balanced out by some outstanding individual and team accomplishments.

The Bantams started off the season with a narrow 82-72 loss to a strong Amherst team. They rebounded for a 90-64 victory over Williams College on the Jessee Field track. It was the first time in the eight-year rivalry that Trinity had outpointed the Ephmen, but the sweetness of that occasion was tempered by the weather and track conditions—it never rained harder all spring.

A disappointing 87-67 defeat at the hands of Wesleyan and a 99-55 loss to powerful Worcester Polytech were sandwiched around Trinity's only other dual meet victory; the Bants really took the measure of Eastern Connecticut State, coming away with a 113-41 win.

Trinity took part in several major championships, faring best in the NESCAC meet with a fifth place finish. The team was much less successful in the New England and Eastern Championships.

Senior co-captains Brett MacInnes and Dave Poulin led the team, respectively contributing 60 and 58 points while each gathering seven first place finishes. Danny Howe '78 was awarded the Robert S. Morris Track Trophy.

Coach Rick Hazelton took a bath on his annual record-breaker's dinner; five Blue and Gold athletes bested college records to earn their reward meals. Rick Wang '78 took sole possession of the 120-yard high hurdle record with a time of 15.1; Wang shared the old record of 15.3 with Tom Buchenau '72. Freshman Chip McKeehan broke Robert Hunter's 26-year-old javelin record with a toss of 191'. Jeff Mather '80 set a new mark with his 161'4" discus throw, bettering the record he set in his freshman year. The record-chasing in the three-mile run was intense. Alex Magoun '81 opened the season by breaking junior John Sandman's year-old record with a time of 15:20.0. Sandman retaliated the next week to regain his status with a clocking of 15:00.5, a time neither runner could better in subsequent attempts.

Mather and Sandman will co-captain next year's team.

**GOLF**

The golf team finished its season with a 9-7 record. Under interim coach Ted Coia, the Bants were plagued by inconsistency throughout the year. Wins over Tufts, Amherst and the University of Hartford constituted the season's highlights.

The Trinity entry did not fare well in the three team events—the Connecticut State, New England Intercollegiate, and NESCAC Golf Championships. The only bright point in these events was senior captain Bill Dodge's fourth place finish in the state tournament.

Dodge was a mainstay of the Trinity golf team for the past four years, and he will be sorely missed in 1979. John Flynn '79 and Rob Golding '80 were elected co-captain the team next year.

Sophomore David Koeppel capped a fine season of play by winning the Wyckoff Golf Award, presented annually to the winner of Trinity's intra-team tournament.

**SOFTWARE**

The women's softball team completed its second season with a record of two wins and eight losses. The lack of experience and effective pitching contributed to the shortage of success, but the lessons learned by the young team should prove valuable in upcoming seasons.

Debbie Davis '81 led Trinity's offensive show with a .552 batting average. She also used her strong throwing arm to aid the team defensively from the positions of catcher, center field and shortstop. Lorraine deLabry '80 hit .464 in addition to being a steady performer at second base, and sophomore Cathy Anderson batted .409 on the year.

Pitcher Cathy Anderson '80 of Buffalo, N.Y. batted .409 as women's team completed second year of intercollegiate softball competition.
WOMEN'S LACROSSE

The 1978 women's lacrosse team continued in the pattern characteristic of the last few years by producing another winning season. The final record of the varsity team was five wins, two losses and a tie.

The season did not begin positively, however. The strongest Wesleyan team in several seasons surprised the Lady Bantams, and it took a goal by Francie Dobbin '79 with only 30 seconds remaining to salvage an 8-8 tie.

The next game saw the women hosting Yale in what is perennially their toughest contest. Trin hung tough for most of the game, but the visitors scored five goals in the final seven minutes to transfer a tie game into an 8-4 victory.

Coach Robin Sheppard's team collected its first win by an 8-5 margin over Tufts. The women in Blue and Gold did not stop winning until they had bested Mt. Holyoke, Smith, and Connecticut College by respective scores of 8-4, 14-2, and 12-4.

Williams College is a Trinity nemesis in most sports and women's lacrosse is no exception. Having beaten the Ephwomen for two successive years, Trinity had reason to be apprehensive about its journey to Williamstown for the 1978 game. The traditional slow-start-after-the-long-bus-ride-to-Williams left Trinity on the short end of a 6-3 halftime score. Carter Wurts '79 had an outstanding day with five goals, but they were not enough as an even second half gave Williams an 11-8 win.

The women closed out their season with a 12-5 win over Amherst. The junior varsity lacrosse squad produced an undefeated season, winning six games and tying two.

TENNIS

The 1978 Trinity tennis team, the last of 26 under the tutelage of coach Roy Dath, produced a commendable record of nine wins and four losses. The season began with successive wins over University of Hartford (8-1), Tufts University (7-2), Connecticut College (9-0) and University of Connecticut (8-1). Yale handed the Bantam netmen their first loss by an 8-1 score.

A 6-3 win over Amherst College was followed by another 8-1 loss to an Ivy opponent, this time Dartmouth. Trinity rolled its record to 7-2 with wins over Springfield (8-1) and MIT (9-0), but the Ephmen of Williams stopped the win streak with a 7-2 decision.

The Bants closed their season with victories over the University of Rhode Island (9-0) and Wesleyan University (6-3) and a close 5-4 loss to Army.

Trinity finished sixth out of 35 teams which participated in the New England Intercollegiate Tennis Championships held at Amherst. Tim Jenkins '79, the number one Bantam singles player, was quite successful, advancing to the semi-finals of the tournament before bowing out.

Jenkins and fellow junior Eric Matthews were elected co-captains for next season. Gary Markoff '78 was named as the recipient of the Craig Tennis Award as the team's most improved player.
THE SHELL JOHN A. MASON was christened by Phyllis Mason prior to the opening of the 1978 crew season. Looking on are John Mason '34 (second from right) and Rev. Alan Tull who officiated at the service (far right).

CREW

The varsity lightweight eight was the most successful boat of the Trinity crew in the Spring of 1978. The lights will carry Trinity’s highest hopes when the Bantams once again participate in the Henley Royal Regatta in England at the beginning of July.

The season could have begun with no more difficulty as the crew hosted the Coast Guard Academy in the Emerson Cup Regatta. The Cadets are perennially on top of the small college crew world, and they rowed like champions in besting Trinity in all six races. The varsity races were the closest of the day. The lights finished four seconds behind the Coast Guard boat in what was to be their only loss of the season. The heavyweights lost to an exceptionally strong Cadet crew by a narrow five-second margin.

In their second outing, the Trinity oarsmen traveled to UMass along with URI. UMass won the varsity heavyweight race with Trin second, and the Bants defeated URI in the varsity lightweight race. Trinity’s junior varsity heavies and freshman lightweights also won their competitions.

In the fifteenth annual Mason-Downs Cup Regatta, Trinity hosted a first-time opponent, Columbia University. The Bantam boats dominated the day’s activities, winning all races but the freshman four with coxswain. A driving finish gave the heavyweights their fifth consecutive Mason-Downs victory.

Travelling downstream to Middletown, Trinity found perfect success in competition against Wesleyan and Connecticut College. Once again the varsity heavyweight race provided excitement and a suspenseful finish. Trin nosed out Wesleyan by a margin of 0.8 seconds, a difference of approximately ten feet.

The final regular season competition found Trinity hosting Marist, Ithaca and Williams at Lake Waramaug. Victorious Bantam boats were the freshman fours and lightweights, the junior varsity lightweights and the varsity lightweights. The varsity heavies finished a disappointing third behind Ithaca and Williams.

The varsity lightweights finished with a 5-1 record. The frosh lights had an identical 5-1 mark, while both the junior varsity heavies and lights produced 4-2 records. The varsity heavyweights were 4-4 and the freshman four won 2 of 4 races.

All six boats competed in the Dad Vail Regatta, the national small college championships. Trinity finished fourth in the overall team standings. The varsity and JV lightweights each finished second to top the Bantam effort. A highlight of the varsity lights’
performance was the fact that they finished in front of Coast Guard, the only boat to beat them during the season. The JV heavyweight placed third in their division and the frosh lightweights also made the finals, placing fourth.

The Trinity crew will compete in the Henley Regatta sending the two varsity boats as well as an entry in both the pair without coxswain, and four without coxswain competitions. In preparation for that competition the Bants participated in the Inter-collegiate Rowing Championships (IRA's), but failed to place any boat in the finals.

Crew Unlucky At Henley

The 1978 Henley Royal Regatta, held annually on the English River Thames, was an unlucky affair for the four Trinity crews which Coaches Norm Graf and Charlie Putnam guided across the Atlantic. Having entered Henley competition for the fifth time since 1969, the Bantams hoped to repeat their championship performance of 1976. Early meetings with top-seeded boats and erratic steering by their opponents prevented any Trinity crew from reaching the semi-finals.

The best performance of the Royal event was turned in by the heavyweight eight. Exeter University was their first victim, losing by 2 1/3 lengths in the Ladies Challenge Plate opening-round race. Trinity's victory by 1 3/4 lengths over Durham University on the following day set up a quarterfinal confrontation with Yale's seeded freshman crew.

The Yale race proved to be the heartbreaker for the Bantams. Having encountered steering problems throughout the competition, the Bulldogs promptly veered into Trinity water. This action would have merited disqualification had there been contact, but Trinity steered away into a series of six buoys.

Slowed by the buoys, the Bantam heavyweights were unable to stay with Yale and lost by 1 1/2 lengths. Yale eventually lost in the final by only 1/2 length.

The lightweight eights, Trinity's most successful regular season crew, rowed to a first-round victory over Crowland Rowing Club but lost to the eventual finalist Leander. Because there are no weight qualifications, the Leander boat outweighed the Bantams by an average of twenty pounds per man.

Two other Trinity crews, a four and pair without coxswains, suffered first-round defeats.

BASEBALL

The varsity baseball team suffered through a disappointing 8-17 season largely due to an inexperienced pitching staff. The offensive play was quite good, with the Bantams scoring a college record 148 runs on the season.

Six official games on the spring training trip left the team with a 5-1 record and high hopes for the season. The victims were Baptist Bible (15-0), Flagler (13-3), Rend Lake (5-4), Denison (8-7) and Embry-Riddle (11-9); the Trinity loss came at the hands of Wooster (7-3).

The northern portion of the schedule started off rather dismally. Interim head coach Dave Griswold saw his team lose to Yale (6-2) and Amherst (18-4). The Bants dropped a doubleheader to Colby (20-2, 19-2), and lost to Williams (6-4) and Coast Guard (9-5). They picked up their sixth win in the opener of a pair with Coast Guard; the score was 15-13, but Trinity dropped the nightcap, 8-5.

The Trinity nine suffered three more losses—to Hartford (9-4), Wesleyan (20-0), and Tufts (8-6)—before beating Tufts (14-2). WPI defeated the Bants (9-5), but the Blue and Gold rebounded to split a doubleheader with Wesleyan (2-1, 4-9).

An 8-7 loss to a powerful Springfield team disappointed the Bantams who had only a weekend trip to Maine left in their season. The season ended with a 6-5 loss to Bowdoin and a doubleheader loss to Bates (11-5, 12-5).

Jim Smith '78 was named the Most Valuable Player for leading the team in 14 offensive categories including: batting average (.345), home runs (3), and a new Trinity record of 31 runs-batted-in. His fielding average at second base was .964 with only four errors in 112 chances. Jim also was called upon to make several relief pitching appearances. He was honored as second-team second baseman on the All-New England baseball team.

Sophomore Bob Almquist won the Frawley Most Improved Player Award. He had the second highest batting average (.318) and his defensive play was superb after moving from the outfield to shortstop early in the season.

If the team had any consistently outstanding talent in 1978 it was the speed and base-stealing ability. Trinity runners stole 82 bases to set a new College record (the old record was 58 set way back in 1890). Alec Waugh '78 led the thievery with 21 stolen bases, also a new Trinity record.
THE COLLEGE'S MAJOR ATHLETIC AWARDS were presented by President Theodore Lockwood and Athletic Director Karl Kurth, Jr. in a May 10 ceremony in the Tansill Sports Room. Seated (L to R): Thaddeus Walkowicz '79, Bob Harron Scholar-Athlete Award; Richard (Nick) Noble '80, Larry Silver Award; Olivia Brown '78, Trinity Club of Hartford Trophy and Susan Martin Scholar-Athlete Award; Thomas Lenahan '78, George Sheldon McCook Trophy. Standing (L to R): Dr. Lockwood; Robert Claffin '78, ECAC Scholar-Athlete Award; Gerald LaPlante '76, Bantam Award; William Dodge '78, Blanket Award; Karl Kurth, Jr.

FOOTBALL TICKETS

The Athletic Advisory Council has approved a new football seating plan which limits reserved seating at home games to purchasers of season tickets. This plan will open up additional unreserved seating while still providing reserved seats for those who prefer them.

A season ticket reserves the same seat for all four home games at a total cost of $13.00. The reserved season seats will go on sale on September 4 at the Ferris Athletic Center Office.

1978 FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 23</td>
<td>at Bowdoin</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>BATES</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 7</td>
<td>at Williams</td>
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<td>October 14</td>
<td>MIDDLEBURY (Parents Weekend)</td>
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<td>October 21</td>
<td>COLBY</td>
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<td>October 28</td>
<td>at Coast Guard</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 4</td>
<td>AMHERST (Reunion/ Homecoming Weekend)</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 11</td>
<td>at Wesleyan</td>
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Quad Wrangles

Though it may never supplant frisbee flipping as a campus diversion, the indoor sport of predicting the decline and fall of higher education seems always to be in season. The double whammy of rising tuition and falling birth rates has swelled the ranks of the prophets of doom to a new high.

Not long ago we sat in on a gathering of these academic soothsayers as they swapped their favorite forebodings about the educational world yet to be. To capture the flavor of their prophesies, we've packaged a few of the choicer items into newspaper headlines that might be written in the decade ahead.

LAWYERS DOMINATE COLLEGE ADMINISTRATIONS. In an increasingly litigious society, where a student recently sued a Connecticut university because she didn't learn anything in a course, no institution can ignore the need for legal advice. The pervasiveness of federal and state regulations, covering everything from hiring practices to student aid and building access, makes running an institution more complex and less collegiate than ever.

5 KILLED, 139 HURT IN HOMECOMING RIOT. Fan violence, increasingly common in professional sports, recently erupted during a Connecticut high school hockey game. Are we entering an era where a moat will be needed about Jessee Field to separate spectators from contestants?

ILLITERATE GRADUATES WITH HONORS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE. A bit extreme, perhaps, but not unreasonable in view of the rampant vocationalism and specialization that rule the thinking of many students—not to mention their parents. Confronted by the "new narcissism" of this generation of students, the traditional values of a liberal education are not always appreciated.

TRINITY AND WESLEYAN MERGE TO CUT COSTS. No real surprises here. Even now, flexible cross-registration policies, exchange programs, study abroad and internships serve to blur institutional identities. Colleges will be pressed to cooperate more in the future to eliminate duplications of programs and administrative costs. Joint libraries, group purchasing—even joint presidencies—will be considered.

FEDS REQUIRE PROFICIENCY TESTS FOR ALL COLLEGE SENIORS. In response to the downward spiral of SAT scores and to the horror stories of college graduates who can't spell or add, look for pressures to institute a national testing program to certify college graduates. To ensure compliance federal aid will be withheld from colleges that do not participate. Such tests, however, put a premium on quantitative responses, and may not be the best measure of a Trinity education. But what happens if the results of such tests become the most significant criteria of institutional prestige in the eyes of prospective students?

COLLEGE CLOSES; TAXES, UTILITY COSTS, UNIONS BLAMED. While there are many forces threatening private higher education today, the three factors cited in this headline are formidable ones. The taxpayer revolt is growing, particularly in the inner cities like Hartford. Tax-exempt colleges make likely targets. Those ivied walls may evoke nostalgia, but they're sure hard to heat. Collective bargaining, now taking hold in public institutions, will inevitably spread to the private sector. Tuition can hardly be expected to keep pace with the fiscal demands created by these pressures.

BELOVED PROFESSOR RETIRES AFTER SEVENTY YEARS OF TEACHING. Beloved by whom? Not by his junior colleagues who expected him to retire 30 years ago at age 65. The removal of mandatory retirement has many implications for education, not the least of which is the effect on the institution of tenure. With a smaller student population and faculties increasingly "tenured in," there appears to be little incentive for young people to consider teaching seriously as a career.

We can conjure up many more scare headlines dealing with everything from laboratory biohazards to consumer revolts. But in the face of these hobgoblins we must not lose track of the particular strengths our liberal arts heritage offers in these testing times. By continuing to turn out broadly educated young people with the abilities to think independently, to analyze accurately and to express their values clearly, this college will have an impact on the quality of life that is significant beyond its small numbers of graduates.

With their help and a little bit of luck, most of these headlines will never make it across the copy desk.

WLC
COME BACK FOR HOMECOMING/REUNION 1978
November 3, 4 & 5

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. | Registration and Campus Tours
11:45 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. | Faculty dining room open to alumni
1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. | Classes open to alumni
1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. | Art Exhibition (open all weekend)
6:30 p.m. | Reunion Class Receptions
6:30 p.m. | St. Anthony Hall Centennial Celebration of the Epsilon Chapter Building
7:45 to 9:00 p.m. | Buffet Supper
8:15 p.m. | Organ Recital by Ragnar Bjornsson
8:15 p.m. | Theater Arts Production, Bacchae by Euripides
8:15 p.m. | Lecture sponsored by Women's Center
10:00 p.m. | Pipes Concert and "Rusty Pipes" Alumni Celebration

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH

8:00 a.m. | Physical Fitness: Jog for All
9:00 to Noon | Breakfast and Presentation on Proper Jogging Technique by a Marathon Runner
10:00 to 11:00 a.m. | Alumni Squash Tournament
11:00 to 11:45 a.m. | Faculty Panel Discussion
11:00 to 1:00 p.m. | Admissions Panel
11:45 to 1:30 p.m. | Soccer: TRINITY vs. AMHERST Varsity and JV
1:30 p.m. | Buffet Luncheon
2:30 p.m. | Football: TRINITY vs. AMHERST
4:00 p.m. | "From Podium to Film—The Motion Picture Camera as Professor" by John Dando, Professor of English
4:00 to 6:00 p.m. | Carillon Concert
6:45 to 7:30 p.m. | Post-game Reception
7:30 p.m. | Annual Reunion/ Homecoming Dinner
9:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. | Dancing to Live Music

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH

10:30 a.m. | Eucharist with Commemoration of Departed Alumni
11:30 a.m. | Architectural Tour of Campus
Noon | Coffee at President Lockwood's Home