



# The Trinity Tripod

VOL. LXII No. 24

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1964

## In 25 Years Seniors Hope To Raise Fund of \$160,000

\$160,000 or more. This is the proposed sum which the Class of 1964 Memorial Fund Committee hopes to secure for the College by their 25th Class Reunion in 1989.

This gift idea is a precedent for any graduating class at Trinity. Previous gifts, taken from donations or from the "breakage fee," have at most amounted to only a few thousand dollars.

The new program is similar to recently adopted fund programs at Princeton, Yale, Lafayette, and Wesleyan.

The use of the fund money will be determined at the 25th class reunion.

Under the plan, each member of the Class of 1964 will contribute a minimum of \$20 per year, which should accumulate more than \$645 by the end of the 25-year period. A \$50 pledge would result in an accumulated \$1,650 towards the fund.

The Memorial Fund would serve as an additional financial resource to the three existing areas for the contribution: the alumni fund, the capital gifts program, and the bequest program.

Memorial Fund Committee chairman James C. Rowan Jr., former business manager of the TRIPOD, said the plan "offers the Class of

1964 a chance to contribute a most significant amount of financial support" through a program which "is gaining popularity as a plan for class gifts." He emphasized the precedent-setting nature of the program.

Committee vice chairman Thomas J. Monahan said the program was developed through the cooperation of the Fund committee, the Senior Class officers, and members of the administration.

## S. P. Voorhees, Adviser, Dies

FEB. 8 -- Sherman P. Voorhees, 63, development consultant at the College, died today at his home. He was appointed to his position in 1961.

Born in Elmira, New York, Voorhees attended Manlius School, Manlius, New York, Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Columbia University.

During the Second World War, he served as a major in the Army Air Force.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Mary M. Voorhees, and he will be buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira.

## South African to Present Case

# Defense of Apartheid

FEB. 11 - South African Dr. E.M. Rhoadie will defend Apartheid Monday at 7:30 p.m. in Wean Lounge.

Rhoadie, of the South African Consulate in New York, will counter the accusations against South African apartheid made by Dr. Robert Meade and Professor Mphiwa Mbatha at the Political Science Club meeting on November 12, club president Vincent Osowecki announced.

At that meeting, Mbatha, a voluntary exile from South Africa, sketched the historical background of apartheid. In order to present both sides Dr. Meade gave those arguments defending apartheid he had heard from South Africans during a recent stay in that country.

To Dr. Meade's 'defense' of apartheid, John C. Banghart, '66, a fourteen year resident of South Africa, objected openly in a lengthy letter in the TRIPOD (December 3).

Banghart felt that Meade's interpretation of the defenses of apartheid were based on erroneous information. He specifically countered Meade's reasons for the existence of alleged concentration

camps as a way of implementing the apartheid policy.

Banghart said, "With regards to concentration camps and alleged

mistreatment of prisoners, it is the considered opinion of the South African Government that Dr.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Initial Elections Tomorrow; Two Classes to Participate

Preliminary elections for the Senate will be held tomorrow in the foyer of Mather Hall from 8:30 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.

Only rising juniors and sophomores will vote in tomorrow's election. Because the number of candidates from the rising seniors did not exceed the limit, there will be no preliminary election tomorrow for their class.

Rising juniors will by their voting tomorrow cut the number of candidates from their class to 16. Rising sophomores will cut the number of candidates to 8.

The following rising seniors have filed petitions: Richard Arscott, F. Christopher Arterton, Park Benjamin, Steve Berkowitz, Roger Bernstein, Fred Born, Rod Brown, E. William Chapin, Orville Dewey, Tom Garson, Steve Golann, Daniel Guenther, Charles Hance, Bob Hartman, Henry Hopkins, and Louis Huskins.

Also Bob Hurwitz, John Jaeger, Bruce Jay, Mark E. Johnson, Mark Josephson, Thomas J. Kelly, Andrew Koepfel, John Lamega, Jerome Leibowitz, Eric Lodge, Ched Markovich, Richard Meck, Charles E. Meech, Joseph G. Moore, Steve Morgan, and Peter W. Oldershaw.

Vin Osowecki, Ken Phelps, Reiss Potterveld, George Robinson, Peter Rohman, Warren Rosenfield, James Roosevelt, Edward C. Rorer, Brad Sevin, John Simonvak,

Jonathan Stolz, James C. Stone, and Dan Swander.

The following rising juniors have filed petitions: George Andrews, R.W. Baker, Bruce Bodner, Calvin Bradford, Wilson Braun, David Bremer, Richard Carlson, Dave Charlesworth, Mike Dawes, Paul Diesel, and Ron Diner. Also Dennis Dix, Lindsay Dorrier, Sandy Evarts, Martin Gall, Thomas Gulotta, Tom Hart, Joseph Hourihan, E. Kingdon Hurlock, Cary W. Jackson, Thomas Kelly, James Kilgore, Jonathan Leichtling, Christopher McCurdy, Alex Morrow, Robert Powell.

And Ellis Ratner, Mason Ross, Fred Sargent, Bill Schweitzer, Walter Siegel, Ernest Timothy Sniffen, Dwain Stone, Colin Studts, Kevin Sweeney, John True, Rod Van Sciver, John Wodatch, and Robln Wood.

The following rising sophomores have filed petitions: Thomas Auxter, Michael Billington, Robert Bose, Culley Carson, Harold Cummings, Robert Ebinger, William G. Franklin, John Galaty, David Gerber, Philip Gulley, Peter Heller, John Honiss, Penn Hughes, Matthew Katz, and Richard Kemper.

Also Lawrence Kessler, Lynn Kirkby, James Oliver, Geoffrey Sadwith, Richard Sanger, Greig Sledor, John J. Sjoholm, Joseph Johnson Smith, Dana Strout, Richard Vosler, Alan S. Weinstein, and Geoffrey White.

## Professors Travel to Europe

# Sabbaticals Aid Book Writing

Two leaves of absence and six sabbatical leaves for all or part of the present academic year were granted to members of the faculty. Several plan to finish manuscripts in their fields of interest.

Dr. Stephen P. Hoffmann, associate professor of mathematics, is on a full year sabbatical. Christmas term sabbatical leaves were given to John A. Dando and Dr.

Robert P. Waterman, associate professors of modern languages, and to Clarence E. Watters, professor of music.

Those on sabbaticals this term are Dr. Phillip C. F. Bankwitz, associate professor of history, and Dr. Michael R. Campo, associate professor of modern languages. Dr. Kenneth W. Cameron, associate professor of English, and Stephen Minot, lecturer in English, are on leaves of absence.

Dr. Hoffmann is spending the year in San Diego, California, where he is finishing an advanced calculus text. He is also writing a book on real variables.

During the last term, Dando delivered a series of talks for CBS radio on the history of the novel and prepared weekly commentaries on current literature for the Voice of America. Dando also is working with Dr. Campo on the Cesare Barbieri film being prepared to celebrate the 700th anniversary of the birth of Dante.

Dr. Waterman spent his leave doing research on the Medieval French Theater, specifically on the dramatized episodes in saints' lives as they evolve from the mass of the Medieval Church. He resided in Paris half of the time, but he also drove 7000 miles, mostly in Southern France. He included a trip to the mountain towns of Yugoslavia, where early Church frescoes have just recently been uncovered beneath the plaster of the Turks. A highlight of his travels, though it had little to do with his research, was an unexpected meeting with the widow of French poet Paul Valery in southern France.

Watters spent his sabbatical in England, France, Holland, and Germany, studying and playing 16th, 17th, and 18th century or-

gans, and working on two books. He gave an organ concert in Frankfurt, Germany, for which he received "excellent" reviews.

By the end of this month, he plans to finish the first book on the subject of organ improvisation for American churches. The second book, a critical study of the organ style of Marcel Dupre, should be finished, he said, next year. He spent three weeks with Dupre in Paris.

Dr. Bankwitz will finish the manuscript for a book entitled MAXIME WEYGAND AND CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS IN MODERN FRANCE. Two chapters of it have already been published by historical journals, the second of which won the Koren Prize of the Society of French Historical Studies (1961).

He plans to investigate mostly in the archives of Paris and Strasbourg, the French Resistance during the Second World War and the reintegration of Alsace into French life after 1919.

Dr. Campo is going to Europe to study contemporary Italian literature with an emphasis on Luigi Pirandello and literature taking inspiration from the Italian Resistance. He is also working on the text and the artistic documentation for the film entitled "Dante and the Divine Comedy." In Italy he will also be gathering material to expand the scope of the CESARE BARBIERI COURIER.

Dr. Cameron is spending his year's leave of absence editing and preparing for publication two unpublished books by Henry David Thoreau, one at Harvard, the other in the Library of Congress. Minot will be in Greece finishing his novel, AT THE SOUND OF THE SIREN.

## LECTURES LAST WEEK

### "Mutual Funds" Trinity Jew

by KEVIN SWEENEY

FEB. 6 -- A. Moyer Kulp, Chairman of the Investment Committee of the Wellington Management Company today emphasized the increasing role that economists are playing in mutual fund investment research.

Kulp, giving the annual Ferris Lecture in Corporation Finance, spoke on "Mutual Fund Management" in the Math-Physics Lecture Hall.

"The economist's thinking can be a valuable aid to the security analyst who often has a natural bias toward a narrow focus on an individual company," said the speaker.

Kulp named three major areas in which the economist can supply the perspective necessary for investment research: analysis of business trends, of the money market, and of international developments.

"A considered view of the business outlook is essential in investment management," observed Kulp. The economist can provide such a view by discovering trends

(Continued on Page 7)

What kind of person is the Jew at Trinity?

For one thing, he gets higher grades, having on the whole a higher academic average than either the whole college or the fraternities, according to Richard B. Schiro '64. Schiro disclosed this fact in a paper entitled "The Jew at Trinity College," presented to the Hillel Society Tuesday evening.

There are 125 Jews at the college (12 per cent of the student body) and of these Schiro surveyed 95 upperclassmen in writing his paper last spring. His questionnaire of over 40 questions received 59 responses.

Questions centered around several themes such as home life, being a Jew, participation in extracurricular activities, future plans, religion, politics, and success.

The relatively high academic average of Jews here he said, became increasingly apparent after the junior and senior years. Schiro added, however, that this situation is partially due to the fact that only 19 per cent of the Jews on campus were prepared at private

(Continued on Page 7)

## Senate Starts Student Swaps

The Senate last night formulated a program calling for the exchange of five to ten students with a Southern Negro college.

The exchange, which will be actually carried out by the 1964-65 Senate is intended to acquaint both colleges with social conditions in their respective localities. The report stated, "Thereby, the entire student body could become aware of the problems of civil rights."

Present plans call for about ten students with at least eighty averages to spend one week in the South; expenses for their travels would be covered by the Senate, the College, and any other campus organizations willing to contribute. In return, ten southern negroes would spend a week here attending classes and observing student social work. All participants would be asked to lecture before their colleges upon return.

The plan, which was approved almost unanimously by the Senate, was suggested by Senator Reese Potterveld '65.

The Senate also approved plans for a coffee hour on Sunday, February 23, at 7:30 p.m., in Wean Lounge.



Along the walk—

**What's Your Lung Power?**

FEB. 9 - Live demonstrations of equipment used in engineering courses will be displayed in an open house of the Engineering Department on February 13 from 7 to 9 p.m. at Hallden Laboratory.

On the lighter side of the program, all students and faculty are invited by the department to test a machine which is able to measure a person's lung power. A prize will be given to the person who proves himself to be the biggest "blowhard on campus."

FEB. 9 - One Hundred forty students achieved an accumulative semester average of at least 85.0 and made the Dean's List. These included eleven freshmen, twenty-four sophomores, fifty-seven juniors, forty-seven seniors, and one fifth year engineering student.

The list is posted on the Mather Hall bulletin board in the lobby.

FEB. 9 - Dr. Robert Paul, visiting professor of religion, will speak on "Why I Believe in God As Almighty Father" in the Friendship Chapel 4:30 p.m., Thursday, February 13.

FEB. 8 - Any professor or student with knowledge of the weaponry and warfare of American Indians should contact Rod Brown, P.O. Box 1177.

All fraternities and campus organizations who desire coverage on this page should submit announcements and information to Vincent Osowecki at the TRIPOD offices by Friday, 5:00 p.m.

The initial talk of the 1964-65 Senate Lecture Series will be given by Dr. Theodor Mauch on Tuesday in Wean Lounge at 7:30. Dr. Mauch will talk about "The Image and Identity of Man" in reference to Biblical man.

**Placement**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12,  
The Worcester Telegram  
Marine Midland Trust Company of New York  
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company  
United Aircraft Corporation (Research Laboratories)  
Budd Company

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13  
Procter & Gamble Company (Sales Division)  
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Time, Inc.  
Stanford University (Education Department)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14  
Fidelity & Philadelphia Trust Company  
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Travelers Insurance Company  
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17  
The Chase Manhattan Bank  
Travelers Insurance Company  
General Electric Company (Business Training Division)  
Strawbridge & Clothier

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18  
Bankers Trust Company  
Owens Corning Fiberglas Company  
National Commercial Bank & Trust Company of Albany  
The Hartford National Bank & Trust Company

*"It is not enough to teach a man a specialty. Through it he may become a useful machine, but not a harmoniously developed personality. It is essential that the student acquire an understanding of and a lively feeling for values. He must acquire a vivid sense of the beautiful and the morally good . . . He must learn to understand the motives of human beings, their illusions and their sufferings, in order to acquire a proper relationship to fellow men and to the community."*  
—Albert Einstein

These words were quoted by President Jacobs in his Inaugural Address as a credo all concerned with Trinity and with a liberal education should take as their own.

He noted that Trinity's aim, according to SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY of 1876, "is to furnish students a complete education and to prepare them for a truly educated manhood." "This," according to Dr. Jacobs, "means integrity in education -- mental, physical, as well as spiritual and moral, strength."

Trinity's aim, it would seem, has not changed through the years. It is still "to help create the uncommon man, the moral and spiritual man," as Dr. Jacobs has emphasized. "The demands of a technological age exert ever increasing pressure upon us to adopt the techniques of mass production to the problems of education," Dr. Jacobs noted in his Report of 1959.

But "in spite of these pressures, or indeed, because of them, the role of the independent liberal arts college is more important today than it has ever been in our history," he said.

Nevertheless one wonders, when he sees the actualities about him, whether these ideas are not really just high ideals, that the Trinity student of today places somewhat different emphasis on his mental, physical, and spiritual and moral strengths.

**The Changing College?**  
**Questions on the Nature of Trinity**

A Series by David Graybill and Jerome Liebowitz

The Chapel's "effect on the everyday or even the college life of the vast majority of our students," Dean Hughes noted in 1960, "has become almost negligible." Yet Dr. Norton Downs of the History Department has expressed the opinion to the TRIPOD that Trinity's students are today more "concerned, intelligent, and aware" than those of the past -- morally and socially as well as mentally.

The charge has been leveled on students all over the country that they are a "bunch of softies." Yet, in spite of Trinity's "de-emphasized athletics," just a glance through several of the Dean's Reports would seem to allay any doubts that Trinity men are merely "bookworms" and "spectators"; it would, in fact, almost convince one that the "jock" is no more a foreigner to the campus than the intellectual.

And the charge has been made that Trinity's students are becoming "grinds." These detractors seem to say that we have learned to think of "the thinking process as an end in itself," as Dr. Jacobs feared -- that we have forgotten what Dr. Jacobs calls "the dignity and integrity of the individual."

This last charge, probably more important than any other charge that could be made against a group of individuals, is not so easy to refute as the others. Nor is the evidence needed to refute it at our fingertips.

But it is a question that must be considered as Trinity enters its fifteenth decade. Indeed, the above questions, too, need further examination if we are to evaluate our current line of development in relation to that of the past.

Has the Trinity student changed significantly through the years? Is the religious nature of the college what it pretends to be? What should it be? Is there too much emphasis on athletics? Too little? Are we turning into a school of grinds? Are we no longer a group of individuals?

Through the remaining weeks of this semester we will be considering such questions as these. We shall try to find an accurate description of Trinity today, compare it with the Trinity of yesterday, and see, hopefully, what is in store for the Trinity of tomorrow.

"At stake is the dignity and integrity of the individual," Dr. Jacobs warned back in 1953 -- "whether he or the state is to be supreme, the real center of justice; whether God or Mammon will guide our destiny."

We shall not be so quixotic as

to believe that this column shall make or break either hold on our destiny. We won't even take sides. But we do believe that our future is significant, that our past is interesting, and that our present, especially when seen in relationship with others, is most important.

**Apartheid . . .**

(Continued from Page 1)

Meade has been misinformed. Accordingly, I have been asked to convey to Dr. Meade, the Republic of South Africa's cordial invitation for the Professor to revisit the Republic on an expense paid trip, with absolute freedom of travel, to search out these camps. However, Dr. Meade is, in good faith, asked to repay the expenses, to retract his statement, and to make an apology to the parties concerned in the event he is unable to find one of these camps that was so definitively described.

Banghart concluded with a request that Dr. Rhodie be allowed to explain the official government views on apartheid.

Meade replied in the TRIPOD of December 17: "I went to South Africa last summer knowing little about what is going on there. I reported to the Political Science Club a few of the things I saw and heard. And once again, my chief source was white South African government officials.

"I would be very pleased to have Mr. Rhodie or anyone else representing his government come to speak at the college. Further, I will accept the South African government's offer to go there again to see conditions for myself and will make only a few qualifications of my own. I am willing to be objective as any social scientist is ethically bound to be, and I am willing to be convinced. But I seriously doubt that anything worthwhile could come of such a visit since South Africa's government continues to deny unfavorable reports about its race policy, ignores repeated resolutions urging humane treatment of non-whites passed by the U.N., and apparently rejects completely the two-thousand year old teachings from Galilee and the more recent ones from Sabarmati."

As a result of local publicity, Meade has received "several" telephone calls and letters concerning his part in the upcoming lecture. To these queries, he has disclosed that he will be present at the lecture to question Rhodie. Mbatha will also be present.

**INTERVIEWS for:**

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# Samtsova "Sparkles" In Canadian Ballet Display

by ROBERT ARENSMAN

The National Ballet of Canada left Hartford this week on a note of triumph due to the superb performance of their prima ballerina, Galina Samtsova.

Miss Samtsova, a Ukrainian beauty who now resides in Canada, has recently returned from Paris where she took the French capital "by storm" in the new CINDERELLA. Her acclaim winning form and virtuosity were amply demonstrated in Solov's ALLEGRESSE.

Efficiency of gesture, unflinching smooth motions, and perfect precision quickly labeled Miss Samtsova as a master; only her remarkable Slavic features could rival the beauty of her dance. Unfortunately, her partner could not quite match her grace and was often seconds behind in movement; but this selection, the final of three, was certainly a dramatic conclusion to the evening.

The evening opened poorly with a Balanchine version of SERENADE. According to PROMPTER notes "the patterns formed by the dancers tell no story and are intended to suggest only the grace of visual movement." However, with almost twenty performers on stage and all attempting to produce the same "patterns", it was impossible to achieve "grace of visual movement." The major problem was simply lack of coordination -- poor timing, faltering movements or noticeable slips. In addition, the costumes were "well worn" and only emphasized the shoddy appearance of the whole affair.

THE BALLET company's second selection was a debut performance for Hartford. Entitled the HOUSE OF ATREUS, the Strate's ballet is set to music by Somers. The story is based upon a Greek tragedy and deals primarily with Agamemnon; his lascivious wife, Clytemnestra; their Freudian daughter, Electra, and Orestes. Technically this ballet was quite perfect and displayed tremendous artistry by Rebecca Bryan in the role of the Child Electra. In addition to the exotic choreography, the staging and costumes were truly avant-garde but so sensual that the box office should have posted a sign, "Adults only."

Despite the beautiful performance and costumes the ballet was badly received by the Hartford audience. The applause was scattered, and apparently many were in sympathy with the man who exclaimed into the hushed auditorium, "Isn't this awful!"

The ballet symphony deserves special mention for fine accompaniment for both SERENADE

and ALLEGRESSE. The former is based upon music by Tchaikovsky and calls for precise and melodious interpretations. The ALLEGRESSE is set to Mendelsshon's Piano Concerto No. 1 in G minor. Again, this was very well performed and furnished polished highlights to Miss Samtsova's performance. However, the brass section was incapable of handling the staccato sections in Somers' music and failed badly at times. In general the evening moved like a tidal wave--beginning sluggish and weak but building to a dramatic and bombastic conclusion.

## The Arts & Criticism



WILBUR HAWTHORNE

# Sutherland to Highlight Current Bushnell Roster

High flying Polish dancers, the tragedy that was TOSCA, the operatic acrobatics of "la Stupenda", and Joan Sutherland, are just a few of the many excellent attractions this month at the Bushnell.

First to appear this month will be the Mazowsze company from Poland. This large company of singers, dancers, and musicians will present a program of Polish songs and dances from varied regions and periods. In its last appearance in Hartford the group was well received and it should provide an evening of good and somewhat unusual entertainment.

Next, on February 19, the Hartford Symphony will perform with guest violinist, Renato Bonacini. The evening's program will include the Bartok Violin Concerto No. 5 in A major; Wilhelm Friedrich, Bach's Sinfonia in D minor for Flutes and Strings; Avidom's Folk Symphony, and Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra.

Certainly the highlight of the month will be Joan Sutherland's appearance with her husband Richard Bonyngue. The soprano who has been described as the "reigning queen of divas" and the "unique singer of her genre in the world" will give a varied concert of arias

## Ionesco's "Jack" Tryouts, Coming

The next Jesters' workshop will be Ionesco's JACK, OR THE SUBMISSION, to be presented as a reading Sunday evening, March 8. Tryouts for this production will be held in Alumni Lounge, Thursday, February 13, at 4:15 and Monday, February 17, at 7:00.

# A Comment on Bunburring or a Black And White Show with One Spot of Red

by DAVID REBMANN

The Jesters' reading of "The Importance of Being Earnest" succeeded. People came to see it and they liked it. The readers received complimentary applause. The five men and four women took a particularly un-arty drama, excluded props, and were still able to give the audience a cathartic experience.

Oscar Wilde's play is purportedly an epigrammatic comedy relying for its humor on wit, characterization and situation. It is in three acts and deals with love, social position, filial piety, the morality of filthy lucre, and the importance of being earnest. Algy "Earnest" Moncrieff, and Jack "Earnest" Worthing are two main characters who by being earnest capture their respective fiancées - Cecily Cardew and Gwendolyn Fairfax.

But it isn't easy to entrap two 1890 females, especially if your name isn't Earnest and you have involved yourself in some rather complicated fabrications. It is also true if the girl's mother or guardian doesn't like you.

That is, Jack can't marry Gwen because Lady Bracknell doesn't like him and because he has lied about his name being Earnest and because he has only a Victoria Station baggage room black bag for ancestry.

Likewise Algy can't marry Cecily because Jack won't let him until Jack can marry Gwen and because he lied about being Earnest and so forth. However, Wilde untangles all and bliss rains (not reigns.)

A black rectangle on a mottled gray rug, unceremoniously backed by black drapes and lighted by

two spots, two leucos and a frenal, was all the furniture there was for two acts. Everything else was Jesters. Through inflection, gesture and pause the readers had to control the audience and purvey a message. Two freshmen played the butlers, James O'Conner played Lane and David Gordon played Merriman. They were novices; they were caricatures; they knew their parts. Somehow

Her lover was played by John Alves, a sophomore, who brought to the character of Algernon Moncrieff the proper posing but no more than an adequate reading. (N. B. Algy had a very interesting make-believe friend --- a Mr. Bunburring whom he visited whenever he needed an excuse to be where he shouldn't be. This ruse became known as Bunburring.)



WILBUR HAWTHORNE—the Reverend Dr. Canon Chasuble; Pat Powers—Miss Prism; and Candace Kaufman—Cecily Cardew.

they didn't think they had to act.

Wilbur Hawthorne, a "Senior Jester," performed the part of the Rev. Cannon Chausuble. His entrance marked the point at which the audience relaxed and began to enjoy the play. Patricia Powers as Miss Letitia (joy) Prism produced the second most enjoyable acting job of the evening. Fint Lux et Letitia!

Joan Lipshires played Lady Bracknell and produced a character that one could believe was British, a socialite, and a conventional Victorian. Candace Kaufmann made a vivacious Cecily Cardew. She was wearing a black skirt that had its waistline intriguingly high; and she had long nut yellow hair "like nature left it;" and high bright cheekbones; A very chipper whippet w'at?

Gwendolyn Fairfax was interpreted by Nancy Budd. Miss Budd spoke her lines well but couldn't quite get the poses right. She smiled charmingly but extensively. (Her costume was perplexing. It was bright red. This was the only non-black-or-white object in the play. To what significance one may attribute this it is difficult to say. Paul?)

And John Westney was John Worthing, lover to Gwendolyn. He was the only other "Senior Jester" in the play. He did a fine rendering of a comic character. Mr. Westney's best scene was probably in the third act where Jack mistakes Miss Prism for his mother.

The above reading was acceptable and enjoyable theater. Kudos to Amelia Silvestri - the directress,

## Club Features Ferguson Show

Seascapes dominate Instructor Charles B. Ferguson's second "Exhibition of Paintings and Graphics". Located at the Town and Country Club, the exhibit runs February 5 through February 29. Except Sundays, the exhibit is open to the public.

Ferguson's Woodland Street showing demonstrates a wide variety of media. Caseins and new "oil trompe l'oeil (fool-the-eye) examples punctuate the more numerous oil works. Water colors, etchings, woodcuts, and lithographs complete the catalogue.

In addition to this second exhibition at the Town and County, Ferguson also claims individual exhibits at the Hartford National Bank and the Constitution Gallery. Renbrook School and Williston Academy exhibit a series of Ferguson's mural work. Many of his paintings dot New York, Fisher's Island, and Greenwich private collections.

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4. ROAST STUFFED NATIVE TURKEY, CRANBERRY SAUCE	1.55
5. OPEN HOT ROAST BEEF OR HAM SANDWICH AND VEGETABLES	1.25
6. BROILED PORK CHOPS, APPLE SAUCE AND VEGETABLES	1.55

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# Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1964

The Senate

Its Record — Laudable

by BRUCE FRIER

## Into Full View

In order to bring some orderliness to the coming executive Senate elections, the Tripod will hold an open press conference on Thursday, February 20 at 7:30 in Wean Lounge.

At that time we will have a roundtable discussion among all candidates for the Senate executive positions. We shall extend the invitation for participation at the conference to all those who have either announced their candidacy or to whom we feel will run for those offices.

The audience, hopefully, will be composed of students who are interested in their student government. And accordingly, we extend to all students the invitation to come to this conference.

We hope that it will be a mature discussion of the functions of the Senate

and how the candidates plan to carry out their duties. The format will consist of each candidate's answering of a series of questions prepared by the Tripod. Open discussion will follow and then questions from the audience will be entertained. We are aware of the possibility for the success or failure of such an event. We are calling for everyone's interest and support. Since we are supposedly living in an ideal community, the college, we shall try to provide the means by which we can fulfill our duties in maintaining an ideal democratic student society.

Naturally there will be, and are, maneuvers and last minute schemes and plans by various candidates. We want to stay out of such.

## A Source of Disappointment

The Trinity College Lecture Series has this year been a source of disappointment to the student body. It has been a year of transition for the series, and the results are unfortunate.

However, future plans are encouraging (as were the same plans formulated six months ago). The lecture committee has, for example, proposed that the number of lectures per semester be cut to one, but that each lecturer give a series of three or four public lectures on a "carefully defined topic."

Furthermore, the proposal includes the idea that this lecturer remain on campus for the several days on which he will speak, and that he be available for informal seminars with students. Also, the Committee has suggested that the College undertake to publish these lectures (or a book deriving from them).

These proposals have been approved but, sadly, not executed, and we are frankly disappointed. Not one lecture in the 1963-64 academic year will receive entire support from the Series.

Instead, some six lectures, already engaged by various groups, will be subsidized by the Committee. More than half of the lectures will concern math or physics on a highly technical level.

Perhaps, the Lecture Committee will act now to complete their correspondence and to retain a lecturer who is prolific and at the same time of some significance.

We applaud the Committee recommendation "that every effort be made to get one of the most outstanding experts in any given field, to speak on his specialty as it relates to the larger social and intellectual context."

We sincerely hope it is successful.

## Trinity Gets a Haircut

Don't look now, but Trinity just got a shave and a haircut. The showing at the Jesters production Sunday night indicates that the campus is really beginning to spruce itself up and to enjoy the various cultural activities on the campus.

What makes the showing even more significant is that the show was in direct competition with the 'Beatles' on television. With the ratings in, we find that they tied — 120 people watching the Jesters in Wean lounge and 120 gaping

at the British barber boycotters in the television lounge.

Such a strong showing for the Jesters indicates that the college may be awakening from its cultural sleep and grooming itself for the new day of the Arts Center. One complaint about the college is that it rarely has involved itself wholeheartedly in the finer things in life. The strong showing now suggests that the campus is prepared and eager to fully develop its talents within the framework of the Arts Center. Good show, old boy!

## Freshmen Unite

The number of rolls thrown in the Freshmen Dining Hall gives us a subtle clue that all is not well amongst the freshmen with respect to their dietary needs. After staging 47 (?) food riots, signing 376 (?) petitions, they still find themselves with that meager two ounce (yes!) portion of meat.

We would like to extend a little advice to these would be gastronomes. Do

some surveying to find out how bad or well you fare in comparison to other colleges. Ascertain what the limits of the food budget are and the possibilities of changes. Institute a weekly report committee, as previous classes did, who would list complaints and suggestions in a dignified manner. Then if all else fails, riot, but put some spirit into it. There is nothing more farcical than a moribund freshmen food riot..

When Senate President Michael Anderson '64, looks back over the past year's Senate, he is quite candid. He praises it as a "very practical Senate, with no time for abstract idealistic concerns"; and this opinion certainly characterizes the thirty men who ran student affairs at Trinity this year.

Curiously enough, the two times that the Senate embarked on idealistic concerns, it was defeated. Their requests for the abolition of the Trinity Chapel Requirement were once again shunted off by the Trustees on January 18; and the Honor Code, long a dream of Senate presidents, was rejected by students who did not even want to waste time hearing it discussed formally.

In another year, these defeats might be taken as symbols of Senate ineffectiveness; but Mike Anderson's Senate has built up a sizable number of triumphs on "practical" matters, and it is here that he very properly wishes attention to be focused.

For instance, consider the various motions of the Senate which were of direct and tangible value to students last year. The most recent of these was the Used Book Store, run by Senator Dan Swander '65, which did a land office business in distributing used student books at reduced prices. Also, the Summer Storage Program, which stored student furniture in Alumni Hall last summer, significantly eased the perennial problem of stolen couches and bookcases.

Following a number of traffic accidents early last fall, the Senate instituted a seat-belt requirement for student autos. In response to student culinary interests, an investigation led to the reduction of some Cave prices, the widening of Cave menus, and the increase in candy-vending machines on campus.

The Senate made efforts to improve study facilities also. Facilities in the Library were improved; and next Spring, an experiment will be tried which may lead to the extension of Library hours. Several campus study halls were also improved; an additional class-room in Seabury was opened to student use.

Not every one of the Senate projects succeeded, of course. Protests by Senators over the elimination of motorcycles at Trinity failed last spring; and Senate efforts to have several new telephones installed also came to nothing. But the important thing is that these projects were undertaken in ever increasing numbers.

Another group of Senate efforts falls roughly under the category of Improvements for Academic Life at Trinity. These efforts will not have immediate tangible value, but should produce long-range results.

The Student Course Evaluation, issued by Senators Richard Schiro '64, and R. Scott Gregory '64, is a notable example of efforts to improve Trinity courses. It is the first case at Trinity of a mature attempt to find out what Trinity men think about the subjects they take; but instead of making the results public, a move which would only have stirred up faculty wrath, the report was issued to the instructors personally.

The Senate framed other motions designed to increase academic excellence at Trinity. One of these called for public recognition of Dean's List Students through an academic dinner. Another formed a Senate Lecture Series that has presented several provocative faculty lectures.

A few stabs were made in the direction of bringing the Undergraduate Evaluation of 1962 up to date; but these were not successfully carried out. Another idea that failed to get off the drawing board was a joint Trinity-Wesleyan-Amherst-Williams Faculty Lecture Series. Once again, these attempts were sincere efforts to improve Trinity academically; and they are important even if they failed.

Brief credit must be directed towards the Senate Budget Committee, which has the thankless job of drawing up organization budgets. Their job was quite creditably handled this year, and the committee has finally tightened down on club expenses.

A final area of activities deserves particular attention, because it symbolizes the success of a "practical" Senate. Under President Anderson, a number of student evaluations were made of organizations about which the Senate is concerned, but over which it has no direct power. These were, it must be understood, not mere protests, which have been a longstanding tradition in the Senate. These were full scale, impressive, and generally well-reasoned critiques that had wide influence with these groups.

Two of the bodies evaluated were Administration groups. The report on Buildings and Grounds undertaken by Senator Bruce Bridegroom '64, exercised profound influence over the new dormitories currently being planned. Although his report has scarcely had time enough to be completely carried out, it deserves attention from the Administration in the future. The same holds true for the monumental evaluation of the Athletic Department undertaken by Senator Joseph Martire '64.

The Inter-Fraternity Council, although independent of the Senate, was subjected to the same close scrutiny; of course, the I.F.C. chose to ignore the Senate critique, but the suggestions made in the report may be incorporated someday. The Senate is currently considering the structure of the Freshman Executive Council and the Medusa; both of these are virgin territory for Senators.

Two Senate evaluations were made of the advisory structure at Trinity; one suggested minor changes in the Freshman-Sophomore Advisory Council, most of which were carried out. The other urged more dramatic changes in the Junior Advisor system; these are currently being considered by the Administration.

The Mather Hall Board of Governors has been brought more closely into the Senate orbit also; the Senate has made several efforts to bolster its program. The Campus Chest was also included among the Senate organizations for the first time; the noticeable improvement in their activities is partly attributable to Senate suggestions.

The change in the class officer structure, most sweeping ever attempted by the Senate, is a notable example of Senate efforts to associate all student activities with itself. The amendment, which altered years of tradition, by tossing out an ineffectual class officer system and replacing it with a social committee, suggests the enormous power now exercised by the Senate.

In 1961 the TRIPOD seriously urged the abolition of the Senate. Under conservative President Roger Macmillan '61, this might have been a practical suggestion. It is no longer practical, for the Senate has succeeded in its goal; it has become an intelligent and effective center for student activities.

# And How It Compares — Favorably

by BRUCE FRIER

It is frankly difficult to be too lavish with praise toward the Senate that is currently retiring. During my four years at Trinity I have attended Student Government meetings at about twenty other colleges; I have never seen a Senate that does more, or that does it in a more responsible fashion, than our own for 1963-64.

During my four years at Trinity I have attended virtually every Senate meeting and even sat in on a few committee meetings; I have never seen a Senate so generally hardworking and intelligent as that which is passing out of office now.

The era of the "personality" has passed for the Senate, and in part this is lamentable. One misses the biting wit of Harvey Thomas '65, Bruce Hill '65, and Stan Marcuss '65. But Senate President Michael Anderson '64, as he announced in his inaugural speech last year, intended that every Senator pull his weight at Senate meetings; and that they did. For the first time, there was very little "dead wood" in the Senate.

The Senate's success is partly attributable to their history; for Senates, like virtuoso ballerinas, are made, not born. When Senate President Roger Macmillan '61, left office, many felt the Senate was just drifting, without any real raison d'etre.

President Skip McNulty '62, decided to revamp Senate programs. In a number of eye-catching gestures, most notably the UNDERGRADUATE EVALUATION and the Honor Code dispute, he made the Senate a focal point of Student conversation (and

criticism, as the TRIPODS of that time clearly reveal.

WHEN JACK WAGGETT '63, became President, he tried to preserve the dynamic spirit of his predecessor by promising to continue the work of the EVALUATION; but the attempts of his Senate simply lacked the glamour of the McNulty Senate. A more permanent contribution to the Senate spirit is the current committee system, far more effective than the McNulty "executive committee" arrangement.

As Waggett's administration ended, most observers sensed that the Senate was beginning to drift helplessly again. It is President Anderson and his hard-working associates who righted the Senate course.

Anderson seems to have realized that big, dramatic gestures had served their purpose, but that what was needed now was persuasive reason. In place of elaborate but largely ineffectual protests to the Administration, his Senate sent well-informed, ambassadors, bearing continual suggestions. The effectiveness of his policies can be roughly judged by the impressive list of accomplishments under his administration.

But Anderson's Senate did not stop here, as so many other Senates have. Reasoning that nothing was ever completed until it had been not only considered but effected, he stressed "follow-up reports" to assess the effect of Senate actions. Assiduous hammering brought about many of the changes proposed.

De iure, the Senate has very little power over organizations which do not receive money from them. The Inter-Fraternity Council, the Freshman Executive Council, the Junior Advisor system, the class officers, and the Mather Hall Board of Governors had long acted more or less independently of Senate desires. It is against these independent pockets of student power that the Senate struck more forcefully, and it is perhaps here that the increase in Senate stature and power can be best demonstrated.

NOT THAT ALL of these organizations were bad. Some, like the J.A. system, were quite well-run. Others, like the I.F.C. and the class officers, bordered on the down-right irresponsible. As for the F.E.C. and the Mather Hall Board of Governors, the best that could be said for them was that they were not openly offensive.

But to have large powers delegated to independent bodies invites irresponsibility; it was the improper use of power the Senate sought to stay. In the case of the J.A.'s, it merely made minor suggestions which subtly implied Senate power to review. As for the I.F.C., even though Senate recommendations were almost ignored, the detailed and comprehensive report implies that the Council will not enjoy forever a Nirvana of lethargy and irresponsible doodling.

The class officers, perennial headache for economy-minded Senators from sizable debts classes have left in recent years, were wiped from the board this year, and a new class super-structure promises to provide more balanced and mature class leadership.

These projects are extremely important for summing up the Senate as an institution. The Anderson Senate has fairly successfully solved the most annoying student problem Trinity had: too many clubs with too little power and too little responsibility. It has solved the dilemma by subjecting the worthless and bolstering the potentially worthwhile. In the process it has greatly increased its own prestige and respectability.

### But All is Not Laudable

All this praise is not to be delivered without a few remarks on Senate institutional weaknesses. The committee system in particular needs some investigation. Three large committees, their powers and limits only loosely defined, often run at cross-interest to each other. This conflict was exemplified by the Course Evaluation and the reissuance of the Undergraduate Evaluation, which were attempted concurrently. Clear definition of committee powers is needed.

Also, the Executive Committee seemed to have forfeited much of its leadership ability to President Anderson. The Executive Committee is a valuable institution, if used properly (as it was by the McNulty Senate); it should serve to take some of the burden from the back of the Senate president, but it really failed to assume proper leadership responsibilities this year.

There is very little question but that the Senate is far better for the Presidency of Michael Anderson. As Mike suggests, the problem for next year's Senate may be what is left to be done. There is much still to do, many reports still unfulfilled; and even their fulfillment will testify to the new direction given this body by the Anderson Senate.

For three years, the "great Senate" at Trinity has been the McNulty Senate. It saved Student Government from drift, toughened it up, and sent it off in new directions. This surely will be the boast of this outgoing Senate also. Proudly, with mature dignity, the Anderson Senate takes its rightful place alongside as an example.

## Senior Senators Present Views

by VIN OSOWECKI

FEB. 11 - Seven senior senators were asked three questions about the 1963 Senate:

- 1.) What in your opinion was the greatest single accomplishment of the senate this year?
- 2.) What had you hoped the senate would do but failed to do?
- 3.) What structural changes, if any, do you recommend to increase senate efficiency?

Generalizing, most senators interviewed could not point to any single achievement as characterizing the 1963 Senate. Rather, the senators felt that the Anderson Senate made several accomplishments—all of nearly equal importance.

Regarding question "TWO" many senators pointed to the Honor Code results as being a disappointment. However, nearly all qualified this remark claiming that the senate's work was only to solicit student opinion on the subject.

Structurally, the committee system of the Senate works well, the senators agreed. However, several senators recommended changes in election procedures and called for more participation from all senators.

EXTREME OPINIONS on these questions ranged all the way from one senator who wanted to do away with the system of representation for each social unit and called for a popular election of the Senate president to those who felt that the actual Senate meetings were often useless.

Michael Anderson, President of the 1963 Senate, classified the accomplishments of the senate into those which are of long term value and those which are of immediate practical value.

Under the first category Anderson listed the Course Evaluation, the Athletic Committee Report, the Honor Code investigation, the Building and Grounds Report, and the Teacher Recognition plan still under way.

Among those projects of immediate practical value, Anderson included the Senate Lecture Series, the Used Book Store, the Comma-dash Course report, the summer storage program, and the new Dean's List recognition policy.

"Continuity," Anderson said, was one of the most important achievements of the 1963 Senate. We have established a continuity of reports this year so that future senates will not have to start all over again but may simply refer to past reports for information concerning a particular subject, he said.

OF THE THIRTY-SIX or forty projects undertaken this year, most of the ideas came from the individual senators, Anderson said, calling the 1963 Senate an "idea Senate."

Senator John Witherington looked with disappointment at the Honor Code results but said he did not feel the senate should have gone ahead with it against student opinion.

Witherington felt there could have been better

(Continued on Page 6)

# LETTERS

to the editor

## 'Great Evils'

(The author of this letter made the Dean's List. - Ed.)

To the Editor,

It is my considered opinion that the posting of names of the students on the Dean's List is wrong for at least two reasons. First, it has the effect of placing heightened emphasis upon grades. This emphasis is one of the great evils of the American educational system today. Second, the honor of being on the Dean's List is an individual and private one, meant to be shared by the student and his family, as well as his friend if so desired. The names of those students on probation are not made public; there are analogous reasons not to post the names of Dean's List students.

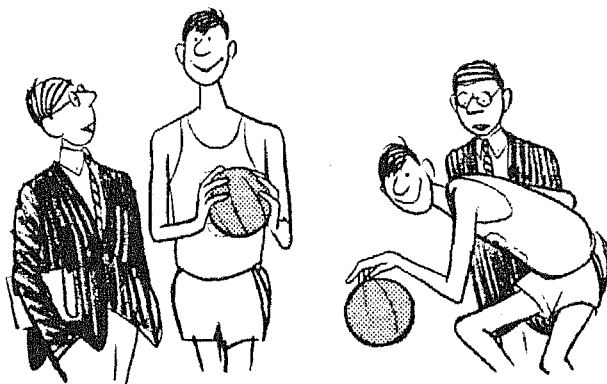
(Name Withheld)  
Class of 1964

## 'Yellow Journalism'

To the Editor:

As members of the Review staff, we would like to apologize to the college and to Mr. Shapiro for the embarrassing piece of "yellow journalism" which recently appeared describing Mr. Shapiro's poetry. This article was not written by any member of the staff and had only the superficial approval of one member. He suggested changes which were not followed. This article was mere sensationalism and does not represent Mr. Shapiro's poetry.

Henry W. Haslach Jr., '64  
Peter Hollenbeck, '65

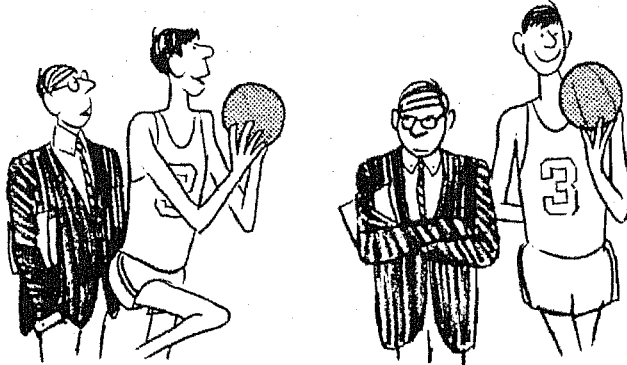


1. I've been giving a lot of thought to the future—career-wise and goal-wise.

I've been pretty busy working on my hook shot.

2. As recipients of a college education, I feel it is incumbent upon us to work in areas which allow us to make a contribution to society.

Watch me dribble right around you.

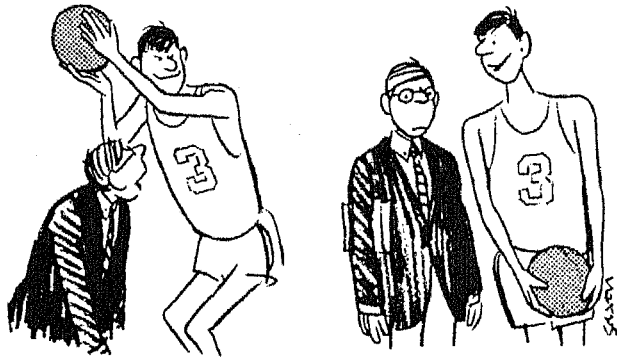


3. Material reward is important, too—so long as the job is one of profound significance.

I'm a terror off the boards.

4. What's more, the company I work for must be forward-looking and encourage initiative.

Notice the feather touch on the ball.



5. How about you? What are your goals?

I'd like to score 30 against Tech.

6. I mean after graduation.

Oh, I've got a swell job with Equitable. They've got everything you're looking for. And they're a good team to work with.

Make an appointment through your Placement Office to see Equitable's employment representative on February 20, 1964, or write to William E. Blevins, Employment Manager for further information.

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## Senior Views

(Continued from center section)

been better "follow up" of senate reports and suggested that the policy of monthly senate executive reports to the TRIPOD might help spur the committee to even greater achievements.

Candidates for Senate president, Witherington was inclined to feel, should meet each other in public and run on a platform.

Senator Keith Watson was even more definite in regard to the election of the senate president, Watson outlined three "improvements":

1.) allow two weeks between the senate election and the election of a Senate president,

2.) make the presidential candidate declare himself one week before the Senate elects its president,

3.) enable a combination of the old and the new senators to vote upon and elect the new president.

Senator Bill Niles also recommended that Senate election procedures be changed. He suggested that the requirement of representation for each social organization be eliminated in order to increase the calibre of the Senate. Niles felt that the entire student body should elect the senate president.

Senators David Tower and Richard Schiro disagreed with Niles and felt that the representation for each social organization should be maintained.

"The Senate has moved most effectively in the realm in which it was designed to operate," Senator Schiro said, "Outsiders and senators alike must recognize the limitations of the senate. This year they have done so."

Senator Joe Martire praised Anderson but criticized the lack of initiative amongst some elected senators. Of Anderson, Martire said, that he was "the best president I have seen at Trinity. He is not overpowering nor a great orator, but his enthusiasm, efficiency, perseverance and ability to talk with people is unsurpassed."

Senator Scott Gregory voiced a similar opinion about the work of some senators. Gregory felt that "something must be done to get more people active," possibly a switching of committee chairmen more often during the year.

GREGORY -- although he felt that the committees accomplished much -- held reservations about the value of many senate meetings. "Relatively little was accomplished at some meetings because most work already had been done in committee," he said.

Much of the work done by this year's Senate, most senators agreed, was concerned with non-spectacular but nevertheless important issues.

President Anderson joined with his fellow senators in unanimously calling upon the new senate to finish those 1963 projects yet incomplete and to carry on the continuity of the old senate.

"What are a few strokes among friends?"

## One who lived under it comments on

# 'The Moral Emptiness' of Apartheid

The writer of this letter, now a student at an American University, was born and raised in South Africa. A Zulu, he speaks the language, and his family was among those forcefully "resettled" by the government. He remains anonymous because of fear that reprisals may be taken against his family still in South Africa.

To the Editor:

This is an attempt to correct the false statements that were made by Mr. John C. Banghart in the LETTER TO THE EDITOR column of the TRIPOD of December 3, 1963. Mr. Banghart's statements are as false and as dishonest as those of the racist and tyrannical Afrikaners who rule South Africa illegally.

It is indeed very saddening to notice that, in this age of the modern world, there is still a group of people that is re-creating the past, single-handedly, and forcing it upon another group of people simply because of race hatred and stubbornly held illusions of racial superiority. What Mr. Banghart and his lords fail to tell the world is that they are re-creating the past; that they are forcing it upon the people who do not want it; that race hatred and grand illusions about the superiority of the white race are the basic causes for their APARTHEID; that their policy assures them of the continued subordination of the African population. Last but not least they are now officially referring to the Africans of different ethnic backgrounds as 'nations' instead of calling them 'kaffirs', 'tribes', 'natives' etc. because the latter terms are out of style in today's world, but the term 'nation' fits perfectly well. APARTHEID is the forced separation and so-called development along tribal or ethnic lines.

Mr. Banghart writes, "In South Africa, there are six ethnologically different NATIONS;" Dr. Verwoerd and his followers, including Mr. Banghart (unless he is not really enlightened) know very well that this is a false and dishonest idea. It is being used only because it conceals the ridiculous nature, the shamefulness, the stupidity and the moral emptiness of their motives and policies in today's world. So, they have chosen to be dishonest.

MR. BANGHART goes on to say, "The Bantu, an all encompassing term for the various black South African nations have never been a homogeneous nation with a single country. Instead, they have settled in various homelands, the Xhosa in the Transkei, the Zulu in Zululand and so on." This is a false statement. It is like saying that the Scots, the Welsh and the other people who make up the United Kingdom are not a homogeneous nation because of their past and present differences. Mr. Banghart goes on and says that the Africans "have never been a homogeneous nation with a single country." The implication here is that the Europeans found an unoccupied South Africa or that they and the Africans arrived simultaneously. Mr. Banghart, Mr. Verwoerd and his followers must face the real truth. The Africans were in that part of Africa centuries before the bearers and exclusive owners of 'white civilization' arrived. Diaries of Portuguese explorers who came to the Cape in the 16th and early 17th centuries indicate that the same African people who are there now were there at that time (minus the Afrikaners, of course). Some of these explorers, who were victims of shipwrecks, stayed there, received land and cattle from the Xhosa chiefs and they even married African women. All this happened before the first Afrikaners made their first settlement in the Cape, in 1652. (See M. Wilson, AFRICAN STUDIES, Vol. 18, 1959.)

In commending the South African government and the APARTHEID

apostle, Dr. Verwoerd, Mr. Banghart says, "The South African government, Dr. Verwoerd in particular, has recognized that these Bantu nations desire to lead their lives in their own way and not in the way dictated by others." Precisely. That is the way the Africans resent the SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S, and in particular DR. VERWOERD'S attempts and sections of imposing, by force, a way of life upon them, dictating to them what they can and cannot do. What the African resents is the arrogant, distasteful, and ridiculous idea that Dr. Verwoerd and Mr. Banghart and those like them have a right to tell him where to live and where to work (Group Areas Act); where to go to school and what he should be taught (Bantu Education Act); whom to marry (The Immorality Act); and what he can and cannot pursue as a life time career (Mines and Works Act); to be told that he cannot organize trade unions and that he cannot strike for wages or for anything (The Industrial Conciliation Act and The Native Labour Settlement of Dispute Act); to be told that he cannot appeal to the due process of law to stop or argue the execution of a banishment, deportation, removal order or any proclamation of the government (The Native Prohibition of Interdicts Act); to be told which university he should attend (The Extension of Universities Education Act); which church services one can and cannot attend (Natives Urban Areas Act, as amended in 1957) etc. The list is inexhaustible.

NOW, I WOULD like to ask Mr. Banghart: Who is dictating a way of life upon the Africans? Is it not the Fuhrer of Afrikanerdom, Dr. Verwoerd, and his government, who is deciding how Africans should live their lives, without even consulting them in the most elementary form?

Mr. Banghart refers to the election that took place in the Transkei on November 20, 1963. If he had been a little more honest he would have told us the true results of that election. I will rescue him and say that the government candidate, Mr. Mantanzima, who depends on the Fuhrer, Verwoerd, did not do well at all in the election. The people overwhelmingly voted for Mr. Poto, who is opposed to APARTHEID and who favours a multi-racial state. Of course, besides suffering a slight embarrassment, Dr. Verwoerd still made Mr. Mantanzima the Prime Minister, through other similar stooges. Every single act, law, appointment and proclamation of Mr. Mantanzima's legislature and executive will have to be approved by Dr. Verwoerd's government. The latter's troops and powers will always be near to see to it that Mr. Mantanzima's opponents are taken care of neatly, but mercilessly, as many people have found out in the Transkei, Sekhukhuni-land and in many other places. This is what the Fuhrer of Afrikanerdom means by independence for his invented and imposed 'Bantu nation.'

Mr. Banghart goes on to touch on education for Africans in South Africa. He did himself a favour by not saying too much on that subject. Please let me correct the false implications which he gave, that the Afrikaners are responsible for the really constructive work that was done in the field of education in South Africa. Again Mr. Banghart should have mentioned the fact that education was introduced and initiated by the missionaries in South Africa. He would

have told us that these educational institutions produced students who went on to get higher education in England, America and other parts of the world. Some of these people are now scattered all over the world in search of homes. Professors Mbatha and Z. K. Matthews are just two of the many people who were trained by missionaries. Countless others are in the new independent countries of Africa, doing the necessary work of modernization and nationhood. Others are scattered in the United Kingdom where they now reside. They were forced to leave South Africa and to ask for citizenship in foreign countries. Dr. Verwoerd has repeatedly made it clear that there is no place for the detribalized and educated Africans in South Africa. These people are 'misfits' and 'black Englishmen' who have no place in South Africa.

WHEN DR. VERWOERD realized that the type of education that the African was getting from the missionary schools created a different 'native' altogether from the type that he wanted to create, he introduced a bill in the exclusively white parliament which would give him complete control of education for Africans. This bill, passed in 1953, gave the Fuhrer all the powers that he had asked for. A completely new system was started, a system that is proving to be an 'intellectual gas chamber' for the African who goes through it. Here are some of the statements that Dr. Verwoerd made regarding his new educational system for the African:

The school must equip him (the native) to meet the demand which the economic life of South Africa WILL IMPOSE UPON HIM... there is no place for the native in European society above the level of certain forms of labour.

Again,

I want to remind Hon. Members that if the native in South Africa today, in any kind of school in existence, is being taught to expect that he will live his adult life under a policy of equal rights, he is making a big mistake.

(Quoted by T. Huddleston, NAUGHT FOR YOUR COMFORT, Hardingham and Donaldson Publishers, 1956, p. 159)

Can there be any doubt about Dr. Verwoerd's motives and his aims? There was a time when thought that this type of thinking died with the German Fuhrer Hitler. In 1953, the government expenditure per African pupil in State and State-aided schools was \$25.87 taking the South African Rand as U.S. \$1.40. NOW, NOTE: In the period 1960-61, the expenditure per African pupil was \$17.45 (See A SURVEY OF RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1962.)

MR. BANGHART then goes on to say, "The cash income of the Bantu (Africans), having increased some 500 percent since World War II, is sixty-nine percent higher per capita than that of the next highest African nation, Ghana." This is completely irrelevant and meaningless to South Africa and to the thousands that go hungry. This statement is as worthless and as irrelevant as telling an American who earns \$60 per month that he should be satisfied because his cash income is sixty-nine percent higher than the average cash income, per month, of the average Pakistani. In 1954, the essential minimum monthly expenditure of African urban families which was necessary for a minimally decent and healthy existence was approximately \$65. However, the average monthly income for those families was \$53.00. (See K. L. Roskam, APARTHEID AND DISCRIMINATION, Leyden, A. W. Sythoff, 1960,

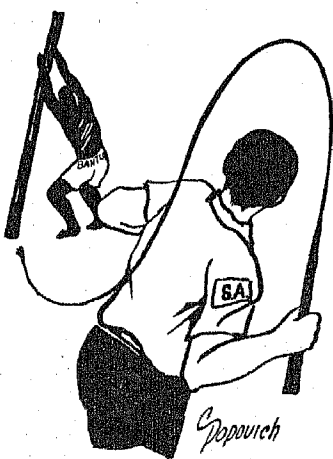
p. 79) In 1962, the average earning for Africans was approximately \$44.00. (SURVEY OF RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA,

The great bulk of the Africans in South Africa are therefore unable to meet the minimum requirement for a decent and healthy life. It is very saddening, but hardly surprising to discover that an estimated 40 people die of tuberculosis a day, in South Africa. There were 58,491 such deaths reported in 1961, according to the above cited SURVEY OF RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA. The following information also comes from the survey. According to the President of the Institute of Public Health, "malnutrition is South Africa's Public Enemy Number 1." Between July 1958 and June 1959, 1,102 non-white children were admitted in one hospital in Durban, all suffering from a severe malnutrition disease called KWASHIORKOR. The report goes on to say that for every hospitalized child with a deficiency disease, 30 more are treated as out-patients.

IN THE LIGHT of such information, Mr. Banghart's statement melts into nothing but sadness, tragedy, and utmost shame. However, those who defend APARTHEID outside of South Africa make such statements. Their APARTHEID, the intense and unbelievable racism and evil produced such horrors. Yet Dr. Verwoerd and his followers are the self-proclaimed bearers and exclusive owners of 'white and western civilization' and Christianity in South Africa. They claim that they are the only certain allies and friends of the West in the struggle against communism in Africa. How long can this last? How long can the civilized world afford to sit idly and do nothing in the face of such horrors?

Next, Mr. Banghart says, "To most of us, Apartheid brings to mind a picture of a beaten and mistreated Bantu wasting away in some concentration camp after having been pulled off the street without so much as having been granted the due process of law." This is honestly correct, ironically one of the few such statements he makes. Not only is this the image of APARTHEID, but this is APARTHEID. Hundreds and thousands of Africans are stopped and arrested for pass offences. Hundreds and thousands who leave the barren reserves and go to the towns and cities to look for jobs are arrested and sent back to starve in the reserves. Hundreds and thousands are hauled out of their homes, where they were born, and forced to migrate to new locations. Hundreds and thousands of babies are restricted to their birthplaces, or wherever the government wants them to stay "without so much as having been granted due process of law." Fathers, mothers and other relatives have been removed from their homes, or restricted therein "without so much as being granted due process of law." In South Africa, due process of law means nothing for Africans. Dr. Verwoerd and his government have turned the whole country into a prison for the Africans. They have invented the new concentration camps of the modern world ... the reserves. The people there are the prisoners of the white government. They cannot go anywhere without the government's permission. They have to live their lives in the reserves, the way the white government has chosen for them.

Those are the camps that Dr. Meade cannot fail to see if he goes to South Africa. In these camps, he will find the prisoners. They are the people that Dr. Meade has only to see, talk to and listen to (provided their lives and livelihood will not be threatened the moment Dr. Meade goes away).



cartoon courtesy of the UNICON

# Shapiro Rejects U.S. Poetry In First of Three Lectures

FEB. 10 -- Karl Shapiro declared this evening that poetry would never take root in America. The poet-in-residence told an overflowing Wean Lounge audience that American poetry is merely "European transplantation."

He stressed that "so-called" American poets, such as Robert Frost, are consistently alienated from the native scene. Frost, he observed, "had to go to England for recognition, and to the end...his audience was English." Lamenting that poetic arts are not native to America, Shapiro insisted, "There is not and never has been an audience for poetry in the United States."

Further, he pointed out, "Our most influential poets, such as Pound, Eliot, and Williams, all moved poetry as far in the direction of prose as they were able..."

Two polar figures, he said, dominate the sphere of potential American poetry; these poets, -- Poe and Whitman -- continued Shapiro, served to restrict the possibilities of poetry toward the creation of a national substitute in prose.

"Whitman," he added, "is dangerous to American poets--like a pesticide. Yet even a poet with the great gifts of Hart Crane could only view Whitman as the good gray poet, or great pink mother."

He later noted that the modern

American poet usually finds his residence in the "laboratory atmosphere," of the college or university, which "have taken on the responsibility for the care and feeding of poets." In these conditions, Shapiro asserted, "he has so much identity that he might as well be under a microscope. Freshmen pull his wings off and Deans wear him like a scab."

On Wednesday, Karl Shapiro will present a reading of his poetry at 8:30 p.m., in the Math-Physics Auditorium, and the next day he will give "A Defense of Bad Poetry" at 8:15 p.m., also in the Math-Physics Auditorium.

The poet-teacher-editor was born in Baltimore and published his first volume, "Poems," in 1935, before enrolling at Johns Hopkins University, where he later served as associate professor of writing.

During his army service, 1941-45, he wrote four additional volumes, including "V-Letter and Other Poems." His most recent volume is "Poems of a Jew."

Shapiro spent 1954 studying in Rome as a Guggenheim Fellow and during the summer of 1955, he lectured on American poetry in India and Ireland. His poems have appeared in many U.S. magazines including HARPERS, the NATION, and the NEW YORKER.

He is also the author of a critical volume entitled IN DEFENSE OF IGNORANCE.

# "Mutual Funds"

(Continued from page 1)

in profits, prices, and business cycles, he stated.

The second area in which the economist aids in investment research, Kulp noted, is money market analysis -- the forecasting of interest rates.

"Forecasting interest rates has never been easy but it used to be simpler than it is today," he said, "Until about three years ago, interest rates rose whenever business activity rose; when business activity declined, so did interest rates."

Now, said Kulp, increased corporate cash flows, increased saving by individuals, and government action against the balance of payments deficit have made interest rate variations less predictable.

The third area named by the speaker as one in which the economist can supply perspective to investment research is the analysis of international developments such as the balance of payments deficit in international trade now plaguing the United States.

"The balance of payments problem has already affected American investors by leading the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates and also, though few outside government would credit it, by leading to a slowing down of Federal Government spending," he observed.

# Graph Theory

FEB. 11 -- "Graph Theory" will be the topic of a lecture given by Yale's Professor of mathematics Oystein Ore on February 13, at 4:30 p.m., in the Math-Physics Lecture Hall.

Dr. Ore, who came to Yale in 1927, was made Sterling Professor of Mathematics in 1929, and was chairman of the Department from 1936 to 1945.

He was a lecturer in Paris, Prague and Switzerland in 1947, and a Guggenheim Fellow at Rome in 1954. He has held fellowships at Göttingen, Stockholm and the Sorbonne, and at Yale, he has been a Fellow of Branford College since 1933.

In 1947, Dr. Ore was made a knight of the Order of St. Olav, Norway, in recognition of his help to Norway as a member of the board of directors of the American Relief for Norway (1941-47) and as the chairman of the relief mission to Norway in 1945.

Dr. Ore, who was born in Oslo, has contributed over 100 mathematical articles to American, French, German and Norwegian publications.

His visit is sponsored by the Mathematical Association of America and the College Lecture Committee.

the age of 40, the average response was \$27, 975, with answers ranging from \$80,000 to \$7,500. Only ten, though, said that they normally measured success in terms of monetary rewards.

Schiro wrote the paper for a course in Christian ethics, with Dr. William Bradley, of the Hartford Seminary. He said that interest in the subject arose out of conversations with his uncle.

Schiro stated in his preface that he was merely compiling the views of those surveyed and that he was no more qualified than any one else on campus.

# College Gets \$400—Morgan Guaranty

JAN. 7 - The College received a \$400 unrestricted gift from the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, said President Albert C. Jacobs today.

The gift, sent by Henry C. Alexander, chairman of the board of the company, is part of the company's program of financial assistance to privately endowed colleges and universities.

FEB. 4 - The Crown Investment League announced today their purchase of two shares of Aetna Life. It was also announced that Harry Knapp '50, of G. H. Walker & Co. would be their broker.

The Investment League is using \$4000 given to the Economics department by the Ida and Ira Crown Foundation. The money was given to the department to have students invest and maintain a portfolio, and the league was given full control.

# Trinity Jew

(Continued from page 1)

schools compared with over 50 per cent for non-Jews.

Public school graduates, he explained, usually overcome after two years the private school graduates, initial advantage of being generally more familiar with the curriculum and teaching. Many lamented the fact that they thought their grades were not up to what they thought their potential to be, declared Schiro.

In answering the survey, most thought that they were highly motivated both for high grades and intellectual pursuits, although many were of the opinion that they were mostly motivated towards achieving high grades.

Schiro said that this motivation was to a large degree determined by the extraordinarily high number who intended to go on to graduate school. Fifty-three out of 59 students responding indicated such intentions, with 22 planning on medical and 11 on law schools.

A majority of those surveyed thought that the Jews, as a whole, valued education more than the average American. Several commented that intellectualism is part of the background of the Jew. There was, on the other hand, "no discernible trend among the education of parents," said Schiro, "as compared with the parents of other students."

Schiro next directed his questions towards ascertaining views on Jews in the world of business. Many felt that Jews on the whole earn incomes above the average, but that very few reach the top income brackets. Several felt that discrimination was practiced at the upper echelons of management in many large firms.

In answering Schiro's query on what they hoped to be earning at

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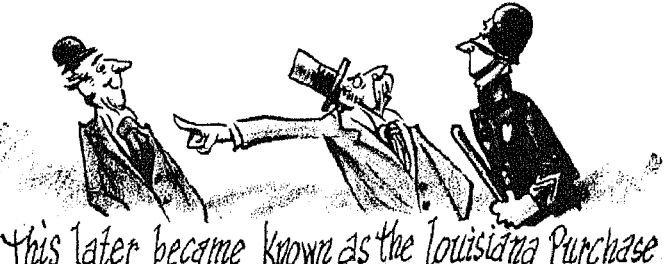
 **On Campus** with Max Shulman  
(Author of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" and "Barefoot Boy With Cheek".)

# ECONOMICS CAN BE CHUCKLES

Many of you have been avoiding economics because it is so widely known as "the dismal science." Oh, good friends, stop cheating yourselves of many a laugh and cheer, because economics is a positive riot! True, it is called the dismal science, but that is only because it was invented in 1681 by Walter C. Dismal.

It is easy to understand why Mr. Dismal's discovery of economics is today almost forgotten, for the fact is that he himself only stayed with the subject for two or three days. After that he took up embonpoint, which means fatness. It is said that at his apogee, Mr. Dismal reached 1200 pounds. This later became known as Guy Fawkes Day.

It was not until 1776 when Adam Smith published his *Wealth of Nations* (or *Ozymandias*, as it is usually known as) that the world came to realize what a rosy, twinkly, fun subject economics is. As Mr. Smith showed in his jocular little treatise, there is nothing complicated about economics.



When there is a great demand for a product, a great supply is placed on the market. When there is a small demand, there is a small supply. Take, for example, castanets. You walk into any average American town today and I'll wager you won't see more than eighty or ninety castanet shops. That is because the demand is small.

For Marlboro Cigarettes, on the other hand, the demand is great. Thus, you will find Marlboros—with all their yummy rich tobacco flavor and pure white Selectrate filter and pliable soft pack and unpliable Flip-Top box—at any counter where cigarettes are sold in every one of our fifty great States and Duluth.

To Adam Smith, I say, belongs the distinction of popularizing economics. Mr. Smith was followed by David Ricardo. In fact, everywhere he went he was followed by David Ricardo. Mr. Smith finally got so annoyed that he summoned a bobby, as British policemen are called, and had Mr. Ricardo arrested. This later became known as the Louisiana Purchase.

Upon his release from gaol, as a British jail is called, Mr. Ricardo reported to his parole officer, Thomas Robert Malthus. They soon became fast friends, and one night over a game of whist they invented the stock exchange, or chutney, as it is called in England.

Well sir, with the British having, you might say, a corner on economics, the French decided that they wanted some economics too. Being, however, a proud nation, they refused simply to borrow British economics, but insisted on inventing their own. At first they tried using the truffle hound as a medium of exchange. When this proved less than satisfactory, they switched to pomade. Discouraged by this second disappointment, they finally shrugged and said, "Oh, who cares about economics anyhow?" and returned to the guillotine and Maurice Chevalier.

America, I am pleased to report, had much better success with economics. Our early merchants quickly broke down economics into its two major categories—coins and folding money—and today, as a result of their wisdom, we can all enjoy the automatic toll station.

Well sir, I could go on and on about this fascinating subject, but I know you're all in a tearing hurry to rush out and sign up for Econ I. So I will leave you now with two kindly words of farewell: Gresham's Law.

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\* \* \*  
We, the makers of Marlboro Cigarettes, are tobaccoists, not economists. But this much we know about supply and demand: you demand full flavor in a filter cigarette; we supply it—Marlboro!



# Leghorn, Belfiore Tally 58 In Matinee Rout of Bowdoin

by BILL LINN

FEB. 8 -- Emerging into the daylight for the first time in two years, the Bantams steadily wore down the Bowdoin Polar Bears this afternoon and breezed to an 85-65 victory. The win boosted the Bantams' record to 8-4.

Barry Leghorn, already the most prolific scorer in Trinity history, led all scorers with 33 points, connecting on 12 of 17 shots in one of the hottest shooting performances of his career. "Legs" now had tallied 937 points in varsity competition, and has seven more games in which to become the Blue and Gold's first 1,000-point marksman.

Jim Belfiore, like Leghorn, achieved a personal scoring high for the season. Jim chalked up 25, hitting nine of his 19 shots. Daryle Uphoff scored 10 points in another fine all-around effort, as the Bantams sank 32 of 75 field goal attempts for a solid 43 per cent.

The outmanned Polar Bears, now 3-12, were paced by Dick Whitmore, their bulky but well-coordinated center who scored 23 points. Set-shooting Brian Warren was next with 13, and Harry Silverman had 12 before fouling out early in the second half. Bowdoin's shooting was generally erratic, 35 per cent on 26 of 73 tries from the floor.

THE BANTAMS had a comparable edge in rebounding, 58-38, with a balanced effort. The key to the game was the closing minutes of the first half, when Trin broke into a commanding lead by taking complete control of both boards. Bowdoin, in fact, had only three offensive rebounds in the first 20 minutes.

The game, the Bantams' first in the afternoon at home since they beat Clark in the '61-'62 season, was closely contested for most of the first half. After Trin took an early lead on Leghorn's shooting and Uphoff's fine playmaking, the visitors from Brunswick, Me., began to execute well and tied the score at 16-all after 10 minutes. The lead changed hands several times until Uphoff's jump shot gave the Bantams a 24-23 lead with 15 minutes gone, and they never trailed again. In the final five minutes of the half, Trin outscored Bowdoin 14-5 to lead 38-28 at the break.

In the second half, Bowdoin never got closer to the lead than eight points (45-37) as the Bantams, paced by Leghorn's 19 in this stanza, worked the ball impressively. Trin stretched the gap to 58-39 before the Polar Bears briefly took control of the boards and brought it back to 61-49 with nine minutes remaining. Then with Leghorn and Belfiore shattering the Bowdoin defenses, the Polar Bears were forced into errors, and Trin led 79-55 when Coach McWilliams gave the floor to his reserves.

## Hartford 66 - Trinity 61

FEB. 4 -- The University of Hartford Hawks came up with the clutch plays when they had to and handed the Bantams a bitter 66-61 defeat tonight, in a benefit game for the Basketball Hall of Fame. The victory, the Hawks' second straight over Trinity, raised Hartford's seasonal record to 8-7, while the Bantams' mark slumped to 6-4.

Guard Jim Harrington and reserve Stan Piorkowski killed the Bantams in the stretch. Piorkowski's jump shot gave Hartford its final lead at 60-59 with less than two minutes remaining. Then Harrington finished the job with two vital free throws and a cake-

frosting basket as time ran out. Hartford's big gun through most of the contest was Brad Wickes, who tallied 23 points. Another key figure in the Hawks' success was Ted Kwash, who snared many important rebounds and did a good defensive job on his former high school teammate, Barry Leghorn.

Leghorn and Jim Belfiore topped the scoring sheet for Trinity. "Legs", though effectively kept outside by Kwash, still sank enough jump shots to ring up 19 points. Belfiore matched him, tossing in five baskets and all nine of his foul shots.

Hartford's deadly shooting and fast-breaking ability spelled victory, as the determined Hawks canned 30 of 58 shots for 52 per cent. Trin won the battle of the boards, 36 rebounds to 30, but could sink only 24 of 68 shots for 35 per cent.

... Or if that's too many, is 33 enough?



Photos by Kats

The Bantams broke fast behind the accurate sniping of Leghorn and Belfiore and led 12-7 after seven minutes. Then Hartford counterattacked, taking the lead at 15-14 on Wickes' jumper and stretching it to ten points with aggressive offensive and defensive play. Trin was down 29-21 at the half, having missed 25 of 35 shots.

Shortly after the resumption of play, the Bantams got back into the ballgame and tied the score at 34-all on a jump shot by Belfiore. Hartford took a slight lead, but the Bantams stayed right on their heels despite excessive fouls on John Fenrich and Joe Hourihan. After the Hawks went ahead 48-42 on a jumper by Kwash, Trin fought back and finally took the lead 51-50 on Leghorn's bucket. For the next few minutes the two rivals matched baskets. With about three minutes left, Hourihan's driving layup gave Trin the lead for the last time, 59-58.

That set the stage for Piorkowski and Harrington. After the former's

hoop had given Hartford a one-point lead, Wickes drove through for a layup but Belfiore drilled home a jumper to put Trin one point down again. In the final furious two minutes, the Bantams had several chances to score, but failed to capitalize. Then Harrington's foul shots iced the game.

## Trinity 81 - Brandeis 70

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 6-- Leading by as many as 21 points in the first half, the Bantams coasted to an 81-70 victory over Brandeis tonight to snap a two-game losing streak. It was Trin's seventh win against four defeats.

Barry Leghorn and Jim Belfiore had 24 and 20 points respectively. "Legs" was particularly effective at the foul line, where he converted 10 attempts including six of six in the first half, as his team actually won the game from the charity stripe with 27 points to Brandeis' 14. Rick Rissel, with 10 points, was the Bantams' third man in double figures.

For Brandeis, now 3-12, all but 16 points were scored by two players: center Stu Paris, who captured game honors with 26 markers, and Gary Goldberg, with 18. The Judges edged Trin from the floor, 28 field goals to 27, as each club took 73 shots.

The decisive factor in the game, though, was the Bantams' huge 56-36 advantage in rebounding. The 6-foot Belfiore led the way, sweeping the boards 17 times to 14 for center John Fenrich. Another key figure in the Bantams' triumph was Daryle Uphoff, who played a sterling floor game and contributed seven points.

The Bantams, notoriously slow starters through most of the season, wasted little time demonstrating their superiority tonight. After missing their first seven shots from the field as Brandeis took their only lead of the night, 2-0, the Blue and Gold shot at a better than 50% clip for the remainder of the first half.

## Bowdoin Dunks Mermen; Tyler Paces Trin Frosh

FEB. 8 - Four meet records were tied and one was broken as the Trinity aquamen were dunked by Bowdoin at the Trowbridge pool by a score of 50-45. Fred Prillaman of Trinity tied the meet record in the 50 yard freestyle as he turned in a time of 23.2.

Eustice Seaver of the victors personally accounted for two of the records. He took the 200 yard individual medley with a time of 2:15.5, and the 500 yard freestyle with a time of 5:25. The mark in the 200 yard Butterfly was also broken, by Fred Halford of Bowdoin who went the route in 2:18.5. The final record-breaking performance was turned in by Jackie Robinson of Bowdoin who swam the 100 yard freestyle in 51.1.

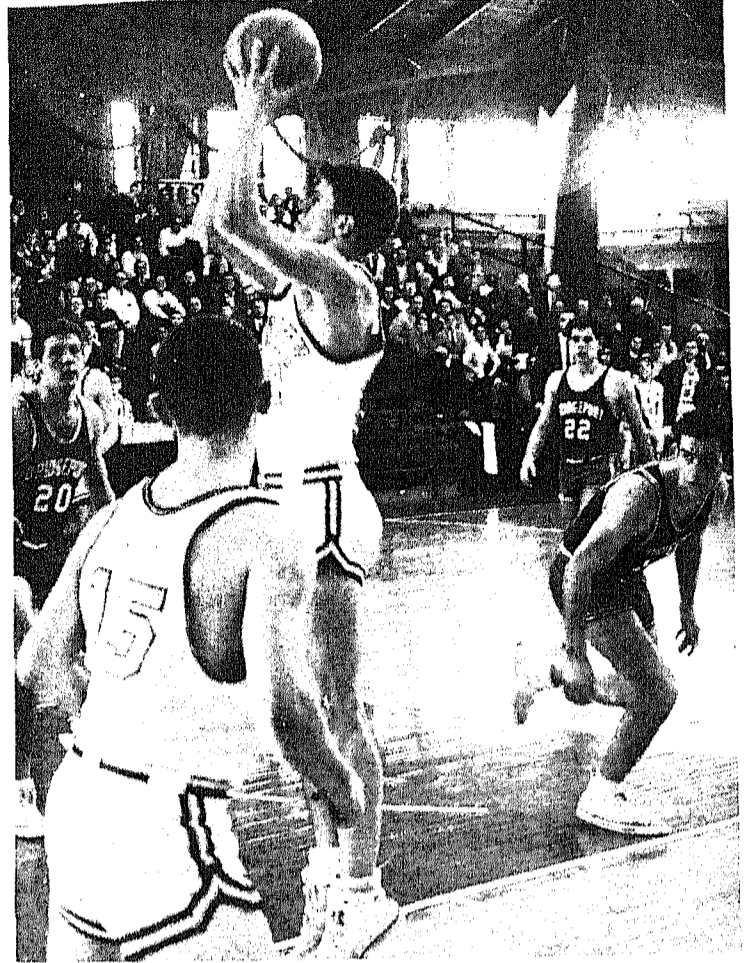
The meet was a see-saw battle through the first six events. Bowdoin began to pull away steadily at this point, until they finally clinched the meet in the tenth

## Army Wins in Squash

Trinity's winless squash team again took it on the chin Saturday, as they were whitewashed by Army, 9-0, on their home courts. The Bantams performed so ineptly that they were unable to take even a single game from the powerful Cadets, and were able to hit double figures in only three out of 27 games. The squash team's record now stands at 0-6.

## Nothing to do on a Saturday Afternoon?

Why not try scoring 47 points . . .



## Overbeck's 47 Snaps Mark As Frosh Nip Bridgeport

BY MIKE WEINBERG

FEB. 8 -- Not satisfied with his 42 point effort against RPI last month, Don Overbeck went on another scoring rampage this afternoon, and when the final buzzer sounded, "Big" Don had set a Trinity Field House record by scoring 47 points. To make the afternoon even more pleasant, the Frosh beat the University of Bridgeport, 84-76.

Overbeck undoubtedly put on one of the finest one man shows in the history of Trinity College. By half time he had netted 20 points and, aided by the potent

shooting of Mike Hickey, led the Bantams to a 40-31 edge over a taller rival.

As the second half opened, Overbeck continued his torrid pace, but few other Bantams could find the range. Bridgeport pecked away at the score, and a basket by Jim Scully with 10:15 left, put the visitors ahead 59-58. Jeff Fox put the locals back in the lead with a driving lay-up, but Bridgeport came right back on a jump shot by Bob Weissler.

Overbeck then took matters into his own hands. Using assorted drives and jump shots, Don scored 13 of the next 15 points. The big basket was a driving lay-up that put Trin ahead for good with five minutes left.

Although Overbeck outscored the combined total of the rest of his teammates, several players contributed greatly in the win. Mike Hickey hit for 11 points, and Steve Nuernberger, starting for the first time, added seven points, but was invaluable from the rebounding and ball-hawking aspect of the game.

Jeff Fox came off the bench several times to spark Bantam rallies and netted 5 points for his efforts, while Mike Herbeck added four crucial buckets.

## FROSH TRIUMPH 50-44

The talent-laden frosh swimming team turned in another victory Saturday as they triumphed over Canterbury School, 50-44. Dave Tyler and Bill Roth were double winners for the victors.

Tyler, a product of Williston Academy in Massachusetts, and the son of a former Trinity swimming star, established a Trinity College freshman record as he swam the 100 yard freestyle in 50.6. He also won the 200 yard freestyle event.

*Don't Forget  
Friday, the 13th  
of March*

## Gunners Lose By 1426-1319

The Trinity rifle team, comprised mainly of members of the Air Force ROTC unit, dropped a match to Northeastern on Saturday, Feb. 1, by a score of 1426 to 1319. The individual scores were as follows:

Northeastern		Kneel Stand		Total
Name	Prone	ing	ing	tal
Buckman	99	96	91	286
Ramsy	100	94	92	288
Condon	98	98	92	288
Remaly	98	92	91	282
Ridley	100	98	84	282
Trinity				
Born	97	93	85	275
Boulbee	94	92	78	264
Atherton	96	86	79	261
Duennebier	95	84	76	255
Jacobs	99	91	76	264