

Library Panel to Probe History of Book Censorship

by ALFRED C. BURFEIND
THE HISTORY of literary censorship, which has seen the banning of such books as the Bible, the works of Homer, Shakespeare, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, is the subject of an open house in the Watkinson Library tonight. The open house will feature a panel discussion, "Freedom to Read," and a dual exhibition entitled "Why Books are Banned: an Historical Survey" and "Henry Miller: A Case in Point." The panel discussion, beginning at 8:15 p.m., will be moderated by Trinity junior J. Ronald Spencer, and includes as panelists Anne Lyon Haight, author of "Banned

Books;" Barney Rosset, publisher of Grove Press, Inc.; Stuart Sherman, librarian of the Providence, R. I., Public Library, and Herbert Faulkner West, Professor of Comparative Literature at Dartmouth College.

IN ADDITION, Mrs. Haight is the author of "Why Did Dickens Prefer to Remain Anonymous", and "Are Women the Natural Enemies of Books," while Mr. Rosset was the first American publisher of D. H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and Miller's "Tropic of Cancer."

Mr. Sherman is the author of numerous books reviews and articles, including "Defending the Freedom to Read." Professor West was the first writer to review Henry Miller in America, and was a witness for the defense in the New Hampshire "Tropic of Cancer" trial.

"Henry Miller: A Case in Point" is one of the rare and infrequent displays of Miller's watercolors. Opening at 4:15 p.m. today it includes nearly 40 paintings by the author of "Tropic of Cancer." The exhibition will run until Oct. 31.

The second exhibit also continuing until Oct. 31, presents an extensive survey of books which have been banned throughout the centuries.

CODE To Solicit For Tutor Plan

OCT. 2 - The Committee Organized to Defend Equality (CODE) today discussed plans for a fund-raising drive and for a program to tutor underprivileged students in Hartford.

Kirk Foley, CODE treasurer, has been appointed chairman of the drive to raise funds to assist the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), an inter-collegiate student committee working to promote equality for minority groups and for southern Negroes.

The fund drive has been tentatively scheduled for the week of Oct. 29 and may include either door-to-door canvassing or a musical program in the Washington Room.

Further discussion was held on the proposed CODE program to tutor underprivileged students in the Hartford area.

The organization hopes that from 40 to 50 Trinity students will volunteer to participate in the program. The CODE plan is similar to that of the Northern Student Movement (NSM) which is sponsoring tutorial programs in New York and Philadelphia.

CODE has already received approval from the Hartford Board of Education and will receive cooperation from the Hartford YMCA.

Mauch Announces Religion Colloquium

OCT. 5 - Associate Religion Professor Theodor Mauch announced today that the first of the scheduled Department of Religion Colloquia will be held Wednesday, Oct. 10 at 4 p. m. in the Downs Seminar Room.

Prof. Mauch emphasized that the entire college is invited to attend the "get-togethers around coffee" not just the Religion majors.

The Colloquium was instigated for three reasons, said Mauch. He said the Department wished to "promote Trinity College as a community of persons on the growing edge of mind," to "share in the results of study and research," and to "enjoy more frequent dialogue."

At the first Colloquium, Dr. C. Freeman Sleeper will focus conversation around the theme, "The Problem of History in First Corinthians 15."

Keen Stresses Differences Among Fraternity Goals

by TOM JONES

OCT. 6 - The scholastic achievement of any fraternity cannot be based solely on comparative fraternity averages. IFC president Victor Keen said in a Tripod interview last week.

Many houses pick pledges on the basis of academic prowess, Keen said, while others are concerned more with personality and other criteria. The overall average of the former will tend to be higher, but this shows nothing about the fraternities' influence upon its members, he said.

"One might expect a correlation between pledging standards and fraternity goals, but this is by no means obvious," according to Keen. One house with pledges with low scholastic averages stimulates enough interest to raise their grades considerably; another with an unusually intelligent and conscientious pledge class might add little to their academic development, he continued.

A SIMPLE COMPARISON of the fraternity averages to the all-college average does not demonstrate the need "to re-evaluate Trinity fraternities in terms of their academic commitment to the college as was implied in Dean Lacy's message to the IFC last Monday evening," said Keen.

The all-fraternity average last year was the highest since World War II, thus indicating that the houses have been as a group abreast of the changing character of the college, Keen pointed out. If a part of the fraternity system at Trinity is academically ineffective, it is probably because individual houses have not been able to create increased scholastic interest and an atmosphere conducive to conscientious study.

THE LOGICAL FIRST RESPONSE, then, the fraternities must make ... is an investigation of the actual impact, positive or negative, of fraternities on the

'Something There Is That Doesn't Love A WALL'

by JOHN WITHERINGTON
OCT. 8 - "Whereas the Trinity College Senate is in sincere sympathy with the desire of the Administration to provide new and worthwhile additions to the campus landscape; and

"Whereas the Senate doubts that there are any animals or persons on the campus of sufficient size, strength or ferocity to require such formidable restraint as the recent edifice raised on the Jones Hall-Elton Quadrangle; and

"Whereas the Trinity College Senate, while recognizing the need for abundant greenery beneath the Elms, sincerely doubts that its protection, preservation, and advancement is worth such sacrifices; and

"Whereas the Trinity College Senate is fully convinced that a smaller, more graceful, less expensive enclosure might serve whatever purposes are desired for the present structure;

"Be it resolved that the Trinity College Senate expresses disapproval of the appearance of the newly constructed fences to the north and south of Mather Hall."

WITH THESE WORDS Sen. J. Snowden Stanley tonight voiced the

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by MEL CARTER
OCT. 8 - At 10:00 o'clock tonight approximately 250 students demonstrated their disapproval of the fence being built in the Jones-Elton quadrangle, while approximately 50 students protested earlier this evening.

Dean of Students, O. W. Lacy, however quelled the demonstration at 10:20 p.m.

The protest began with the posting of signs on the creosote fence. Such signs as "See Jeanne D'Arc Burn,

Feature 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, Children Free". "Es Gibt Nur Ein Berlin", "Remove Shoes--Holy Ground," "Something there is that doesn't love a wall" . . . R. Frost," "Future Home of Trinity Cattle Farm," "Go Directly To Jail, Do Not Pass Go, Do Not Collect \$200," "Another Sign of Progress 'Neath the Elms,'" and "Please Do Not Feed The Animals" appeared. "It does look a little bit like a tank trap. I think it looks as stupid as all get out," said a high Trinity administrator.

LATE BULLETIN

The wall has been stopped. The TRIPOD was informed at press time that the appeal of the student body, as presented to the administration by Dean Lacy, has been considered. Dean Lacy reported that the work has been ordered stopped until the situation can be re-evaluated. He commented, "We told them to stop until we decide whether they should go ahead or not."

At both demonstrations students sang a parody of the Trinity Alma Mater:

"Neath the elms of our dear old Trinity
Neath the elms of our dear old Trinity
Oh It's seldom we'll meet
By our fenced in retreat
Neath the elms of our dear old Trinity

"Twas built as protection
for brown grasses
By some architectural asses
Even Frank Lloyd Wright
Would shrink at such a sight.
And say I must have dirt
on my glasses

"It is a complete mystery to me, and I'm just wondering why such a big fence is being built up around here. Aesthetically, it leaves much to be desired. Something a little

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Seely-Brown Clarifies, Enumerates, And Stomps for Medicare, College Aid

by MYRON ROSENTHAL
OCT. 4 - Republican Senate Candidate Horace Seely-Brown tonight presented his qualifications and programs for a Senate Seat before a relatively small but enthusiastic audience in the Chemistry Auditorium.

The Congressman, a six times winner in Second District Congressional elections, divided his talk into three segments: medical care for the aged; aid to education, and the Foreign Service.

"Whether or not there is a bill (for health care for the aged) is not an issue between my opponent and myself," said Seely-Brown as he emphasized that he favored a health care plan "available to all our people and not necessarily limited to people covered by Social Security."

The former member of the Committee on Small Business, Committee on Banking and Currency and present member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House considered two alternate plans which he believes provide broader coverage.

"The FHA (Federal Housing Authority) concept can be applied to the problem of health care," he stated. "The United States government can insure part of the risk (or payment on private insurance policies) then the price of insurance would go down and more people could afford it," he said.

HIS SECOND PLAN would stipulate that everyone at the age 65 would be given a tax credit of \$125. "In order to qualify," Seely-Brown continued, "he would have to assert he had a medical health program of his own choice which met certain broad obligations."

Under this program, the Congressman explained, if a person didn't have \$125 credit coming to him, the government would pay the difference. The cost of this type of program would be considerably less than a Social Security Program, he emphasized. "The record will indicate," he continued, "that when the former Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary was testifying before the

Senate Finance Committee, he himself warned against any tinkering with the Social Security System."

TURNING TO EDUCATION, the Congressman stated he had supported the Aid to College Education Bill when it passed in the House and continued to support it though it was amended in the Senate.

He added however that when "an attempt was made to kill the bill when it came out of conference by adding an amendment to recommit the conference report, I was against the motion to recommit because I felt the compromise bill . . . provided help to colleges where I thought help was necessary.

The Congressman later spoke on his desire to build up the Foreign Service.

"At one time I had conceived of the idea of having a Foreign Service Academy similar to West Point." He explained he now advocates a program similar to the Holloway plan for Reserve officers

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Trinity Tripod

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THE DIFFERENCE A WORD MAKES

One of the most exciting aspects of journalism is at the same time one of the most challenging — and the most catastrophic if it is not carried through: it is accuracy.

The editors learned last week — about 45 minutes after the Tripod had been issued — that they had misplaced Bir Zeit University.

It is not in Israel. It is in Jordan. And we are told that a small ship laden with books for Bir Zeit could never have docked "unceremoniously" in Israel.

The error, of course, was unintentional. It should have been caught, and we must accept the responsibility for that one moment of carelessness.

Johnson Returns From Pilgrimage Aiding Georgia Integration Movement

by RON SPENCER

OCT. 3 - Dr. William A. Johnson returned to campus from an integration pilgrimage to southwest Georgia early today.

During the five-day junket, he and two companions, one a Trinity alumnus, participated in the so-called "Albany (Ga.) Movement" and voter-registration activities in rural Terrell and Lee counties.

The group arrived in Albany late Saturday afternoon, following a 25-hour drive by car from Hartford. After a rendezvous with Jack Chatfield, the Trinity student who is working as field secretary for SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee), they appeared at a mass meeting at New Piney Grove Baptist Church outside of Leesburg, the Lee County seat.

ON SUNDAY, Dr. Johnson and his companions broke precedent when they spoke at St. Matthew's Baptist Church, also near Leesburg. Local Negroes said it was the first time a white man had preached in a Negro church in the strictly-segregated county.

In his sermon, Dr. Johnson, a Methodist minister and assistant-professor of religion, told the congregation to "show you are free, and one in Jesus Christ."

"The entire nation and world are going to be changed by people who love God. We don't have unity, but the Bible says we are one. It is

not enough to go to church; get out and tell the world you are free," he said.

Peter Morrill, a graduate of the Class of 1962, also addressed the congregation. He urged continued efforts to register.

The Rev. Mr. William Lorimer, pastor of the First Congregational Church of South Windsor, asserted the Negro must continue to love "his white brothers" despite injustices.

FOLLOWING THE SERVICE, the trio was treated to a picnic lunch behind the church.

On Monday, the men visited the sites of two Negro churches recently destroyed by arsonists in Terrell County. Chatfield, who is concentrating his efforts in the county, accompanied them.

The trio was featured at a mass meeting in Albany, Monday night. Dr. Johnson addressed the 300 Negroes in attendance.

A pledge of continued aid from Northern clergymen was received with lengthy applause by the audience.

Following the meeting, the three men left for Hartford.

NO ACTIVE RESISTANCE from local whites was met by the men, although they received a bad scare Sunday night, while staying in a Negro home in Dawson, the Terrell County seat.

The men were sleeping at the home of Mrs. Carolyn Daniels,

where Chatfield was shot by night riders in early September. They were awakened about 4 a.m. by the sound of a truck stopping in front of the home.

Footsteps approached as the men scrambled from their pallets on the floor, but it turned out the visitor was a neighbor.

Students . . .

(continued from Page 1)

less formidable and awkward looking would be in order," commented a member of the modern languages department.

At the second demonstration, students began chanting "Tear it down, tear it down. Give me a 'w', give me an 'a', give me an 'l', give me an 'l'. What do you have? WALL."

Norman A. Walker, director of Buildings and Grounds, contacted in a telephone interview in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, said, "The fence is not done yet, and there will be considerable planting; I think that they are being considerably forward in making judgment."

I did not do this alone. . . This will tone down to a pleasing brown color. . . This is an attractive fence. . . The administration and Board of Trustees approved it," added Walker.

"WE'VE NEVER been able to plant grass in that area. . . This is something we're trying to do to improve the general appearance of the College," said Walker in the interview.

"There could have been only one rail. There are two rails because I thought it would be a place where the students could sit and carve their initials on it," he further indicated.

Senate . . .

(continued from Page 1)

Senate's view of the college's latest attempt at campus improvement.

While Senator Stanley spoke, cries of "Tear it down!" and "Burn the barricade!" lingered in the ears of his audience - cries raised to the penthouse assembly by a throng of 250 aesthetically-stunned undergraduates.

Shouts of "Meginot line," "campus blemish" and "tank trap" accompanied Sen. Keith Watson's call for a statement from administration representative. Dean O. W. Lacy.


"We all make mistakes, but few are so magnificently evident," the Dean declared. "I had no idea the barricade was to be so formidable."

Commenting upon the 10 p. m. student demonstration, however, Lacy assumed a more serious tone. "I don't like this type of riotous childishness at Trinity. It is altogether too reminiscent of Mississippi."

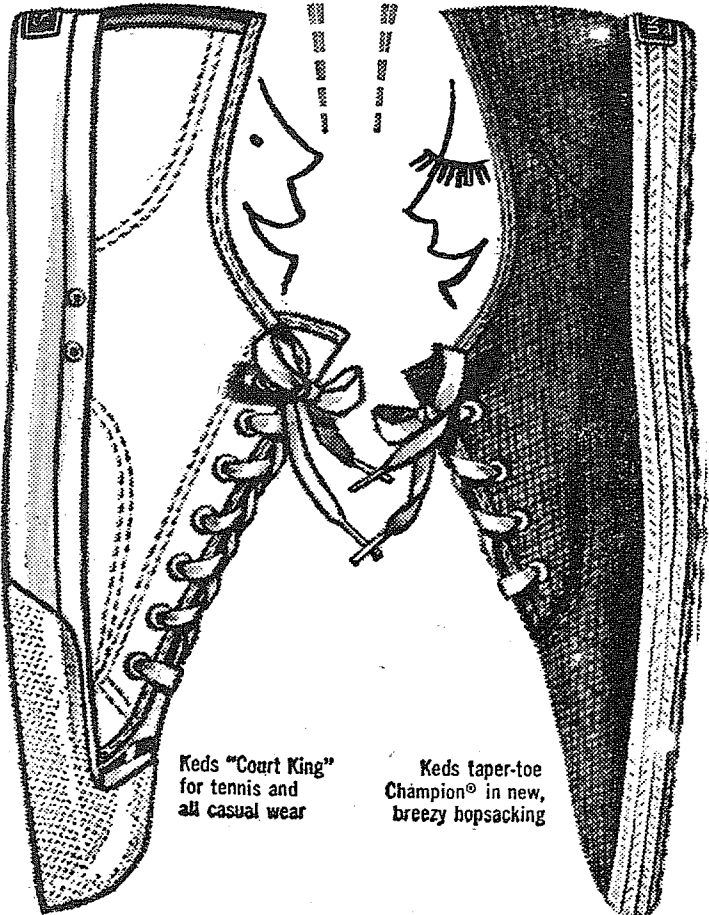
Senate condemnation of the "College Coral" resulted in a unanimous acceptance of Senator Stanley's motion.

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TRIPOD SPECIAL EDITION:
ROBERT FROST



A PORTRAIT

*A portrait, if at all we see it, of
A stooped and darkly peering stable hand,
Of some titanic shadow slanting there
Stark and dim against the open door:
We knew him by the untame way he held
The tamest horses by their hempen bit--
(We thought them tame, until we chanced to look
Into the sleeping stable when he thought
We weren't around.) Then animal and man
Had happened for a moment (so we saw)
To catch the other's eye in its survey.
And then the stable and the outer world
Of windows we were peeking through seemed plunged
Into that deep second, when eye and eye
Were paying back each other dark for dark.*

*A portrait if it's anything should be
A cloudy shaving mirror with a crack
Tacked somewhere up in a stable, that we turn
To, our hands heavy from harness and horses,
Seeing quite by imminence two eyes
Reflecting from a stable's darkened wall
A mirror where we never thought one was.*

Peter Hollenbeck

Tuttle

Frost on Education by Poetry, Living with Poetry, The Figure a Poem Makes

Who are professors that they should attempt to deal with a thing as high and fine as poetry? . . .

Education by poetry is education by metaphor . . . Poetry provides the one permissible way of saying one thing and meaning another . . .

Greatest of all attempts to say one thing in terms of another is the philosophical attempt to say matter in terms of spirit, or spirit in terms of matter, to make the final unity. That is the greatest attempt that ever failed. We stop just short of there. But it is the height of poetry, the height of all thinking, the height of all poetic thinking, that attempts to say matter in terms of spirit and spirit in terms of matter. It is wrong to call anybody a materialist simply because he tries to say spirit in terms of matter, as if that were a sin. Materialism is not the attempt to say all in terms of matter. The only materialist — be he poet, teacher, scientist, politician or statesman, is the man who gets lost in his material without a gathering metaphor to throw it into shape and order. He is the lost soul . . .

There are four beliefs that I know more about from having lived with poetry. One is the personal belief, which is a knowledge that you don't want to tell other people about because you cannot prove that you know. You say nothing about it till you see. The love belief, just the same, has that same shyness. And the natural belief we enter into socially with each other, we enter into that to bring the future of the country. We cannot tell some people what it is we believe, partly because we are too proudly vague to explain. And then the literary one in every work of art, not of cunning and craft, mind you, but of real art; that believing the thing into existence, saying as you go more than you even hoped you were going to be able to say, and winning with surprise to an end that you foreknew only with some sort of emotion. And then finally the relationship we enter into with God to believe the future in — and to believe the hereafter in . . .

The figure a poem makes. It begins in delight and ends in wisdom. The figure is the same as for love. No one can really hold that the ecstasy should be static and stand still in one place. It begins in delight, it inclines to the impulse, it assumes direction with the first line laid down, it runs a course of lucky events, and ends in a clarification of life — not necessarily a great clarification, such as sects and cults are founded on, but in a momentary stay against confusion. It has denouement. It has an outcome that though unforeseen was predestined from the first image of the original mood — and indeed from the very mood. It is but a trick poem and no poem at all if the best of it was thought of first and saved for the last. It finds its own name as it goes and discovers the best waiting for it in some final phrase at once wise and sad — the happy-sad blend of the drinking song.

No tears in the writer, no tears in the reader. No surprise for the writer, no surprise for the reader. For me the initial delight is in the surprise of remembering something I didn't know I knew. I am in a place, a situation, as if I had materialized from cloud or risen out of the ground. There is a glad recognition of the long lost and the rest follows. Step by step the wonder of unexpected supply keeps growing. The impressions most useful to my purpose seem always those I was unaware of and so made no note of at the time when taken, and the conclusion is come to that like giants we are always hurling experience ahead of us to pave the future with against the day when we may want to strike a line of purpose across it for somewhere. The line will have the more charm for not being mechanically straight. We enjoy the straight crookedness of a good walking stick. Modern instruments of precision are being used to make things crooked as if by eye and hand in the old days . . .

A school boy may be defined as one who can tell you what he knows in the order in which he learned it. The artist must value himself as he snatches a thing from some previous order in time and space into a new order with not so much as a ligature clinging to it of the old place where it was organic.

More than once I should have lost my soul to radicalism if it had been the originality it was mistaken for by its young converts. Originality and initiative are what I ask for my country. For myself the originality need be no more than the freshness of a poem run in the way I have described: from delight to wisdom. The figure is the same as for love. Like a piece of ice on a hot stove the poem must ride on its own melting. A poem may be worked over once it is in being, but may not be worried into being. Its most precious quality will remain its having run itself and carried away the poet with it. Read it a hundred times: it will forever keep its freshness as a metal keeps its fragrance. It can never lose its sense of a meaning that once unfolded by surprise as it went.



Simplicity and Terror

Robert Frost: Po

BY JERRY LIEBOWITZ

A MAN WHO FINDS BEAUTY in "lovely, dark and deep" woods, in "a tall tuft of flowers beside a brook," in birches bent "left and right/ Across the lines of straighter darker trees," in an old, "cumbersome grindstone," in short--in the simplest things, the Sweet and the Nice, would hardly be considered a terrifying man.

But Lionel Trilling has done just that. He has called Robert Frost "a terrifying poet," noting also that his is not the same Frost to whom so many of Frost's admirers lay claim. His Frost can explain the "design of darkness to apall" by writing about "a dimpled spider, fat and white" eating a dead moth. His Frost can write about a horse's being stabbed to death by some Kafkaesque stranger, a woman's chiding her husband for taking the death of their only child too lightly, or a young girl's violent reaction to some bestial image she has seen making love to her. In short, says Trilling, "the universe that he conceives is a terrifying universe."

Yet Trilling insists Frost's poetry is comforting, for "only a poet who could make plain the terrible things could possibly give . . . comfort." It is this paradox--this contrast of the beautiful and the terrifying in Frost (very frequently synthesized into one whole)--that has confounded so many of his readers. They are reluctant to admit that such a conflict does exist, for it only confuses matters, they seem to think.

MOST ARE WILLING to attribute to Frost some sort of a philosophy, but at the most it is of the cracker-barrel, homespun type. They would like him to be nothing more than an old, warm friend who spouts such bits of wit as "Good fences make good neighbors" or "Home is the place where, when you have to go there, they have to take you in." They do not want to see any more in Frost for fear that it will shatter the image they have created. They have relegated him to the pastures, and there he must remain. No ulteriority for him.

But there are those readers, like Mr. Trilling, who have found the "ulteriority" with which Frost alleges he has loaded "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," who have discovered the deeper meaning in Frost, the "momentary stay against confusion" his poems afford, the delicate balances in almost every one of his poems and the ways in which the conflicts are resolved and the balances are kept intact or hurled wildly out of kilter.

"His poems start at home," Mark Van Doren once observed, "as all good poems do; as Homer's did, as Shakespeare's, as Goethe's, and as Baudelaire's: but they end up everywhere, as only the best poems do."

THEY START AT HOME. That's the warm, good-natured, apparently cheerful country-poet side of Frost. It is there; it does exist. Frost has the ability to create a poem with no apparent effort, with no literary pretentiousness, with just the regular down-to-earth words of real people in recognizable situations.

But unfortunately this is where many of his readers stop. They refuse to take him "everywhere." The rest go on--to analyze this quality and to see how Frost uses it to come up with something more. They see Frost as he responds to a condition of nature with a little more than gentle philosophizing:

*It was the drought of deserts. Earth would soon
Be uninhabited as the moon.
What for that matter had it ever been?
Who advised man to come and live therein*

They hear him also when he replies that he is not his brother's keeper:

*I have none of the tenderer-than-thou
Collectivistic regimenting love
With which the modern world is being swept*

And, they watch him as he convinces himself that

*The woods are lovely, dark and deep
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep,*

They see Frost gaze into what Peter Viereck has called "a tragic abyss of desperation"--and they peer in with him. But they also notice that he is able to come out with a fresh optimism of a sort, with a new hope for the world: And they hope along with him:

*Take nature altogether since time began,
Including human nature, in peace and war,
And it must be a little more in favor of man,
Say a fraction of one percent at the very least,
Or our number living wouldn't be steadily
more,
Our hold on the planet wouldn't have so
increased.*

THEY VIEW THE HORROR with Frost, and they judge; they do not let him hide himself away in the sweetness and light of simple, pure, rustic poetry. They accept his type of deceit (for that's what it is).

Collamore Exhibition May Even Surprise The Poet.

BY JERRY LIEBOWITZ

*"A voice said look me in the stars
And tell me truly, men of earth,
If all the soul - and body-scars
Are not too much to pay for birth."*

"I've been collecting this stuff for about thirty-five years now," asserted Mr. H. Bacon Collamore, whose collection of Robert Frost's works, manuscripts and memorabilia are now on exhibit in the Library. "That's longer than I've known Mr. Frost himself," he added.

MR. COLLAMORE, Chairman of Trinity's Library Associates first met the poet, he thinks, when he and Dr. Larry Thompson, a friend of Frost's, were preparing an exhibit of Frost's works at Wesleyan in 1936. "I may have met him before then," Mr. Collamore suggested, "but that's when I first got to know him."

Since then, Mr. Collamore and the poet have "kept in touch," and whenever possible, Mr. Frost has managed to send Mr. Collamore little additions to his collection. "Mr. Frost hasn't seen the collection for some time now," explained Mr. Collamore, "and I hope he's not too surprised or annoyed when he sees some of the newer things I've acquired."

What the poet will see when he visits the Library this Friday will be a significant representation of one of the finest, most comprehensive collections of Frost material--and, probably, one of the most fascinating.

ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS of the Collamore collection which will come as no surprise to the poet but may surprise many of his readers is a corrected version of "Version"--a poem printed incorrectly in Frost's latest book, *In The Clearing*. When Mr. Collamore last saw the poet, he asked him if he would make the necessary corrections in his copy of the book. "Mr. Frost," relates Mr. Collamore, "said, 'I'll do better than that - I'll write you a new copy of it and you can paste it right in over the other.'" He then ripped out a sheet of paper from his notebook and jotted down the corrected "Version". (The blank spaces are for words illegible to this reader.):

*Once there was an Archer
And there was a minute
When He shot a shaft
On a New Departure.
Then He must have laughed:
Comedy was in it.
For the game he hunted
Was the non-existence
Of the phoenix ———
The M—— of Plato.
And the shaft got blunted
On his non-resistance
Like dum-dum bullet
Did in fall got splattered
Like a ripe tomato
That's how matter mattered.*

Part of the collection, however, will come as a surprise to Mr. Frost. "And I hope it won't be an unpleasant one, either," Mr. Collamore remarked, "for he thinks that they're still at the publishers." He was referring to the exhibit concerning the printing of Frost's *A Witness Tree*. The entire production cycle is there, from galley proofs, page proofs, foundry proofs and a note from the publisher who was holding the presses to a salesman's copy, the first edition and even an edition in braille, "embossed in one volume."

OTHER RARE EDITIONS highlighting the collection are the first edition of *A Boy's Will*, Frost's first book, published in London in 1913, a second, rarer edition of the same book that belonged to the English critic Clement Shorter, the English sheets of *North of Boston* in an American binding, the *Armed Services Edition of Come In*, a copy of "Two Letters Written On His Undergraduate Days at Dartmouth College in 1892"--one of ten in existence, and the first American edition of *A Boy's Will* with the following inscription to Mr. Collamore from the poet:

"One of my favorite parts of the collection," Mr. Collamore asserted, "is an old broadside of a poem Frost wrote when he taught at the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, New Hampshire in 1907."

A letter Mr. Collamore received from a Mrs. Helen Moody in 1940 explains this part of the collection: "When I was a student at Pinkerton Academy...Chapel exercises were conducted regularly on five days a week the first thing in the morning. During my senior year Robert Frost, the poet, was my teacher in English and it was in that year 1907 that the poem 'The Late Minstrel' was written by him and sung from time to time at chapel to the tune 'Cooling' being printed on a loose sheet and inserted in the hymnal at No. 339." The poem, one of the first Frost wrote, was written for Longfellow's birthday and printed in the school paper, a copy of which is also part of the exhibit in the Library.

ANOTHER HIGHLIGHT FROM Mr. Collamore's collection is a group of Christmas cards Frost had published for himself and some of his friends. "One of the nicest, I think," said Mr. Collamore, "is the one that contains his poem 'Birches'--one of his finest, although I know he thinks it's old hat. He likes to talk more about his newer poems. But I like it anyway; I think it's a wonderful piece of poetry."

"A Sermon by Robert Frost" spoken on the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles at the Rockdale Avenue Temple in Cincinnati, Ohio, is also a favorite of Mr. Collamore's. He likes it especially, he says, because it shows another side of Frost--the universal man aspect. "He's a pretty broadminded sort of chap, and always had been," Mr. Collamore asserted.

Although he's lived a good part of his life on farms in Vermont, he's traveled a surprisingly great deal and has always managed to keep up with the world," Mr. Collamore explained. "He leads a rather strange, a rather interesting life. For the past several years he's owned a farm in Rip-ton, Vermont, where he lives...in a small home, away from the main building, with a dog or a cat--now it's a cat, but I can remember the dog he had before this cat; he was remarkable; he could shut doors!" Mr. Collamore related.

"BUT HE'S SPENT quite a bit of his time traveling around the world, to England, to Israel, and now to Russia." When asked if he had spoken to the poet since his trip to the Soviet Union, Mr. Collamore replied, "No, but I did speak to him shortly before he left. He said, 'You know, if I get to meet that fellow-- he meant Khrushchev-- I think I'll say to him, what's the matter with you? Why can't we get together and make a Yankee trade?' He told me that there must be something we'd be willing to give up and something Russia would be willing to give up, too."

"Then," Mr. Collamore said, "he asked me whether or not I thought he should go ahead and say that. I told him that I didn't think he'd get anywhere, but that he should go ahead and say it anyway. And from the things I read in the papers, I think he must have said just that. While he was born in San Francisco, he is a typical Vermont Yankee."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 24--"Twenty acres of land for every man would be the answer to all the world's problems," the poet Robert Frost said today as he prepared for his seventy-fifth birthday Sunday.



From the collection of H. B. Collamore

Poetry in Paradox

Very carefully Frost sets up a delicate balance--a tension--in each of his poems, whether it be between a moth and a spider, a young girl and a "beast," a sympathetic woman and her seemingly crude and cruel husband, or between life and death itself. He then toys with this balance, dangerously tipping it ever so slightly until one side wins, some other force intervenes, or the balance is left as delicate as before with only a hinted at answer, a quick glimpse at truth, a "momentary stay against confusion."

Frost's poems rarely come out and say; they hint and suggest. He plays it carefully like the wind that goes from farm to farm in wave on wave, But carries no cry of what is hoped to be. There may be little or much beyond the grave, But the strong are saying nothing until they see.

THE ONE DIFFERENCE with Frost is that every so often he does see.

HE IS SURE of what he sees, and yet he very often appears afraid to draw any conclusion for us. He suggests answers, and then suggests further things that contradict them. Frost is able to witness the almost cruel indifference of nature and still end with a hope--realizing that man is "free to think"--based not, Peter Viereck points out, "on the Pollyanna of easy optimism but on the tragic wisdom of those who through the ages have not only stared into the abyss but have outstared it."

Referring to the sea--a brute force of nature--Frost says that

*Men left her a ship to sink:
They can leave her a hut as well;
And be but more free to think
For the one more cast off shell.*

Again, in "The Draft Horse," Frost concerns himself with nature's indifference--this time the mysterious, morbid slaying of a draft horse carrying two people somewhere. And again he tips the scales to man's benefit, but this time almost sarcastically. Man is left free to think, but in this case it is what he thinks that is important. Frost finds him unable to account for the tragedy, unable to explain it and unwilling to hate:

*The most unquestioning pair
That ever accepted fate
And the least disposed to ascribe
Any more than we had to to hate,*

*We assumed that the man himself
Or someone he had to obey
Wanted us to get down
And walk the rest of the way.*

He turns instead to something else--to the necessity of it all--away from an explanation of something inherently evil. And yet, Frost makes us feel almost sorry for these people--for man. We sympathize with them--and we might even wish we could be so sure of life as they are, and so doubtful of evil. But somehow or other, we are glad that we are not. They are missing something, it seems--not hate actually, but more a glimpse of the abyss, a glance out of the woods into the terrifying universe of evil surrounding them that makes men hate. But all is not evil. "Earth's the right place for love," too. The evil that Frost sees is that which goes against man's independence, his individuality, his singularity, his ability to love--that which tends to build up walls between men, not to set them apart, but to set them upon each other like animals--a paradox again and another delicate balance between good and evil.

FROST'S POETRY ABOUNDS with these paradoxes. One should not be fooled by his simple pictures. He writes about the simple things in life only because he knows them better. His themes are none the simpler for this.

Man is so insignificant in the vast universe that his own "terrifying universe," in reality, is also quite insignificant and not quite so terrifying. But who wants to admit that his problems are not worthy of consideration, that, in fact, they are not problems? Not Frost. He realizes the significance of man's immediate problems, but also realizes their significance on the lives of each man in spite of that. He is a realist.

What he does is give us a part of the whole, a part of the reality. He does not have to tell all; suggesting it is enough.

*Why hurry to tell Belshazzar
What soon enough he would know?*

Frost, too, "Remembered that evil tidings were a dangerous thing to bear," and he slowed himself down to a walk. He avoided the general truth by placing a specific incident in its place. Frost is a terrifying poet--and philosopher. But his ideas are walled in behind his poems--within the woods, among the birches, upon a spider's web, surrounding a grindstone, in the death of a draft horse--buried well for us to guess at if we dare.

A brief chronology of Frost's life

1874	Born in San Francisco, California, March 26. Son of William Prescott Frost, Jr. (A. B. Cum Laude, Harvard, 1872; Bowdoin Prize, 1871) and Isabelle Moodie Frost. Christened Robert Lee Frost after the great Confederate general.	1918
1865	Moved to Lawrence, Mass., with his mother and sister after the death of his father, a Democratic journalist.	1924
1890	Published his first poem, "La Noche Triste", in the Lawrence High School Bulletin for April.	1928
1892	Graduated from Lawrence High School, Co-valedictorian with Elinor Miriam White. Winner of the Hood Prize, July 1. Student in Dartmouth College for a few months.	1931
1894	"My Butterfly, An Elegy" in The Independent for November 8--his first poem in a periodical of national circulation.	1937
1895	Married Elinor Miriam White, December 28.	1941
1897 - 1899	Student in Harvard College.	1942
1906 - 1911	Taught, chiefly English, in Pinkerton Academy, Derry Village, New Hampshire.	1943
1912 - 1915	Lived in England.	1945
1913	"A Boy's Will", London; David Nutt; N. Y.; Henry Holt Company, April 2, 1915.	1946
1914	"North of Boston", London; David Nutt, N. Y.; Henry Holt and Co., May 19, 1915.	1947
1915	Settled on farm near Franconia, New Hampshire. Phi Beta Kappa poet Tufts College.	1954
1916	"Mountain Interval", N. Y., Henry Holt & Co.	1956

M. A. Amherst College.
 Pulitzer Prize for "New Hampshire".
 Litt. D., Yale University.
 "West Running Brook", N. Y., Henry Holt & Co.
 "Selected Poems" Revised Edition, N. Y., Henry Holt & Co.
 Revisited England.
 Pulitzer Prize for "Collected Poems".
 Pulitzer Prize for a "Further Range".
 Litt. D. Harvard University.
 Awarded Medal of Poetry Society of America.
 "The Witness Tree".
 Pulitzer Prize for the "Witness Tree".
 "Come In", Armed Services Edition, October.
 "A Masque of Reason", March 26.
 The Pocket Book of Robert Frost's Poems, May.
 "Steeple Bush", May 28.
 "A Masque of Mercy", October.
 80th birthday anniversary
 State Department Delegate to the World's Congress of Writers, Sao Paulo, Brazil.
 Received the NYU Medal of Honor.
 Appointed Consultant in Poetry in English at the Library of Congress.
 Awarded a \$2500 gold medal by Congress and made honorary consultant in the Humanities to the Library of Congress.
 Recognition from Congress and President Kennedy.
 Trip to Soviet Union.



Poet Suggests

Freedom Course

Robert Frost suggested last night a course in "comparative freedom"--but he left no doubt he preferred the variety that is native to his own country.

... But granting there are different national approaches, he continued; "I like mine best. It's like old clothes, old shoes. It fits me."

... "I don't feel that pressure (of conformity)," he replied, "I think we're the freest people that ever were free."

... And later answering an unrelated question so as to relate his reply to the gentle frustration of his interviewers, he said he would "say" a couplet to explain himself to them. It went:

It takes a lot of in-and-out-door schooling
 To get adapted to my kind of fooling.

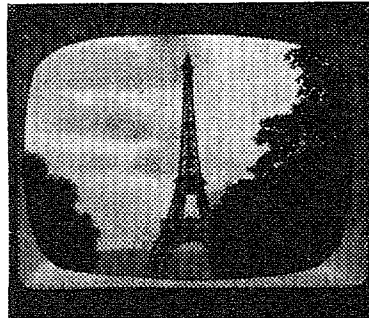
Modern View, 'Horse Sense', And Clarity

OCT. 3--Dr. F. L. Gwynn, head of the English department at Trinity, who was associated with Robert Frost at Harvard in 1941, was able to give the Tripod some interesting views of America's most eminent poet. Frost was connected with Dr. Gwynn when he gave a writing course as a visiting professor attached to the Adams House. Previous to this he had taught at Dartmouth, Amherst and the University of Michigan.

Trinity's professor of English said that he was most impressed with Frost's clarity and sharpness of expression in spite of his age. He noticed that the poet's speech as well as his writing displayed his alert and vigorous mind.

Even more important than having a clear mind, Dr. Gwynn went on to say, Frost possesses a modern point of view uncommon to people of his age. One of his poems, called "One More Brevity," was cited as an example of this modernness because of its existentialist aspect. In this symbolic poem Frost seems to combine his Vermont "horse sense" with a new slant which marks him as a distinguished thinker.

One encounter with Frost which stuck in Dr. Gwynn's mind took place when Gwynn called on the poet to discuss poetry and ask him some questions. He found Frost listening to the 1941 World Series, and remained with him for the rest of the afternoon listening to the Dodgers and the Yankees battle it out--an activity which points up a refreshing variety of interests as well as a modern viewpoint.



Reflections of Telstar

Remember the picture above? It flashed across your television screen on a hot night last July. Perhaps you remember that it originated from France. And that it reached the U. S. via Telstar, the world's first private enterprise communications satellite.

Since that summer night, the Bell System's Telstar has relayed electronic signals of many types--television broadcasts, telephone calls, news photographs, and others.

But there's one Telstar reflection you might have missed. Look into the faces of the Bell System people below and you'll see it. It is the reflection of Telstar's

success that glowed brightly on the faces of all who shared in the project.

Their engineering, administrative and operations skills created Telstar and are bringing its benefits down out of the clouds to your living room.

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The reflections of Telstar are many.



Bell Telephone Companies



Bankwitz Speaks on Problems of Army Involvement in Politics

by STEVE YEATON

OCT. 2 - Associate History Professor, Philip C. F. Bankwitz tonight analysed the impending problem of military involvement in American politics in the light of the French Army's influence in national affairs.

In a talk before the Political Science Club, Bankwitz listed three influences, extending over the past century and a half, which, he said, have led to the political importance and present dilemma of the French Army.

According to Bankwitz, these influences are: "(1) the old distinction in France between 'Nation' and 'Regime'; (2) the concept identifying the Army with the Nation; and (3) policy disputes between the Army and the State."

Bankwitz observed that, unlike France, there is no historic distinction in the United States between the 'essence' of power--

the nation--and the 'form' of power--the regime. Any such distinction, as held by General Walker, the Birchites, and the "Minutemen" groups, are to be equated with antipatriotism in America, he said.

BANKWITZ SAID THAT the U. S. Army does not identify itself with the nation. The French officer corps, on the other hand, has felt itself to be the physical, moral, material, and spiritual representative of the French nation.

The ingredients which went into this "virus" in France--one of which is "the superior personal qualities of the officer in a corrupted society"--are present even in the American Army, he said.

General Edwin Walker was further cited as one who adhered to the above view concerning the position of the officer corps.

Finally, Bankwitz observed that policy disputes between the Army and the State in America have been rare in our history as compared with the experience of France.

Bankwitz feels, however, that such disputes will become more frequent in the future. These conflicts will concern the "size and equipment of the Army" and "differences over 'direct' versus 'gradual' military approaches to deal with foreign problems."

THERE ARE A number of ways to maintain civilian supremacy which can be deduced from the French example, he said.

The State must successfully deal with its domestic and foreign problems, he observed.

There must be a "clear and continuous emphasis on the strictly subordinate role of the Army in relation to the State in national life."

Thirdly, he continued, obedience among the officers, "in regard to the military and diplomatic policies of their civilian superiors," must be strictly enforced.

These counterbalancing forces, Bankwitz concluded, will "prevent the officer's dilemma of 'Honor' versus 'Duty' from resulting in the political engagement of the U. S. Army."

Interview . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

pledge who is taking his first course in a certain field.

"Only after the present response of the Trinity fraternities to the academic challenge of the college has been accurately assessed can one constructively and realistically develop a program designed to insure that the goals of the college and of its various fraternities are consistent with and, in fact, complementary to one another," according to Keen.

"This shall be one of the prime objectives of the Interfraternity Council in 1962-63," he said.

WHEN ASKED to make a comparison between the fraternity systems at Trinity and at Williams, Keen said he felt the two systems were basically different in several respects.

At Williams 94 percent of the upperclassmen as housed in fraternities while at Trinity only 12 percent live in fraternities. Williams fraternity houses are remote from the campus proper. The Total Opportunity plan also differentiates the two fraternity systems. Also, the dormitories are non-integrated at Williams while here a system of integrated dorms has proved effective for several years, Keen said.

THE TWO CENTRAL criticisms leveled against the Williams fraternity system, are that the homogeneous groups of brothers impair the education of the individual by association with other students of diverse talents and interests and that the college and fraternities have been separated to such an extent that the interests of the college are relegated to a secondary position by fraternity men.

"Neither of these allegations has been demonstrated to be characteristic of Trinity fraternities," according to Keen. Although a study of the fraternity system here should be made to discover if and where problems exist, the present problems Williams has encountered do not indicate that most fraternity systems are doomed, he concluded.

A conference on the Crossroads Africa program will be held at Wesleyan College on Saturday, Oct. 20.

Soccer Scrimmage Sets Frosh For Loomis Opener

Although defeated by the Varsity Soccer team 3-0 in a scrimmage game last week, the freshman squad, under the direction of Coach Robert Shults, displayed a great deal of improvement (over their initial practices.)

Taking the opening kick-off, the Freshmen kept the ball in front of the varsity goal for a good deal of the first period of play. Wings Craig Doerge and Tom Seddon did an excellent job of crossing the ball in front of the goal which enabled the interior linemen to get off some good shots. In particular, center-forward Bob Ochs, Dave Cantrell, the right inside, and half-back Rod Van Sciver kept the varsity goalie busy with their scoring attempts.

Fullbacks Ted Bartlett and Ben

Tribken contributed a great deal to the fine defensive play of Frosh goalie Bill Schweitzer. In almost every instance, the goals which Schweitzer allowed came on perfect varsity boots or were the result of excellent screen plays.

The first contest for the Frosh squad will be this Thursday at home against Loomis. In other encounters throughout the season, the Freshmen will play Brown, Amherst, Williams and Wesleyan.

Coach Shults' main problem this season is lack of depth in all positions. Shults has an excellent squad of eleven regulars but admits that his reserve strength is inadequate. Barring unforeseen injury, however, Shults optimistically predicts a winning campaign for his freshman squad.

Johnson To Host WTIC "We Believe"

DR. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, assistant professor of Religion, is the host of a Sunday afternoon program "We Believe" during the month of October.

Dr. Johnson is presenting a series of four locally produced shows on the topic "The Life of Jesus." The program may be seen each Sunday this month from 12:30 through 12:55 p.m. on WTIC.

Seely-Brown . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Navy, whereby students would be sent to the college of their choice to study basic subjects such as geography, economics language and comparative religion. "Instead of taking a summer cruise," said the Congressman, "he might do Peace Corpytype work, and since the U.S. had financed his education, he would have an obligated service of three or four years in a Foreign Service Reserve."

THE CONGRESSMAN was asked why he had been the only Connecticut Congressman who had not voted on the bill authorizing call-up of the Reserves and the Cuban bill.

"I went to Washington when the leadership announced that each of these resolutions was going to be called up," he asserted, "and the resolutions were postponed." He upleged that the "Democratic majority said it was more important to go to Oklahoma (for a Democratic rally for Carl Albert) than to call up those bills even though they were on the calendar."

"I was on the Committee that voted out that resolution on Cuba," he continued, "I helped write that resolution on Cuba and I was there to answer to my name in the Committee when that resolution was considered, and the reason I was not there when it was brought up was because the Democratic leadership itself changed the schedule for political purposes."

During the question and answer period, the Congressman summed up his views on international issues.

"We faced a difficult situation in the Congo and by U. N. action we effectively blocked its being taken over by a Communist state," he said. He insisted that U. N. action was not aggression.

With the safeguards written by Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy, the Congressman stated he supported aid to Poland and Yugoslavia.

In regard to Cuba he stated that he has always "taken the attitude that firm, positive action must be taken to keep peace," while citing the effectiveness of Eisenhower's sending troops to Lebanon and the fleet to Formosa.

The Congressman also insisted that in the United Nations "we still have our best hope for peace" though he added it must "face up to its own financial responsibilities if it is to be successful."



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Bantams Bounce Back

Trinity Eleven Jolts Larries, 26-6

BY PETE KINZLER

CANTON, N.Y., Oct. 6 - Using a powerful running game, Trinity moved to an early 14-0 lead and then rolled to an easy 26-6 victory over St. Lawrence today before a homecoming crowd of about 1,000.

With a light rain falling all afternoon on an already wet field, Bantam quarterback Don Taylor kept pretty much to the ground. Unable to move on the ground last week against Williams, Trinity put on a powerful rushing display today as all four members of the back-field scored.

Trinity scored three of the first four times they had the ball. Unsuccessful in three plays after the kickoff, St. Lawrence punted and Trinity took over on the Larries' 44. John Szumczyk powered for five and Carl Lundborg hit for seven yards.

Then, after an incomplete pass, Tom Calabrese took a pitchout around the left side and swept 32 yards to score the first Trinity touchdown. Fine faking by Taylor and Szumczyk kept the defense tight on the pitchout, and once free, Calabrese showed great open field running as he avoided two would-be tacklers on the 20 to go all the way. A Taylor-to-Sam Winner pass produced a two point conversion, and Trinity led 8-0 after only three minutes and 20 seconds.

ON THE NEXT SERIES of plays, sophomore end Dave Williams recovered a Larrie fumble on the St. Lawrence 32, but the Bantams were unable to move; however, the next time they got possession, they tallied on a 13-play drive.

Taking over on their 31, the Bantam drive was almost stopped before it began, by a 15 yard holding penalty on second down; however, Calabrese picked up 13 yards on an end sweep, and then Taylor hit Winner for 16 more yards and a first down at midfield.

Szumczyk and Calabrese carried to the 36, before Taylor passed to Szumczyk for a 15 yard gain. Six plays later, Lundborg plunged over from the three to score, after having set up the touchdown with a nine yard burst to the four. St. Lawrence stopped Taylor's attempted extra point pass, and Trinity led at the end of the first period, 14-0.

EARLY IN THE SECOND PERIOD, Trin intercepted a pass when St. Lawrence quarterback Steve Munn was hit (in his back-field). With the ball on the Larrie 40, Trinity's power game came to the fore again. They ran eight straight ground plays, sparked by a nine yard burst by Lundborg and an 11 yard bootleg by Taylor.

With the ball on the three, Szumczyk plunged to the one and then Taylor snuck over for the six

points. Once again, the conversion attempt failed, so Trin led at half time, 20-0.

The Larries managed their only score after 5:13 of the third period. The St. Lawrence defense spilled Taylor for a 13 yard loss back to the Trin three, and a short punt gave the losers possession on the Bantam 28.

A fourth down pass interference call gave St. Lawrence a second chance, giving them the ball on the Trin 21. Halfback Wally Brown slanted for five, and then Jerry Lysik powered over left guard to the one, from where he scored on the next play. With an unsuccessful conversion attempt, the Larries scoring was through for the day. Trinity wound up the day's festivities with a 49 yard drive, with only 1:56 remaining in the game. Lundborg gained 29 yards, and Taylor hit Bruce MacDougall with a 22 yard pass to the Larries' one. Then Szumczyk plowed over for the score.

The Bantams had a great running afternoon, as they piled up 21 first downs and rushed for 368 yards. Taylor also completed five of 14 passes for 66 yards. Meanwhile, the Trin defense proved to be very formidable, as they limited St. Lawrence to ten first downs and 47 yards rushing. Although the Larries passed for 99 yards, Trinity picked off three aeriels, two of which stopped St. Lawrence drives.

SIDELIGHTS: Calabrese had a great day on offense, gaining

151 yards on 18 carries. All afternoon, he provided a constant threat with his great speed and open field running. He also intercepted a pass late in the first half to choke off a Larrie rally.

Lundborg and Szumczyk provided the inside power. Lundborg picked up 97 yards on 16 carries, and Szumczyk gained 64 yards in 21 tries. Their fine work kept the Larrie defense tight, enabling Calabrese to dart around the ends. Szumczyk also continued to show great all around improvement, as once again he sparkled on defense and caught another important pass on offense. Along with his ability to play fullback, Szumczyk's pass catching and defensive play make him more dangerous and valuable

What Trinity Opponents Are Doing

Opponent	October 6	Record	Vrs. Trinity
Williams	Springfield (6-3)	2-0	13-0
Tufts	Colby (28-6)	3-0	Oct. 13
Colby	Tufts (6-28)	0-3	Oct. 20
Coast Guard	Norwich (0-8)	1-1	Nov. 3
Amherst	A.I.C. (20-6)	2-0	Nov. 10
Wesleyan	Bowdoin (15-6)	1-1	Nov. 17

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Trin at UMass; Pitcairn Injured

Trinity's varsity soccer team opens its season at Amherst, Massachusetts on Wednesday afternoon where the Bantams will meet the University of Massachusetts. The original opener for the Dathmen, scheduled at M.I.T. last Saturday, was postponed when heavy rains covered the Cambridge field.

A year ago Trinity shut out UMass 3-0. However, Captain John Pitcairn, who scored two of the three goals and assisted Pete Sherin on the third in the Bantam win, will miss Wednesday's opener. Pitcairn will be sidelined at least three weeks.

Perfect Record

Susquehanna University nipped Lycoming by the margin of a single field goal on Saturday to remain undefeated and unscored upon this season. The Crusaders have toppled Upsala 16-0, Ursinus 28-0 and Lycoming 3-0. Susquehanna faces Wagner and Western Maryland before coming to Hartford to meet Trinity on October 27.

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says Romulus (Alley-Oop) Antonius, agile acrobatic ace of the amphitheater, while enjoying a Tareyton. "Tempus sure does fly when you smoke Tareyton," says Alley-Oop. "Marcus my words, one Tareyton's worth all the Julius in Rome. Because Tareyton brings you de gustibus you never thought you'd get from any filter cigarette."

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