

# The Trinity Tripod

VOL. LXIV No. 18

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

NOVEMBER 18, 1967

## Amherst Council Asks Military Recruiter Ban

Following the public release of General Lewis B. Hershey's "instructions" to local draft boards regarding obstruction of the Selective Service System, Amherst College re-scheduled military recruiters to a later date. The administration action signaled a

moratorium on the question of military recruitment in response to a unanimous resolution of the student-faculty College Council asking for a temporary ban of military recruiters.

At Amherst the status of military recruitment is a particularly volatile issue. Last week the administration placed 10 students on a year's probation for physically barring an Army officer. The Council resolution, while recognizing the right of free speech, asked that the College "withhold permission for the visits of military recruiters until it is made clear that the jurisdiction of local draft boards does not extend into the areas of civil law and college policy."

The Council resolution met with much student and faculty support but Amherst President Calvin Plimpton, while noting the unjustness of Hershey's dictum, feared a limitation on the free speech principle. In a statement before an all-college assembly Plimpton asserted, "Once we allow one segment of our community to decide who may or may not come, and who may or may not present his ideas or make his appeals, then we are well on the way to a totalitarian state, McCarthyism and thought control." Further scolding the protestors who excluded the Army recruiter he called the College "a forum for thought and discussion . . . not an arena for action."

Not sanctioning the demonstrators' move in barring the recruiter, the Council, however, noted the necessity of protecting students from dictums of the Selective Service in disciplinary matters which, they felt, should involve only the College.

Three of the College deans were in accord with the Council resolution and, while Plimpton has expressed his opposition to the Council statement, talks continue over the College policy toward military recruiters and the implications of the Hershey decree.



Robert M. Vogel

## Civil Liberties Union Attacks Hershey Note

The Connecticut Civil Liberties Union today warned that Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey's instruction to draft boards that draft cards should "live up to the letter" of the draft laws and induct and assist prosecution of violators jeopardizes dissent from the Vietnam War.

The CCLU stated that the national interest in free and open debate is in jeopardy if the purpose of the draft law is distorted to punish free expression. Hershey's announcement hangs as a threat over students and other young persons participating in anti-war demonstrations which may be judged as interference with draft operations.

The group stressed that last January, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit had voided the reclassification of two University of Michigan students who had been moved into

## Bradford Installs President Vogel

Dr. Robert M. Vogel, former Dean of the College, was officially installed as President of Bradford Junior College on November 3. In his inaugural address, Vogel regretted man's inability to understand the world as a result of its rapid growth and criticized colleges for their disregard of the student's plea for solitude.

He stressed as well the harmful effects student disrespect for teachers could bring to formal education. But in referring to the recent teachers' strike in New York City, he charged the teachers with resorting to "cynical semantics" in their substitution of the word "resigned" for the word strike. He then asked where the student can now turn for guidance.

Vogel pointed to this instance as an example of the growing tendency of man to substitute falsehood for truth. "Question these things," Vogel speculated,

"and the answer is that the world has grown so large and moves so fast that man can no longer comprehend it."

He asked if the individual can discover himself. Colleges, he believed, have ignored the student cry of "Leave me alone," and "I'll get along by myself," and have "paid lip service to this cry as justification for their own ill-advised, ill-considered actions."

Claiming that the concept of 'in loco parentis,' has fallen to bad repute as a result of bad definition, Vogel defended the concept and scorned what he termed the "blatant assertion" that the function of the college is solely to cultivate the intellect. He stated that 'in loco parentis' refers to parenthood, "a dignified condition of man," rather than to paternalism, which he considered as effrontery to the intellect and maturity of the student.

Vogel, who left the College last spring after 20 years of service, received his A.B. from Wabash College in 1935. At the College, he developed the Transition to College Plan and inaugurated the Summer Engineering Laboratory.

Commenting on Vogel's appointment last year, President Albert C. Jacobs complimented the Dean for his "quiet understanding and extremely effective execution of his responsibilities."

The inaugural day proceedings included a buffet luncheon, an academic procession and the ceremony itself. At the installation, President Jacobs recited the benediction.

## Stedman Calls Hershey's Move Unconstitutional

"I resent the relegation of the military forces of the United States to a penal colony," declared Dr. Murray Stedman, chairman of the department of government of the College, during an interview on Wednesday with the TRIPOD.

Referring to Lieutenant General Lewis Hershey's order that students who interfere with the process of military recruiting should be inducted into the armed forces, Stedman said that Hershey is "abusing his authority;" however, he predicted that the General's directive "will be unenforceable because it is unconstitutional."

Stedman described Hershey's action as "but another in a long series of incidents in which the administration has attempted to forestall debate and discussion concerning its war policy."

"This event raises some very serious questions," claimed Stedman. "I don't know what the General may hope to accomplish, but the effect of his action is one of intimidation. It seems to me that he is trying to arouse public reaction against students who are critical of American policy."

When asked if the present attitude of the administration toward dissent is comparable to that of any other era in American politics, Stedman replied, "The present situation is reminiscent of the psychosis which characterized the United States at the time of the passage of the Alien and Sedition Act of 1798 which nearly dealt a fatal blow to American democracy."

## Masterson '68 Young Dems Treasurer

At the biennial convention of the College Young Democratic Clubs of America, meeting from November 10-13 in Boston, Michael J. Masterson '68, was elected national treasurer. CYDCA consists of some 700 clubs representing approximately 40,000 members including an alleged 200 members at the College chapter. The purpose of the organization is to lend assistance to Democratic candidates at election times and to sponsor political dialogues, etc. on a year-round basis.

Featured speakers at the convention included John Kenneth Galbraith, Senator Eugene McCarthy, and Robert Vaughn. Much controversy centered about the Vietnam question. Last year the College Democrats were ousted from Democratic National Headquarters because of their anti-administration attitudes. The Boston convention was split between moderates, who sought to prove to the party's national committee that harmony could exist between the two groups, and liberals, who wanted a resolution condemning President Johnson. Although the convention refused to condemn the President in the interest of reconciliation with the national organization, it did express criticism of the war.

In addition to his new post, Masterson is also president of the New England Intercollegiate Young Democrats and is College vice-president of the Young Democrats of Connecticut.

## DATH EYES PERFECT SEASON, 2ND NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

by Wilbur Glahn

We're number 1!

Tickets will be on sale this week for next Tuesday's NCAA Soccer Tournament opener on the Hartford hilltop field against the United States Military Academy.

Bantam soccer fans have waited two long years for this one.

Captain Mike Center spoke for the entire team as he sold this reporter the first ticket: "Ever since I heard that we'd clinched a bid, the one team I wanted to get a shot at was Army. We have a few scores to settle with them."

In 1964 Army defeated the Bants 6-1 at West Point in a game that was much closer than the score indicates. Then, one year later, in the game that members of the classes of '68 and '69 remember all too well, the Cadets managed to overcome an early Trinity lead and hold on as shot after shot missed its mark, winning 3-1. The crucial losses were both in second round tournament play (Coach Roy Dath smothered Dartmouth in '64 and Middlebury in '65 for Trin-

ity's first round victories) and immediately sliced the Bantams off the tournament tablet.

Steve Peters, Sam Elkin, Alan Greisinger, as well as Center, all saw action two years ago and have been waiting for another swipe.

Army, as the third choice from New York State, has an 8-2 record (with losses to Brown and Hartwick) and reached tournament play when R.P.I. declined their bid.

Buffalo State is the second New York choice and will play in the Mid-Atlantic Division while Long Island University, in the top spot, hosts Trin's downstate rival, the University of Bridgeport (10-2).

But, before buying any tickets to St. Louis, Trinity must face regular season final foe, Wesleyan, at Middletown this Friday.

Wesleyan, playing its first season under Don Long (a '64 graduate from Springfield College), has had big trouble this fall. With nine out of 11 returning from a squad that went 7-1-1 last sea-

(Continued on Page 4)



Mike Center (Monaccio Photo)

# Trinity Tripod

## EDITORIAL SECTION

NOVEMBER 18, 1967

### Melting The Hershey Bar

In asking to temporarily suspend the privilege of military recruitment on campus (Editorial, No. 14), the concept of free speech is in no way compromised. Should Selective Service Director Hershey's decree be rescinded, we would again welcome military personnel to speak on the campus. Hershey's directive, however, designed to stifle dissent through fear and unjust retributive action, removes the recruiter's appearance on campus from the clearly defined realm of a guest exercising free speech.

Under Hershey's dictum, which has been tentatively judged unconstitutional, a recruiter visits campuses as a functionary of the Selective Service. An obstruction or disruption of his appearance meets not only with a college and/or civil penalty but additionally with the arbitrary and judicially irrelevant "punishment" of immediate conscription.

We do not feel that students should interfere with the civil liberties of others; but doing so, and often with a clear view of the lawful consequences of their misdemeanor, they should not also suffer an irrelevant judgment for what the military machine deems a violation of the "national interest."

By temporarily suspending the privilege of military recruiters to visit campus, the College would be functioning, not to stifle free expression and not merely as protective mantle for students, but to go on record with many students and faculty in protesting the unprincipled misuse of the Selective Service System. The purpose of Hershey's dictum is to discourage dissent, not to protect the functioning of the Selective Service. Existing civil laws are the proper and effective channels through which to protect the functioning of the government agency. We again ask the College to register its disapproval of Selective Service methods which flaunt democratic guarantees of due process and endanger the integrity of the college community.

by James Kaplan

For America since World War II, the primary foreign opponent has been the Soviet Union. But polycentrism has clearly signaled an end to the Cold War. The classical U.S.-Soviet competition continues, but it is muted in the face of the Chinese challenge to both powers. And this superpower rivalry is overshadowed further by the building challenge to both rich nations by the world's poor. This new struggle between the rich and the poor nations appears likely to demand rapidly increasing attention from American foreign policy. Problems abroad will arise more from this new conflict with the Third World than from the traditional conflict with the Soviets.

The United States has become, by its efforts to defend its foreign interests, a major obstacle to Third World independence and development. In the past she has been able to overcome most challenges from this area; consistently anti-American governments have had notably short life spans. Cuba, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and North Vietnam have been virtually the only exceptions. Yet new pressures upon the United States power are arising rapidly.

Throughout Latin America, Asia, and Africa, the "revolt of the masses" has injected new dimensions into politics. Stirred up by the beginnings of industrialization, and envious of the Western example of wealth, the masses cry out for progress.

But the paths are blocked by the dominance of Western power. Native businessmen vainly struggle against overwhelming competition from Western cartels backed by huge resources. National economic planners find themselves hampered by Western control of the terms of trade and of international credit, by Western insistence upon development of primary products, and by an either-or choice between the West and East for aid. Private Western capital, demanding high profits and quick rates of return to offset insecurity, flows primarily into mineral and oil extraction, agricultural development, or basic infrastructure to support these businesses. Looking for Western public assistance, the planners find that supplementary capital for expanded investment in infrastructure, education, or industrial development is very difficult to obtain at reasonable interest from sources such as AID which stress further primary products development. Nor can the planners turn East. With important exceptions such as India, Western foreign aid is conditional upon avoidance of heavy Eastern foreign aid. Third World diplomats are similarly constrained. Though muted by Kennedy, Western pressure against neutralism continues to limit their maneuverability. And the cultural domination of the West, which insistently attempts to convince the Third World of its inferiority, stirs the intellectuals to furor. The frustrations of elites guarantee the frustration of the hopes of the masses.

Against this external pressure, resentment builds. Nationalist demands for real economic, diplomatic, and cultural independence from the West grow louder. If the nation's leaders fail to begin development, the anger turns upon them. A few on the left, like Sukarno or Nkrumah, cover their failure by diverting hostility exclusively towards the West. But most, more conservative, become frightened of their own people and turn to the West for support, empty nationalist slogans notwithstanding.

### Referendum

The New England Referendum on Vietnam, scheduled for this week, has been postponed until November 29, 30. Harvard co-ordinator Kim Marshall noted that financial backing and late confirmation of participating colleges necessitated the delay.

More than 30 northeastern colleges and universities, representing a potential of more than 250,000 votes, will join in the mass non-partisan referendum. The New England referendum, which will be computer processed, is believed to be the largest and most authentic standardized college opinion sampler on the Vietnam conflict to date.

ing. In this case, demands for social revolution complement cries for national self-determination. Unrest is directed simultaneously at the domineering Westerners and their conservative allied rulers. When peaceful political pressure fails to secure change, insurrection breaks out. Out of the frustration of the masses, a military challenge to Western domination emerges.

Western Europe faced the nationalist challenge first. In India, Atlee wisely led the British to concede independence peacefully. In Kenya, Cyprus, and Aden the British proved less far-sighted and numerous casualties resulted. The French leaders were far more stupid in their failure to discern the inevitability of decolonization. Stubbornly, they fought in Vietnam and then in Algeria, only to be ingloriously driven out in both places by mass nationalist armies. DeGaulle's brilliance in extricating France quickly from Algeria and then peacefully from Western Africa saved numerous French and African lives, and ended the massive financial drain and demoralization of the French nation.

Today, the United States finds herself in precisely the same spot. name independence cannot be compromised.

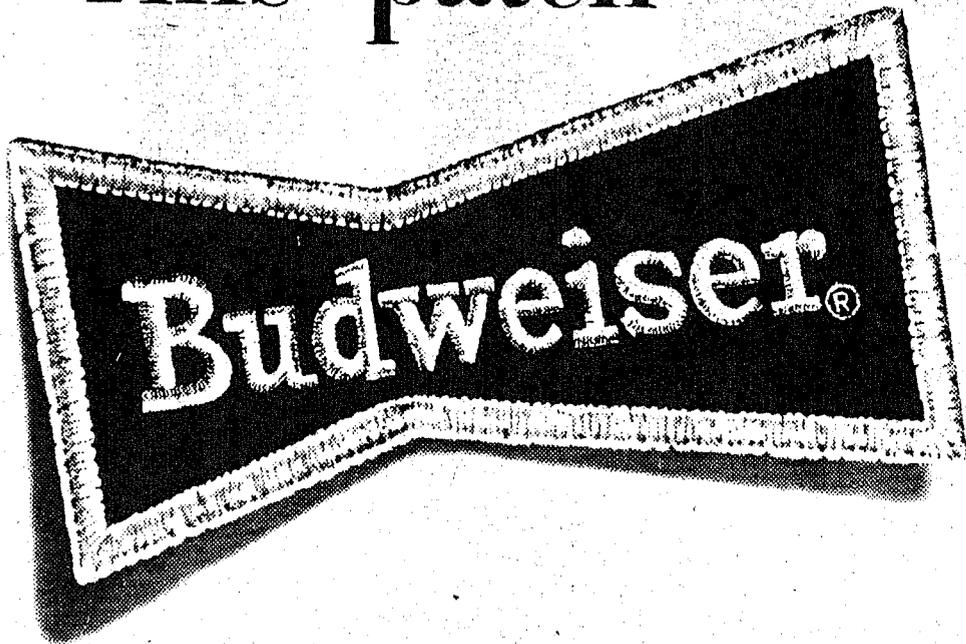
If the United States persists on her course of limited counter-revolutionary warfare, allies will nowhere be found. In the process of decolonization, the colonial powers never find help. Each must suffer alone its own agony. At the end of World War II, Churchill appealed for United States support of the tottering British Empire. But Roosevelt's sympathies were with the colonies. When in 1956 Britain and France moved on Suez to protect their Middle Eastern influence, Eisenhower bullied them out, the NATO pact notwithstanding. And again the United States committed treason to the spirit of NATO when it sympathized with the Algerian revolutionaries against its French ally. Is it at all curious that today Western European sympathies are not with the United States?

Beyond Western Europe, pop- It can concede decolonization peacefully, or attempt to resist the rise of mass nationalism in the Third World. The current issue is Vietnam.

The Vietnamese call upon the United States to save both nations further agony by withdrawing her armies from Vietnam. The current government stupidly hopes to subdue Vietnamese nationalism, or, in its more lucid moments, to find a basis for compromise. But, just as in 1778, the American revolutionaries refused to discuss with the Carlyle Peace Commission from Britain anything other than the time and the manner of British troop withdrawal, so the Vietnamese revolutionaries tell the American diplomats that Viet-

(Continued on Page 4)

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# 'IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE'

by David Green

Now that Lieutenant General Hershey has declared that demonstrators who obstruct the military recruiting process will be drafted, the following may be expected to happen.

December 12, 1967: By executive order, all anti-war demonstrations are outlawed. Violators are to receive a 30-year jail term. Dean Rusk declares, "It is by no means unconstitutional to outlaw any act which is harmful to the national interest. Demonstrations prolong the war, and therefore more American lives are lost."

December 14, 1967: Students for Democratic Society announce that they will stage an anti-war demonstration in Washington on Christmas Day.

December 19, 1967: The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that the S.D.S., A.D.A. and thirty-two other political organizations have been supplying the Viet-Cong with military secrets and ammunition. The House Un-American Activities Committee immediately calls for the disbanding of the organizations, and the arrest of their officers.

December 21, 1967: 278 members of the outlawed organizations are arrested; among the arrested are John Kenneth Galbraith and Benjamin Spock. In the face of unfavorable newspaper articles, Galbraith is released.

December 24, 1967: Secretary of the Interior Udall reveals that he has been asked by President Johnson to develop an area in the Yukon. In his Christmas Eve speech, President Johnson appoints Cardinal Spellman Supreme Overseer of Church Affairs.

December 25, 1967: Fulton Sheen, Bishop of Rochester, is excommunicated.

January 2, 1968: Pentagon spokesman McClosky discloses that all college professors and administrators will have to sign a loyalty oath expressing their confidence in the President's handling of the war. Dean Rusk explains that the purpose of the measure is to display "a united front against Communist aggression."

January 19, 1968: Attorney-General Ramsey Clark orders the universities to dismiss all teachers who have not signed the oath and give their names to the Justice Department.

January 27, 1968: Four hours after the administration of Harvard University turns down a second ultimatum, 6,000 marines march into Cambridge and close Harvard. Over 300 students are seriously wounded during the action. That night, President Johnson reports to the nation that the "pacification of New England has been accomplished."

February 11, 1968: The administration denies that there are over 7,000 political prisoners in the Yukon. Dean Rusk emphatically states, "This is but another example of the Leftist-oriented press's desire to cause panic."

February 18, 1968: General Westmoreland asks the President to do something about the press. He informs the President that "the ability of our soldiers to fight to the best of their ability is being handicapped by prejudiced accounts of the progress of the war."

February 22, 1968: Speaking at a Daughters of the American Revolution dinner commemorating the 236th birthday of Washington, President Johnson announces that he has ordered that there should be some "limited" control over the press.

March 1, 1968: Ground forces invade North Vietnam. President Johnson appeals for "red-blooded American patriotism."

March 2, 1968: The New York TIMES condemns the action as barbaric.

March 3, 1968: F.B.I. agents storm the editorial office of

the New York TIMES. J. Edgar Hoover says, "I am disgusted by the filthy anti-American propaganda we found in that office. I am ordering that the TIMES cease publishing its paper until this mess is cleaned up."

April 19, 1968: The Pentagon burns. Wilbert Garnicht is arrested on the scene after being found with matches in his pocket outside the Pentagon.

April 20, 1968: The F.B.I. reveals that Garnicht was a Communist agent under the employment of Senator Wayne Morse. President Johnson asks a joint session of Congress to grant him special legislative powers in "this time of great national emergency."

April 21, 1968: President Johnson is granted special powers. He orders the suspension of habeas corpus in cases involving national security.

April 30, 1968: Over 2,000 civilians are arrested. Attorney-General sets May 5, 1968 as the date of the trial for the main conspirators in the Pentagon Plot.

May 5, 1968: Wayne Morse, Eugene McCarthy, John Kenneth Galbraith, Frank Church, Walter Lippmann and Joan Baez go on trial.



(Peter Ramon Cartoon)

May 7, 1968: They are found guilty, and temporarily sentenced to serve time in the Yukon until final punishment is decided upon.

June 1, 1968: The President reveals that the war for democracy in South Vietnam is nearing victory.

June 5, 1968: President Johnson orders that the universities remain closed in September. "We cannot allow cynical intellectuals to interfere with the national purpose," declares the President.

July 4, 1968: In an Independence Day speech, President Johnson vows to "seek out and destroy the enemies of our founding fathers."

July 19-22, 1968: Race riots break out in Watts and Harlem. President Johnson sends in troops and declares martial law throughout the nation.

August 4, 1968: Senators Kennedy, Percy, and Fulbright ask the Senate to repeal Johnson's

special powers.

August 5, 1968: Johnson orders the Congress to adjourn until further notice. Percy, Fulbright, and the Kennedy family flee the United States. Dean Rusk promises that "conspiracy will not go unpunished."

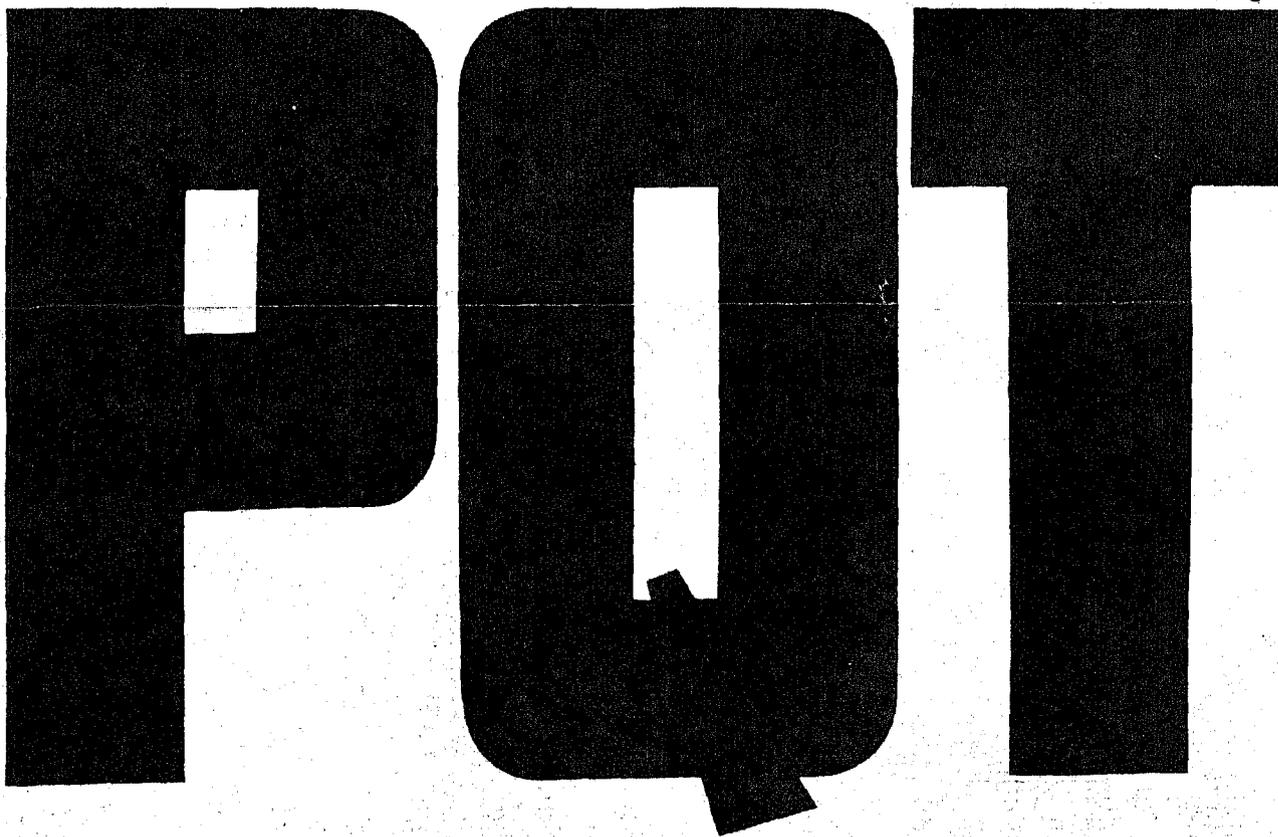
September 4, 1968: Cardinal Spellman advises President Johnson to allow the conversion of conquered North Vietnamese Buddhists.

September 28, 1968: President Johnson calls off all electioneering. He announces that the Republican Party's nominee has agreed to conduct a quiet campaign from doorstep of his home on the slopes of Mt. McKinley.

October 12, 1968: Speaking at an Italo-American dinner in honor of Columbus' discovery of America, President Johnson exclaims that "America is what Columbus dreamed it would be: A haven for the oppressed, and the pillar of man's freedom."

November 5, 1968: President Johnson is re-elected President, receiving an unprecedented 99.8% of the popular vote.

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### Soccer...

(Continued from Page 1)

son. (including the 3-1 defeat of Trinity), the Cardinals have simply not been able to jell. Their record is 2-6-1.

Coach Dath is worried though, "In this rivalry, records don't mean a thing. Wesleyan will be up for knocking us off now and we've got to be careful."

"Field conditions could also be a factor," Roy noted, "this is one game I don't want to play in the mud."

Dath who has led three teams into NCAA Tournament plays in four years and who brought Trinity the national championship in 1956, wants to score early and keep morale up.

Asked whether or not he felt his squad was looking beyond Friday, he snapped, "Not at all. We want that undefeated season."

It has been 11 years since he last accomplished that feat, and within that span, seven Trin squads have lost only one game.

"But," he said, "we've never dropped the season's finale."

Wesleyan's offense centers around Co-Captain Tim Cornwall, Alex "V-Bock" and Junior center halfback Eddie Hoyt. Sparking the defense is goalie Ben "Kink" Terry from West Hartford who, though a standout since his sophomore season, has missed five games this fall with a broken rib. Terry is the other co-captain.

Commenting on Friday's game, a Wesleyan player sighed, "Trinity has a fine team but I think we could be surprising. It should be a close match. I just can't understand how you managed to get such great teams every year."



Sophomore scoring leader, Peter Wiles unwinds against the Lord Jeffs last Saturday to put Trin on the scoreboard in the first period. New England's number one soccer team will battle Wesleyan in the last pre-tournament game of the season this afternoon at 2:00 p.m. in Middletown. (Sample Photo)

It is a long road to St. Louis for the Bantams, who, as the only unbeaten team in the East, are ranked number one in New England by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The Bantams, who have a chance to go 9-0, have demonstrated their superiority in scoring 43 goals while allowing their opponents a mere 12. Center, with 16 goals to his credit, leads all other New England scorers by at least two goals. L.I.U. scouts will be seeing one of the nation's finest teams

in action against Wesleyan and Army.

Following next Tuesday's game, the winner must play the strongest of the L.I.U.-Bridgeport game to obtain a ticket to the quarterfinals. L.I.U., sporting an 11-1-1 record was defeated 2-1 by San Francisco in last year's championship and are considered "The Team" this season.

Tickets will be sold for a dollar apiece in order to raise the \$500 the NCAA demands for the privilege of playing on the home field.

### Always Unpredictable...

## Battle Wes in Homecoming

Trinity (5-1-1) will attempt to include traditional rival, Wesleyan, in its list of victims tomorrow before a Homecoming crowd on Jesse Field.

Smarting from three successive defeats--Amherst (34-0), Hamilton (16-0), and Williams (41-7) -- Wesleyan will be out to end their season on an optimistic note.

Bolstered by veteran lines, the Cardinals should pose a threat to Trinity. Led by Stu Blackburn, Herb Cooper, and Walt Filkins, the Cardinals possess a wealth of material which simply has not performed well against their tougher opponents. But against Trinity past records do not mean a thing.

On the Bantam side of the ledger, injuries have made several starters uncertain participants. If Captain Larry Roberts, Kim Miles, Bill Melcher, Dick

Harvey, and Jim Tully are at full strength, the highly geared Bantam offense should be difficult to contain.

The last two matches between these clubs have produced very tense ball games. With the Bantams ahead by a point in 1965, a Wes defender returned an intercepted aerial 95 yards for the winning tally. The Hill-toppers thereby forfeited a winning season in those two hectic minutes.

No Cardinal fan has to be reminded of what happened last fall. After having just been elevated to the top spot in the New England football ratings, Wesleyan succumbed to a withering second-half Bantam rally. Trinity erased a 12-0 deficit to give departing Head Coach Dan Jessee his 150th conquest, 20-18.

Tomorrow probably will not be any different!

### Air-In...

(Continued from Page 2)

ular opinion everywhere turns against the intervention of 500,000 American troops in Vietnam. As their people turn anti-American, governments also grow cold. Progressive diplomatic isolation is one readily apparent consequence of the war for the United States;

The most frightening belief arising from this war is that it will be only the first of a series. American armed intervention in Latin America and East Asia has a long and ignoble history, and prospects are that imperial intervention will continue. American military dabbling in Guatemala, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and Iran has already begun with the dispatch of Special Forces counter-insurgency squadrons to these countries. In Thailand, 20,000 American troops match the number in Vietnam in 1965. Other troubles threaten.

America since the end of the 19th century has preoccupied herself abroad in big-power real-politick machinations suited to the colonial era. Entirely self-centered, she has lost any ability to comprehend the abusive poverty of the non-industrial world. With impunity she has persistently intervened in the domestic affairs of her neighbors to prevent their assault upon this poverty for fear that any such assault would threaten American privilege. But the people are no longer so passive; they will begin to fight back as they are now doing in Vietnam. To avoid repetition of that fiasco in policy, America must wake from her stupor. Perpetual counter-revolutionary war, fought by America's youth and paid for by the sacrifice of America's poor is one alternative; the "War Game" is another.

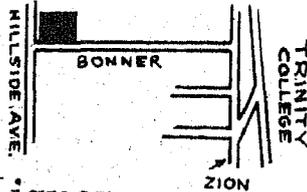
How many bloody noses must the United States suffer before our people acquiesce, as did Western Europeans, in the process of de-colonization; in the dismantling of the American Empire? We agreed peaceably to the decline of American influence over the industrialized West. Now, it is mandatory for us to accept peaceably the end of American hegemony over the

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