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The Trinity Tripod

Odell Shepard To Read Monday See Page 2

VOL. LXIV NO. 22

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

APRIL 11, 1967

Welch Outlines Birch Plans

"We must oppose secrecy with open-handedness, conspiracy with exposure, falsehoods with truth, cruelty with compassion, and hatred with love," proclaimed Robert Welch as he summarized the ultimate goals of the John Birch Society before a standing-room-only gathering in Kriebel Auditorium Wednesday evening.

Speaking on the topic "What is the John Birch Society?" and as guest of the Political Forum, Welch told his audience that the organization which he founded has dedicated itself to the complete eradication of the "international Communist conspiracy" which is threatening the United States.

Welch emphasized that "the John Birch Society is in no sense a political organization." In fighting Communist infiltration, he said, "education is our total strategy, truth our only weapon."

Discussing some of the noteworthy achievements of the Society, Welch told his audience that the organization has formed a "nationwide army fighting with facts. We have become a new type of opposition to the Communists," he said, adding that since a formal list of all the John Birch members is never available, "we cannot be defeated."

Welch then cited among other examples the Civil Rights movement and the United States Supreme Court as areas of Communist infiltration. He asserted that the Communists are "definitely responsible" for inciting race riots and he accused Chief Justice Earl Warren of "trying to convert the United States from a republic to

a democracy by not upholding the Constitution.

Welch concluded his lecture with an extended contrasting of the Communist image with that of the John Birch Society. "While the Communists seek unlimited power, we rely on education and persuasion only," he said. "While the Communists preach that men must learn to hate; we hate no one, not even the Communists, although we hate the evil they represent," he continued. Summarizing the ideals of the John Birch Society, Welch closed with the watchwords, "Less government -- more responsibility -- a better world."

Aptheker Calls Negro Movement Revolution

"This nation did not and could not survive the 18th century with slavery - this century cannot survive with Jim Crow legislation," Dr. Herbert Aptheker, leading Communist Party Historian, stated in Goodwin Theater, Tuesday.

Aptheker approached his topic, "The Negro Movement; Reform or Revolution?" from an historical perspective. "There has been a failure to cleanse the new republic of slavery. The Negro problem still exists," he explained.

"The Negro movement is a revolution," he noted, "All of American life must be transformed to cope with the Negro problem."

He pointed to national policy as a central issue in Negro problems. "The U.S. is geared toward



Dr. Herbert Aptheker

expansion, imperialism and conquest. Saying that the Negro movement is an attempt to join society rather than transform it is a mistake; Negroes have always been excluded from U.S. imperialism," he contended.

Aptheker noted a transformation in this country from racist oriented to egalitarian once Negroes attain first-class citizenship. "The climax of the Negro movement comes at the turn of international imperialism from its height to a downward swing," he added.

"The ghetto system of the West is a multimillion dollar business," Aptheker pointed out. "It is a question of superiority of property rights to civil rights. Negroes cannot achieve equality in a society structured along the lines of our present one." He theorized that, "the movement will be toward socialism."

"Failure to grasp the Negro revolution is that masses do not participate," Aptheker stated. "Without participation there will be no resolution. There is a requirement of more demonstrations for social change - without it, change is impossible; decay and death are certain; peace and democracy will become impossible." Stressing the urgency of Negro equality, he concluded that "the Negro revolution must come in our generation or the U.S. will never move into the 21st century."

justifying the awards when the competition has been so scant.

Modification of the criteria of prize offerings will be directed to reward "areas of real student concern which are not recognized," the report said. Stephen Minot, assistant professor of English and chairman of the departmental Committee on prizes, cited two major justifications for the recommended changes: "First, they

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Spirits Soar as College Flips-Out For Balloon Race; Plans in Air

by Christopher Lees

Upwards of 300 gas-filled mini-balloons will ascend from the Quad Saturday, when the College Balloonist Society launches its first race.

AS part of FLIP OUT, the freshman weekend, the race is open to all members of the College and their friends. A \$10 prize will be awarded to the competitor whose balloon floats farthest and there will be a 35 cent entrance fee for the race.

"Each balloon will have a card attached," explained the race organizer, Peter Stott '70, who is the secretary of the society. "On the card will be the return address of the competitor with a note to anyone who finds the balloon to pop it in the mail. The card that is sent back from the farthest point will be the winning one."

The Balloonist Society is a group of about 15 enthusiasts who are

raising enough money to buy a two-man hot air balloon for the College. The Dean of Students, Roy Heath, has assented to be Faculty Advisor. "The Balloonist Society is one of the finest things that has happened to Trinity College," Heath said.

He warned the balloonists, however, that the State Aviation Authority should be alerted before the race Saturday. Clearance from the authorities at Bradley Field also had to be obtained. It was feared that their radar apparatus might be affected.

Enthusiasm in the society is mounting this week. Senator Robert Pippin '70, one of the balloonists, said; "This is a new sort of high. With so many people around on Saturday I think the race will be a great success."

Designer of the psychedelic effects for FLIP OUT, Jim Cornwell '70, said, "The atmosphere of FLIP OUT has been created to inject some vitality into the

Carmichael Lost For Symposium

In a letter to Dr. Roy Heath, dean of students, the Planning Committee for the April 21-22 Symposium on "Control Over Social Change in a Democracy" learned late last week that Black Power advocate Stokely Carmichael would not attend the conference. The Planning Committee met Friday to draw up a list of possible replacements.

Michael P. Seitchik '68, chairman of the Planning Committee, emphasized that the possible replacements were considered from the point of view of who would most nearly share Carmichael's conception of the Negro question.

In the letter to Heath, Carmichael's program secretary cited a conflict with the California Black Unity Rally to be held on the same day as being the reason for reneging on his Symposium commitment. "As one of the Negro leaders in this country, Mr. Carmichael must first meet the demands of the Negro people. In this case, it is especially important that Mr. Carmichael address the black people of California in view of the political situation in California and also as the summer is quick-

ly coming, the discontent and frustration that brought about the revolts in Watts as well as other parts of the country has not diminished," Carmichael's secretary wrote Heath.

Seitchek said that the Committee was disappointed but felt that if they can secure a speaker from their list of possible replacements, the loss of Carmichael will not be great to the program of the Symposium.

In other areas the Committee is pleased with ticket sales, noting that the Saturday night panel was the most popular event with 600 ticket requests. Publicity for the Symposium has been distributed throughout Hartford, and, because overflow crowds are expected, the Planning Committee has made preparations to either pipe in the audio portions of the program to the Mather Hall Dining Room, set up closed circuit television, or hold portions of the program outside if the weather permits.

The Committee cautions ticket holders that their seats will be held only up to 15 minutes prior to the start of the event.

Senate Wants Students On Faculty Committees

The Senate is working to place students on various faculty committees, perhaps with votes. The topic was introduced at the April 2 meeting and the Senate met again Sunday in a "closed" four-hour meeting to further discuss the possibilities.

Senate President Keith M. Miles '68 said that he was pleased and encouraged by his talks with both Dean Robert M. Vogel and Dean of Students Roy Heath. Miles reported that he was discouraged by Vogel to attempt to place students on the Committee on Academic Standing and Discipline because of the deeply personal nature of their work which often

calls for secrecy.

The Senate is currently studying individually the possibilities of seating students on the Admissions Committee, the Curriculum Committee, the Student Life Committee, and the Book Store Committee. Asked whether the Senate will request that the student representative be given a vote, Miles said that the decision would vary with each committee and would be a matter for a Senate vote. Student representatives, Miles reported, would not necessarily be Senate members but would have to have shown their responsibility in the college community. Miles believes that these student representatives, if the plan is approved by the Faculty, will devote the necessary time to prove valuable members of the committees.

The nature of the business that called for a closed meeting, Miles said, was not secret in itself but the precautions were taken to preserve the confidence of the matter until the Faculty meeting this afternoon.

In other business the Senate sanctioned two independent rooming blocks for the first floor of South Campus B. The two rooming blocks, composed of 15 and 12 men, represent the first effort at establishing more equity between fraternity and independent living quarters. The proposal was presented at the April 2 Senate meeting by Dean Heath.

At the same meeting the Senate also set a precedent in voting to allot funds to political organizations. The decisions came after considerable debate as in the past the Senate has not sanctioned political organizations. The funding of political organizations was done to aid the clubs in bringing more and better political speakers on campus. The motion was passed by a vote of 28 to four with one abstention.

English Awards Criteria Modified by Department

In an attempt to "bring the intent of the donors in line with contemporary interests of students at Trinity College," the Department of English has proposed that the criteria for prizes awarded in speaking and writing, amounting to nearly \$1,000 in annual awards, be modified.

While several prizes cannot be awarded this year because of legal considerations, the Alumni Prize in English Composition will be awarded. The prize, as modified, is composed of awards of \$300 and \$200. It will be presented to "the two students who have written respectively the best and second-best sample of expository writing independent of class assignments during the months of September through February. Submission should be made by May 1 and should be limited to works of opinion and 'in-depth' studies, such as those that have appeared in the TRINITY TRIPOD or that have been written for radio presentation," a report on the prize offering states.

Formerly the Alumni Prize was awarded to students who presented the best essays on subjects approved by the English Department, but in the memorandum on the prizes the department termed the award "redundant" as the student had already been rewarded academically.

Dr. J. Bard McNulty, chairman of the English Department, said that he was confident that other prizes now awarded for oratory and essay writing could be redirected to areas of contemporary student interest if the limiting stipulations on the donations could be altered. He noted that many of the prizes as they now exist reflect 19th century values and that the department has often had difficulty

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Concert Band Program Enjoyable In Spite of 'Lohengrin' Bad Start

by Carlo Forzani

"Adventure in April," although not a total success, was certainly one of the more notable on-campus events of the year. In spite of an unfortunate mishap in the beginning of the program, the concert band went far in establishing a new and favorable image. Sacrificing, in many instances, the finer points of intonation, articulation, and occasionally taste, the group, as the largest aggregation of student musicians assembled at the College in recent years, put on a well varied, and highly enjoyable program.

The selection of Henry Prucell's "Aire for Trumpet," played in memory of the late James L. Goodwin, reflected good taste. The piece, featuring the brass section had a joyous quality which seemed appropriate in reference to a grand and generous man.

"Introduction to Act III" of LOHENGRIN, as the first number on the program was the scene of the unfortunate error. A fine arrangement for band requiring considerable technical facility, the number is traditionally played in cut time or an extremely fast four. The cut time beat at the

beginning of the number was misinterpreted as four-four and the number began sloppily at half the intended speed. The group quickly regained the correct tempo and, excepting the errors of those few who were still confused by the bad start, admirably executed the remaining difficult passages. A fast moving piece, its effectiveness was, however, destroyed by the untimely blunder.

What was, musically speaking, the high point in the program came with the performance of Cesar Frank's PSYCHE AND EROS. Originally written for orchestra, the clarinets accurately carried the rescored violin parts. A masterpiece of blending sounds, harmonies, and instruments, the Frank had a singular effect on both those performing and listening. Clarinet obligatos were sensitively handled by concertmaster Jack Luxembourg '70. Under the baton of Music Director Baird Hastings, the large and at times, unwieldy group, played together better than at any other time during the evening.

The premiere of Hastings' special arrangement of the INTERMEZZO from FOUR SAINTS IN THREE ACTS by Virgil Thom-

son was one of the more successful numbers on the program.

In spite of the suddenness of its presentation and the shortness of its length, the audience grasped the humor of the piece.

Frank Erickson's FANTASY FOR BAND went like clockwork under the capable direction of assistant conductor and band president Howard James '70. The piece was originally written for band and seemed custom-made for the forty-member ensemble. Under the direction of student conductor John Osler '70, the SINFONIANS by Clifton Williams was effective for the particular instrumentation of the group. The only element lacking was a full percussion section. In both the SINFONIANS and the closing number, A FESTIVE OVERTURE by Alfred Reed a five piece percussion section was called for in the music. The Concert Band performed with only two drummers.

The Holst SECOND SUITE FOR MILITARY BAND was also well chosen, for its various uses of the full instrumentation of the modern band. Lack of both a bassoon and an oboe proved a definite hindrance throughout the piece.

Shepard, Pulitzer Prize Winner, to Read Verse

Odell Shepard, a man who has become nearly a legendary figure for his philosophic and magnetic style at the College, will read poetry next Monday at 8:15 in Goodwin Theater.

Shepard, who retired from the College in 1946 after serving as James L. Goodwin professor of English and chairman of the department, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1937 for PEDLAR'S PROGRESS (the biography of Bronson Alcott). In its review, the NEW YORK TIMES said of PROGRESS: "It places Alcott and all of his fine faith against the background of American experience; it integrates Alcott and his idealism with American philosophy. It explains the past and the present in terms of a man, the invulnerable integrity, the shining symmetry of whose life epitomized a whole society."

Shepard, in his rare appearances at the College, has always drawn huge crowds, rave reviews, and expansive reminiscences. Dr. Louis H. Naylor, former chairman of the department of Modern Languages, said of Shepard during his 1963 visit that he was "decidedly an unforgettable personality... scholarly, brilliant, and a perfectionist in writing or anything." Naylor also related that Shepard's voice "is really magnificent" and that it is "a joy to listen to him read."

Shepard is a graduate of Northwestern University and holds a Ph.D. from Harvard and honorary degrees from Northwestern, Wesleyan, and Boston University. Now in his 80's, Shepard still writes, collaborating with his son. His writing extends from journalism to biography and fiction.

Bartman to Direct 'Incident at Vichy'

Under the direction of William S. Bartman '68 the Hartford Premiere of Arthur Miller's most recent play, INCIDENT AT VICHY, will take place this Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at 8:15 p.m. With a 21 member cast the play, which takes place in a Nazi detention area, will be staged in Garmany Hall of the Austin Arts Center.

Hugh Elder '70, will play one of the two leads as Prince Von Berg, an Austrian Nobleman who has been selected by the Nazis by mistake and claims that he has never felt any hatred for the Jews or anyone else. David Chanin '68, takes the other lead as Dr. Leduc, a psychiatrist who has also been apprehended, but not by mistake. Richard Hoffman '70, plays the Nazi Major who is in charge of the investigation but finds that he can't really stomach it. Christopher Lees '70, plays the part of a railroad electrician, who is an adamant socialist and believes that the "Working class will destroy fascism because it is against their interest."

Patterson Sims '70, portrays an actor who will create a world in which no one is persecuted for being Jewish and Drew Fleich '70, has the non-speaking role of an elderly Jew. Rounding out the cast are Jerry Pryor '68, as the Gypsy; Jerry Makransky '69, as Professor Hoffman; Lloyd Kramer '69, as Lebeau; Frank Fowle '68, as Marchand; Robert Calne '70, as the Waiter; Eric Rathbun '70, as the young boy; and Richard Wyatt '69, as the French Police Captain.



THE SWASTIKA glares boldly at David Chanin '68 (left) and Hugh Elder '70 as they rehearse their parts in "Incident At Vichy" which will be produced in Garmany Hall in the Austin Arts Center on April 14-15 at 8:15 p.m.

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FRESHMAN WEEKEND SCHEDULE

SATURDAY

- 4:15 - Trinidads and Upper Trio Concert - Goodwin
- 5:30 - Bavarian Buffet
- 9:00-1:00 FLIP OUT - Washington Room
- 9:00-9:30 - Wanderers
- 9:30-10:00 - Moppets
- 10:00-10:30 - Chiffons
- 10:30-11:10 - Moppets
- 11:10-11:40 - Wanderers
- 11:40-12:10 - Chiffons
- 12:10-1:00 - Moppets

SUNDAY

- 2:30 Smith-Amherst Orchestra - Goodwin

1. Jane, marry me and everything you've ever dreamed of will be yours. Uh huh.

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3. Penthouse in town! Go on.

4. Charge accounts everywhere! Yes.

5. Oversize closets! Right.

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Book Review

'Sword of Honour'

by Peter Stott

Evelyn Waugh, despite the success of the film based on his satire THE LOVED ONE, had received little acclaim in this country before his death last year. SWORD OF HONOUR, his last work, a recension of the novels MEN AT ARMS, OFFICERS AND GENTLEMEN, and THE END OF THE BATTLE, is unfortunately not soon likely to increase his popularity among 'demanding' generations.

In his preface, the author writes of his intention "to give a description of the Second World War as it was seen and experienced by a single, uncharacteristic Englishman, and to show its effect on him." In this he succeeds admirably. Guy Crouchback is a devout Roman Catholic with a somewhat medieval conception of the war as a crusade. "It was the Modern Age in arms." His quest was in the service of his "engendered kingdom."

In this spirit Crouchback leaves his family villa in Italy, where, divorced from a most capricious wife, he had made his retreat. In London he enlists in the Halberdlers a prime fighting regiment of long standing traditions.

Binet Collection Features Prints At Arts Center

The Austin Arts Center is currently exhibiting in the Widener Gallery sixty prints by Renaissance artists from the George Binet Collection. One of a series of shows composed by Mrs. George Binet, the prints will be on exhibit until April 22.

The prints, chiefly of the 16th and 17th centuries, are from several West European countries. The artists represented are Veneziano, Ghisi, Alberti, della Bella, Durer, Goltzius, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Callot, and Gellee.

According to Dr. Jerrold Ziff, chairman of the department of the arts, about half of the prints are for sale at prices around \$30, which Ziff believes is below comparable prices in New York.

The touring show, which was last at one of the Michigan State University campuses, varies in subjects from the Book of Hours, to portraits of monarchs. It covers both sacred and secular scenes in historical and mythological settings.

On exhibit in the lobby of the Arts Center is the recent gift from Mr. and Mrs. Robert O'Connor '16; a polychrome wood sculpture of the praying Virgin, carved in Southern Germany during the 16th century.

Other shows in the Arts Center during April will be the exhibition of ballet material relating to Andre Eglevsky, who will be at the College on April 23, and the Virgil Thompson-Arturo Toscanini memorial exhibition.

Three characters are then introduced: Apthorpe, a monomaniac with a passion for a large trunk he calls a "Thunder Box"; the Brigadier Ritchie-Hook, a small demonic commander of bizarre expectations; and "Trimmer," a misfit whose place in the ranks of the Halberdlers is only justified by the impersonal, mysterious forces of authority.

In all three there is something unmistakably absurd; in this they are characteristic of Waugh. Crouchback's fate is henceforth removed from his own charge primarily through the influences of Apthorpe and Ritchie-Hook. After Allied defeat and dissolution in Crete, he returns to England and remarries his former wife Virginia to continue the Crouchback name, ironically with a son who is not his.

Finally, as an Intelligence Officer in Yugoslavia the opportunity arises to better the condition of the dispossessed Jews, who were living in impoverished subjection to the partisan Yugoslavian leaders. All his attempts fail, and of this Waugh himself, as an officer in Yugoslavia during the war, was intensely conscious.

Thus it seems not entirely an unexpected event when Virginia (but not her child) dies in a bombing raid in London. As if to indicate that the crusade actually amounted to naught, several years after the war Crouchback is again married. But perhaps he is no longer an entirely "uncharacteristic Englishman," as his ideals accustomed themselves to his actual condition. Like the thirteenth century English crusader who never reached the Holy Land and became enshrined as a Saint, he abandoned the goal he had set for himself in favor of the more practical realities.

Though Waugh claimed the realization had not come until he had finished, he had in fact written an "obituary of the Roman Catholic Church in England as it had existed for many centuries."

NAACP's Smith Warns of Negro Revolt at SDS Black Power Panel

by Daniel Zitin

"If somebody burns a cross on my lawn he's gonna get shot at," stated Wilbur Smith, president of the Hartford chapter of the NAACP, in pointing out that the black people are being pushed toward violent means to protect themselves and their rights. Speaking at the S.D.S. Black Power Conference last Monday afternoon, Smith said that a widespread violent Negro revolution is neither imminent nor necessary. He warned, however, that such a revolt is possible if the Whites continue to deprive the Negroes of their dignity.

Smith expressed his belief that the Negro is not willing to wait any longer to be allowed to participate economically and politically in American life, and he invited white people to "come into the North End to help us organize" the Negro community. He felt that "if we could get some students from Trinity to help register these people, we would be ready come November" to assert Black political Power in the elections.

Violence, Smith asserted, is only a reaction by the black people to the subjugation they have experienced since they were first brought to this country as slaves. He said he firmly believed in turning the other cheek, but "our Lord didn't say what to do when they slap you." He emphasized however that Black Power does not mean violence.

Also speaking at the Wear Lounge meeting was Dr. Freeman Sleeper, assistant professor of religion, who presented several ideas on the problems faced by the Civil Rights movement. He felt that Negroes are today resolving conflicts between love and pride as their goal, between integration and isolation as a means, and between the present and the future as the right time to act. He implied that the Black Power

movement involves an attempt to develop the Negro people's pride in being black by isolating themselves as a political unit in order to achieve freedom and dignity.

Michael Williams '68, who moderated the panel summed up the Black Power point of view as re-

jecting the "separate but equal" premise in favor of a "separate but independent or separate but self-sufficient" stance. The conference was sponsored by the SDS Committee on Equal Rights of which Williams is chairman and by the Political Forum.

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EDITORIAL SECTION

APRIL 11, 1967

Rush to Judgment

Oscar Wilde did not attend Trinity, and, for various reasons, probably would not have done well in Mason Plan. Nonetheless, we believe that his play, "The Importance of Being Earnest," contains remarkable insights into the selection process.

Bracknell: Do you smoke?

Jack: Well, yes, I must admit I smoke.

Bracknell: I am glad to hear it. A man should always have an occupation of some kind . . . How old are you?

Jack: Twenty-nine.

Bracknell: A very good age . . . I have always been of the opinion that a man should know either everything or nothing. Which do you know?

Jack: I know nothing.

Bracknell: I am very pleased to hear it. I do not approve of anything that tampers with natural ignorance. Ignorance is like a delicate exotic fruit; touch it and the bloom is gone. The whole theory of modern education is radically unsound. Fortunately. . . (here) it produces no effect whatsoever. If it did, it would prove a serious danger to the upper classes, and probably lead to acts of violence. . . What is your income?

Discriminate Dining

If a communication barrier exists at the College it is due mainly to a structural defect, not to a lack of willingness to exchange ideas.

The crux of the problem is that there is little opportunity for students to interact with faculty and administrators regularly, in a social atmosphere, and with convenience.

An occasion of this nature is provided by the dining areas. Students, faculty, and administrators might all welcome an opportunity to deepen their acquaintances outside the formality of a classroom or office. All dining areas could be partially integrated simply through the implementation of a weekly sign-up sheet to be available to faculty and administrators. The integration would be on a voluntary basis and the faculty man or administrator could specify which dining hall or fraternity he would like to visit and for how many meals. The meal exchange could be scheduled enough in advance so that the kitchen staffs could accommodate the visitors.

This proposal would involve only a small amount of paper work, but the effect would be to freely open channels of communication on occasions which are ideal but presently neglected. The meal exchange could be coordinated by the Interfraternity Council and the Freshman Executive Council.

With the faculty taking the initiative (at no inconvenience) there would be no danger of the juvenile accusations of apple polishing. Student-faculty and student-administration relations could proceed on a more natural and mature level.

LETTERS to the editor

"Faculty Protest"

To the Editor:

All of us who signed the letter of appeal to President Johnson very much appreciate the excellent coverage you gave the letter and its origins.

May I correct two errors which inadvertently appeared in the TRIPOD'S account. I really am not certain how they came about, but I assume it was somewhere along the way before final copy was drawn up, and I hope that no one will hold you or your staff responsible for them. The name of Professor Gettier of the Department of Religion should not appear among the signators. The name of Professor Waterman of the Modern Languages Department should be added to the list of those who signed the letter. Secondly, while Professor Stedman of the Department of Government was of invaluable help in making our appeal possible, he did not serve as one of the chairmen at any of the AD HOC faculty and staff meetings to discuss the letter. Professor Thorne Sherwood was, however, one of the ad hoc chairmen; and it is possible that his name was confused with Professor Stedman's when your reporter called us to check the text of the TRIPOD article. I very much regret these errors and any part the committee had in them and extend my particular apologies to Professor Gettier for our failure to check his name against our file of original signatures.

To my knowledge none of the names of those who signed the Trinity letter to President Johnson will automatically be added to faculty protest ads currently appearing in nationally distributed newspapers. That will, appropriately enough, be a matter for each member of the faculty and administration to work out with the organizations sponsoring the ads.

We are pleased at the wide range of response to the letter and remain confident that even more of our colleagues will make their positions a matter of public record as more real truth about the President's current policy sinks in. I would personally urge every thoughtful citizen to read Noam Chomsky's "The Responsibility of Intellectuals" in the February 23 issue of THE NEW YORK

REVIEW OF BOOKS and Mary McCarthy's first report from Vietnam in the current issue of the same journal.

James W. Gardner, Jr.
Department of English

"How Many"

To the Editor:

When I opened my TRIPOD this week and read about "the letter to President Johnson" I was shaken and saddened in a way that I have not been for many years. I was not so much upset by the text - I have seen this kind of letter before - as I was by the list of individuals who had signed the letter, a number of them colleagues for whom I have for many years had the utmost respect and affection.

It is because of that respect that I cannot help wondering whether, if they had each had the opportunity that was given to Senator Brooke to find out just what the situation is over in Vietnam, they would still have signed that letter.

If they themselves had sons over there fighting for their country in this terrible war, I wonder how many of them would be "exploring" our President to make their sons fight the war with one hand figuratively tied behind their back.

If they had sons over there, I wonder how many of them would now be taking the chance of prolonging this war by encouraging Ho Chi Minh in his belief that we Americans will not have the toughness or the staying power to see this nasty situation through if only he holds out long enough.

As a matter of fact, with the present proliferation of letters like this, I am beginning to wonder whether Ho may not have sized up pretty well. Once our boys over there are forced to the conclusion that the folks back home are not really behind them, the end would not be far off, and it would not be a happy end.

It is most distasteful for me to write a letter like this, but I feel that I must if I am to keep the faith with our comrades in arms.

Wendell E. Kraft
Assistant to the President

"Naive Faith"

To the Editor:

I am amazed and shocked that such a large number of the faculty have endorsed the cessation of the bombing in North Vietnam. These men are exhibiting a naive faith in thinking that Hanoi will come to the peace table without making any further conciliatory demands on us if we stop the bombing at this time.

It seems that the N.L.F. and the North Vietnamese have a great deal more to gain from a unilateral cease fire than we do. They would be able to regroup and re-strengthen their present position so as to gain a military advantage which they do not now own. Their refusal to accept this proposal (of which the bombing lull is part) is an indication that stopping the bombing itself can be of no use in furthering peace. It appears evident that the leaders in Hanoi are looking for safety from our planes in their country while hoping that the ground war in South Vietnam can inflict enough injuries and deaths to shock the American public into electing a peace candidate in 1968.

I am not endorsing the slaughter or careless killing of civilians, but I feel very strongly that the cessation of the bombing will only strengthen the enemy's position. I am amazed that such a large percent of the respected academic community can accept Hanoi's conditions without grave doubts about their sincerity and without realizing that our bombs are crippling their war effort. The bombs' effectiveness is too great to stop them from falling without a more concrete proposal from the other side.

We must continue to seek for the few ways left to peace without making foolish concessions. In the meantime, we must try to win the war by the best military tactics that are available within our economic resources.

Sheldon Tilney '68

"Willing"

To the Editor:

I wish to make a few comments on the recent letter signed by forty-six faculty members urging

(Continued on Page 6)

Antediluvian Ethnic Inequities

by C.P. Hill

As I watched my spring mobilization march into the setting sun last week, I could not help reflecting upon the shouts of the civil rights movement bringing up the rear. But perhaps it is not the bigotry so much as the rank insecurity of American man that has caused the ills in our doubt-ridden society. From the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to the Atlantic and Pacific Supermarkets, the cancerous growths of distrust, fear and ethnic antipathies are beginning to produce our civilization's early extermination.

Henry Steele Commager, in the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE a month ago, wrote of our world commitment that we do not have "the material, intellectual, or moral resources to be at once an American power, a European power, and an Asian power." Indeed, we are not the policemen or moral arbiters of the planet. We can buy and sell people, we can beat them bloody with our mighty military machine, but it seems that we will never be able to prevent or destroy the ideologies contrary to our own from spreading throughout the earth. This is a world to which we cannot adjust and which will cause the slow but

inevitable strangulation of our society.

The American ideal man owns a big car and a big phony-colonial home, he lives near a big shopping center and expresses great, big ambitions and hopes for his future, but he has a narrow mind and expresses little regard of Christian charity and ethic for any but those closest to him.

Perhaps the thought of being automated out of a humanity which labors without labor-saving devices has caused us to be frightened away from decent human relationships. There is a void, as black and cold as a moonless winter night, encroaching the environs of our existence. We look to the color problem and feel fear, we look across the seas and fear the predicaments we have intricately interwoven ourselves, and we look at one another with the fears of failure and jealousy encompassing our lives. Fear of ourselves dissolves into a witches' brew of yellow peril, black power, and red conspiracy. The melting pot of American democracy has gone and now these mottled colors of forces that we are unable to defend against have placed us where we placed

other constrictors of human dignity and good so long ago.

All our corruptness has been allowed to flourish because we do not want to understand other peoples' thoughts, aspirations and beliefs. We do not want to bend our society to absorb and appreciate the changes taking place in a modern world. One could probably attribute this to the awesomely fast technological advance of American society and the inability of our intellect to appreciate these advances, especially in relation to the slower development of the African and Asian cultures. This inability will, in fact, rent in twain the veil of our civilization.

We must look for something to fill the void which looms ever larger as our society is destroyed. If religion can be revitalized we should turn to that, for if we can be revitalized with a new sense of purpose and direction, then at least a vestige of our society will be saved. Doom is impending as the populations of the East swell and those of Africa rebel. We must not continue on the course of human subjection and destruction. Indeed, if it is not too late, we must try to ameliorate the wrongs we have done.

Trinity Tripod

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End Token Integration Balanced or Biased? Negro Collegians Say *The Johnson Letter 'Basis'*

(Editor's Note--Robert Washington '69 and Stuart Hamilton '70 attended a conference at Princeton University several weeks ago on "The Future of the Negro Undergraduate." They not only felt that the conference was worthwhile but learned, in addition, some incisive views which could be applied valuably to the College. Mr. Washington and Mr. Hamilton will contribute two additional columns in the coming weeks comparing the conference theories to the realities of Trinity.)

by Robert Washington
and Stuart Hamilton

The Association of Black Collegians (A.B.C.) at Princeton University organized and hosted a conference entitled "The Future of the Negro Undergraduate" on March 30 and 31. The Association is composed of the 48 Negro students at Princeton. Delegates were invited from 64 colleges that span the eastern U.S. from Boston to Atlanta to Akron. There were students representing predominantly white colleges (Trinity, Brown, etc.), predominantly Negro colleges (Spellman, Morgan State, Fisk, etc.), and state supported schools (Rutgers, Virginia State, etc.).

In reporting the conference, we hope to draw parallels, as we see them, between the ideas and results of the conference and Trinity. The Conference dealt with both the present and future problems, responsibilities and expectations of the Negro student. It opened with an address by the President Goheen of Princeton, who spoke about Princeton's new progressive attitude toward Negro students. He mentioned the condition of Princeton just three years ago when there were only five Negroes enrolled. However

since that time Princeton, unlike Trinity, has made a sustained effort to recruit Negro students in large numbers, and Princeton has included a Negro educator in its administration. We were surprised to learn that this was not only indicative of Princeton but of other eastern colleges; Wesleyan, which is only 30 minutes away, has 31 Negroes in their freshman class alone. This does not imply that Trinity is doing nothing to recruit Negro students, but it is not doing enough. With one Negro in the senior class, three in the junior class, three in the sophomore and four in the freshman class, Trinity has been satisfied with a process of slow integration which comes close to tokenism.

The main address of the conference was given by Mr. Lemmell, the Negro program director for the Ford Foundation in the Middle East. Mr. Lemmell sees the Negroes undergraduates's future in two ways. He feels that there is a traditional future based on color. It is the future that is no longer controlled by the bigot but by the white liberal. This is the policy that the "dominant powers" would like most Negroes to follow - the policy of no struggle or resistance - just fall in line boy. It is the attitude which allows tokenism to flourish. The other future Mr. Lemmell sees is one of personal resolve. He feels that now is the time to maximize and thereby capitalize on the advantages of tokenism.

In following this policy there are these illusions that the Negro undergraduate must guard against: the illusion that the struggle to reshape the future is an individual one. He feels that every goal involves a personal commitment, but the individual must incorporate his struggle into that of the many. For if he doesn't, he will feel himself easily satisfied and withdrawn from the cause.

(Editor's Note--The following column of opinion is based on an article by Theodore Draper, "The American Crisis: Vietnam, Cuba & the Dominican Republic," which appeared in the January issue of COMMENTARY. It is Mr. Draper's article which was distributed to the faculty with a letter attached which expressed the hope the article would "provide the basis for informed discussion among the faculty that will lead to a responsible statement of concern" over the Vietnam situation.)

by Jeff Wilkinson

The main theme of Mr. Draper's article is his attempt to show the general policy parallels of the three most recent U.S. military actions - the Bay of Pigs action, the Dominican intervention, and the American intervention in Viet Nam. His contention is that in each case a period of potential progress and social change was squandered through a politically inept policy. In each case he contends that when this political bankruptcy became apparent the U.S. used its vastly superior might to initiate an entirely military policy in which political consideration were disregarded.

Since this article was supposedly to "provide the basis for informed discussion" on which the recent faculty letter to President Johnson was based I offer comments limited to Mr. Draper's interpretation of the latest phase of our involvement in Viet Nam.

Mr. Draper contends that the U.S. "is able, if it wishes, to transmute the political problem into an economic, or as a last resort, a military operation." This implies that the "military operation" is devoid of any simultaneous political or social aims, that the first goal is victory in a strictly military

sense. In the case of Viet Nam this general theme is the basis of Mr. Draper's interpretation of U.S. policy.

Mr. Draper's discussion of the events leading up to the "suppression of political by military instrumentalities" - that is, the period of wasted political opportunity - encompasses the Diem regime and continues up to the beginning of the major U.S. buildup and escalation in early 1965.

According to Mr. Draper it was at this time that "American and South Vietnamese officials continued to pay lip service to political and social reforms but they came to be regarded as the indefinitely post-poned-by-product rather than the indispensable precondition of military 'victory'." The political and economic instrumentalities, once considered more important than the military, have been abandoned until the enemy had been forced to 'fade away' by the application of overwhelming military power." This, according to Mr. Draper, has been our policy since the beginning of the build-up.

Rather, I would suggest, that it has been just since this period of escalation that the first tangible political gains have been made. In particular, the moves towards an elected civilian government (and the drafting of a new constitution), the moves towards a return to local self-government and the renewed, revised and revived pacification program.

The momentum for a popularly elected government and the writing of a new constitution generated by the Buddhist militants' agitation in April, 1966 moved the ruling junta to speed up the schedule for the move to a civilian, elected government. The September 11 elections for a Constituent Assembly to draft the new Constitution was the first step towards a return to civilian government. Eighty per cent of those eligible to vote in Government-controlled areas (or about

50% of those over 18 in the South) elected 117 Assemblymen, only ten of whom were active military officers. Buddhists, Catholics, Montagnards, Nationalists and independents with local followings were all elected. No Communists or "neutralists" were allowed to run but many of those elected had voiced open opposition to the junta. Increased terrorism and the rebel call for the people to "smash" the elections reflect the Communist estimate of the importance of the election.

The junta could have forced the Assembly to draft a constitution entirely to their liking but chose instead to allow a high degree of independent labor.

The constitution, recently signed by Chief-of-State Thieu, is a compromise between the Assembly position and the junta position. However, it calls for a legislature with more theoretical power than our Congress.

This is in no way to be construed to mean that South Viet Nam is only a short step from a stable democracy. These two steps are only the beginning. The form is there. The content is still lacking. The junta still maintains the decisive position in politics.

On April 2, 1967 the first of a series of village and hamlet elections were held. These elections eventually will cover about 1,000 villages and 4,500 hamlets. It is hoped that the localism and traditional village self-government and autonomy of Viet Nam, combined with more power for the local councils than in any other elections since 1954, will make the peasants more responsive to and cognizant of the character of a liberal nation-state.

The pacification program has also been making progress - even according to many non-government observers in Viet Nam. One indication of the increasing effectiveness of this program is the increased terrorist activities of the V.C. directed against government cadres. This new program, initiated in the spring of 1966, has made some small gains: most pacification workers are now sleeping in their assigned villages instead of their previous habit of nightly trips to government outposts, large numbers of villagers have returned after originally fleeing when government troops moved in, the programs themselves are getting increasing response and participation from the villagers.

In the economic sphere there are many weaknesses. Space does not permit any detailed discussion. Production is in general decreasing, inflation is a nagging problem, the tax structure and collection mechanism is still very weak. However, the U.S. has initiated a restructuring of the tax system, helped buoy the economy with increasing economic aid and has helped keep the inflation very far below the runaway inflation suffered in Korea during that conflict.

None of this means that the political, social or economic "battles, are even close to victory. However, Mr. Draper's contention that these fights, more vital than military victory, are being "post-poned" or are merely being "lip service" ignores any mention of the above advances. The military effort has increased greatly in proportion to these other struggles but this does not mean that our government has lost sight of the primary significance of these programs.

The continued and increasing political, economic and social effort would seem to contradict Mr. Draper's contention that political bankruptcy has been followed by a military "win" policy which disregards the paramount needs for political and social reform. Mr. Draper's parallel with Cuba and the Dominican Republic would seem at best extremely debatable.

PERSONAL FREEDOM AND THE DRAFT

by Alan S. Winter

Views Left and Right

by William T. Barrante

Formerly, the draft was a means allowing the President to call up a large army in case of national emergencies. Today it is an infringement upon personal rights and, in many cases a symbol of waste. Increasingly the conscription system appears as an effective weapon used against those who object to the Administration's aggressive policies. Senator Rivers, for example, warned students that if they kept demonstrating, they may find the undergraduate deferment a "thing of the past."

What seems particularly alarming is that now many people think that by dispensing with unnecessary deferments, the drafts can be a solution to growing social inequities. Students with no particular interests in medicine or religion find themselves subject to a precarious future. Unfortunately, perhaps, the draft did not create our social problems. To use such a system to solve such problems is foolish and misguided. It may be a fact that Senator Kennedy's lottery is somewhat "fairer," but it is of no advantage to our country. To require a potential lawyer, professor, diplomat, or scientist to learn to clean a gun, polish his shoes, or perhaps kill, while the high-school dropout is roaming the streets seeking employment, opposes all interests of the country.

What then is my solution? As some others do, I propose that we end the draft. But this suggestion does not at the same time support the creation of a volun-

teer army. Such an army may be dangerous if no provision for civilian control is guaranteed. Whether or not this fear is well grounded, however, I see no need whatever for any kind of armed service corps. Some people would agree that China is a potential threat and that therefore we need armed forces to protect ourselves. It appears to me that China is trying to develop a nuclear arsenal, not a well-equipped army and navy. Were she, however, to equip herself conventionally, I wonder how well we could survive her overwhelming numbers.

Of all the suggestions so far presented to the Senate Armed Services Committee my proposal has not been among them. I am told that my plan is unpopular, infeasible, and impractical. Nevertheless, if we are to survive future trials, disarmament in its various facets must be undertaken. Our armed forces and nuclear arsenal appear as threats to other countries, despite the fact that we laud them as "deterrents." Our unfortunate involvements in Latin America and East Asian affairs moreover, testify to the aggressive nature of "preventive" weaponry. I merely urge initiative on our part, and along with such initiative humility. The test of the strength of our nation would be its courage to face up to the demanding times ahead with the patience and sensitivity of a great people, not its power to cause world-wide destruction.

Sen. Edward Brooke, Republican of Massachusetts, recently came out in favor of replacing the present Selective Service System with a voluntary, career army, the system used by the United States from 1775 to 1917. This is the only proposal in the debate on how to revise the draft that meets the qualifications of a free and humane society, and yet recognizes the need for a system of national defense.

Compulsory military conscription, like all compulsory governmental projects, infringes upon the personal freedom of those it involves. Forcing a man to serve at wages below market value, and under conditions far from attractive, violates the whole concept of why one should fight for his country. If a man is willing to fight, does he have to be forced into service? And if, for whatever reason, he does not wish to fight, why put him in the ranks with those who do?

Dr. Milton Friedman, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, testified recently before

Senate committee that by raising wages to meet market demands, and by making living conditions more attractive, the army could get the number of men required. Sen. Edward Kennedy (Kennedy III) of Massachusetts said that the professor's proposal was un-

realistic and discriminatory, but Dr. Friedman quickly replied that it was not, that the number of men needed for Vietnam is not as high as the Administration would have us believe. In his book, CAPITALISM AND FREEDOM, Dr. Friedman said that the ONLY justification for compulsory conscription is a national emergency.

There is a proposal for lottery, which wipes out all distinctions between the values of different men to a war effort. There is also a proposal for National Service, which assumes that (1) it is the DUTY of every man (and woman?) to serve his country, and (2) that no man should be forced to kill if he believes it is morally wrong to do so. Both are philosophical miscarriages. Orwell tried number (1) in his 1984; and while I agree that no man should be forced by the state to violate his morality, I do not see why National Service should be instituted (at an exorbitant cost) when all the government could do is accept only volunteers.

Alas, Sen. Brooke and Dr. Friedman come out on top. But the question is whether the Congress will listen. If men like Sens. Javits and Kennedy (take your pick) have their way, another blow will have been struck against both personal freedom and individual responsibility.

BEAT THE DRAFT

Columbia Faculty Council Opposes Class Rankings

The question of student draft deferments was prominent in the news this week with the proposed withholding of "class ranks" from the Selective Service by the University Council of Columbia University.

According to the NEW YORK TIMES, Columbia students had been pressuring the university administration to refuse to reveal class ranking of students for several months. The administration was at first reluctant to endorse such a plan. However, when stu-

dents threatened a boycott of classes in protest, the University Council composed of 35 faculty members and 30 administrators, passed a motion to oppose the present class rank system altogether. It now only need to be ratified by the Board of Trustees.

In justifying the council's decision, Dr. Grayson Kirk, the university's president, said that the action had been taken due to "concern for the preservation of the teacher-student relationship." He denied that this was merely a draft protection for students or "in any way a vote on Selective Service, foreign policy, or the war in Vietnam."

In principle the new decision will affect no one, for under present conditions students have the option to withhold their class rank from their draft boards; now, they will merely have official university sanction for it. According to THE TIMES, the incident shows the amount of pressure the student body, especially the activist groups, can bring to bear on the faculty and administration, and the subsequent bonds of sympathy between them and the activist faculty. As interpreted by the Columbia DAILY SPECTATOR: "The questions for the future are whether the university administrations will be flexible enough to adjust to the fact of student power..."

"Put into such terms," THE TIMES article stated, "faculty power is something of a mystery guest on campus. The faculty in their battle with university administrations...has reduced its power to that of the swing vote which undergraduates try to bring into line to support student power. This, for better or worse, would radically change the American campus and the voice of the academic community."

Prizes...

(Continued from Page 1)

would eliminate offerings which no longer reflect activities which interest students or faculty. Put another way, the changes would avoid the absurdity of forcing money on reluctant students. Second, the new prizes would support existing institutions which are outside the regular academic offerings; the Goodwin Theater, the TRIPOD, and the radio station. Each of these already encourages independent, creative work. By adding prizes to these areas, we could expect to stimulate higher quality and greater participation in all three."

(Continued from Page 4)

a cessation of bombing in North Vietnam. I do not question the RIGHT of the Professoriat to petition the Government, for this is a right basic to the maintenance of a free society. What I question are the MOTIVES and REASONING behind such a move.

I was not surprised at some of the names on the petition, particularly from the Government and History Departments. But what makes professors of modern languages, mathematics, psychology, English, physics and the arts "experts" on either military strategy or international diplomacy? Some professors would rather spend time trying to put their name in print (Publish or Perish?) rather than to concentrate on educating students.

I am sure that there are facets of the Vietnam war that we, as private citizens, do not know (whether we should or not is a different question), and therefore we should learn all the facts before we plunge into epistolary absurdities. I would be willing to debate any one of these professors at any time on the subject of Vietnam.

Wm. T. Barrante '68

"Ignored"

To the Editor:

I question the judgment of those members of the faculty who signed the recent letter to the president urging the suspension of bombing in North Vietnam. The growing prestige enjoyed by American college faculty carries with it a responsibility that was in this case ignored.

I doubt that President Johnson will have five minutes to be bothered reading the letter, yet WTIC found it significant enough to mention on the eleven o'clock news. In other words, within Trinity College's "sphere of influence" this letter carried some weight. This was fully to be expected. The question that should have been asked by every member of the faculty before signing is "Do I have enough knowledge about this subject that my signature merits its weight?"

A survey of the signatures and the departments represented shows that in many cases the answer to this question is an emphatic NO.

John K. Smith, '67

LETTERS to the editor

"Homework"

To the Editor:

If it were not for the great noise that A. Rand Gordon (now playing in the role of CRITICAL Moviegoer for the Trinity TRIPOD) makes in his review of Antonioni's BLOW-UP, we would pass the entire effort off as being contrived and unimaginative. But as A. is apparently serious in his role, he deserves some justification in the light of the review itself.

A. first provides the reader with definitions of the two types of moviegoers. Obviously it was his intent to establish himself in the eyes of the readers as that mystically endowed creature--the "CRITICAL Moviegoer"--leaving the rest of us to exult in the ignorance-bliss of viewing a movie as a single happening. A. would have us seeing BLOW-UP, notebook in hand, recording each "critical element" as it appeared on the screen. This reflects A.'s basic existential nature. Existence precedes Essence--A. apparently feels it his duty as a film critic to establish that the film he is viewing exists. Consequently, he never finds the essence.

"To the critical moviegoer (i.e. A. Rand Gordon), BLOW-UP is far from perfect." This lack of perfection apparently can be attributed to the fact that "clever film technique of such simple plot films as A MAN AND A WOMAN" failed to manifest itself in Antonioni's film. Sophistication of taste and subtlety in technique are apparently terms that have no meaning for A.

To digress for a moment, let us examine the implication that A MAN AND A WOMAN is a more perfect film than BLOW-UP. Applying A.'s standards of moviegoing, we can perhaps see why. Whenever the element of dialogue was going to be earth-shaking, the plot, music, and acting ceased and we found ourselves looking through the wet windshield of a Ford Mustang. (Actually A. was probably torn between his notebook and the sub-titles.) Whenever Le Louch ventured into pure cinema to express his theme, dialogue and acting ceased with an accompanying crescendo of music. This isolation of elements was probably nirvana for A., whose mind seems intent on dissecting whatever unity the film might possess. Le Louch at times was rather heavy-handed and obvious, or in the words of A., "clever," yet the effect of the total film as

a single happening was almost pure enjoyment.

A. then tells us of "the elusive meaning that I (A. Rand Gordon) shall confront soon." The confrontation never took place. With an incredible display of verbal gymnastics, A. avoided committing himself to any but the most narrow interpretation of the film.

A. says of BLOW-UP, "...all characterizations are fragmentary, hallucinatory, ...apparent and real roles are prostituted to a ghost...one of the Turtles -- an added attraction -- (note; we should say that they were an ADDED attraction, as the group playing in the discotheque was not the Turtles, but the Yardbirds.) was without purpose, continuity, or need to do anything. The idea of a film without conventional exposition in which the main character goes nameless tends to draw a viewer into the problem rather than to sit apart and watch."

Audience involvement is Antonioni's goal. The "incompleteness" of the characters and actions provoke a wealth of interpretations. This Antonioni did without realizing? Oh come now, Mr. Gordon.

At last the masses are presented with THE TRUE MEANING OF THE FILM AS WITNESSED BY A. RAND GORDON. A. states, "Antonioni's purpose was to make a puritanical statement against the impersonal nature of the modern system of mores." Balderdash! Would you consider the validity of either of the following interpretations which appear to me to be equally plausible.

1. Antonioni's purpose is to explore the "thin line between illusion and reality." It is accepted that a camera records an instant of reality and that what we see on the film really happened. Yet Antonioni leaves us wondering if the murder ever took place at all. Could it have been an illusion in the photographer's imagination?

2. Antonioni's purpose is to make "a pessimistic statement on the indifferent nature of today's society." Hemmings is not "boring and unrealistic at the crucial instances." He is BORED. His is the society of survival of the non-involved. He commits the crime of involvement and is crucified by his peers.

Apparently A. has been misled by the film-making seminar he is taking. Many of the views expressed in his review were originally presented in that seminar, somewhat more coherently. Perhaps if A. did his homework more carefully?

James R. Petersen '70
Witter F. Brooke '70

Minot, Pryor To Hold SDS Talk on Draft

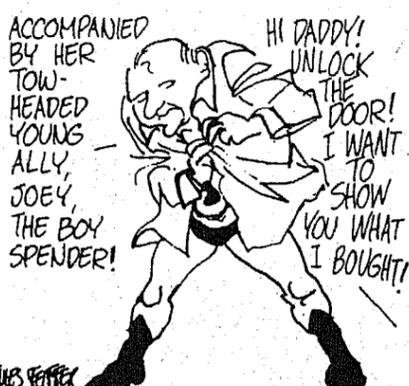
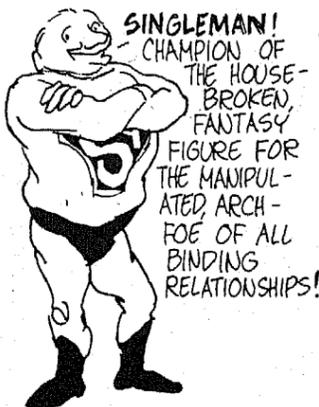
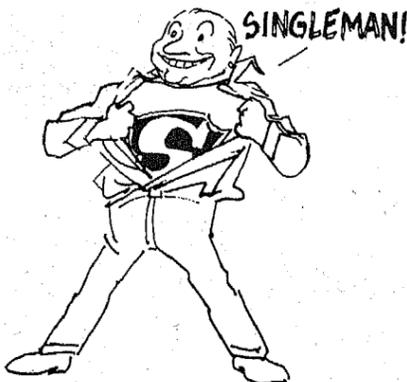
A panel discussion entitled "The Draft and the Alternatives" will be presented by Students for a Democratic Society in Wean Lounge at 8:30 p.m. Thursday.

The program will discuss the effect of the draft system upon young men, the legal alternatives such as the application for conscientious objector status, and emigration from the country, the illegal alternatives such as non-cooperation and the burning of draft cards as a protest against the system, and the implications of the proposed lottery system.

One announced panelist is Steve Minot, assistant professor of English, who ran for Congress on a peace platform last fall for the American Independent Movement in the sixth Congressional District in Connecticut. Other panelists are David Truskoff, head of the West Hartford chapter of the American Friends Service Committee and Morty Miller, an S.D.S. draft traveler. Truskoff has been lecturing recently to high school students on the alternatives to the draft and giving advice to those applying for conscientious objector status. Miller has been visiting New England campuses to speak and counsel on draft resistance.

Gerald Pryor '68, moderator of the program, stated that he hoped the program would initiate discussion around the question of what an individual owes to society, what form that supposed "debt" should take, along with how the draft system is connected to the foreign and domestic policy of the government.

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Campus Notes

Roberts Selected New IFC President; Sanders Reflects upon Term of Office

Peace March

The Spring Mobilization, a demonstration planned to protest the Vietnamese war, will take place in New York City on Saturday, April 15. A Be-In entitled 'Spring Out' will feature a march from Central Park to the United Nations where a rally will take place. Speakers for the event will include Martin Luther King, Stokely Carmichael, and Benjamin Spock. Tickets for a bus trip to New York leaving from Constitution Plaza will be on sale in Mather Hall Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

Dexter

The following officers were elected last week to lead DEXTER, the College conservative club which was formerly the Nathan Hale Conservative Society: Michael Porlides '70, chairman; Bruce Wallace '70, senior whip; and Warren Tanghe '70, junior whip. The offices of secretary and treasurer were left vacant until membership increases.

Phi Kappa Psi

The following officers were recently elected to direct the activities of Phi Kappa Psi: Charles Miller '68, president; James Swenson '68, vice-president; Barry Sinoway '69, corresponding secretary; James Jones '69, recording secretary; William Duncan '69, historian; Stephen Soule '69, messenger; Barry Sheckley '69, sergeant-at-arms; Richard Grinell '69, chaplain; William Marinow '69, IFC representative.

Open House

The Astronomy Department will sponsor an Open House next Tuesday evening at 7:30 p.m. on the roof of Elton Hall, weather permitting, to use their telescopes for star gazing.

Phi Mu Delta

Phi Mu Delta will sponsor a coffee hour for the Math Department in Alumni Lounge at 4:00 p.m. next Wednesday. Math majors and interested persons are cordially invited; freshmen are asked not to attend the function.

Theta Xi

The Alpha Chi Chapter of Theta Xi Fraternity has recently pledged Michael S. Sample '69.

The fraternity system "cannot solve its problems organically; impositions have to be made by the IFC," commented Lawrence Roberts '68, the new president of the Inter-Fraternity Council. In reply to questions concerning the status of the IFC, he characterized the present IFC as "fairly strong." He emphasized, however, that the organization had to be strengthened so that it could work better in conjunction with the fraternities themselves. He also warned against the IFC's assuming too strict a leadership.

One of the major problems to be faced is the aspect of fraternities as mere social or eating clubs. He sees the real purposes of fraternities losing their meaning; they must be defined more in order to transcend their present status as social organizations.

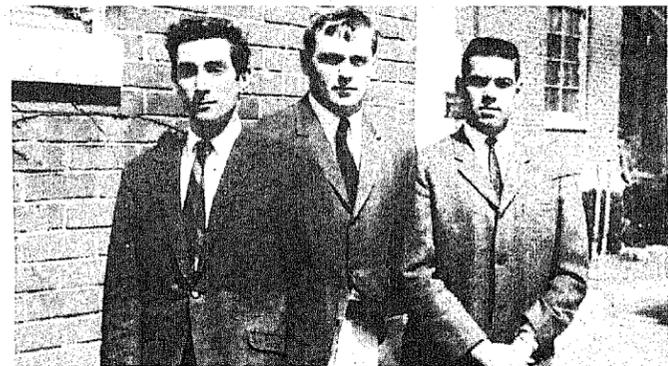
Roberts also sees as desirable ends, better working relations with independents, and especially more inter-house interaction. At present, the competitive atmosphere is unhealthy in many ways. A more open relationship among the houses would create a less competitive, healthier atmosphere, he observed.

Charles Sanders '67, past president of the IFC echoed Roberts' opinions when he stated that fraternities are excessively "egocentric" and "introspective" for a healthy rivalry. They must be willing to give up their autonomous positions as bodies and individuals in order to advance, he judged.

Sanders hoped that the focal areas of the previous IFC would continue to be pursued; particularly, regulation of pledging and the Rutgers Plan, suggested re-vamping of Mason Plan, greater faculty liaison with fraternities, and officer status of representatives to the IFC. Sanders believed that Roberts' principal task will be to strengthen the position and image of the IFC.

Other new officers of the IFC are Sanford Rosenberg '68, vice president; and Richard Welton '69, secretary-treasurer.

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LAWRENCE ROBERTS '68, newly elected President of the Inter-Fraternity Council, shows his determination to strengthen position of the IFC in coming year along with cohorts Sanford Rosenberg '68, vice president, and Richard Welton '69, secretary-treasurer.

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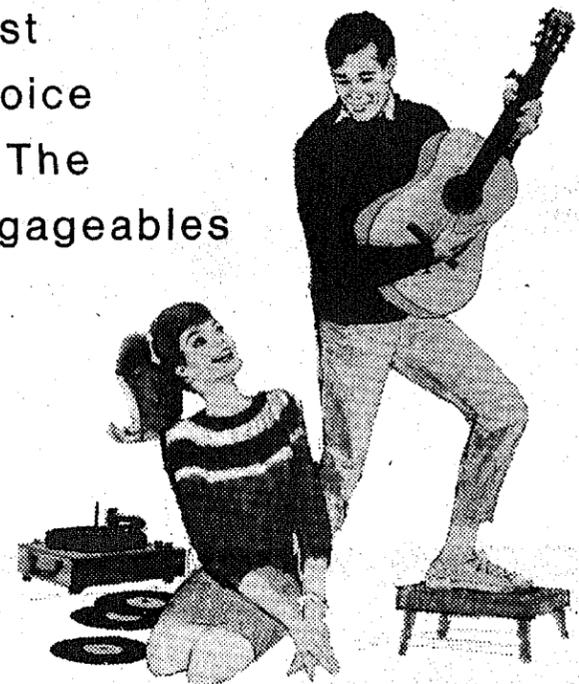
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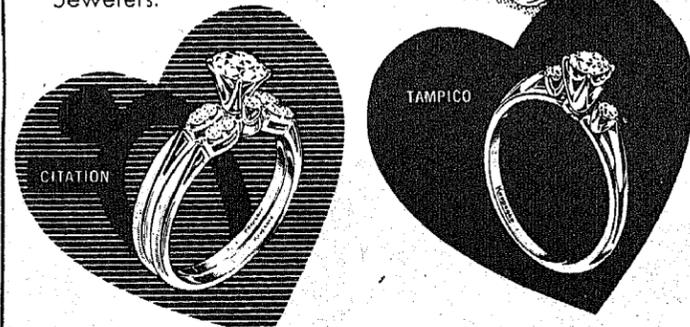
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Hopes Ride with Brickley

Jessee Nine Ready for '67

by Ric Hendee

"Guys, we're out here having fun. Just here to have fun. If you're not having fun, come and see me. I'll take ya out and get ya a Coke." The quips and anecdotes of Trinity baseball coach Dan Jessee have become as much a part of the Hilltop team as the name "Wilson" has with the equipment.

Yet, Jessee, recently honored



a repeat of last year's winning season. Wayne Lenk ("I can't say enough about that kid") will be starting for the Bantams at second while Brian Titus takes over behind the plate.

Wally Burns, Scott King and "maybe even (Ron) Martin" (who also could be pitching) will be competing with upperclassmen Tom Nary, Rich Coyle, Rich Helmgartner, and John Van Dam for outfield positions.

Larry DuPont (now ailing with a sore arm) and Miles King could be helping starter Bob Brickley with the duties on the mound. Now, though, Jessee views George Minukas as Brickley's big back-up man. Minukas, a junior, had trouble keeping the ball on the field let alone in the strike zone last season but has regained his control and could be a big element in the Bantam threat.

Weather and pitching are the big topics of discussion around the field house as April greets Hartford with another inch of snow. The Blue and Gold has only been outside the dust and netting of the Field House twice this spring, including a practice contest with UConn on the Storrs field. "The sunlight baffled them," explained Coach Jessee in reference to the 14-7 bruising his boys took at UConn.

Fielders, cooped inside, have been unable to practice judging flies and Brickley has been throwing without a mound (usually the foot-high dirt pile is added to the field house "infield" but lacrosse demands blocked the tradition this year). "Balls were slapping in about a foot higher than normal," emphasized manager John Honiss as he described Brickley's first outdoor (with mound) ordeal.

Mike Hickey, captaining the squad with Brickley, is starting well at third and as the squads big hitter; Buddy Kepka is shaping up at first and Bob Moore is snappy at short. Moore, not exactly Jessee's answer at the plate, is consistently "in the bucket" (slouching away from the pitch) while batting, and Coach

Jessee explained from his sideline roost: "his heart's willing, but his ass is a coward."

The entire squad points at Brickley; though, as the element of success. With his arm as strong as ever and with more confidence as a senior, Brickley is "as sharp as any pitcher we'll face" one teammate contributed. Brickley, even without a field house mound, stands a foot above the rest of the roster.



"YOU'VE GOT TO WAIT...and be quick," Varsity baseball coach Dan Jessee explains to his squad during practice in the Field House.

Depth Is Key for Tennis

1967 Spring Sports Preview

by Pete Hayward

"If the dog can wag his tail, we could be a big winner this season," said Varsity and Freshman tennis coach Roy Dath on the prospects of the 1967 tennis season. "The dog's wagging its tail" is Dath's lingo for winning tennis matches by gaining victories in the number four, five, and six singles and third doubles positions. In other words the secret of success for Bantam tennis will be depth.

Dath's outlook for this season is optimistic because four lettermen are returning this season. Senior John Davison and captain Steve Griggs will be playing number one and two singles respectively and will combine to form a strong first doubles combination which has played together for two years. Dath feels that Davison's moving from his number three position last year to the top position this year could be tough, but thinks that the future Gold Award winner can handle the assignment. At third and fourth singles re-

spectively are lettermen Sandy Tilney and Mike Beautyman who will also combine to play second doubles for the Bantams.

After the number four position Dath is uncertain who will start. Battling for the number five and six singles berths are Jim Behrend Peter Chick, John Loeb, and Jeff Tilden. As for the third doubles team Dath feels that Tilden and Loeb are a good bet to start. The coach also thinks that Tilden stands the best chance of moving up the ladder and challenging the top men.

Last year's team came within one match of going undefeated, losing its last match of the season to Army 6 1/2 - 2 1/2 after winning eight straight matches. Dath sees West Point to be the strongest opponent again this year as the Cadets lost only one man from their undefeated squad of last season. He also sees Amherst, who lost only two men, as a tough competitor along with Wesleyan, despite the Bantam's 8-1 shellacking of the Cardinals last year. Right now Dath rates

M.I.T. on an equal scale with the Bantams.

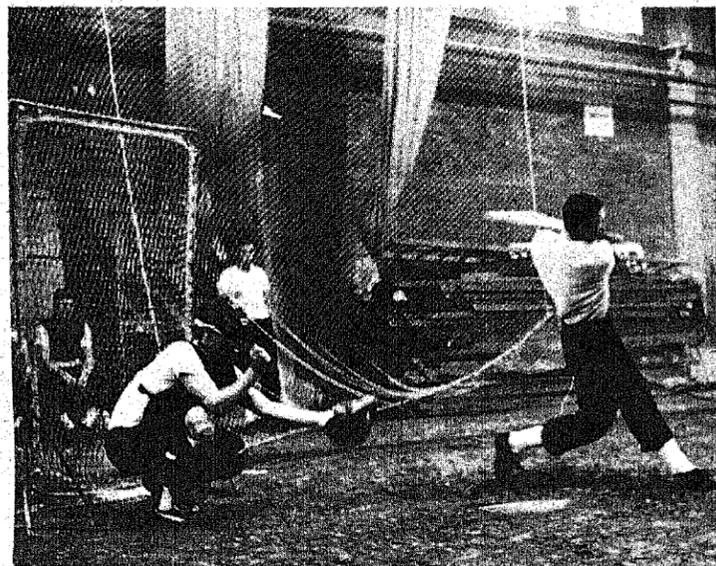
As for the freshman team, Dath seemed especially optimistic. With players like Scott Lennox, Chuck Wright, and Bill Laurence, although sick with mononucleosis at present, the coach thinks the frosh might well come out on top over the tough opposition of Taft, Choate, and Loomis preps.

Because of the snowstorm last week, not only was the varsity's scrimmage with the members of a nearby country club post-poned, but pre-season warm-ups were hampered. When the weather was favorable, the varsity and several prospective freshmen players traveled to all-weather courts in Wethersfield or neighboring parks to become accustomed to the hard surface which they will have to face in the opening away match against Holy Cross on April 15. Several freshmen who were not so fortunate in finding courts travelled to the heights of Alumnet Hall where they began to revive the muscle tone in their "golden arms."

WHIPPING THE PELLET around the field house in preparation for Thursday's home field start against Springfield, co-captain Bob Brickley assumes the stance of a question-mark. The success of the '67 ball club largely depends on Brickley's arm...the big question mark is Jessee's last fling.

as Small College Football Coach of the Year, is heading into his final year, his 31st, here this Thursday in a contest with Springfield College.

Losing big-name hitters like Mike Moonvees, Joe Hourihan and Bob Ochs, Jessee is expecting the sophomore rookies to spark



FIRST-BASEMAN Buddy Kupka bats during a base-stealing drill while a freshman catcher stoops behind the plate. Starting varsity catcher Brian Titus is side-lined because "you can get hurt during batting practice."

Golf Course Information

For the benefit of Trinity duffers, the Tripod presents an early season (incomplete) course report:

COURSES NOW OPEN...

Minnechaug...18 holes.. Glastonbury...\$1.50-\$3.00/\$2.00-\$4.00
Pine Hill...9 holes...Windsor
East Hartford...18 holes...Windsor
East Hartford...18 holes...East Hartford...\$1.50-\$2.00/\$3.00-\$4.00
Canton Public...Canton
Tunxis...27 holes...Farmington...\$3.00/\$5.00 (a nine)

COURSES OPENING SOON...

Goodwin Park...27 holes...short course
Rockledge Country Club (semi-private)... 18 holes...\$3.00

SPRING SPORTS SCHEDULE

VARSITY BASEBALL

Month	Date	Opponent	Time	Location
April	13	Springfield	3:15	H
	15	Tufts	2:00	H
	19	Amherst	3:00	A
	22	Coast Guard	2:00	A
	28	Bowdoin	2:30	A
	29	Colby	2:00	A
May	3	Wesleyan	3:00	A
	5	Coast Guard	3:15	H
	9	Williams	3:15	H
	12	Worcester Tech.	3:30	A
	13	M.I.T.	2:00	H
	16	A.I.C.	3:00	A

VARSITY TRACK

Month	Date	Opponent	Time	Location
April	15	R.P.I.	2:00	A
	19	Union	3:30	A
	22	Middlebury	2:00	H
	25	Amherst	3:00	A
May	6	Coast Guard	2:30	H
	13	Easterns at Bates		A

VARSITY LACROSSE

Month	Date	Opponent	Time	Location
April	15	Amherst	2:00	H
	22	Worcester, Tech	2:00	A
	25	Nichols	2:45	A
	29	Tufts	2:00	H
May	3	Union	2:00	A
	9	Holy Cross	3:45	A
	13	Univ. of Mass.	2:00	H
	17	Wesleyan	3:00	A

VARSITY TENNIS

Month	Date	Opponent	Time	Location
April	15	Holy Cross	2:00	A
	19	Amherst	3:00	A
	22	Springfield	2:00	A
	25	Rhode Island		H
	26	Worcester Tech	3:15	H
	29	Army	2:00	H
May	1	Union	2:00	A
	6	M.I.T.	2:00	A
	9	Wesleyan	3:30	H
	12-13	New England's at Yale		A

VARSITY GOLF

Month	Date	Opponent	Time	Location
April	19	M.I.T. and Williams	2:00	H
	20	Worcester, Tech.	2:00	A
May	26	Univ. of Hart. and Univ. of R. I.	2:00	H

VARSITY CREW

Month	Date	Opponent	Time	Location
April	15	Amherst, Post, and Wesleyan		A
	22	LaSalle	3:00	H
	29	President's regatta at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.		
May	6	Rusty Callow at Worcester, Mass.		A
	13	Dad Vail Regatta at Phila. Pa.		A