

The Trinity Tripod

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TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

APRIL 25, 1967



ALAN KRAMER '68, addresses question to Symposium speaker at Friday night lecture in Washington Room. W. H. Ferry, who spoke Saturday at lecture and panel discussion, listens at far left.

Fine Arts Majors To Include Drama

In a meeting last week the faculty gave unanimous approval to the Department of Art's plan to restructure its three majors and to create an additional one in the dramatic arts. The approval of the drama major permits the department to seek one additional full-time faculty member to assist Professor George Nichols in teaching the history and techniques of the stage.

According to Dr. Jerrold Ziff, chairman of the department of arts, "justification for the presence of a major in dramatic art is plentiful." "It is sufficient," he said, "to point out that drama is at once one of the oldest, most enduring, and universal forms of man's expression."

Ziff noted that only one new faculty member would be necessary for the major because it utilizes courses in departments of English and modern languages. He expects the major to be established by September 1968, and expressed the hope that the new faculty man could be added next year.

The revisions in the three existing majors--studio arts, art history, and music--will involve an expansion of the three curricula and changes in the course requirements for the three majors, reported Ziff.

Requirements outside the specific majors will be dropped to allow for greater concentration in the major field and more flexibility in choosing electives. Ziff hoped these changes and the ad-

dition of the drama major would attract more art students to the College.

Among the changes in the music curriculum will be the addition of a half credit course in applied music. Ziff saw this addition as constituting a "basic change in place of musical performance at Trinity."

(Continued on Page 3)

Board Acquits Wesleyan Student In Parietal Hour Violation Ruling

The Wesleyan Student in Judiciary Board last week acquitted a student in a parietal hours case after he stayed two nights with his date in a Wesleyan dormitory. The Board unanimously decided that, under the unusual circumstances, the student was within "both the spirit and the letter of the law."

Dean at the College, Stanley J. Idzerda's challenge of the ruling led to a reexamination of the parietal regulations by the college's Student Affairs Committee.

In a telephone interview with the TRIPOD, William Beeman '68, a member of the College Body Committee, speculated that the review of parietal regulations will result in the abolition of set hours but that the resulting "gentlemanly code" of behavior will lead to a more stringent restriction of student behavior. Beeman noted that although the ruling by the Judiciary Board has been contested, the original decision will hold.

According to the Wesleyan ARGUS the disputed case was unusual in that special effort had been taken to comply with all points of the rationale of the Community Code. In most cases, the Board warned, an hours violation will also violate the rationale of the Code and thus be a punishable action.

The text of a statement by the Judiciary Board emphasized that the student "stated that he had taken some pains to see that other members of his hall would not be offended or disturbed. He further stated that he had discussed the proposed action with his date at some length in advance."

The Board ruled that since the parietal hours are set by the Code "in light of these needs... to protect the academic purposes of the community and the privacy of its members, and to avoid acts harmful to Wesleyan men, their guests and the community as a whole," then to be a violation, an action would have to be in violation of the

spirit of the law. In this case, the Board determined, the spirit of the law is the letter.

While a violation of the restricted hours did occur, the Board reasoned, a violation of the rationale of the law did not take place. "In other words," the ARGUS related, "the letter of the law, containing its spirit, suggests that a violation will have occurred if a violation of the hours does any of the following things: (1) interferes with academic study; (2) interferes with privacy; (3) is in any way damaging to the individual or his guest; (4) harms the reputation of the community or the convenience of its members."

The board felt that in no way was the student's action in violation of these precepts. The action was in the legally defined spirit of the parietal regulations, the board determined.

Expanding on their ruling, the Board noted that the enforcement of parietal hours as absolutes would be inconsistent with the values of the Code. Among the values listed in the preamble of the Code are "the right to privacy and solitude" and "latitude in the exercise of tastes in so far as the personal integrity of others is not infringed upon." A parietal regulation consisting only of hours restrictions would be inconsistent with the values expressed in the Code, the Board decided.

"There is a limited precedent for this decision. In previous cases, violations of the parietal deadline have been given no penalty because they were not considered serious," the Board noted in its text.

The statement by the Student Judiciary concluded in observing that many may differ with its decision, but that one of its basic tenets is that "the student in question has the benefit of the doubt."

In a letter on the day following the decision of the Judiciary Board Dean Idzerda, a member of the Community Code Committee, took exception to the Board ruling. The

ically bound society and organize within it to achieve mastery of it.

Breeden was not optimistic of the catapulting of the civil rights movement to success. Expressing his personal horror of the war in Vietnam and its many implications, Breeden exclaimed that while 75% of the nation's budget supports the Asian conflict a definition of human rights is impossible. He spoke of the nations' warped priorities that devote unlimited funds to the perpetuation of an unpopular war while the domestic poverty programs suffer. He suggested a deep examination of our nation's priorities.

Ferry and Seligman indicated that man would be "powerless" and responding to the "demands of machines" unless he sought to control the technological monster of his own creation. Seligman foresaw that man would soon be working in the insanity of the inhuman norms of machines where his work in meaningless, unless he learns to control and direct technology.

He saw individual man's only hope in the "personal creativity" of the arts. The arts, he reasoned, would save man from the

anonymity imposed by a technological "ego dictatorship."

Seligman warned that middle class man mistakenly assumes that progress always involves an advance and a betterment of man's situation. Technology may prove man's undoing, he speculated. Ferry concurred with Seligman's con-

(Continued on Page 5)

TAN Formed To Increase Awareness

To foster an awareness of their heritage, responsibility, and capabilities as black students, the College's thirteen Negro students banded together Wednesday to form the Trinity Association of Negroes (T.A.N.).

While members of the group stated that they did not intend to isolate or dissociate themselves from other segments of the campus community, they feel a need for a "disclosure and acknowledgement of the black student at Trinity."

The Negro students at the College, Michael Williams '68 said in his statement, feel that the College has attempted to avoid dealing with Negroes as a group. The statement noted a fear of a confrontation on the part of the college community. Williams defined confrontation as coming face to face antagonistically. With the air cleared by the "acknowledgment" of the fact of the black student, Williams feels that the air will be cleared "for fruitful dialogue."

Although the group defines itself as a "loose" association of individuals with no officers, Williams served as chief spokesman for T.A.N. at the press conference. He said that T.A.N. is "not here to shake up the College, but basically to bring an awareness of the heritage of the Negro and to teach it."

(Continued on Page 6)

Nader Urges Increased Concern for Auto Safety

"The reason for automobile safety taking so long to come into the public forefront," declared Ralph Nader, speaking at the College Thursday, "is that it is boring." An auto safety critic and the author of "Unsafe at Any Speed," he explained that previously auto safety had been given serious consideration only by insurance companies and professional organizations such as the American Automobile Association.

Nader saw the need for increased federal financial support and public attention for auto safety. He observed that the country tends to concentrate on the consequences of accidents rather than on their prevention. He cited several specific factors--as possible approaches to improving automotive safety. More concentration could be devoted to the structuring of better engineered highways, and drivers could be taught skills useful in emergency situations, he said. Cheaper and more efficient methods, he argued, would be to build safety features into the car



Ralph Nader

and to improve its over-all "crash-worthiness," providing a better shield in case of an accident.

Because the Traffic Safety Reform Act passed in September is only a beginning stage and because the profit-motivated industrial monopoly on research has failed to show progress, Nader concluded that the auto safety question in the future should be the concern of American university research.

Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

In Memoriam

We mourn the death of Mrs. Margaret K. Haynes, for 15 years the secretary of the Chapel. Mrs. Haynes will be remembered by many students, faculty and friends of the College for her generosity and enthusiasm. She always showed great concern and friendship for students, often arranging accommodations for twenty or more dates. In addition to her thoughtfulness, she "kept the Chapel running," combining her organizational ability with grace and wit.

Non-Theater

The creation of the Joint Executive Board of the Arts Center is a positive step toward a more equitably constituted Arts Center policy. It will hopefully lead to a resolution of the debate over whether the Center is primarily a College showcase for the community or a functional center to foster student creativity.

Unfortunately, past controversy surrounding the use of the Arts center, particularly the use of Goodwin Theater, has revolved around clashing personalities, not around issues. Often the disagreements have been provoked by petty matters of personal discord, but matters which have considerably limited the effectiveness of the Center in its maiden years. It is the issues which we hope will be discussed and resolved at the Joint Board meetings.

The TRIPOD feels that student productions have undergone their trial-by-fire, unnecessary as it may have been, and now arrangements should be made to permit student use of Goodwin Theater. We realize and appreciate the fact that presently there is a premium on faculty supervision of theatrical productions. Students, however, have shown themselves most capable of responsibly executing the technical requirements of theatre production with no supervision and few slip-ups.

"Incident at Vichy" proved excellent theater and was enthusiastically greeted by the college community. Independent student production as an extension of the Jesters should be encouraged and aided. Performances which have taken place independent of "formal" college theater have been painstakingly prepared and executed. While their polish is most admirable, the requirements for professionalism should not limit the form or variety of the theater produced. Students should be encouraged to experiment in their theater work -- to have the courage to fail, as one student actor recently said.

The state of the theater at the College becomes increasingly important each year as we near the inception of a drama department. An established, creative, and active theater and a department of drama together will attract many talented students; neither is sufficient without the other.

It is our hope that the newly-created Joint Executive Board of the Arts Center will work actively to legitimize and extend student theater productions in the Goodwin Theater.

Sympo '67

THE EVENT, described by Symposium Chairman Michael P. Seitchik as "an entirely student-run Symposium with the help of the administration," stormed through the campus, manifesting a high degree of expertise on both a technological and human level. Seitchik and the entire Symposium Planning Committee staged an event which should serve as a model for future symposia.

The unique educational value of a symposium lies in its varied viewpoints of a crucial central issue with an opportunity for total immersion in the subject as both a spectator and participant.

The chief drawback of the Symposium was, as always, that those who have the least awareness of the problems involved in the interplay of cybernation and human rights found immersion in normal weekend regimen more intriguing. In future Symposia the problem could be avoided if the lectures and workshops were integrated into and substituted for the week's class schedule. A longer, study-oriented Symposium could become a distinctive and valuable complement to the curriculum. It would have the added benefit of offering the campus maximum exposure to the guests on both a formal and informal basis.

We hope that the success of initial effort will encourage the conception of more convocations of both a major and minor scale.

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LETTERS to the editor

"Real Power"

To the Editor:

Complete with a picture of the Dean of the College on the front page, last week's TRIPOD remained unswervingly consistent in its treatment of the Senate proposal as an immature game played by fumbling Senators. The tone of the editorial as well as the editorializing on the front page conveyed a picture of last week's situation that we believe to be distorted and false at best, and at worst, extremely damaging to the future of student negotiations.

Perhaps the most damaging slant given to the situation was the emphasis that the TRIPOD chose to give to the benevolence of the Trustees and to the immaturity of the students. If this is the result of last week's endeavors, then we have gained nothing and remain with the identical problems. For, the entire situation was treated with wholly too much emphasis on the gratuity and sagacity of the Trustees and with far too little emphasis on the initiative and constructiveness of the Senate. The entire picture painted by the TRIPOD serves now only to distort the reasons why students should be on some committees and it attempts to confuse the means considered for the end with the end itself, forever to the detriment of future negotiations.

What must also be emphasized is that this was a STUDENT proposal, submitted with the backing of the student body, and that it asked for treatment as something more than the recipients of whatever favors the Trustees might deign to concede. However, the TRIPOD, again both in its editorial and in its "news coverage", hastened to add that if student power were used as a political lever, the proposal would have never been passed. We are told that the Senate "nearly obliterated the progress made by Senate-administration talks". Both of us are in the Senate and we both stand utterly confused. What progress? In what Senate-administration talks? Lack of effective communication was one of the reasons that the proposal was submitted. Further, if it is true, as the Editor claims, that "the President, the Dean, the Educational Policy Committee and the Board of Trustees all favored participation", then we have only to look at the President's recent calendar revision to see just how concerned the administration was with student opinion. Was this the "progress made" over student participation in the curriculum? Is this an indication of how strongly the administration "favors" student participation in the curriculum? Is this an indication of how strongly the administration "favors" student participation? We think it is a very obvious indication. We further think that while student power is not an end in itself, that it is a "viable and effective" means to insure necessary rights, regardless of the editor's classification of rights according to the size of the institution. The students at the "College" must have access to the same means used at "larger" institutions.

To picture, then, this decision as the beneficence of a patriarchal oligarchy, as the TRIPOD's version does, serves only to further the very problem that students on committees would help to solve; namely that problem which occurs when students are encouraged to foster in the dependence and the adolescence that they should be evolving from. Students on committees with a formal voting status, forces those students and the student body that they represent to be involved and immersed in the continuing definition of what an academic community must consist of. The total absence of such an awareness now, and the continuing efforts of such as the TRIPOD to subordinate the role of the student and his real power, merely prolong a well-defined inner reality here which not only warps the view that a student has of his responsibilities to society, but which causes that inner reality to become withdrawn, homogeneous and uninvolved. So then this decision must not be looked at as a CONCESSION from the Trustees (although we're sure that they deeply appreciated the Editor's "commendation"), but must be viewed as an important first step in reaffirming the role of a student as something more than a tweed-coated, striped-tied "collegian", only incidentally connected with education and happily grinning in his uninvolved passivity.

Senator Robert B. Pippin '70
Senator Kevin Anderson '70

(Editor's Note: -- We did not look upon the Senate's proposal as an "immature game," but we feel that the important and well-directed proposal was initially bobbled, nearly leading to the severance of communications. The Senators, as they have said, are "confused" in their unawareness of the student-administration talks which took place throughout the week.

We do not feel that the threat of student violence was effective in leading to an accord between students and administration, but rather that the imminence of student mobilization served a negative purpose. As the two Senators inconsistently point out, the creation of the special sub-committee "must not be looked at as a concession (forced by the threat of student power)... but must be looked at as an important first step in reaffirming the role of the student...")

"Aforethought"

To the Editor:

Re: Editorial of April 18. We wish to correct an oversight. Because of the aforethought of the administration in laminating Student Identification Cards, the same do not burn but only melt.

David Chanin '68
Malcolm L. Hayward '68
Senators

(Editor's Note: So true! And imagine the smell!)

The Symposium's Missed Marks

by C.P. Hill

There were two subjects which I hoped the Symposium would elucidate for me, and which, to my disappointment, it did not. These were the identification of what the primary stumbling block to the minority group's attainment of human rights is, and, what perpetuates the false, technology-induced, sense of standards in white American society.

That a "revolution" is coming in the struggle for civil rights was reiterated time and time again. But each time I couldn't help thinking that the people of West Hartford need to revolutionize their thought by ridding themselves of racial bigotries and assorted prejudices more than the people of the North End of Hartford need to revolt to escape their ghetto. However, the Symposium was directed to the controls which should be placed over the changes in our contemporary society and unfortunately, these were never really delineated, rationally considered or carefully contemplated.

Carl Oglesby probably came the closest to finding the heart of the problem in mechanistic man. In a very magnificent way, he expressed the views of an essentially conservative humanitist who sees curing the human ills in technological change as a more important task than promulgating the need for changes. Indeed, his sentiments parallel mine --- we are all going to hell in a fast and so far uncontrolled handcart.

Today's students are the generation born and bred in white suburbia, a suburbia that has perpetrated the false ideals the pseudo-superiorities, and bottomless biases of a horribly sick society.

There is little redeeming grace in the American dream. With a masterpiece from General Motors, a patio barbeque grill, a color television set, and an electric tooth brush, Americans have formula-topped their way into a life of great leisure and few decent values.

Far removed from his Frederick Jackson Turner forefathers, the white American monopolizes the ideal of life so horribly held by all Americans, including those in suppressed minorities. The material satisfaction that a man derives from "a home of his own" is thus emphasized in the moral deterioration caused from gratifying the satisfaction of suburban existence. The pentultimate of the American social structure is rotten, and the striving for this heaven by presently deprived and ghettoed groups is even more unhealthy.

The values of contemporary American man are unreal, and a realization of this unreality must be achieved in order for him to survive in a modern world. As he seemingly cannot understand the

wants, desires and needs of the "have-nots", so too he cannot understand the antipathies and dilemmas created by his worldwide embroilments. His spectrum of understanding is limited to his appreciation of capitalism and economic wealth; if he can't buy them up, he wants to beat them up.

Our literature portrays false images of trapped anti-heroes succumbing to an entrapping social order, and our art reflects "the ugliest thing I ever saw". But, it is our SOCIETY which is trapped in a pool of moral stagnation, and the material accoutrements which facilitate the luridness of social leisure are the real villains. The ugliness we see is the ugliness that we have created.

Technological change for change's sake, and automation for inventions' sake, have made a bog of steeped wretchedness and malaise-ridden morality. The morass of the media contains few messages worth consideration, and the pollution from American automation is choking and smothering man's ability to think.

Hence, what is now needed is a reassertion of human elements and values of life in a viable contemporary context. And this context itself should be reasserted by regressing the "progress" of civilization that presently corrupts and hinders the fulfillment of decent human life.

Faculty Expand Viet Views

by J.W. Gardner,
Thorne Sherwood,
and Richard Pollack

In successive essays on the Trinity faculty letter to President Johnson, Jeff Wilkinson has raised at least two significant issues. In the belief that his critique, already commended in a letter to the TRIPOD of April 18, deserves careful attention, we undertake to continue the debate with Mr. Wilkinson as thoughtfully as possible. The seriousness of the issues at stake requires the highest standards of intellectual responsibility. We seek to avoid sentimental (Professor Kraft's letter) and invective (Mr. Luty's letter) rhetoric.

The first issue, which Mr. Wilkinson raises in his essay of April 11, is that Theodore Draper's thesis (COMMENTARY, January, 1967) is in error. Draper argues that our present military involvement in Vietnam exemplifies a pattern of failure in foreign policy to deal with political issues through political means. In this context, Draper uses the term "political" to mean roughly diplomacy short of resort to massive economic or military intervention to attain foreign policy goals. Ideally this means successful support of friendly governments stable enough to restore and maintain peace and eventually to govern by consent of the majority. When we failed to achieve foreign policy goals through political means, so defined, Draper claims we have resorted to expensive economic intervention in Vietnam. This in turned failed because we had established no workable political base. We then, as a last resort, transmuted what remains essentially a political problem into a military operation. Draper further contends that resort to armed intervention destroys the opportunities for successful political solutions and provokes dangerous tensions within the already precarious balance of power in the world.

Wilkinson argues that Draper is in error because we are currently undertaking political and economic programs in South Vietnam in the midst of expanding military intervention. He further claims these undertakings are beginning to yield fruit and that all is not lost necessarily because we have become engaged in massive armed intervention. He then maintains that since Draper is in error, the faculty plea, based on Draper's thesis in part is inappropriate. Draper's thesis is proved if he can demonstrate that we indeed did move in Vietnam through the three stages of first political, then economic, and finally military intervention, each stage determined by failure in the previous one. This is a matter of public record. Our first large-scale political adventure tied us to a series of quasi-military regimes, notably the Diem dictatorship, all of which proved incapable of stable government. At Diem's insistence we refused to use at least one of the political options open to us, reconvening the Geneva Conference or implementing its Accords which, again at the insistence of that faction in South Vietnam we had chosen to support politically, we had refused to sign. In the face of political chaos we had become a major party in creating and from fear of a take over by the N.L.F. and a large number of non-Communist factions it had won to its side, we resorted to massive economic support for a series of Juntas. There successively squandered that aid until a devastating inflation resulted which Ky has reduced only to something like a 10% increase in prices PER MONTH throughout 1966 according to the London ECONOMIST of March 25, 1967! The same source indicates inflation for 1967 may be down to something like 24%

for the year - a still devastating rate at which our economic aid loses its dollar value annually. Such inflation helped doom economic intervention and made more necessary a militarily-oriented government. Political and economic action having failed, our resort was, to reduce the problem to more strictly military terms.

Shortly thereafter we vastly augmented our military commitment to the latest political instrument we had chosen, General Ky. We now support close to half a million men in a war that according to the Department of Defense NEW YORK TIMES, February - April, 1967) sees us dropping in one month more tons of bombs that were employed in the entire War in the Pacific, 1941-45, killing by Secretary of State Rusk's estimate an average of 1000 South Vietnamese civilians a month (WASHINGTON POST, January 8, 1967) at a monthly cost of \$2.5 billion dollars. These facts seem to prove Draper's central thesis.

That political programs do indeed get undertaken in the midst of this increasingly expanded war, neither Draper nor anyone else denies. Efforts are being made to build a stable government while bombs fall and Operations are staged. The point is, however, that as hawkish an observer as Senator Symington in a report of March 27, 1967 states after a visit to South Vietnam that we are not winning and cannot win the "other war" because of the growing social dislocation caused by the military war. Ky's government "can neither consolidate nor control what has been taken from (it) by (its) own citizens and the North Vietnamese."

Mary McCarthy's first reports from South Vietnam (NYRB April 20 and May 4) quote U.S. O.C.O. estimates that some 10% of the population of South Vietnam are now refugees from war efforts on both sides. The Saigon Government and our forces are dealing with these refugees by confining them in barbed-wire enclosed camps housing up to 10,000 persons. We argue that such measures cannot be called successful political action.

The most widely acclaimed victory in the "other war" is the creation of the Constituent As-

sembly, its drafting of an approved Constitution and current local elections under its terms. But the make-up of the Assembly is, in fact, representative of the same classes and factions to whom the bulk of our economic aid has gone so far and who have failed in Senator Symington's view to create a government that can protect the popular interest. The single most revealing action of that Assembly was its reaction to a motion reported on December 1, 1966 in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, introduced by Dr. Phan Quang Dan. Dan's plea was for a clear land reform program, without which, in his opinion "the Communists will win." "Land reform," states Dr. Dan, "is most needed in the Mekong Delta, but most of the delegates from that region are large landowners. About ten of them own over 1,000 hectares (2500 acres) each." THE WASHINGTON STAR of December 1 reports that motion to institute land reform in the Mekong Delta won three votes. CBS news of April 6 states the Ky government holds some 200 thousand acres of land inherited from the Diem regime and that less than 10% of it has been distributed to the peasants. We contend that current "nation building" in South Vietnam is a structuring of the outward forms of democracy, the core content remaining the same social and political structures of power that have ruled or more accurately misruled the country in the past. The London ECONOMIST of March 25 claims that "hard realism suggests that the choice in South Vietnam lies between the Communists and an elected government that turns out to be roughly 75% authoritarian for a decade or more." A government "roughly 75% authoritarian" will by definition have to be supported by military might. It is hard to argue that this means a successive political effort in Draper's terms. Recall that Draper defines political to exclude direct military intervention.

In a subsequent essay we will turn to Mr. Wilkinson's request for proof for our claim that our bombing has produced an increasingly "hard-line" response from Hanoi to any overtures to a non-military solution to the problem of Vietnam.

Princeton Conference Offers Guides For College's Association of Negroes

by Robert Washington
and Stuart Hamilton

In the first two issues we discussed two of the three prominent illusions of the Negro student. The first illusion was thinking that the struggle to reshape the future was a personal one. In review, one has only to look at the Trinity campus, which acts as a complex, four year shield that can very easily separate the Negro student from the Movement. The Negro student must not lose contact with the cause if he is to aid it in any way. The second illusion was mistaking tokenism for real progress. Tokenism, a half-hearted dispersal of a handful of Negroes in a white mass, must be capitalized upon by the Negro and used as an opportunity to achieve real integration.

The third illusion is passively conforming and truly compromising personal integrity to protect one's position. Sticking out one's neck if not such a bad idea, for with the aid of an organization, the system can effectively be challenged. At a large number of the colleges represented at the Princeton Conference, the Negroes have organized into groups to successfully attack and solve their problems, initiate programs, and hold informative symposiums. The

entire Princeton Conference was a prime example, for it was the idea and reality of that university's Association of Black Collegians. Similar conferences have been held by Negro groups at Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. We are looking forward to the successful future of our own newly formed Trinity Association of Negroes.

For the remainder of the Princeton Conference, the second of the two days, the participants of the conference were divided into four workshops which dealt with the Negro's role and future in education, politics and government, community organization, business and industry. Because of their small sizes, the workshops proved to be the most valuable part of the conference, for the students could easily exchange ideas and speak of the conditions on their campuses.

What can the Trinity student do? Contrary to popular belief, there are several things that can be done. The S.D.S. Committee on Equal Rights, which sponsored the Black Power Panel, needs people. The Trinity administration is now becoming aware of the Negro problem, and it welcomes the thoughts and opinions of Trinity students. (This is not to say that it will act on them). The N.A.A.C.P. in Hartford needs help, both black and

Negotiations Now?

A Practice in Futility

by Jeff Wilkinson

Let's assume we follow the advice of the faculty letter (and along with the bombing pause throw in a halt in naval and artillery bombardment - two more prerequisites for negotiations according to North Vietnam but not mentioned in the faculty letter) and manage to get some sort of talks going. (This assumes the North will accept something short of a permanent, unconditional cessation of all military activities against their part of Vietnam. This assumes they will negotiate as an equal with the U.S. - giving up their claim that the U.S. is the sole aggressor. So far, as long as even the threat of bombing remains they say they will not negotiate. They feel this would be a partial sanction for future military actions against their country and would thus weaken their claim that the U.S. is the sole aggressor - not to mention the strategic benefits of an unconditional permanent cessation of military activities against the North.) But let's assume that the pressures of World opinion and perhaps Russia and the East European states will persuade Ho to come to the conference table with less than a permanent guarantee.

So there we are - talking. First the preliminaries must be overcome; i.e. Viet Cong representation and representation of the Saigon government; representation of the other countries now fighting on the side of the Saigon government; representation of interested Asian countries; representation of the North's allies; who negotiates and who is merely an observer; will the Geneva Conference be re-convened; and so on. Assuming these matters were all somehow solved there still remains the question of the fighting.

Assuming further that some agreement on a freeze in infiltration and a freeze on our present troop level can be negotiated, then perhaps we can get to a discussion of the Vietnam problem itself. (With or without the fighting continuing? A cessation of hostilities in the South would be virtually impossible to achieve and so an unwritten agreement to minimize conflict would probably be the only possible solution to this problem.)

Ah, so now we are done with the easy stuff. Now come the real problems. The Viet Cong and the Saigon government both claim to be the sole legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese the V.C. far more adamantly than the Saigon government. The N.L.F. demand the Four Points, Saigon maintains that the V.C. are a bunch of bandits and virtually the puppets of the North. The North, already having compromised greatly and remembering the "Great Robbery" of 1954, are in no mood to bargain any further. As long as the American remains, victory in the South will not be assured. Therefore, any agreement must include the permanent withdrawal of all American and allied troops and the maintenance of the V.C. as a separate military force from the Army of the Republic of (South) Vietnam. Only with these guarantees can the North feel in any way secure in its South. The form the government initially takes will be unimportant as long as the N.F.L. is legitimized and the V.C. maintain their independence. No other possibility includes enough "honor" to insure the continuance of the rebel movement until N.L.F. domination is guaranteed. Only the most minimal international inspection teams - is any - would be allowed under these circumstances.

On the other hand the Saigon government and the U.S. see things in a different light. To them the war seems to be going rather well, faint signs of progress towards a stable, representative regime seem apparent, the morale of the rebel forces seems to be sagging. (Not to mention the influence U.S. "prestige" and "credibility" will have on the allied position.) Why compromise when the outlook is getting slowly brighter? A withdrawal of Northern troops will be demanded along with either the disbanding of the V.C. (forcing them to disarm) or the incorporation of V.C. units into the regular Southern army. The presence of international units to report further infiltration will also be a prerequisite. However, inspection teams in the interior of Vietnam will be looked upon with disfavor except for the period in which the Viet Cong are either disarmed or subordinated. In other words, the North would be told to keep out of the affairs of the South, the N.L.F. would be told to leave their political cadres unprotected and either to dissolve its military arm or transfer it to the command of the Saigon government. Some sort of repatriation program would also be offered - guaranteed by the Saigon government.

The military question (creating one army under one government thus making the major source of coercive power an extension of the "legitimate" government) remains the most insoluble problem. No other meaningful gains can be assured without its solution. Unfortunately, compromise here could easily become the equivalent of suicide. Both sides are rather confident at the present time so any compromise on this question which seems to imperil either side's future position in the slightest will be rejected. This problem was not solved in China in the late '40's nor in Laos in 1962 - the Communists won a military victory (with the aid of many non-military factors) and the fighting in Laos continues today. As long as there are separate, organized, large-scale military forces under opposing commands there will be no meaningful agreements on other matters. As long as morale remains high neither side will compromise on this question.

Under present circumstances a negotiated settlement agreeable to both sides is out of the question.

Arts Majors...

(Continued from Page 1)

Under the new plan, the Studio Arts curriculum will include sculpture for the first time. The major, by eliminating one music and one art history course, will be shortened by one whole course, Ziff outlined. It will at the same time offer students greater opportunities to explore their chosen field of concentration and give them greater elective possibilities.

SPEAKERS STUDY RIGHTS, C

LECTURE I

by Paul Herron

"How can we mobilize the forces available to us in such a way as to radically alter the nation's priorities, while at the same time achieving a tolerable distribution of power?" queried the Reverend James Breeden as he and Saul Alinsky opened the Symposium Friday evening with lectures on "Human Rights in Our Rapidly Changing Technological Society." Breeden, director of the Commission on Religion and Race for the National Council of Churches of Christ, set the tone and defined the basic goal of the lectures, workshops, and panel discussions which took place during the weekend event.

The civil rights leader's basic assumption in seeking a meaningful definition of human rights was that "they are by definition inherent in being human—in being a member of a group and in being an individual." He stressed the need to raise questions of the utmost seriousness about the nature of human rights in our society.

Two areas of weakness in American society singled out by Breeden involve priorities and the distribution of power. He maintained that, with 75% of the taxing power used for the support of expansionist military policies, a morally acceptable definition of human rights is impossible in the United States. The question to be asked, according to the clergyman, should not be "What can we do, given the nature of our military investment?" but rather "What, in terms of our beliefs, is necessary and important, and what are the consequences for our military investment?"

The distribution of power also

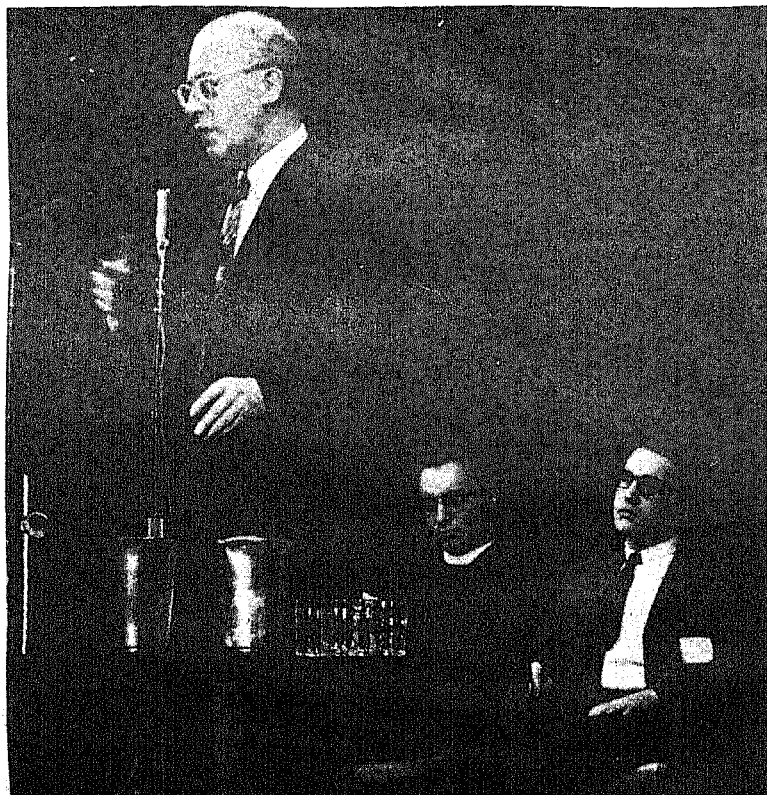


IVANHOE DONALDSON, New York SNCC representative, spoke on human rights during the panel discussion Saturday night.

relates to the area of priorities, said Breeden. He noted that the Federal government raises interest rates when threatened with inflation, a policy which helps those who are already financially well off. The concept of power was central to his discussion, and he maintained that an adequate definition of human rights must deal with "how to empower presently powerless groups." Breeden called the term "black power" a "stroke of genius" for making recognizable the need for power.

By way of answering Breeden's question about how to best mobilize forces, Alinsky contended in the second address, that "power," or "the ability to act," can be realized only through "organization." He emphasized that only strong organizations would be able to survive the onslaught of technology.

Alinsky advocated the use of vertical institutions as a means of achieving power through organization. Community interests, he noted, no longer provide strong physical ties, and thus strong organization today must be built on "interest groups." By adopting the black power concept, he continued, the Civil Rights movement



SAUL ALINSKY addresses audience at first lecture Friday night as Reverend James Breeden, who delivered the opening address, and Michael Seitchik '68, chairman of the Symposium Planning Committee, look on.

is emerging as such as organization.

In answer to critics who claim that the power to vote makes mass community organization unnecessary, Alinsky stated that the continuing alienation of man by cybernation would eventually render voting power useless. As man becomes estranged from his society and feels powerless to function in it or to deal with it, he loses the desire to improve it, Alinsky pointed out. Hence, he predicted alienated men would eventually "throw themselves at the feet of a dictator."

If, however, organizations based on group interests are revitalized and strengthened, the community organizer explained, the collapse of democracy can be avoided. Once these groups develop a vested interest in the existing power structure, Alinsky said, they will actively resist shifts in the power relations of society.

The Industrial Area Foundation director then cited FIGHT, he explained, is attempting to force Eastman-Kodak to abandon discriminatory hiring practices. According to Alinsky, Kodak had assumed that FIGHT's activities would be limited to local action. He added that his task has been made more difficult by the fact that Eastman-Kodak's monopoly "makes General Motors look like a loosely confederated chain of country general stores." Rather than organize community demonstrations, FIGHT is cutting the issue nationally with the support of voluntary groups, Alinsky told his audience. Church organizations around the country that hold stock in Kodak have aided by waging a proxy fight which he called the "solid gold tank operation." He justified this policy by drawing an analogy to nations enlisting the aid of allies in war.

Another example of vertically organized power that Alinsky cited was that of the C.I.O. after the Industrial Revolution. He emphasized that only a small percentage of a nation's population is necessary to effect a "revolution," reminding his audience that most of the great revolutions in history, including the American, were carried out with less than 8% popular support.

Breeden, during the audience participation period, took time to clarify his stand on the terminology of "community-wide" organization. He emphasized that the Negro community and the Civil Rights movement are not one and the same, warning that any ter-

minology equating the two terms would "denigrate" the institutional strengths vital to the movement.

For Saul Alinsky the key to organization is "action." "We have got to learn how to organize in this new society," he advised, "and if we don't get this diffusion of power through our citizenry, everyone born in the cybernetic age might as well be dead."

He referred to a button currently being sold in Greenwich Village which reads: "Is there life after birth?" In our rapidly changing technological society, he concluded, this becomes an alarmingly plausible question.

LECTURE II

by John Osler

That the problems of an affluent, cybernated society might prove to be more burdensome than those of the economy of scarcity was the problem examined by the Saturday afternoon symposium lectures on "Social Implications of Cybernation," Ben B. Seligman, director of the Labor Relations and Research Center at the University of Massachusetts, noted that technological progress has developed as an independent, internalizing force which conditions man to the society it creates.

Vice President of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, W. H. Ferry proposed that a "fundamental constitutional revision be undertaken" to deal with the problem of cybernation. Having progressed in understanding and controlling nature, Ferry maintained it is now necessary to

"regulate the controls and controllers." He said evidence is growing that technology is subtracting as much or more from the sum of human welfare as it is adding.

The nature of technology's detrimental effects was explored by Seligman who emphasized the role played by work in the life of man. He cited Thorsten Veblen's claim that, prior to the technical revolution, work was more than the fulfilling of man's urge to maintain himself and his family. It was, as described by Veblen, proof of a man's worth and dignity and part of an unquenchable urge to make life meaningful, said Seligman.

Seligman pointed out that as a result of automation and technology, man has lost contact with the products of his labor. Work has become, he said, "a labor with no resemblance to a meaningful ethic." Working at seemingly meaningless tasks, the economist maintained, has brought man to an alienated state of being. He cited the mindlessness of assembly line work itself as contributing to a sense of futility and desolation.

As it causes work to become associated with a sense of burden and moral callousness, technology has distorted man's values, Seligman noted upsetting the "equilibrium between inner and outer reality." By this it is meant that man places heightened value on material objects and pecuniary success, he explained.

Seligman held that man is being forced to stand at the periphery of situations resulting in a loss of identity and feeling of powerlessness. Work can no longer provide human norms, he claimed; and the norms of the machine are "ahuman."

In the technological society, said Seligman, everything is dominated by urges for material advance and by demands of efficiency and reliability. This collectivized society, Seligman asserted, often imposes goals on man that clash with human nature. In this state, he explained, self-identity is impossible and those seeking the illusion of individuality merely withdraw. Because man stands at the periphery of what is going on, he finds it difficult to participate meaningfully as a member of a community, the speaker contended.

He called the neutron bomb, which kills without destroying property, the prime example of a society which values only material goods. "If man can find no meaning in society," Seligman asked, "how can he be expected to have a desire to cure its ills?"

Essential to the economist's argument, it is his contention that we are now living with a false idea of progress. He labeled as an "egocentric doctrine" the idea that the kind of progress embodied in technical advance is natural. Viewing history as beneficent is a "parochial idea," maintained Seligman. He said that accepting progress on faith was failing to realize that technology has a power of its own.

Seligman felt that this conception of progress had no path, apex, or goal but was only a continuity which sought "identification rather than identity, and administration rather than spontaneity."

Ferry, in the second lecture, emphasized the need to deal with both the "toxic and tonic" potentialities of technology. He suggested that the best rule to follow in determining which were toxic and which were tonic was "people first, machines second." Condemning intellectuals for failing to come to grips with the problem, he warned that America has the makings of the "Good German Syndrome" in another form. After the damage is done, he said, Americans are likely to be saying, "We didn't know what was happening; and we trusted our leaders."

Ferry cited the achievements of the Atomic Energy Commission as an example of effective government planning to avoid disaster. However, "aside from this instance there have been, until recently, few attempts to bring technology into line with human requirements," he claimed. He criticized the government for seemingly accepting air pollution as an unavoidable evil of modern life. "For the last ten years," he charged, "the problem has been clearly identified, yet there is as much or more smog than ever." **Emphasizing that the problem was**



CARL OGLESBY describes his views at his workshop on changing society Saturday morning.

not lacking public attention, he said that federal, state, county, and city governments are all working on the problem. According to Ferry, air pollution is an example of "technology winning a battle against human lungs, eyes, and nervous systems."

To "re-establish the sovereignty of the people," Ferry said, "rules must be written and regulations imposed." He felt that mere statutory additions to the present political organization would be insufficient to "turn back technique's invading forces." He suggested, as a possible first step, the reconsideration of the Bill of Rights. He advocated altering it to cover the novel situations produced by technology, but emphasized that it would suffice only as a starter.

The Constitution, he contended, "has become outdated by technical



CLAUDE BROWN speaks on human rights at a Saturday morning workshop, while Gerald Pryor '68 (left) and Dr. Freeman Sleeper listen.

CYBERNATION IN SOCIETY



W. H. FERRY refers to Dr. Murray Stedman, chairman of the Department of Government, at a cybernation workshop Saturday afternoon.

PANEL DISCUSSION

by John Osler

Relating the problems of cybernation and human rights around the central concept of power, Carl Oglesby, Ivanhoe Donaldson, W. H. Ferry, Claude Brown, and Ernest van den Haag finished the weekend symposium program. van den Haag, the only conservative participating, challenged several of the basic assumptions underlying the two day's discussions.

The main question emerging from the discussion about cybernation, as pointed out by New York SNCC representative Ivanhoe Donaldson, was "Who will control it?" He maintained that in the past technology has done relatively little for people who need social change. Donaldson saw the critical need as being that of learning how to use technology in order "to force institutions to deal with the problems encountered by these people from day to day."

To put cybernation to use for, instead of against, the cause of human rights was viewed by former SDS President Carl Oglesby as requiring a major "revolution." Such a revolution as defined by Oglesby would involve a "fundamental change in the power relations in this country." It would be a rebellion, he said, in which man rehumanized himself and recaptured his power to make decisions from market experts and public relations men. According to Oglesby, "that rebellion is on its way."

With the management of cybernation goes an arbitrary power which, according to W. H. Ferry, needs to be legitimized by placing it under public control. Conservative panel member Ernest van den Haag took issue with Ferry on this point, maintaining that the only hope for sensible guidance of technological progress was its remaining in the hands of private industry. Political decisions, he pointed out, are rarely effective because they are collectivized by their nature and represent a compromise of many opinions. Economic decisions in a free enterprise system, he said, were effective because they were made by individuals on their own behalf.

van den Haag, in addition to taking issue with the other panelists on methods of control, also questioned the basic premises of the Symposium. One of the major fears, that of unemployment, he said, seems totally unwarranted as far as it has anything to do with cybernation. He cited examples of plants which had automated in recent years and at the same time increased their office personnel from four to seven per cent.

The second major premise challenged by van den Haag was alienation being caused by technological

progress. As described throughout the Symposium, cybernation was resulting in the alienation of man from himself, from his work, and from his world. According to van den Haag, the phenomena is nothing more than what used to be called schizophrenia. He maintained that people previously suffered from a feeling of powerlessness and despair because they could not obtain what they wanted.

"neither God, nor Martin Luther King, nor anyone can convince Negroes that they are endowed with an inalienable right to be slaves."

van den Haag cited the constitution as an example of a means employed by society to grant rights to certain of its citizens. He pointed out that it originally permitted slavery and denied women the right to vote. Negroes today, he said, should realize that they are requesting society to grant them more rights, not claiming what is naturally theirs.

The conservative political philosopher also maintained that in certain instances society would have to renounce some freedoms in order to "buy" what it wants.

Donaldson contended that, even if van den Haag's premise were accepted, the power to decide what rights to grant would be taken from people by the effects of cybernation. The power to make this type of decision, he said, would also fall into the hands of the market experts, and public opinion researchers who have eliminated the power of choice in modern society.

Oglesby termed the entire discussion irrelevant, and, as with the other panelists, asserted that no law could determine a man's rights.

Growing out of this debate was the question of power and its relation to both human rights and cy-

Haag that the establishment of rights stemmed from power. On this basis he defended the Black Power concept originally forwarded by his organization, SNCC.

Oglesby saw resistance to social change as the efforts of those in power to prevent changes in the power relations of society.

In response to a question by Michael Williams '68, van den Haag believed cybernation was a means to the end of "achieving comfort and convenience with the least possible effort." To the extent to which it had accomplished this, he said, technology could be justified by its end. Donaldson provided a different interpretation in saying that it was a means for the establishment to maintain control and that there was no further end.

Oglesby emphasized a theme heard often during the afternoon program in saying that for the most part automation was taking place simply because it was possible with little serious consideration of questions such as utility and side effects. In response to the President of the College chapter of SDS, James Kaplan '68, Oglesby defined a participatory democracy as one that strove to reverse the present situation where people were not allowed to make decisions affecting their own lives.

Donaldson noted that Negroes had to define themselves and suggested that white students might



BEN B. SELIGMAN of the University of Massachusetts chats with students after his lecture on "Social Implications of Cybernation."

Today they suffer from boredom after having attained what they wanted, a situation which van den Haag saw as "for the most part incurable."

If there has been an increase in alienation, he felt it is due to increased leisure time, and the waning of the church's influence on man. He stressed the fact that people often no longer believing in an afterlife, worry more about life here on earth.

A third point, which was hotly contested by the other panelists, was van den Haag's contention that human rights are granted by society. The former NYU professor claimed that such terms as "freedom from hunger" and "freedom from disease" confused the issue and that these freedoms are not "rights." A man could be free he said and still be hungry and there were many "nonhungry slaves." At various times in history people had the right to be slaves, the right to kill and, in fact the right to be killed, he pointed out. The task for Americans is that "we must ask ourselves what rights we want to grant to members of our society," according to van den Haag.

From the viewpoint of the other four panelists, rights are inalienable and the inherent characteristics of man and society's function were that of guaranteeing these rights. In replying to van den Haag, author Claude Brown said:

bernation. van den Haag defined power as the "ability to achieve intended effects." He maintained that the poor today had "access to far more things than ever before" and thus were more powerful. He concluded that the present economic situation would therefore not be responsible for alienation among the poor.

Donaldson agreed with van den

find themselves in the same situation. The SNCC leader claimed that "he who defines you controls you." Earlier in the program Donaldson received a standing ovation when he asserted that the real drop-outs in our society were the college students who earned their degrees but refused to fight the society that was turning them into machines. He termed these students "cop-outs."



NORMAN BIRNBAUM, of the New School for Social Research converses with Ben B. Seligman during a cybernation workshop held Saturday afternoon.



E. van den Haag

Symposium...

(Continued from Page 1)

ception of technology as a potentially destructive and regressive force. He asserted that today technology subtracts as much as it adds to human welfare. Ferry, filling in for Donald Michael at Saturday afternoon's lecture, said that the regulation of technology is man's most important task. Ferry felt that man too much accepts the technological dilemma with the attitude, "You'll get used to it," rather than seeking to control the growing impersonal mechanization of the world.

Unless the imminence of the destructive blows of technology to human rights are soon realized and acted upon, the symposium guests indicated in their two days of talks, man will find himself powerless and alienated in a mechanical society -- an absurd captive in a living death.

Shepard Reminiscence Combines Warmth, Wit

by Steve Bauer

Rain fell on the Trinity campus for the third consecutive night on Monday, April 17, when Odell Shepard again returned to the College for a semilecture broken at times by readings of poetry and prose. But Goodwin Theatre, with its flaming red seats and its obvious preformed approval, presented a sharp contrast with the night outside. The audience was made up largely of old friends and acquaintances of Mr. Shepard, and one was reminded of a class reunion or something of the sort. Personal reminiscence became the topic of the night, and those who could not share the affectionate recall, like myself, could only feel as though they were invading the sanctity of some secret memoir.

Odell Shepard is old now, very old. I can well imagine him when he was younger. His eyes must have been even more alive and playful, his face more warm and thoughtful, his cheeks further creased by those ineradicable smile lines. But his voice remains very young. He can caress a word or bellow it, drench it with maudlin sentiment, or make it jump with anger.

His flow of words is musical, and he exhibits vast control over the language. He can alternate its volume without damaging vibrance or clarity. And he is warm and genuine. His monologue was beguiling, gentle, subtle, and humorous. But the majority of the time his voice was wasted as he rambled, delighting the people who knew of what he spoke, but being alternately confusing, witty, and disjointed to those of us who didn't know what to expect.

And when it came time for him to read, he became a very old man again. I was reminded of that January morning six years ago when Robert Frost read his poetry at the inauguration of John F. Kennedy. The glare from the freshly fallen snow became the glare from a Tensor lamp, but Shepard asked the audience's forgiveness, wiped his glasses, and tried again. And through the age

Indiana Theatre To Present Play Roster in Austin

Visiting New England for the first time, the Indiana Theatre Company will perform in Goodwin Theatre Thursday afternoon and evening. The company, sponsored by the University of Indiana, will stage a 3 p.m. matinee of Richard Sheridan's "The Rivals" and an 8:15 p.m. performance of George Bernard Shaw's "Misalliance".

"The Rivals," a rollicking 18th century social farce featuring witty language and a swift moving plot, is considered one of the greatest and best known comedies in English drama. It is especially notable for its gallery of characters, the plot centering around Lydia Languish, who, because of her addiction to sentimental novels, wants none of the traditional upper class marriages but instead a romantic elopement with a lower class "romeo". In Shaw's farce "Misalliance" Hypatia, a free thinking heroine, makes a pastime of collecting marriage proposals. Performed by the Jesters in 1954, it was that season's greatest success.

The Indiana Theatre Company is composed of young graduate students of outstanding talents working towards either their masters or doctorate degree in theatre arts, and is one of several such groups now touring the country.

Tickets for both productions are now on sale at the Austin Arts Center box office.

and the feebleness, a sort of fragile nobility shone forth. A decision to stumble on regardless of the cost. The moment was singularly affecting and heart-rending.

He spoke of the "two World Wars and the beginning, perhaps, of another." And he explained the depersonalizing effect of the modern world, stressing as a result, the difference between generations. He need not have made the point. Already it was painfully obvious.

Wine, steak, and fine cheese are made finer through aging. Old poets can only hope to enhance their legends. Yet his aim, as he told it, that night as in the past, was to carry over into young lives the wisdom he had acquired. What could he do but wish the young well, care for them, and love them, even if they didn't care? And when he ended, he spoke of the thanks he felt for being able to address us that night. "This is enough to make a man feel alive and that he has friends," Shepard said. Now what can be said about a man like that?

TAN Charter Meeting...

(Continued from Page 1)

T.A.N. will also serve to prepare black collegians for leadership roles in the Negro community. "It is important that we examine the nature of that leadership and vital that we be cognizant of its implications," the statement read.

Terry Lee Jones '68 pointed out the social aspect of the T.A.N. organization. He noted that it would furnish a link to Negro organizations at other campuses in the

The feminine anima is the subject of WOMAN, three impressionistic dramatic pictures by Tennessee Williams. The esthetic surroundings of the Image Playhouse are especially well adapted for the portrayal of the artistic expressions of search and longing embodied in these one act plays. Drawn from 27 WAGONS FULL OF COTTON, a collection of Williams' one act pieces, these three, under the inclusive title of WOMAN, are connected only in that the main character of each is female.

The best selection of the evening was "This Property is Condemned" from which the movie of that name was corrupted. Whereas the film centered on the portrayal of the story of Alva (Natalie Wood), the "main-attraction" at a railroad boarding hours in a southern town in the 30's, the play is very nearly a narrative by Willy (Elinor Goodwin), the younger sister of Alva, who upon Alva's death has inherited both her sister's beau and her futile existence. Elinor Goodwin is excep-

East, would extend social communications, and would open the way for an exchange of ideas.

In the coming months T.A.N. plans meetings with Negro community leaders; readings and exhibitions of the works of Negro writers and artists; recruiting of Negro students and welcoming of incoming freshmen; establishment of a library which will provide information about black peoples; and increased participation in civil rights activities.

Brakhage's 'Psalm' on War Projects Horror, Rhythm

by Steve Bauer

And a young soldier came to him and said, Speak to us on War. He raised his eyes to the sky, slowly folded his arms, and softly began to speak. And he said:

War is that boundary that divides indivisible man. It has the unleashed power of a hurricane, and the clouds its bombs produce resemble the clouds which covet the sky. The colors of war are vibrant and real. They crowd our conscience while waves of nausea crowd our stomachs. We sense a blur of twisted landscape and rivet to a full stop at the dropping of a bomb.

We offer a tribute to Freud and we eulogize Nietzsche's tomb. We watch the zigzags of man and we glimpse the crystalline reality that is nature. Time loses all proportion; yesterday becomes tomorrow as the horror of war continues to increase.

Newsreels, we've all seen them. Tortured bodies, no resemblance to men as we know them. A boot-maker, mass marchings, Adolf, where are you? A plane about to, STOP, about to, STOP, about to crash. Children naked in the sun, then no children. Naked in the sun. A dark statue, unnamed. Sinister over the edge of a building. Dark people, not clearly seen. Incandescent boxers, a visual flash.

Stan Brakhage came to Trinity Wednesday night to offer to the altar of critical viewing the latest and most ambitious in his series of "Songs." The hour-and-a-half "Twenty-third Psalm Branch" is one of the most visually, emotionally, and gastronomically upsetting collages ever conceived by a modern filmmaker. Brakhage used pulsating rhythms throughout which came frighteningly close to capturing the beat of the human heart.

Colors used in a series of cliches and noncliches transcended their time-revered associations to approach a new meaning that perhaps has remained mute within the

human conscience. Interpolation of film clips with freeform filming created unconscious responses which were more powerful because of their ambiguity and uncertainty. If one concentrated too hard upon the images Brakhage projected with vociferous profusion, it was easy for a sense of sickness to envelope the body. Some were sick with their own discomfort, others with a revelation that was perhaps not too late in coming.

The rhythms were persistent and unrelenting. Scribbled messages wiggled evasively into view. Flashes that seemed almost subliminal jolted and shocked the mind. It was a linear representation of Brakhage's reaction to war, a film presentation of what went on in his mind. In other words, Brakhage on War.

How does Brakhage see? In METAPHORS ON VISION he commented, "Only at a crisis do I see both the scene as I've been trained to see it (that is, with Renaissance perspective, three-dimensional logic, - colors as we've been trained to call a color a color, and so forth) and patterns that move straight out from the inside of the mind through the optic nerves. In other words, an intensive crisis I can see from the inside out and the outside in...I see patterns moving that are the same patterns that I see when I close my eyes...and it's a very intensive, disturbing, but joyful experience."

When the marathon trauma ended, Brakhage showed Songs 24 and 25. The audience was perhaps too affected to notice much.

The message he presented pervaded the theatre but prevented the verbalization of any reaction.

And having spoken, he declared the war over, raised his arms to the sky and left, making us eloquently aware that war is all General Sherman said it is and so very much more besides.

Image Playhouse's 'Woman' Probes Complexities of Williams' Females

by A. Rand Gordon

tional in her interpretation of Willy and easily makes the evening worthwhile.

The second piece entitled "Talk to Me Like the Rain and Let Me Listen" is the least competently written and the least dramatic of the plays offered. Rather than a play, the script consists of two monologues delivered and received in a more or less static way. One would be fully justified in viewing the work as a mental conversation by the author stating his desire for truth through conflict toward the dispelling of anxiety. Hermene Hersey and Jack Fogarty did a worthy job with this handicapped material.

The last play, "Hello from Bertha", is the story of a destitute prostitute who in very ill health is verging on insanity. Hermene Hersey as Bertha is expression-

istically intense and distraught. Midway through her tirade she becomes "funny" in the Theatre of the Absurd sense - that is sadistically, impotently, pessimistically humorous. The character of Bertha was well foiled by the realistic portrayal of Goldie by Sandra Clark.

In looking back, I am not convinced that the soul of woman has been ferreted out in these three plays. But in the effort some fine quasi-amateur theatre has been staged. The handicaps of the size of the playhouse have been capitalized upon by Robert Matthew Lewis to create a very intimate surrounding for serious drama, and co-directors Alycia and George Michael Evica have proved themselves worthy and capable of "creating" in the community of the mind.

1. Say, Marcello, is it true you Romance Language majors get more dates?

2. Really?

Not when you whisper "Aimez-vous la vie bohémienne ma chérie?"

Certainement! No girl can resist a Latin approach.

3. Gosh!

4. Wow!

Or, "Carissima, la dolce vita ci aspetta!"

Or, "Yo te quiero mucho, frijolita!"

5. I have to depend on plain English to get my dates.

Poverino.

6. But when I tell the girls I've lined up a great job at Equitable that offers challenge, with good pay, and a great future, I get more dates than I can handle.

You mean I wasted 3 years conjugating irregular verbs?

For career opportunities at Equitable, see your Placement Officer, or write to Patrick Scollard, Manpower Development Division.

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Campus Notes

Goodwin Fellows

The Goodwin Fellows will sponsor, "Good Times, Wonderful Times," a movie by Lionel Rogosin, an American documentarist, tonight in the McCook Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. Admission will be \$1.00. A discussion of the draft by a non-cooperator will follow, and will be free.

Concert Band

In their annual elections, the Concert Band elected Howard James '70; president; Timothy Brainerd '68, manager; Richard Tosi '68, business manager; and John Luxemburg '70, librarian. Larry Whipple '68 was re-elected president of the Chamber Players and Steven A. Bauer '70 was elected vice president.

Young Republicans

The following officers were recently elected to lead the Trinity Young Republicans: Robert Pine '68, president; Theodore Cook '69, vice president; John Bonee '70, corresponding secretary; Laurence Fox '70, recording secretary; William Barrante '68, treasurer.

Revitalization Corps

The Revitalization Corps has recently elected the following officers: John Miller '69, president; and Board Members: Harrison Davis '69, Peter Ehrenberg '69, Charles Hosking '70, Scott Johnson '69, William Mason '69, Michael Mithoefer '70.

Delta Kappa Epsilon

The following men were recently initiated into the Delta Kappa Epsilon Chapter: Jeffrey Gordon '69, Edward Hazen '69, William Koch '69, William MacLachlan '69, Michael Raptakis '69, Barry

Richardson '69, Robert Sherrill '69, and Charles Weston '67.

Navy Career

All students interested in a Navy career in flying may meet with a Naval Aviation Officer Information Team in the Mather Hall Lounge from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday. Only students in good physical health and have 20/20 vision are eligible.

Pi Gamma Mu

Mr. Jon O. Newman, U.S. Attorney for the District of Connecticut will address the initiation meeting of the national social science honorary society, Pi Gamma Mu. The meeting will be held on Monday, May 8, at 4:30 p.m.

Alpha Delta Phi

The Alpha Delta Phi Chapter has recently elected the following officers for the coming year: Richard Meloy '68, president; Franklin Moore '68, vice-president; Michael McCarthy '68, recording secretary; John Stites '68, treasurer; John Miller '68, corresponding secretary; Bruce Greene '68, steward; William Paul '68, social chairman; and John Derm '68, life guard.

Q. What is a Bookie?

A. A Guy who makes book, (or books), easy to buy. Thousands of Paperback books, every type. . . .10¢ Playboy Magazines. . . .25¢ Most magazines. . . .10¢ Comic books. . . .5¢ Previously owned by a little old lady who never read faster than 10 words per minute.

Open: Evenings and Week-ends.

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Eglevsky Narrates Superb Recital

by Hugh Elder

The appearance of Andre Eglevsky and eleven members of his Ballet of Long Island, on Sunday evening, marked a new high for the music program of the Austin Arts Center and the Goodwin Fellows. Mr. Eglevsky, retired from active performance for some years, delivered a lecture with a recital by his company.

The lecture dealt first with some of the fundamental positions, accompanied by a demonstration. Mr. Eglevsky also spoke on the history of ballet concentrating on the French and Russian schools.

The dance recital ably demonstrated that Mr. Eglevsky, a su-

perb dancer, is also a master teacher. The traditional selections were well varied with two modern numbers. The strongest negative comment one can make is that some of the dancers tended to be conscious of their movements and were therefore somewhat stiff and unsteady. Three dancers stood out with certain excellence: Victoria More, Leslie Peck and George Lee. Both Miss More and Mr. Lee performed with an ease and perfection of technique matched with a confidence of dramatic presence. Miss Peck danced

not far behind although her steadiness might have been better. Joseph Rusillo exhibited exciting expression in his performance of two modern numbers. Also worthy of note was Marina Eglevsky who, although not excellent, danced well enough for one to see she had her father's talents. The other members of the company are to be thanked for an enjoyable evening of dance, that time and practice will perfect. Also worthy of thanks is Baird Hastings, whose help in this event added greatly to its success.

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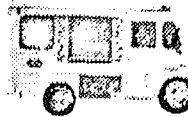
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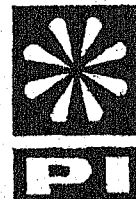
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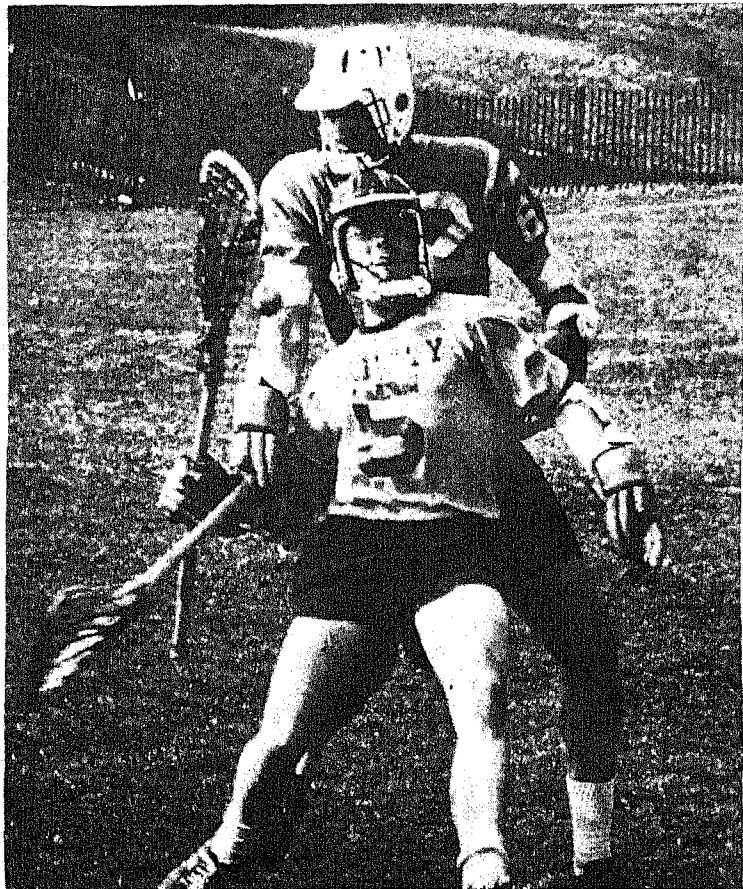
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LACROSSE A GO-GO Were it not for their clothing one might think that Bantam attackman Bruce Fraser and his somewhat larger opponent were practicing the latest dance. However, Fraser soon showed he was more concerned with winning Lacrosse games as he went on to score four goals against WPI.

Fraser Scores Four

Lacrosse Downs WPI 9-5

Playing up to its expectations for the first time this season and aided by a new offense which features one-on-one play, the Varsity Lacrosse team finally won a game, walloping W.P.I. 9-5 in a contest held on the opponents' field.

The way the game started, however, it appeared that the Bantams were headed for another defeat. Characteristic of previous play, Trinity's stickmen played a very rough, erratic, and sloppy first half in which they outshot their opponents by nearly three to one but failed to take a lead. Bantam Pete Alsop scored the first goal as he outmaneuvered his opponent and scored from in front of the goal. Neither team scored for the next 13 minutes until WPI finally tallied with less than a minute left in the first quarter. The score remained 1-1 through the second half.

After a rousing half-time pep talk by Coach Chet McPhee, the Bantams took the field a much more spirited and organized team. Instead of playing as eleven individuals, the Bantam stickmen finally displayed the teamwork which is so vital in lacrosse. Although the opponents scored first in the

third quarter to take the lead, Trinity came back with three goals to take a 4-2 lead at the end of the third quarter.

Bantam attackman Bruce Fraser scored two of these goals as he ran around from the left of the goal and shot the ball into the upper right corner of the net. Fraser scored his first goal unassisted after four minutes of the third quarter, and then a minute later scored on an assist from Pete Alsop. The final Bantam tally came on a long, bouncing shot from in front of the cage by Dick Ratzan.

Although the Bantams had the game under control by the end of the third period, they did not let up in the final stanza as they went on to score 5 goals to the opponent's

three. Two minutes into the fourth quarter John Gens bounced a shot from front left past WPI's goalie. Forty seconds later Fraser scored his third goal of the game, as due to WPI's fouling, Trinity was playing with an extra man. Fraser later passed to Tony Bryant who was all alone in front of the goal and had no trouble in gaining Trinity's seventh goal. The Bantam's final two tallies came on shots from Bill Prentice with an assist by Tom Sanders, and again from Bruce Fraser with another of his patented shots which accounted for four goals that afternoon.

In the opening Freshmen Lacrosse game, the Frosh came out victors over Taft School by an 8-6 score. Captained by Duncan Smith, the sibling stick men played

very well despite so little pre-season practice. Fred Stoll led the team with four goals while John Foulkrod and Pete Wiles had two goals apiece. Goalie John Warmbold played an excellent game despite his lack of previous experience and Coach Donnelly has high hopes for a good season.

Bantam Nine Loses to Jeffs In Cold, Mud

After warming-up in the field-house, the Trinity nine followed pitcher Bob Brickley to a 1-0, six-and-a-half inning defeat at Amherst last Wednesday. Called by continued poor weather, the game gave Amherst a 4-1 record and Trinity a 0-2 record.

The Lord Jeffs gained their lone run on a fifth inning bloop-single by pitcher Tom Billesdon, sending across Ed Lynn, who had singled and stole second. Billesdon pitched a two-hitter, walking three and striking out three.

Brickley fanned three, walked no one and allowed four hits in his season's second effort. In both his sophomore and junior years, "Brics" lost the first two games only to go undefeated henceforth.

The minor league Bantams dropped a home game to the Yale yearlings, 13-6, last Wednesday in their season debut.

Jessee's boys are on the road to Maine this week, meeting Bowdoin on Friday and Colby on Saturday.

In the Raw...

Trinity's spring squads jumped enthusiastically into another week of competition only to get clobbered by the weather for the fourth week in a row. To date, eleven spring contests have been postponed or cancelled due to the spring monsoons, while of the twenty played, the Bantams have only grabbed eight victories.

Both varsity and freshmen baseball squads have viewed only defeat while all other sports have mixed their results. Varsity squads have deflated to a spring 4-10 win-loss record thus far while the frosh have upheld the hill-top honor with a 4-2 showing.

Lasalle Rows to Downs Cup

In the fourth running of the Mason-Downs cup race held last Saturday, LaSalle's Varsity Crew came out victorious over Trinity by only half a length. A crowd of over 200 beer-sipping spectators saw the oarsmen from Philadelphia beat the Bantams by only two seconds in Trinity's only home engagement of the season. The opponents were clocked at 5:25 for the 2,000 meter course on the Connecticut River.

At the end of the racing starts LaSalle was ahead by a half-length, but the Trinity crew began to walk steadily on them, and by the halfway point at the Charter Oak Bridge the Bantams had pulled even. There followed a mid-race

duel which decided the winner of the race. Each crew won and then lost several seats on the other, but LaSalle held off the Trinity assault and pulled ahead in the last quarter of the race. Trinity walked several seats at the sprint, but LaSalle's lead was enough to win them the race.

The Varsity contest was a classic illustration of the importance of the middle of the race. Although the sprint at the end of the race may seem to be the dramatic culmination, it is more often that the mid-race period with its long powerful strokes at medium beat and its decisive duels decide the outcome of the contest.

The importance of the Mason-

Downs race to the Trinity crew extends far beyond the loss of the betting shirts. Last week the Bantams proved that they were one of the best small college crews in New England, although the final word on this will come in two weeks at the Rust Callow Cup regatta in Worcester.

Losing to LaSalle gives the Trinity oarsmen an important glimpse at the quality of competition they will have to face in the May 13 Dad Vail regatta in Philadelphia. Not only must Trinity improve in the next three weeks, but it must also do well in the pre-Dad Vail races in order to get a good seating in the preliminary races in Philadelphia.

The undefeated Freshman team met their toughest competition of the season in LaSalle, and the frosh oarsmen were able to under-stroke their opponents and win in an impressive time of 5:32, a length ahead of the opponents.

Bad Weather Prevails

Jeffs Defeat Racquetmen

by Chuck Wright

On a cold, windy Wednesday the Varsity Tennis team was clobbered 9-0 by a mediocre Amherst squad on the Lord Jeff's courts. There is much more to be said, however, than the score indicates.

The Bantams went into the match not having had a single organized outdoor practice. Although a few members of the team had managed to practice on neighboring courts, the weather and the condition of the home courts had prevented the team from practicing together.

Amherst, on the other hand, had gone South for spring training and during that time had played nine matches, losing all of them, but still gaining experience and getting their game back into shape. The Lord Jeffs clearly showed this advantage, but the hustling Bantam racquetmen kept the matches reasonably close. Captain Steve Griggs was involved in two three-set matches. In singles he lost 6-2, 3-6, 8-6, and in doubles along with John Davison he suffered a 7-5, 4-6, 6-4 loss.

In the other singles matches of the day, Davison lost 6-4, 6-1; Mike Beautyman dropped two 6-4 sets; Sandy Tilney lost 6-2, 6-0; Jeff Tilden suffered a 8-6, 6-1 defeat; and Peter Chick came out

on the losing end of a 8-6, 6-1 score. In doubles Beautyman and Tilney lost 6-3, 6-1 as did Bob Loeb and Tilden 6-3, 6-4.

The Freshman team restored some of the honor lost to Amherst as it won its match 5-1/2--3-1/2. Since neither team had had much pre-season warm-up to speak of, the quality of the play left much to be desired. However, the baby Bantams showed considerable depth, and the outlook for the rest of the season is encouraging.

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