

The Trinity Tripod

Athletic Center
Named Today
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TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

APRIL 18, 1967

TRUSTEES UNANIMOUSLY APPROVE STUDENT MEMBERS ON COMMITTEE

Senate Averts Protest Clash

Last week the imminence of a major student protest was clearly in the air as the Senate was both the source and object of letters, petitions, posters, and rumors of student boycott. The tension and anticipation stemmed from the Senate's avowal to place students on the Committee on Curricular Revision as formal members.

A large segment of the student body anticipated denial of the Senate request and speculated student mobilization in protest. But the preparatory rallying of student support proved premature as the Joint Committee on Educational Policy and the Board of Trustees quashed possible protest by adding their voices to the support of student participation in areas of vital educational concern.

The Senate request to the faculty for representation on the Curriculum Committee was initiated at a "closed" session of the Senate on April 9. The Senate drafted a resolution asking for membership on the Curriculum Committee which was to be presented to the faculty at its Tuesday meeting.

Before the faculty meeting the Senate was advised that because the action of permitting student membership on a faculty committee involved a change in College policy, the matter would have to go before the Friday meeting of the Joint Committee on Educational Policy.

Seeking to rally student support to its cause, the Senate distributed an open letter to students and faculty and posted signs throughout the campus. The letter expressed the Senate's determination to place students on the Curriculum Committee; it "unanimously decided to take a firm stand on the issue." "The Senate is prepared to take any action it deems necessary in obtaining this goal," the letter related. The letter mistakenly was interpreted as a tentative call to mobilization and widened the gap between students and faculty and administration on the issue.

Senate President Keith M. Miles met with Dean Robert M. Vogel to explain that the letter was met only as an indicator of student support, not as a militant or threatening move on the part of the Senate.

In drafting a letter to the Joint Committee on Educational Policy



Robert M. Vogel

and to the Board of Trustees, Miles emphasized the student interest in the area of curriculum reform specifically and concern in the educational process in general. He pointed to the Course Evaluation and the forthcoming Social Evaluation as major examples of this concern that students can and wish to contribute to their

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Committee on Educational Policy Stresses Urgency, Care in Resolution Endorsement

In response to a Senate request for student participation on the Curriculum Committee, the Joint Committee on Educational Policy and the Board of Trustees approved a five point resolution which Dean Robert M. Vogel termed one of the most potentially significant actions in the interest of improved student-faculty and student-administration relations.

The resolution drawn up by the Joint Committee on Educational Policy Friday and unanimously endorsed by the Board of Trustees Saturday is as follows: 1.) That the Committee favors student participation in the revision of the curriculum; 2.) That the Committee ask the special faculty committee for revision of the curriculum to work out with care and discretion the mechanics for meaningful student participation; 3.) That the special committee make the resolution of this problem its first order of business; 4.) That the special committee devise an effective way to involve the Trustees in the revision of the curriculum and that the special committee periodically inform the Joint Committee on Educational Policy of the progress of its study; 5.) That a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Educational Policy be created, this committee to consist of three members: A Trustee, a faculty member, and a member of the administration selected from the Committee and three students selected by the Senate to conduct a continuing dialogue on dialogue within the College community.

Dean Vogel reported that the five points grew spontaneously out of more than two hours of discussion at the Policy Committee's Friday meeting. He emphasized that it was the altered and restrained tone of the Senate's letter to the Policy Committee and Trustees which led to the favorable reception of the Senate proposal. The Senate letter underscored the students' desires to work with the faculty and administration in "an atmosphere of cooperation and mutual concern." In addition the Senate apologized for the tone of parts of the letter sent by the Senate to stu-

dents and faculty earlier in the week.

Dean Vogel said that President Jacobs would make his appointments to the Policy subcommittee sometime this week.

Drafting the five-point resolution at the Friday meeting were Mr. George W. Wycoff, Mr. John R. Reitemeyer, and Dr. Theodore D. Lockwood of the Trustees; Dr. Robert H. Smellie, Dr. J. Bard McNulty, Dr. Walter D. Leavitt, Dr. Edmund LaB. Cherbouner, and Dr. James M. Van Stone of the faculty; and President Jacobs and Dean Vogel of the administration.

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Ivanhoe Donaldson of New York SNCC Fills Carmichael's Absence

The long-awaited Symposium on "Control Over Social Change in a Democracy" will be a two-day event of the weekend. Featured speakers in the areas of cybernation and civil rights will deliver lectures and conduct workshops to anticipated overflow crowds in the Washington Room of Mather Hall and over a closed circuit television in the Freshman Dining Hall.

Ivanhoe Donaldson, director of the New York office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), has been named to replace Stokely Carmichael who last week reneged on his invitation. Donaldson has served as an administrative assistant to James Forman, SNCC's former executive secretary. In addition he was one of the main coordinators of the 1965 Selma-Montgomery March, and he worked on Julian Bond's successful campaign for re-election to the House of Representatives in the Georgia legislature.

Workshops with Saul Alinsky, Ivanhoe Donaldson, and W. H. Ferry will be open both to students who have not attended their seminars and to the general public. The workshops will be led by a

faculty member who has directed the seminar program. Student seminar participants will direct questions to the workshop guest.

A new seminar has been added to the program that will meet for the first time this week, reports Michael P. Seitchik, chairman of the Symposium Planning Committee. Mr. Anthony G. Netting, assistant professor of His-

tory, will lead a seminar on Mr. Ben B. Seligman, an authority on labor relations. Seligman, in a recent article, has claimed that Capitalism cannot survive the changes that technology is forcing upon America. Dr. Norman Birnbaum, a friend of Seligman's and a former College lecturer in residence in the area of in-

Tomat Disclaims Rooming Shortages; Admissions Office Mails Acceptances

Honors Scholar Plan Instituted

Letters of acceptance of candidates for admission into the College who will comprise the Class of 1971 were mailed late last week to over 600 preparatory and high school students. Director of Admissions W. Howie Muir revealed that about 40% of these individuals had been offered financial aid. This figure, he said, constitutes an increase in the average allotment per student, as well as an increment in the proportion of scholarship students to the entire class.

Muir also confirmed that Dean of the College Robert M. Vogel had addressed approximately 90 letters of invitation for the newly proposed Honors Program to outstanding students selected by the Faculty Committee on Admissions. Muir predicted that 30-35 individuals would be granted exemption from basic requirements and would be eligible for a special seminar program proposed under the Honors Programs which president Albert C. Jacobs advanced in his battery of proposals for calendar and curricular reform. The Honors Program, Muir believed, would provide an attractive incentive for candidates to select Trinity over larger or more prestigious schools.



W. Howie Muir

A calculated risk is involved in the process of overadmittance, confirmed Muir, as he cited contingencies of competition from the Ivy League and the Little Three. Another problem, he continued, is that candidates may not accept for lack of sufficient financial awards. Although the College's admissions officers are aware of this fact, Muir noted that these students may have other scholarship aid sources with which they could finance their educations by combining both funds. He further stated that the attitude of the Admissions Office is to deservedly inform a candidate of his qualification even though the student may reject the College's offer.

Rooming Space Termed 'Tight'

The availability of on-campus rooms, particularly for rising freshmen and sophomores, is "tight but not critical," conceded Assistant Dean of Students Leonard R. Tomat in response to rumors that dormitory space had become scarce.

To offset the greater need, Tomat cited several housing alterations that the College will initiate. Four North Campus lounges will be renovated, another apartment in Allen East will be opened for student use, and Jarvis rooms will accommodate four students each.

The College had originally planned to convert 90-92 Vernon Street into a student dormitory, but the cost of repairs and furnishings necessary to meet the city housing code made the venture prohibitive.

Tomat pointed out that the room shortages are a perennial spring problem. The normal attrition rate over the summer due to transfers, academic and disciplinary problems, marriages, and the draft eliminates the discrepancy by the start of the following school year, he states.

Another deceptive aspect of the rooming situation, Tomat noted, is the increasing tendency for students to room off-campus.

College Medical Director, Francis L. Lundborg, Dies

Funeral services were held yesterday for Dr. Francis L. Lundborg, 64, since 1948 the medical director at the College, who died Saturday.

President Albert C. Jacobs mourned Dr. Lundborg's death as a "terrible loss to the College. Dr. Lundborg has since 1934 performed an amazing service for the College and his loss is deeply felt by all of us."

Born in Central Falls, R.I., Dr. Lundborg lived most of his life in West Hartford. A graduate of Hartford Public High School, he received his B.S. degree from Trinity in 1924 and an M.S. degree the following year. He was gradu-

ated from Yale Medical School in 1930.

Entering private practice in 1932 after internship at Hartford Hospital, Dr. Lundborg became assistant medical director at the College in 1934 and director in 1948. He served as a surgeon in the Army Medical Corps in the U.S. and France during World War II and was discharged as a captain.

Dr. Lundborg's family suggests that memorial contributions be made to the Greater Hartford Association for Retarded Children, 200 Retreat Ave., or to the Dr. Francis Lundborg Memorial Scholarship Fund at the College.

Lecture-Recital by Eglevsky To Illustrate Ballet History

Sunday the Goodwin Fellows will bring an unusual program in the form of a ballet lecture-recital to the Goodwin Theater at 8:15. Andrew Eglevsky, formerly with the New York City School of Ballet and since 1955 the head of his own company, will present an illustrated history of the ballet.

In a program distributed by the Department of Fine Arts, Eglevsky is lauded as "one of the greatest artists to appear before the international public" for more than a quarter of a century.

While Eglevsky will trace a history of the ballet, a brief outline of the development of the dance is in order.

"Ballet" is derived from the Italian "ballare" - but today the art of ballet uses mostly French terms to describe the movements of the dance. Originating in the lavish court entertainments of the Italian Renaissance, in Baroque

ite pastiche of song, dance, and drama -- which survived the Puritan ban on theatricals.

In France ballet flourished magnificently under the artistic direction of the ambitious composer Jean Baptiste Lully (1632-1687), first in the form of comedy ballets (with the collaboration of Moliere) and then as opera-ballets and operas with the librettos by Benserade and Quinault, the designs by Berain, and Vigarani, and including professional, trained casts for the first time. The themes of works by Lully, like those of so many other contemporaries and successors, were drawn from mythology -- Alceste, Theseus, Phaeton, etc. -- and were based on Greek plays. Another important aspect was found in the prologues and epilogues, full of illusions which flattered his Royal patron.

Andre Campra (1660-1744) was the composer who supplied the

ally) more interested in the brilliance of their particular parts than any unities of theatrical art. Other important choreographers during these decades were Dauberval (choreographer of the still popular *La Fille Mal Gardee*), Vigano (who worked with Beethoven on "The Creatures of Prometheus"), and Blasis.

It was Philippe Taglioni who helped create the Romantic Ballet by choreographing *La Sylphide*, and providing his daughter Marie to dance the leading role. Marie was the first dancer to rise on her toes. Among her rivals in the middle of the 19th century were Fanny Elssler (whose father was Haydn's secretary), and Carlotta Grisi, the first "Giselle", the greatest of the Romantic Ballets, and one of the greatest ballets of all time.

During these decades the ballet developed in Denmark under the Frenchman Bournonville, and in Russia under the Frenchman, Marius Petipa (1822-1910.). Petipa in Russia composed about fifty important ballets in a half century, and he was responsible for Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*, *Nutcracker*, and *Sleeping Beauty*.

Petipa trained Michel Fokine, Enrico Cecchetti, Nicolas Legat, and most of the other great figures of the time. Beginning in 1909 Serge Diaghilev drew on the galaxy of stars developed in Russia - Pavlova, Nijinsky, Karavina and later Massine, Balanchine, Danilova -- and created the greatest touring company the world has known. His first choreographer was Michel Fokine, choreographer of *Les Sylphides*, *Prince Igor*, *Scheherazade*, *Petrouchka*, *Firebird*, and many more. His composers included Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Milhaud, Manuel de Falla, Ravel. After the death of Diaghilev the Wadsworth Atheneum acquired the designs for a number of the ballets, by such artists as Picasso, Benois, and Bakst.

It was Fokine who wrote: "A well composed ballet is a living picture of the passions, manner, habits, ceremonies and customs of all nations of the globe; consequently it must be expressive in all its details and speak to the soul through the eyes; if it be devoid of expression, of striking pictures or strong situations, it becomes a cold and dreary spectacle. This form of art will not admit of mediocrity; like the art of painting, it exacts a perfection the more difficult to acquire in that it is dependent on the faithful imitation of nature; and it is by no means easy, if not almost impossible, to seize on that kind of seductive truth which masking illusion from the spectator, transports him in a moment to the spot where the action has taken place and fills him with the same thoughts that he would experience were he to witness in reality the incident which art has presented to him in counterfeit."

The Russian-International Ballet ideal was carried on after Diaghilev's death in 1929 by Fokine, Massine, and Balanchine. Among the dancers who have been active in the period, none is more important than Andre Eglevsky, according to Baird Hastings of the Music department, "Large of frame, virile, incredibly light of foot, Eglevsky performed the most complex series of steps with ease and elegance, yet utterly without affectation. This is the mark of a true artist, and this simplicity and humility is a major asset in his art," notes Hastings.

As a boy Eglevsky escaped from Russia with his mother and his sister. He was brought up in France, but has been an American citizen since 1939. He is married to Leda Anchutin and has three children, Marina, Paul, and Andre, Jr. The range of his career and roles is extraordinary -- from



EGLEVSKY as the Devil in "Devil's Holiday," a ballet with choreography by Sir Frederick Ashton, which was produced in 1939.

times the ballet became a favorite of the French kings, Louis XIII was both a dancer and a composer, and Louis XIV, the famous Sun King, loved the ballet above all theatrical arts and was an adept performer himself until accumulating corpulence diminished his skill.

Theatrical dances of the 16th and 17th and succeeding centuries began as social dances which were relatively simple, and usually did not involve elevation. This "elevation," jumping, which was found in a few comic folk dances, first became an important feature of ballet only beginning in the eighteenth century.

It was in Paris in 1581 that there was produced the first evening-long spectacle which historians call a ballet: "Le Ballet Comique de la Reine." Later in that same decade (1589) came the first publication of Jehann Tabourot's monumental "Orchesographie" - which codified the dances known at the time -- Basses danses, Tordion, Gaillard, Courante, Branles, Canaries, Bouffons, Pavannes, etc.

While Paris was the major home of Ballet in the 17th and 18th centuries, in England there was developed the Masque -- a favor-

bridge in France between Lully and Rameau (1683-1764). During Rameau's maturity came two of the first famous ballet dancers, Marie Camargo (known for her piquant charm) and Marie Salle (known for her expressive power). Two amusing stories are told which illustrate the development of the art of ballet. When one of M. Campra's ballets was not as successful as usual, one of Campra's friends is reputed to have suggested to Campra that he make the ballets longer, and the skirts (which at the time reached almost to the floor) shorter. Probably this was done, because our next story relates to a police order that all danseuses be required to wear a garment under their skirts, and as a result the acquired elevation of Mademoiselle Camargo did not result in any embarrassment. (No doubt this question has been considered by current aficionados of the miniskirt.)

The coming of Jean Georges Noverre (1727-1810) was a signal for the unities of dramatic action to be reasserted, though Noverre was not completely successful in his endeavors (so well applauded by Garrick) because the stars of the period -- Auguste Vestris and Madeleine Guimard were (natur-



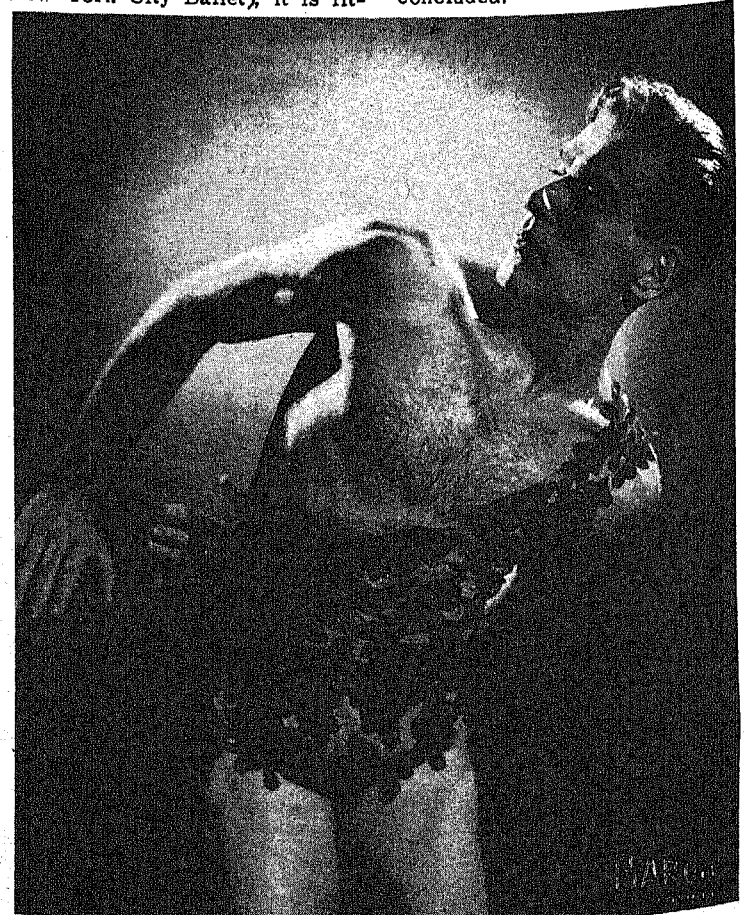
ANDRE EGLEVSKY as Prince Siegfried in Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake," 1950.

Swan Lake, *Les Sylphides*, *Baiser de la Fee*, *Capriccio Espagnol*, *Giselle*, *Apollo*, on to *A la Francaix*. "This perfect male dancer and partner is today transmitting through his teaching and his writing the traditions he has learned from the past to the American ballet stars of tomorrow," Hastings added.

Because Leda Anchutin (Mrs. Andre Eglevsky) made her first American appearance as a ballerina with the American Ballet in Hartford in 1934 under the direction of George Balanchine and Lincoln Kirstein, it is noteworthy that Marina Eglevsky appears here under the direction of her distinguished parents.

Because of Eglevsky's long association with George Balanchine and the American Ballet (now the New York City Ballet), it is fit-

ting that this brief discussion of the art of ballet close with a tribute to the New York City Ballet, universally applauded as one of the three greatest companies in the world (the other two being the Bolshoi and the Royal English Ballet). For more than three decades Balanchine and Kirstein have worked together to create this great company. To stand alongside of the ballets already mentioned, Balanchine has created *Orpheus*, *Serenade*, *Pas de Dix* and several dozen other works. "The road to stability in the arts does not exist, but Kirstein and Balanchine have persevered only on the highest level with a vision and consistency which is unique. Their devotion to developing new talent stands as their greatest contribution to the art of ballet," Hastings concluded.



AS PARIS in the "Helen of Troy" ballet, Michel Fokine's last ballet with music by Offenbach.

'Vichy' Features Superlative Cast

by A. Rand Gordon

Like most history plays written now, Arthur Miller's *INCIDENT AT VICHY* does not merely concern those historical events it revolves. Rather, 'Vichy,' as representative of the tendency, puts on the stage one of the most timeless problems that men can confront. The problem is that subconscious, subjective apathy which allowed the German genocide, the Turkish slaughter of the Armenians, the suppression of races, and murders within sight of residents of a Queens apartment house.

The motion of the play is simultaneously circular and contiguous with the lives of those who come to experience the play.

With no distinct beginning or ending in the play, the audience vaguely has the feeling of someone glancing over their shoulder-- of some guard at the door. At once the spectator begins to doubt his aloofness from the situation depicted and wonders if his egress from the place of action will be questioned. Along with the cast, of whom in essence the audience has become a part, the viewer sits, waiting and at times identifying with or objectively viewing, the assorted players -- players who compose a no more sundry variety than the spectators themselves.

An added touch, which perhaps is one peculiarity of playing in Garmany Hall, is the visibility of the electrician, Bob Tuttle (on the balcony above and to the right of the stage), who at once is one

of the audience (a spectator) and at the same time a manipulator of the sounds and effects in the "game" being played.

The other movement of the play is its circularity. Opening with some characters waiting and more being herded in, the play closes with the disposal of the last of the aforementioned and the entrance of more hapless and despondent suspects.

Miller's technique in this action is remarkable in the amount and frequency of 'think' which is imbedded in the audience through the simple exercise of multiconsciousness. Not only is the spectator aware of the group of disposed suspects and their connection to the newly arrived, he is also conscious of his own tenuous place in the theatre, now somehow strangely one-step removed inward from his normal, living, outward stance.

Praise for the successful effect of the production must go completely to what is the best cast assembled at the College in the last two years.

The near professional quality of the acting by Richard Hoffman '69, (Major) and Hugh Elder '70, (Von Berg) reflects the capability of William Bartman '68, the producer-director, in assembling and nurturing the growth of dramatic expression in this cast, either through direction or, perhaps, the lack of negative direction.

Along with the above mentioned, the characters played by Lloyd Kramer '69, (Lebeau, an artist),



DREW FLEISCH '70, as the Old Jew, holds the attention of cast and audience alike in William Bartman's production of "Incident at Vichy." He is surrounded by (from left) Hugh Elder '70, as Von Berg; David Chanin '68, Leduc; Patterson Sims '70, Monceau; Lloyd Kramer '69, Lebeau; and (seated) Eric Rathbun '70, Boy.

Christopher Less '70, (Bayard, a communist worker), Patterson

The Arts & Criticism

Sims '70, (Monceau, an actor) and David Chanin '68, (Leduc, a doctor) are vehicles for the view-

points expressed. Each character appears (and excellently so) for but a time and having gone, leaves the theatregoer with one more part of the puzzle of the human character.

The expressions of conflict come from these characters. One such expression central to the meaning of the play comes in the confrontation of Leduc and the Major. A disabled German line officer, the major is unable to understand why he is less of a person for executing his orders, though they destine some among the suspects for extermination, than the doctor who begs the rational facet of the German for aid in escape.

Leduc embodies that humane will which ever denies the insanity of murder of a worthwhile -- or of any -- human being. Leduc would fight even though he may well be killed.

At the opposite pole, Monceau is that Jew whom Hannah Arendt describes in her *ORIGINS OF TOTALITARIANISM* as having brought his extermination upon himself.

In the exchange of the artist and the worker which opens the play, one becomes aware of the conflict of the personal and the impersonal. Throughout the play this stress grows to encompass the conflicts of the man and the me-

chanistic man, the empathetic and the apathetic, the rational and the irrational, the objective and the subjective, the subconscious and the conscious.

Among the functionary characters an especially good job was done by Jerry Makransky '68, (Prof. Hoffman), Frank Fowle '68, (Marchand, a businessman), Eric Rathbun '70, (Boy), Drew Fleisch '70, (Old Jew), and Gerald Pryor '68, (Gypsy).

In the final moments of the play in which death looms imminent for Leduc, Von Berg commits that curious and incredible act of yielding up his freedom to another. This is the extreme action about which the play queries. It is not so much what one yields, whether it be one's control over another, one's aid or, in the extreme, one's life; but rather what is involved and what, in fact, the act means in the context of one's own existence.

This play offers the audience the awareness and several of the individual viewpoints of rationale on the question. No universal answers, however, are supplied and doubtless ever will be. But it is a very real subject for doubt and insight which the theatregoer carries away with him -- provided he realizes that the play has not really ended.

'Servant of Two Masters' Stages Season's Most Successful Drama

by Carlo Forzani

Every so often one comes upon that magical combination of sparkling script, fast moving plot, and fine acting that inevitably makes for good theatre. The Hartford Stage Company, with its production of Carlo Goldoni's rollicking farce, "Servant of Two Masters," offers just such a combination, staging what must be considered one of the season's most successful shows. Sparkling with laughs and fun throughout, the play is eminently enjoyable entertainment from start to finish.

The delightfully complicated yet lucid plot centers around two pairs of lovers and an ignorant servant who disrupts these relationships by trying to serve two masters at once. The play opens as Pantalone dei Bisognosi offers his daughter Clarice's hand in marriage to Silvio Lombardi. Clarice had been promised to a man in another city whom she did not love, but who is now dead. Thinking their problems over, the newly engaged couple rejoices, but their happiness is premature. Beatrice Rasponi, sister of the dead man, arrives in Venice disguised as her brother. She has come to recover her fiancé Florindo Aretusi, who has fled to Venice, to seek refuge after having killed Beatrice's brother in a duel. The first couple are again thrown into desperation, Clarice swearing never to marry the disguised Beatrice whom everyone now believes is her brother, and Silvio vowing revenge.

Truffaldino, an ignorant but lovable domestic (who soon gains the audience's sympathies) now becomes servant to both Beatrice and her fiancé Florindo through a fluke, but, considering it profitable, undertakes the task and sets the stage for an evening of endlessly hilarious complications, seemingly inexplicable mysteries, and surprising discoveries. In the end Beatrice finally manages to find Florindo, reveals her true identity, and Clarice and Silvio are again free to be married. Truffaldino, however, now reaches the end of his rope

and his scheme is discovered, but is forgiven and, in lieu of all the rejoicing, is forgiven and the play closes on an especially happy note.

The cast, sparked by the brilliant performances of Henry Thomas as the charmingly comic Pantalone and Macoon McCahaan as Truffaldino, is lively, spirited, and smooth; it keeps step with the fast script and maintains complete continuity of action and dialogue throughout. The script itself, which is economical, hilarious, and sometimes subtly comic, features a generous scattering of asides providing added hilarity.

A particularly interesting feature of Goldoni's 18th century frolic is the manner in which he casts his characters while downstage. They play cards, pick fights with one another, and oftentimes even miss their cues. The seemingly embarrassing errors on the part of the cast, are in actuality part of the fun offered by the cleverly whimsical Goldoni.

"Improvised Comedy," a type of spontaneous market place theatre much in vogue during Goldoni's time with which "Servant of Two Masters" is associated, has often been criticized for its lack of depth and hackneyed methods. It would seem to be a mistake, however, to judge the play on these grounds and to condemn Goldoni for failing to incorporate some characteristic qualities which have made his other plays famous. "Servant of Two Masters" was not fashioned around any particularly significant theme or conceived to produce great depth significance, but to pass it off as one of Goldoni's less accomplished or polished works would be cursory at best. The style is simply representative of his time and culture; that is, a view of Venetian life as it was in Goldoni's day.

Considering that the play is a light comedy, as the playwright intended, the production is delight-

fully successful.

Perhaps the drama is a bit too long, and there are too many scene changes. But the latter only keeps the farce moving and colorful, and the former can be overlooked. "Servant of Two Masters" has personality; it has spirit. "Molto buffo" we can hear Goldoni himself saying.

Smith-Amherst Orchestra Offers Wide Variety of Choral Excerpts

by Dr. Baird Hastings

Under the energetic direction of Edwin London, and with the sensitive piano soloist, John Woods Duke, the Smith-Amherst Orchestra made its local debut Sunday in Goodwin Theatre of the Austin Arts Center in a concert sponsored by the Theta Xi Fraternity before a large and appreciative audience.

There was good reason to applaud both the well-chosen program and the playing by the orchestra (sweetened, inevitably by a few mature players). Although the concert consisted of music by three famous 'M's' of the last century, one could feel the shadow of Liszt over them all.

Beginning with the Overture and Orgy from Meyerbeer's quondam popular opera, "Les Huguenots," was a splendid idea. Last performed at the Metropolitan Opera in 1915, this melodious score has been neglected undeservedly, and the Smith-Amherst Orchestra intoned impressively the chorale, *Ein Feste Burg*. Meyerbeer was popular in Paris a century and more ago because he followed Rossini in developing the Grand Opera, full of every visual and aural detail possible. Yet, musically, he was not quite as monotonous melodically as Bellini, Donizetti, and Mercadente (except in

their very best works). Musically, Meyerbeer was not quite the Philistine Robert Schumann might make out; he, like every other contemporary did feel the shadow of Liszt, and at times we seem to hear the Dies Irae peeking out from the brave *Ein Feste Burg*.

This concert, which was one of a continuing series of artistic events exchanged by a number of New England Colleges for whom the full spectrum of the arts gives meaning in our lives, continued with Mendelssohn's delightful Concerto #1 in G minor. The three movements--Molto allegro con fuoco, Andante, and Presto-Molto allegro e vivace--were played (as they should be) without pause, thus contributing to the Lisztian atmosphere, for we recall that his concerti were conceived as cyclic one-movement, multi-sectional works. The intonation of the strings was outstanding here, and it contributed greatly to giving the soloist a proper support. Mendelssohn also is somewhat out of fashion today, but his place as one of the great Davidbundlers was once again evident on this occasion, and Mr. Duke's performance did the work proud.

If the composers on the first half of the program were among this decade's great unplayed, the same cannot be said for Mahler's First Symphony. This great work

has been heard more and more frequently since its premiere in 1889 (when the composer was twenty-nine). It has been given eloquent performances by the late Bruno Walter, and more recently by Leonard Bernstein and Arthur Winograd. This symphony may show the influence of Beethoven, of Verdi, and of Liszt, as well as of Mahler's earlier works. It stands as one of the greatest first symphonies ever composed, and it is (like its composer) always seeking, always reaching out for something else. It is not based on the classical idea that the melody proceeds while the harmonies change in an orderly manner. It is extremely modern in that it gives the listener two or more melodies at once, sometimes each with its own harmony. The symphony is in four movements, and the cyclic idea is expressed both in its form as a whole, and in individual movements. Throughout there is an intensity and a relaxation which in a bifocal way make it fascinating. Its combination of extraversion in the peasant dance, with introversion of the third movement speaks to today's listener directly, and we are grateful to the Smith-Amherst Orchestra and Mr. London for playing it for us, and incidentally reminding us that the children's tune *Frere Jacques* is not too far from the *Dies Irae*.

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EDITORIAL SECTION

APRIL 18, 1967

Care and Urgency

Last week the College smoldered, nearly erupting into protest, over the issue of student participation on the newly-formed faculty Committee on Curricular Revision. The College, like so many others across the country, had almost "come of age," finding a "cause" to rally round in the form of a student movement.

Throughout the week rumors of class boycotts, protest marches, and even the burning of student I.D. cards, spread about the campus and were often eagerly anticipated.

The fire was fed by the distribution of an all-college letter from the Senate which noted that the student government body would "take any action" it deemed necessary to place three students as full members of the faculty Curriculum Committee. Although the militant tone of the letter was later termed a mistake and an apology was included in the proposal sent to the Joint Committee on Educational Policy and to the Trustees, the initial letter to students and faculty nearly obliterated the progress made by Senate-administration talks over the issue of student participation in curriculum revision. The effect of the letter was not merely to solicit student support, but was interpreted as a portent of future hostility should the Policy Committee refuse the student "demand."

With the possible threat of student mobilization, the administration was indeed on the defensive, but a defensive which nearly over-turned all progress made in student-administration communications. It was, in fact, an administrator who spoke in defense of the letter at the Friday Policy Committee meeting, asking the committee to forget the aggressive Senate letter as impulsive, and thus salvaging positive discussion on the issue.

While many students anticipated a refusal from the Policy Committee and talked of summary dismissal by the administration of all student overtures of participation, the President, the Dean, the Educational Policy Committee, and the Board of Trustees all favored student participation on the Curriculum Committee. Additionally, they presented students with an excellent and significant committee through which to effectively channel their desired dialogue.

Most noteworthy is that the Policy Committee and the Trustees reacted favorably not to the threat of student mobilization (which would have quashed any hopes of student participation), but they reacted positively to the Senate's communique sent in the form of an intelligent, well-documented expression of student interest in the area of curriculum revision. It was not a hostile demand, but a properly channeled expression of strong concern which won the faculty, administration, and the Trustees.

We feel that the Joint Committee on Educational Policy and the Board of Trustees deserve commendation for their recognition of student interest in areas of vital educational concern. Additionally we think that their response to mature communication of student desires marks a most significant precedent in the conduct of student-faculty and student-administration affairs.

While student mobilization may be a viable and effective means to precipitant action of many larger universities, it is not necessary or desirable at the College.

The impossibility of sincere and direct communication between students and administrators at large universities is not paralleled by the situation at the College. While it is inevitable that faculty and administrators will continue to be suspect by many students, the means of militant opposition should in the future be discredited as disruptive to the more effective and direct channels of communication—channels which the Educational Policy Committee and the Trustees have done much to strengthen by the creation of the special subcommittee.

LETTERS to the editor

"Yes"

To the Editor:

Yes one of the hardest things men yes only freemen have to do is to make a decision assume Responsibility yes and sometimes we must yes make uncomfortable decisions yes because now we DONT know all the facts no we have not been to Vietnam no we teach learn read english physics psychology not Government History etcetera and what right write rite do you have to say anything how much do you know you dont know anything very-much enough about that little hell-hole no not make decisions know but no you cant and this attitude this desire to have responsibility lifted off your shoulders is not one of freemen no we must yes we must decide choose or someone else will decide choose for us and that is not democracy that is hardly freedom.

And I was pleased surprised yes elated by the faculty petition because the halls of Academe usually perpetuate the attitudes in last weeks newspaper yes you cant no sinful to have an opinion on Shakespeare Yeats Joyce etcetera if you havent read atleastentimes and what of all the critics but no the faculty for a moment at least got out of away from the medieval dialectic it was creative everything real human beings ought to be people live breathing but no we arent used to this sort of display no teachers are not people yes cold dispassionate objective Scholastics but sometimes let us be passionate always because perhaps maybe life is passion and we can only live and let others yes let others live passionately yes Camus is right life is a passionate commitment to the irrational yes life yes absurdity and I am glad that the faculty broke down the walls of the department and admitted something some of us suspected already that is that organically there is no difference between Government professors and Physics professors yes a new revelation is at hand yes they are all people not merely professors of History professors of Religion professors of Psychology they are united under the common bond of being people and being committed yes to hum-

anity and this yes frightens yes upsets people students I rescind the former yes schoolboys because it is ever so much easier to deal with teachers as teachers rather than as a people it is so much more predictable when they are abstract yes we must recognize our own humanity even if we are frightened by it and it is time that something be said after all if we cant control our government its actions yes if we dont express opinions if we follow blindly to slaughter we will die it is time the time has come to learn know decide or we are doomed.

No I am not a government major but cant I have an opinion will my vote be taken away because I have never been to Vietnam and my brother is two years old no he doesnt fight in Vietnam yet but if we wait long enough and nobody knows why we do it but we must our commitments you see and yes maybe I dont know yes rather I feel that murder is evil burning is evil bombing is evil extermination is evil and I can see Beauty Truth yes Love yes only through a thick choking fog yes only through a glass darkly while life is being negated desecrated bludgeoned yes crucified and I must scream out in pain and horror and shock to affirm my own humanity and let us remember the words of our Lord your Lord my Lord someones maybe Lord (hes not dead he just doesnt want to get involved) but let us remember what he said yes when he spoke of the judgement yes the separation of the good from the evil nations and "Then he will say to those at his left hand, 'Depart from me, you cursed, into the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his angels; for I was hungry and you gave me no food, I was thirsty and you gave me no drink, I was a stranger and you did not welcome me, naked and you did not clothe me, sick and in prison and you did not visit me,' Then they also will answer, 'Lord, when did we see thee hungry or thirsty or a stranger or naked or sick or in prison and did no minister to thee?' Then he will answer them, 'Truly, I say to you, as you did it not to one of the

least of these, you did it not to me.' And they will go away into eternal punishment, but the righteous into eternal life." Even physics teachers can be concerned with the brutal slaughter of others, and I find this, rather than frightening, very beautiful, for, above all else, we must recognize our own humanity.

Robert A. Rethy '69

"Moral Spastics"

To the Editor:

At a time when dissent is identified with anti-Americanism, when the President refers to those who desire peace as "nervous Nellies," when those who exercise their democratic right of free expression are accused of "plunging into epistolary absurdities," at such a time, it is not surprising to read sentiments like those expressed by Mr. Wendell E. Kraft in his letter to the Tripod (4/11). Surprising, no. Disturbing, yes.

What Mr. Kraft has done is to add another to a long list of equations that have no validity. He would have us believe that those who protest the war, those who find our policy in Vietnam unacceptable, are heartless individuals who are indifferent to the deaths of American soldiers. The thought is an ugly one, one that reeks of the vomit that daily pours forth from the bellies of the men in the State Department, one that echoes of General Hershey and other moral spastics. Let me say, as one who is usually identified as a moderate, as one who is not a member of S.D.S. and as one who has often chosen the proverbial fence-straddling position, that in my experience at Trinity I have found those on the "left," those who find the Johnsonian mythology unpalatable, those -- yes -- those who sign petitions and participate in marches, to be among the most sensitive, the most genuinely human people on this campus. Their actions reflect, contrary to Mr. Kraft's suggestion, an attitude of deep concern for the

(Continued on Page 5)

Pompous Prognostications

by C. P. Hill

Now that the Trustees have given the agitators for student rights all the privileges they could immediately want, I might as well propose the conditions for reform that I would have presented to the Trustees had I been given the responsibility for reform.

The test of my proposals would have read like the Order Number One of the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies as it was announced on March 1, 1917. As somewhat of an ultimatum, it would have been sure to impress the powers that are.

TRUSTEES, it has been resolved:

1. a) There must be student representation on all of the faculty committees, particularly the curriculum and buildings-and-grounds committees.
- b) There must be faculty representation in all areas of student activity, particularly on the Senate and the Chess Club, and on the Medusa and other Jesters.
- c) There must be janitorial representation on the Cercle Francais and the English Club, in order that these moribund organizations might have some spirit injected into them.
- d) There must be Educational Television coverage of all College activities as recompense for ETV use of College property. In particular, there must be coverage of fra-

ternity parties as the outward and visible signs of inward and intellectually-orientated higher education.

2. All dormitories, fraternity houses, steam baths, broom and water closets are to be represented by committees chosen by those who use these organizations and areas of study.
3. These committees are to be composed of all students interested in agitation and or having a good time, of all student activists and leaders, of all dead-wood faculty members, and of all other displaced persons from the surrounding country-side.
4. All of these committees are to meet at least once a year in order to elect as many officers as there are members ---all committees must thereby offer something for nothing.
5. Anything that the committees decide to do must be initiated immediately. Their only higher authority shall be vested in the Union of Office Secretaries and Assorted Bourgeois Bureaucrats, because they are the ultimate natural reality anyway.
6. Standing aside at doors for instructors, obligatory salutations, and obsequious smiling at professors when out of class must be halted. Also to be abolished are the titles

of teachers; your excellency, noble wizard, etc. are to be replaced by the greeting: Mr. Smarts, "Teach", or Athol. The latter name to be said with a lisp.

7. Rude address of students of any class rank, and, in particular, instructors addressing them as "you", is forbidden, and in any violation of this, as also in any disagreements between teachers and students, the latter must bring them to the attention of the Committee of Mediation. This committee shall be composed of all of the ambiguously-ambivalent Deans on campus, who know who they are, and all those of the kitchen crews who speak with forked tongues.
8. The private lives of publicity-conscious students are to be respected. On campus agents of the CIA, FBI, and LS/MFT are to be given only the coldest of curt courtesy. Should they inquire as to the political affiliations of the New Leftists, they should have their intelligences insulted by members of the Cerebrus. Should they inquire as to the condition of the student masses, they should be treated as paranoid peasants. And should they complain about the Trinity treatment, they should be sent to the Cave and told to try and order something.

Trinity Tripod

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A Credibility Gap?

Johnson Letter Demands

by Jeff Wilkinson

The recent faculty letter to President Johnson asking for a "long-term" suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam and a halt in the bombing of "civilian areas of South Vietnam seeks the most reasonable goal for our country - a negotiated settlement leading to an end to the large-scale American presence in south east Asia. However, the letter's discussion of the effects of the bombing up to now seems to be both one-sided and lacking in documented evidence.

Point two in the list of five particular reasons for a bombing halt is probably the most important. The letter claims that the "bombing of North Vietnam...has resulted in an increasingly 'hard-line' response to all peace offers."

Assuming first of all that it is possible to know the negotiating position of either side at any given moment then let us turn to the public statements of both the North Vietnamese government and the National Liberation Front.

The idea that either is adopting an "increasingly 'hard-line'" position would seem to run contrary to the public statements of both. North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's statement of the Four Points on April 13, 1965, has remained the center of debate over North Vietnam's negotiating position ever since. To summarize, the Four Points demand that: "...the United States government must withdraw from South Vietnam United States troops, military personnel, and weapons of all kinds...the internal affairs of South Vietnam must be settled...in accordance with the program of the NLFV (National Liberation Front) without any foreign interference.... If this basis is recognized, favorable conditions will be created for the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem, and it will be possible to consider the reconvening of an international conference.... The government of the D.R.V. (North Vietnam) declares that any approach contrary to the above-mentioned stand is inappropriate."

What is there left to talk about? I know of no statement made since these Four Points by a member of the North Vietnamese government which is more "hard-line."

What about the N.L.F.? On March 22, 1965, the Central Committee of the N.L.F. made a rather long statement which contained the following remarks: "All negotiations with the U.S. imperialists at this moment are entirely useless if they still refuse to withdraw from South Vietnam all their troops and all kinds of war materials... and if the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation...does not have its decisive say."

This is virtually the same as Premier Dong's statement and once again calls for virtual surrender as a pre-condition to negotiations. I ask the signers of the letter to show evidence of "an increasingly 'hard-line' position at any time during the intervening 25 months."

The more recent North Vietnamese intimations that these four points were not "pre-conditions" to negotiations and then their apparent return to a position similar to the above Four Points is the only way I can see of calling their position an "increasingly 'hard-line' position." Yet this is not the first time such a trend has occurred in the position of the North. In May 1965 just before the bombing of the North was begun...a Hanoi representative in an uncommitted capital announced that Dong's Four Points were not "prior conditions" but general principles, which, if accepted, would make the search for a settlement possible." (LaCouture - VIETNAM: BETWEEN TWO TRUCES pp. 282-3.) This occurred al-

most two years ago and yet it is virtually the same as the most recent, "softened" position of the North.

A more detailed inspection of the North Vietnamese negotiating position would show that this modulating position has been the theme of their negotiating stand - at least in their public statements. Neither they nor the U.S. has maintained one position throughout the period of the bombing. Both sides have seen fit to variously increase or decrease their demands as circumstances seemed to dictate such maneuvers.

It should be noted though, that at no time since the initial state-

ment of the Four Points has the North Vietnamese government or the N.L.F. stated that compromise on one or more of the Four Points was possible, either before or during negotiations.

If the faculty members who signed the letter can show some documented evidence to support their contention of "an increasingly 'hard-line'" position then I hope they will make it public. If they can't then they have acted irresponsibly and have used standards which none of them would accept in any of their classes.

It seems to me we have our own "credibility gap" right here at Trinity.

Trinity Judged Remiss in Search For Talented Negro Collegians

by Robert Washington and Stuart Hamilton

In the first issue we discussed the Negro undergraduate's illusion that the struggle to reshape the future is an individual one. It is easy to see that happening on the Trinity Campus, where the Negro can easily become an important member of the campus life and forget that the Movement is still going on. Dick Gregory, in his address, expressed an attitude that Negro people have as a result of years of suppression. It is up to the Negro undergraduate to stay with that attitude as it changes, and to return to the community where he can capitalize on it for the sake of the "Cause". This task is not an easy one, for the white-educated black man is despised in his own neighborhood. That is why it is necessary for the Negro to never lose contact. Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael and Claude Brown have done it, and done so successfully.

The second illusion of the Negro student is that of mistaking tokenism for real sustained pro-

gress. We have often been told that qualified Negro students do not apply to Trinity; the number of so called students are so few and they are absorbed by the big names. Mount Holyoke did not get approximately fifty Negroes by sitting and waiting for applications--they recruited for them. Starting next year, Sarah Lawrence will be accepting seven Negroes (in addition to their regular admission) who are unqualified according to their board scores but who have been highly recommended. This policy has been used at other schools and has proven to be successful. I. e. the students have remained and they have had good averages.

Such success is not just because: 1. they have recruited hard, 2. there are now many Negroes in these schools but 3. they have acted on the feedback from the students and done their best to see to it that these students were able to remain. Certain requirements have been dropped or put

(Continued from Page 4)

welfare of the United States and a conscience that is repulsed by the thought of American soldiers dying in a war that is immoral, illegal, and against the best interests of this country. They too, Mr. Kraft, are "shaken and saddened."

To turn to a less serious subject, let us consider Mr. Barante, who has taken his usual stance with both feet firmly planted in mid-air. Please come down, Bill. Our endurance does have a limit.

Carl E. Luty '69

"Pro Patria"

To the Editor:

Jeff Wilkinson is to be commended for his thoughtful critique of Theodore Draper's essay in COMMENTARY which was one of the bases for our faculty letter to President Johnson. Mr. Wilkinson has taken the trouble to read Draper - as several of our critics obviously haven't--and, even more commendably, to gather information from other sources in terms of which Draper's argument might be objectively evaluated. In a serious discussion of a deadly serious issue, Mr. Wilkinson generally restrains the impulse to score cheap debater's points. I happen to think that Mr. Wilkinson is in honest error in several points of fact and in more of interpretation, but these are the kinds of error or possible error the responsible intellectual is obligated to investigate and set straight or be set straight by. In short, Jeff's essay is worthy of a considered reply, and such a reply is indeed in preparation.

The reply draws upon information readily available in our excellent Library which is open to any faculty member or student who wants to find out more about Vietnam than one might imagine could be assembled. I have used the Library so far on the assumption that any thoughtful citizen was entitled to at least a say about foreign policy if not much of a say in its formulation. Part of what I assume the Trinity College seal means by "pro Patria" is that educated minds are needed in the nation's affairs and not always in the role of awarding blind assent to governmental policy. Several student responses in this column last week suggest that for them a Trinity education so far has meant the "pro Patria" of our seal disqualifies any but members of the Military and Political Science branch of our Government or our College from the public expression.

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DETERRENCE OR DEVASTATION?

Views Right and Left

by Alan S. Winter

"Mankind never yet invented a weapon it has not used." This quotation appeared in a recent magazine article which urged the immediate deployment of an antiballistic missile system. Many hysterical cries for the immediate use of such a system point to Russia's increase in her arms budget by about 8 per cent. Seventy per cent of her weaponry is aimed at the United States. Moreover, the Joint Chiefs of Staff SEEM to feel that because Russia has a capacity for producing from 300 to 400 land-based missiles a year, our lack of defense would invite a nuclear attack. Although an ABM system might cost over \$40 billion, some congressmen feel the cost is well worth the lives saved.

Secretary McNamara is not convinced by such arguments. He has no plans to build such a system AT THIS TIME. His reasons are based on two assumptions; the first is that "the Soviet Union would be forced to react to a U.S. ABM deployment by increasing its offensive force further, with the result that the risk of a Soviet nuclear attack on the U.S. would not be decreased and the damage to the U.S. from a Soviet nuclear attack...would not be reduced in any meaningful sense..." Secondly, the Chinese threat "in itself would not dictate production at this time."

In light of two recent events, his arguments appear sound. From Russia came the claim of her infallibility to the ABM defense sys-

tem. Party boss Grehko evidently was not convinced by Minister Batitsky's assertion. He realized such remarks were nonsense. McNamara, for example, has ordered the submarine-launched Polaris missile to be replaced by the Poseidon missile, a missile designed to penetrate sophisticated defense systems.

Fatality estimates rise to at least 120 million after an initial Soviet attack. Even after we have been attacked, the Pentagon estimates that the U.S. could inflict on the Soviets more than 120 million fatalities. Deployment of the ABM may reduce our fatalities to 30 or 40 million, assuming that the Soviets do not respond to such deployment. That assumption, however, is most unrealistic, for to deploy the ABM would invite the Soviets to increase and perfect their offense. The effect would again be to escalate the arms race. With or without the ABM, McNamara believes we will lose at least 120 million people.

Hopefully, the U.S. and the Soviets can reach an arms agreement. Surely such an accord would benefit both countries by saving them both time and money. With the Vietnam War's costing us \$22 billion this year alone, any additional defense expenditures would cause serious economic consequences. With much of our resources going into war and defense needs, one might also ask if we risk the greater dangers of the spread of a mass war psychology. McNamara's reasoning is sound and one which I support.

by William T. Barrante

General Thomas S. Powers, former chief of the Strategic Air Command (SAC), speaking before the Connecticut Republican Citizens Committee, said that the deterrence force of the United States consists of both the Polaris fleet and the bombers and missiles of SAC. "The best way to keep out of a nuclear war," Powers went on, "is overwhelming deterrence and military superiority." We have not had another world war simply because we have maintained this position.

General Powers gave the three principles of survival: (1) to deter, you must have the capability to attain victory under all conditions--no bluffing; (2) you must let all know that the U.S. is strong; and (3) you can no longer deter with the size force you have in being, but with the force left AFTER an attack. "Any fool can get into a war. It takes a tough nation to stay out of one."

How can we be sure that our retaliatory force will survive? First there is "Fail Safe," in which our planes must receive the "go-code" from the President at a predesignated point before attacking the enemy. The book and movie FAIL SAFE were completely fictional.

Next there is "Dispersion," by which the SAC force is spread around the country. "One Russian missile cannot destroy two of ours." Then there is "Hardening." Nothing can survive a direct hit, but our missiles can survive a near miss. Finally

there is "Mobility." Our missiles are moving on a 24-hour random pattern.

What about the alternatives to the maximum deterrence of SAC? First there is "minimum deterrence." What is the minimum deterrence to repel an attack? "I don't know!" exclaimed General Powers. Next there is the opposite extreme; every person in the Free World could work on our deterrence system. "But this would destroy what we are trying to save." Then there is "finite deterrence," by which a certain number of missiles sure to survive would be sent on certain enemy cities, thus destroying civilians and not the enemy's military.

Finally there is disarmament. "The Russians don't buy disarmament because they don't believe anyone could be so stupid," the General contended. As far as inspections go, Powers continued, they would be impossible because the Soviet Union is an absolute police state.

Giving examples of how ineffective disarmament and unpreparedness have been in the past, Powers said: "The war in the Pacific could have been nipped in the bud. We lead the dictators into war." He suggested that it would be disastrous to preclude the use of nuclear weapons in space. If two nations are sincere about disarmament, disarmament is not needed anyway.

We must remember that men do not fight because they have weapons; they have weapons because they fight.

TECHNOLOGY THREATENS SOCIETY: R

(Editor's Note: The following essay on cybernetics by W. H. Ferry constitutes a valuable introductory statement for the topics of discussion scheduled for the Symposium, "Change over Social Change in a Democracy."

Mr. Ferry is vice-president of Fund for the Republic and a staff administrator of Santa Barbara, California. A Dartmouth graduate, he has previously worked in the fields of labor and transportation.

'Tonic and Toxic Technology'

The proposition to be argued is the following: The regulation of technology is the most important intellectual and political task on the American agenda.

I do not say that technology WILL be regulated, only that it SHOULD be. The task will require an effort of political imagination of unparalleled scope. My thesis is unpopular. It rests on the reasonableness of the argument, first, that having come so far in understanding and controlling nature, it is now necessary to discover how to regulate the controls and controllers because, second, evidence is growing that technology is subtracting as much or more from the sum of human welfare as it is adding. We are substituting a technological environment for a natural environment. It is therefore desirable to ask whether we understand the conditions of the new as well as we do those of the old, and whether we are prepared to do what may be necessary to see that this new environment is made suitable to men.

My view is that toxic technology is and tonic potentialities are mingled in technology and that our most challenging task is to sort them out. The modern equation is this: science and technology equal progress and human welfare. The statement seems to me doubtful, considering the world around us. I see in the new technology, unlike the old, not the healthiness of growth by assimilation but the unhealthiness of growth by accretion and excretion.

I see technology as a semi-autonomous phenomenon, at present winning a struggle with humanity because of the unreasonable reverence with which it is regarded. The balance of these remarks will suggest the necessity of substituting a better accommodation, which may be expressed in the phrase, People First, Machines, Second. The fact of this invasion I take to be non-trivial, and of deepest importance.

Finally, I acknowledge science and technology as supreme human achievements. I am not frightened of technology but frightened for man.

The first point to be made is that technology can no longer be taken for granted. It must be thought about, not merely produced, celebrated, and accepted in all its manifestations as an irrepressible and essentially benign human phenomenon.

We are here near the core of the issue. Technology is not just another historical development, taking its place with political parties, religious establishments, mass communications, household economy, and other chapters of the human story. Unlike these institutions, its development has been quick and recent, attaining in many cases exponential velocities. This is not history in the old sense, but instant history. Technology has a career of its own, so far not much subject to the political guidance and restraints imposed on other enormously powerful institutions.

I am aware that many find unacceptable my treatment of tech-

nology as a semi-autonomous force. These critics say that tonic and toxic are words to apply to human beings, to ignorant or wise statesman, thoughtless or conscientious engineers, greedy or well-intentioned entrepreneurs. There is, to those holding this viewpoint, no intrinsic flaw or benefit in technology, only in those using it. I hope that my examples will demonstrate that technology has an ineluctable persistence of its own that is beyond the reach of all familiar arguments based on the power structure.

The first example is privacy, today a goner, killed by technology. We are still in the early days of electronic eavesdropping, itself an offshoot of communications research, and at first celebrated as a short-cut to crime control. But now no office, schoolhouse, or bedroom is any longer safe from its intrusions. Many were aroused when it was disclosed some time ago that the FBI possesses the fingerprints of 18 to 20 million citizens, by now, probably many more. What are we to think of the proposal for a National Data Center, which will have the capacity and perhaps the respon-

sibility to collect every last bit of information concerning every citizen? Not only tax records, but police records, school grades, property and bank accounts, medical history, credit ratings, even responses to the Kensey questionnaire.

The argument for the Data Center is that it is the modern method of collecting taxes, coordinating police work, accumulating statistics that can be used in many ways to the greater efficiency of government. The identical argument is presented for the accumulation of medical records and for entrusting law cases to the memory banks of computers, which then combine memories to shorten the diagnosis of illness and to expedite the search for legal precedent. Here stand toxic and tonic technology side by side, one amounting to the basic apparatus of a police state, the other looking to the relief of the ill and the betterment of the processes of justice.

Not all technical developments offer neat parallels and clear choices as the next example shows. I refer to the supersonic transport plane, a multi-billion dollar folly

to which the nation is now apparently committed irrevocably. In a few years' time, the sonic boom of the SST will daily and nightly waken sleepers; worsen the condition of the sick; frighten tens of millions and induce neuroses; and cause property damage beyond estimate. At least three European countries are considering putting the travelling thunderclap of the sonic boom on the forbidden list by passing legislation which would prevent SSTs from flying over their territories. The position of these countries on this issue is People First, Machines Second.

The situation in the United States is, if it can be done it must be done, otherwise the United States will fall behind in the technological race. Other nations will gather the glory and profit and jobs resulting from SST manufacture. American manufacture of SST will help the balance of payments. These are strong and popular arguments. Against them are many equally valid. The pursuit of super-speed is being conducted by experts who might better be working to make present aviation super-safe. The socially ne-

cessary tasks to which these numble minds might be turned are uncountable, if we should take People First, Machines Second seriously. This is toxic technology in plain form.

It must be granted that it may turn out this way; we may be compelled to become tolerant of every and all techniques; but at what human expense we may not appreciate for generations. In every collision so far between technology and human beings, people have come off second best. The victimization of human beings is not just beginning, but in spate. So bemused have we been by the glamor of technique that we are only now perceiving some of the human tariff that has been exacted.

What is needed is a firm grasp on the technology itself, and an equally clear conviction of the primacy of men, women and children in all the calculations. This is a resounding prescription and I regret to admit that I am far from clear as to how to do what needs to be done in the near future.

I turn to my final example, the technological invasion of educa-

Saul Alinsky: Militant Organizer of the Poor

Described by HARPERS magazine as a "battler for the poor whose ideas have set thousands marching and resulted in screams of rage," Saul Alinsky will be addressing the Symposium on Social Change in a Democracy Friday, April 21 at 8 p.m.

Alinsky is a firm believer that "the only way the poor are going to get what they need is through a strong militant organization of their own." "A strong militant organization must be built on many different issues," he says, including, housing, jobs, schooling, crime, consumer prices, and every other aspect of life that affects the welfare and future of the local people and their children.

While working in criminology at a state prison in Illinois, Alinsky became disillusioned with what he calls "the academic approach" to social problems. He came into contact with prisoners sentenced to the electric chair and felt that "by the time he (the convict) went to the chair we (society) weren't executing a convicted felon. We (society) were murdering a human being."



Saul Alinsky

To deal more directly with social problems Alinsky founded the Industrial Areas Foundation, a "kind of training school for agitators," according to HARPERS, which helps impoverished communities to set up militant organizations. The most celebrated example is that doctrine formed in Woodlawn, a Negro slum area adjoining the University of Chicago.

In 1965 Alinsky's organization was called in by the city of Rochester to investigate the causes of the civil rights riots the previous summer. According to Alinsky, riots such as those in Rochester are "unreasonable, hysterical stampedes of hatred and violence which lead to looting and killing and leave both sides

numbed, shamed, guilty and scared." "A riot can happen wherever a mass of people feel utterly trapped, where they have no hope, no future," he noted, ascribing causes of social unrest.

The civil rights problem, he stressed, cannot be solved by federal handouts. Reporting on what could be learned from riots such as those in Rochester, he said "the most important lesson is that people don't get opportunity or freedom or equality or dignity as a gift or as an act of charity. They only get these things in the act of taking them through their own efforts."

Oglesby Violently Lambasts Bases of American Morality

According to Carl Oglesby, our society has "become a nation of young, bright-eyed, hard-hearted, slim-waisted, bullet-headed, make-out artists. A nation of beardless liberals." Oglesby, former president of the Students for a Democratic Society, will deliver his second address at the College as part of the Symposium schedule for Saturday morning, April 22.

Oglesby is a strong critic of the moral bases of our society. The American corporate system, he says, is one in which "we take a richness that in good part is not our own, and we put it in our pockets, our garages, our split-levels, our bellies, and our futures."

The leftist leader terms the system as self-perpetuating and chants: "How intolerable--to be born moral, but addicted to a stolen and maybe surplus luxury!"

In a statement issued by SDS, Oglesby blasts the American "tendency to over-production, to surplus commodities" for encouraging "market research techniques to deliberately create pseudo-needs in consumers."

The increasingly military orientation of society is an additional target for Oglesby, who is also an avid foe of the Vietnam war. Pointing out that we are the first generation to "live with the possibility of world-wide cataclysm," he maintains that today's youth is also the "first to experience actual preparation for the cataclysm -- the general militariza-

Brown Cites Educational Negro Need

Author of the 1966 bestseller MANCHILD IN THE PROMISED LAND, Claude Brown will address the Symposium on the problems and effects of Negro ghetto life at the panel discussion Saturday evening. Having lived in Harlem, Brown has been concerned with the ghetto issue since his earliest days. He acted as a chief witness for Senator Abraham Ribicoff's Congressional subcommittee investigating the Negro ghetto situation in the nation's cities last August.

According to Brown, standards are inverted in Harlem. Before Ribicoff's subcommittee he was



Claude Brown

quoted by NEWSWEEK as saying, "These things that are considered criminal by the solid citizen, they aren't considered criminal in the Negro ghettos." This was due to the existence of "two different worlds," Ribicoff surmised, and distinctive sets of values.

Brown sees the basic conflict to be an unspoken war between the ghetto dwellers and the society which oppresses them, the "us and them." The Harlem Negro who wins the "war" is highly respected for his difficult achievement, Brown testified.

Brown also stated that men in the ghettos become emasculated through lack of employment. As an alternative he suggested wiping the ghetto dwellers' police records clean and urged that the talents of the ghetto's purposeless inhabitants be tapped. If trained with modern skills, he believes that these inhabitants could both aid themselves and their society in the fulfillment of useful lives.

As a "manchild" in Harlem, Brown grew up quickly as he was exposed to violence and perversion. When he was five, Brown told Ribicoff's committee, he witnessed a murder and was initiated to sex. He became a member of a gang at the age of nine, and was shot when thirteen for petty larceny. In his teens he pushed pot and cocaine, drifted through various work and youth centers, and eventually was put into a reformatory.

Brown, at 29, is currently attending Rutgers Law School after graduation from Howard University. Presently, he is more of a literary than a political figure. However, after the publication of MANCHILD IN THE PROMISED LAND, Brown affirmed that he would like to involve himself with politics and return to Harlem.



Carl Oglesby

Y: REGULATION URGENT

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tion. With a jolt, American business a half dozen years ago wakened to the fact of a multi-billion market--education. A tidal wave of students, the national commitment to more education for more people, and technology -- teaching machines, television, and above all, the computer-produced the market.

It was a market hard to ignore. Education is today's real growth industry. The object is profits, not education. As always the central claim is efficiency. Mass education, it is said, requires mass production methods. The result is already discernible, and may be called technification. The central image of technification is the student at the console of a computer. The use of teaching machines is advocated as an aid to the teacher, not as a substitute for him.

One of the more seductive -- and unproved -- assertions of the purveyors of the new wonder machines is that they will lead to "truly individualized instruction." The purpose is only to propel information into the brain of the pupil, the machine may well take the teacher's place. Someone should be persistently asking, any-

way, what is being sacrificed to the interests of efficiency.

I have offered illustrations of the way technology is raising conspicuous questions about the social and personal welfare of Americans. Behind all these matters, as I remarked at the outset, are dangerous convictions that science and technology provide the panacea for all ailments. For most people, but not I suppose, for the scientists and technologists, the sanhedrin of the modern theology. It is this priesthood that is more and more ruling the land, and from whose ingenious devices and fateful decisions we must find a way to make effective appeal.

America is not so much an affluent as a technical society; this is the essence of the dilemma. The best way to get at it, in my judgment, is through a revision of the Constitution. The question is not only that of American rights, but international relations. Technology is already tilting the fundamental relationships of government, and we are only in its early stages. My perception of the situation is thus that the Constitution has become outdated by technical advance and deals awk-

wardly and insufficiently with its results.

So that you will not think that my suggestion of fundamental constitutional revision is merely a wild gasp of exasperation, I draw attention to the institutions today dominating the American scene. I refer to immense corporations and trade unions; media of communication that span continent and globe; political parties; a central government of stupendous size and world-shattering capabilities; and a very un-Jeffersonian kind of man at the center of it all.

It seems to me, in face of these novelties, that it is not necessarily madness to have a close look at our basic instrument in order to determine its ability to cope with these utterly new conditions, and especially with the overbearing novelty of technique.

I have in mind a constitutional convention, which I believe ought to be called for many reasons. A constitutional convention could not ignore technology, since by its means we are manufacturing a new environment for a terribly new nation.

For it must not be forgotten that the enormous proliferation of

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Lectures to be held in Washington Room.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21:

8:00 p. m. -- Lectures: Saul Alinsky and James Breeden.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22:

10:00 a.m. -- Workshops: Claude Brown, Carl Oglesby, Saul Alinsky, and James Breeden.

1:30 p.m. -- Lectures: Donald Michael, and Ben Seligman.

3:45 p.m. -- Workshops: W. H. Ferry, Ernest Van den Haag, Donald Michael, Ben Seligman.

8:30 p.m. -- Panel Discussion: Claude Brown, Carl Oglesby, Ernest Van den Haag, W. H. Ferry (moderator).

technology is today being planned, in my opinion, by private hands that lack the legitimacy to affect the commonwealth in such profound measure.

The central fact about our age of revolution is not population or prejudice, hunger or doctrine, but technology. The race is between techniques exploding into every crevice of life on the one hand, and on the other an appreciation that ways must be found to control the process before Western man becomes victim of his lust

for efficiency. Our wisdom in dealing with this process will determine whether our custodianship of the future is to be recorded as fair or evil, and far more important, may well decide whether there is to be a future. No small steps will take us to where we must go; but long steps, like the constitutional convention I advocate, take time. Though many lives are being wrecked, though the irrationality and human uselessness of much new technology is steadily becoming more evident, we are not yet over the edge.

Michael Cautions on Need To Prepare for Automation

Warning that failure to prepare for the cybernation of society could result in chaotic social disruption, loss of human values, and mass unemployment that make the Great Depression seem like a "honeymoon", Donald Michael will outline and discuss the problems of automation before the symposium Saturday afternoon.

The certainty of the eventual application of automation and computers to all aspects of society is implicit in Michael's recent book, *THE NEXT GENERATION*. He says "only the enormous capabilities of computers will provide decision-makers with the bases for sufficient understanding to anticipate, plan for, and cope with the social complexity produced by the population growth, technological change itself, and the social welfare services needed to meet these changes."

Michael, Director of Planning and Programs for the Peace Research Institute, predicted that in the next twenty years the United States will be pushed by economic pressures and foreign competition toward a very scary reliance on the machine. He feels that soon machines will be available which will do work more efficiently and cheaply than the average person.

Professionals, whom he sees as people who make judgments about other people, will be the only ones in demand. Mass unemployment will lead to too much leisure time, the social psycholo-

gist believed, resulting in increased family problems and the need for more recreational facilities. He admitted, however, that the application of cybernetics to education could have positive effects. With mass education, he claimed, it would be possible to acquire so much wealth that people would not need to work.

Michael pointed out in his book that technology will provide a growing capability for manipulation of materials and human behavior, leading to an extended life span and better means with which to enjoy it. But he warned against forgetting the problems it will create, problems in education, unemployment, recreational facilities, and support for the aged and unwedded.

In the next few years, the psychologist predicted, "the contrast between the deprived and poverty-stricken portion of our population and that sector enjoying a high standard of living will present a blatant challenge to our egalitarian ethos."

To meet the problems presented by the cybernation of society, Michael said, it will be necessary to employ what he calls new "rationalized methods". Rationalizing, he explained, refers not to the psychological process but to "applying methods of science and engineering to set all sorts of goals and to organize men, work methods, and administration so that these goals can be attained by the most efficient means."

The danger of rationalized methods, as emphasized in *THE NEXT*



Donald Michael

GENERATION, is that it could ignore the "extra-rational" needs of society and of working in an "efficient" environment. Using rationalized methods to check individuals for deviations from the norms of behavior would result, Michael warned, in a "garrison state"

van den Haag Criticizes Mass Culture Penchant

Having suggested that the United Nations is "as relevant to war and peace as the Metropolitan Opera Company--though more expensive and less enjoyable," Dr. Ernest van den Haag stands out as the only conservative who will be taking part in the Symposium. Although he has spoken out on a variety of issues from immigration laws to the Vietnam question, he is not considered a revolutionist nor does he belong to any strong radical groups.

Known as one of the country's foremost sociologists and psychoanalysts, he is an authority on race relations. van den Haag has taught social philosophy at the University of Minnesota and is currently on the staff at the New



Ernest van den Haag

Seligman Warns Automation Threatens Human Qualities

Author of *MOST NOTORIOUS VICTORY* and Director of the University of Massachusetts Labor Relations and Research Center, Professor Ben B. Seligman will discuss the topic of technology's eventual take over of American society at 1:30 p.m. Saturday afternoon. His recent book on technology's "victory" was described by economist Robert L. Heilbroner as the "most exhaustive, the most encyclopedic, and certainly the most seriously challenging treatise on the subject that I know of."

Seligman argues that technology's "notorious victory"--the rapid adaption of automation in our economy--threatens to destroy essential human qualities. He finds that "technology has emptied work of significance and that

such a development is bound to create conditions in which a sense of estrangement flourishes." In his writings he seeks to "analyze the condition of man in an era in which technology has seized control of his fate."

His thesis is that modern technology's advance is not the consequence of increments by accident; "rather there exists now an internal drive with an independent force that conditions man and his works."

In his 1965 book, *POVERTY AS A PUBLIC ISSUE* Seligman attempted to underscore the human dilemma and approach the problem of poverty from the personal level. It includes a poignant description of the poor when they attempt to deal with society's legal apparatus. The ranks of the indigent hold others in addition to the unemployed, he maintains. Restaurant workers, hospital employees, janitors, clerks, and mental job holders who are unskilled, poorly educated, and unprotected by most social legislation are also



Ben B. Seligman

classified as "poor" by Seligman. Seligman was one of the four UMass professors to be awarded Guggenheim Fellowships for 1967. The grant is for a study and a book on the problems of poverty in the United States.

A Brooklyn College graduate, Seligman assumed his UMass post in 1965. He has previously been a lecturer at Brooklyn College, international affairs analyst for the United Auto Workers, a research and education director for the Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO. He is an associate fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies.

James Breeden: Outspoken Pilgrim for Race, Religion

One of the five clergymen to be arrested on a "prayer pilgrimage" from New Orleans to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in Detroit in September, 1961, James Breeden will speak on the responsibility of religion in race relations at the Friday evening lecture.

As Assistant Director of the Commission of Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches in New York, Breeden has been involved with the formulation of church policy toward various current social problems. The Christian's role in society, as outlined by a NCC statement, is to "establish or improve planning processes and institutions with

wide democratic participation to give national direction to our economic life."

The Christian organization maintains that "an immediate responsibility rests upon society to develop economic structures and processes which will equitably distribute the benefits of technology and speedily erase the blight of poverty from the earth."

Breeden's organization views recent technological developments as opening new areas of responsibility to all Christians. Concerning "involuntary poverty," the NCC position is that "permitting its persistence is rendered immoral by the fact that society now has the means to abolish it."

LETTERS to the editor

(Continued from Page 5)

sion of opinion. Though I heartily disagree with much of it, Mr. Wilkinson's argument reflects education at work. The rest of the letters - regardless of their points of view - seem shocking revelations of the level of thought tolerated by silent approval on this campus.

I have not been hired by this College to be in any fashion some special guardian of its intellectual life in general. I have been hired to teach English, a goodly proportion of which teaching concerns itself with rhetoric and critical evaluation of expository and argumentative communication.

It is in terms of the integrity position as Assistant Professor of English that I wish to question the letter of the Assistant to the President of the College. I should think it would indeed be distasteful for him to write a letter every paragraph of which reflects -- regardless of its substantive content or its rhetorical aim -- a shocking violation of one or more of the basic intellectual and moral commitments of the College as they have been interpreted to me. These violations come not in WHAT is being argued but in HOW it is argued, in what is appealed to, in what is suggested, in what is invoked, in the style and level of thought the reader is invited to engage in. It should not fall the lot of a very junior member of the Trinity community to have to point them out, but as I have heard or seen no evidence of shock on the part of my colleagues that such as an appeal could appear over the signature of a very high official of the community they are identified with, I feel morally compelled to make this statement.

Let me make very clear that I intend no disrespect for Mr. Kraft as a person nor for his Office in the College. It is simply that the kind of reasoning he resorts to in his letter is in clear violation of so much that I have been hired by the College to teach, I need some clarification of the standards by which critical thought and disagreement is considered intellectually respectable on this campus.

The first paragraph is a purely personal expression of dismay that so many of his friends and colleagues would not agree with his political point of view. Critics of argument as venerable as Cicero have taught us how to evaluate such assertions. They invited personal sympathy to the plight of the arguer and divert attention from the point of argument at issue. The first paragraph contains another rather shocking element; the association, by derogatory innuendo, of the particular content of this faculty's letter with "this kind of letter" in general. I am paid by this College to teach undergraduates that reductive devices of this kind appeal to emotion rather than reason and are usually evidence of the writer's having no intellectual argument worth directing thought to.

The second paragraph is an appeal to the authority of Senator Brooke. It is as such fair only if the writer is willing to let the basis of Senator Brooke's authority - his having been to Vietnam - similarly apply to all analysts of the present situation there. If Mr. Kraft were willing to do that, then he would discover that Senator Fulbright has been at pains to point out, namely that the analysts who have known Vietnam for the longest time and in the most depth do not - with some exceptions - support current Administration policy there. Part of the Senator's and General Gavin's frustration is that we continue to pursue a policy there largely against the counsel of those best qualified to assess our efforts.

The third and fourth paragraphs of the letter are perhaps the most startling of all. Again not for

WHAT they argue, but for HOW they argue. The Christian tenets upon which this College was founded - as I understand them - make the plight of all fathers who have sons in Vietnam, on all sides, worthy of the same sympathy if we view a soldier as a son. This is what Mr. Kraft asks us to do. No one would deny the basic reality of a father's concern over the welfare of his son, but it surely cannot be made the basis for a political or moral argument unless we assume that Mr. Kraft's son is superior as a human being to a North Vietnamese or Viet Cong father's son. We should all offer Christian sympathy to Mr. Kraft and other relatives of men engaged on all sides of what may historically be regarded as a tragically meaningless loss of life. Mr. Kraft and others must face the "unthinkable" fact that not all us folks back home are behind our troops in Vietnam, and that no appeal to the effect that this must be having on them or on Ho Chi Minh can be admitted on an intellectual level as part of the debate unless one assumes that immoral idiocy of a doctrine under which the worst atrocities in history have been committed. "My country, right or wrong." If our boys are there for the wrong reasons, politically, militarily, and morally, then we must face that fact as the French were mature enough to face it in Algeria. It is not easy to be wrong. It is tragic to be wrong when we can exercise the fearful kind of power over life and death we currently wield in Vietnam.

In such a crisis only arguments that attempt some genuine insight and are disciplined by reason can really be held responsible by a self-respecting intellectual community. I would be as demanding of arguments for any point of view. James W. Gardner, Jr.
Assistant Professor of English

"Experts"

To the Editor:

What disturbs me most about the letters to the Editor last week criticizing the Faculty Letter to President Johnson is that only one - Mr. Tilney's - even attempts to discuss its contents. Therefore I want to defer remarks on his letter to the end of this one.

Professor Kraft pulls out the emotional stops by suggesting that the Faculty Letter fails to support "our boys" and encourages Ho to prolong the war. On the contrary, the Faculty Letter proposes an honorable way to get peace negotiations started and thus stop the killing of our boys (AND their boys). In contrast, the Administration's war policy, by its own admission, ensures further long years of fighting and dying.

Mr. Barrante and Mr. Smith dismiss the Faculty Letter because most of the signers are not experts in "military strategy" and "international diplomacy" (Barrante's terms), with the exception of the signers from the Departments of History and Government. But if these latter are experts, then how can Barrante and Smith ignore the position these experts support? Mr. Barrante thinks that the professors should "know all the facts" before writing "absurdities", but who ever knows all the facts? An administration insider like MacNamara who has been wrong time and again in his optimistic assessment of the Vietnam situation? What is this mystique of "fact"? Given the same data, however complete, reasonable men may differ, for knowing facts is different from interpreting them. And even supposing that the people are inadequately and incorrectly informed by the government and the news media, that is no argument that they should give up their right to even uninformed dissent. (For who is to decide who is informed?) Parenthetically, let me

add my opinion that a major reason why Americans are in fact "uninformed" is precisely because we are inundated with statistical, quantitative information about the war that drugs our understanding and neutralizes our sympathies. Thus to most of us laymen, the fantastic daily toll of enemy dead is a bloodless statistic, while to the cold-war strategists it's another pawn removed from the global board over which hunch the players, "communism" and "freedom".

Mr. Barrante's and Mr. Smith's really significant confusion (implicit in the foregoing critique), and one that is widespread in our technologically-oriented society, is their failure to distinguish means from ends. Military strategy and diplomacy are not policy but techniques for carrying out policy; and knowledge of these techniques does not automatically resolve such questions of purpose and value raised by or implicated in policy decisions as: why, when, where, with what consequences, in what proportions, should these techniques be applied. By slighting or ignoring these questions, escalation ceases to be a conscious policy, if it ever was, and deteriorates to a mindless response, carrying along its own self-authenticating rationale, a machine gone loco. I do not see why, say, professors in the humanities (experts) in human values and purposes... or any other citizens should renounce their human and constitutional rights to speak out or petition the government concerning policies such as escalation (or de-escalation). And if it is not clear yet that escalation is the making of policy (despite the official rhetoric presenting it as merely a little more of the same old approach), and in short escalation affects the nature and quality of the ends we are pursuing, consider these consequences; escalation has deflected us towards a military "solution", has denationalized the conflict, has embroiled us deeply and perhaps inextricably in South East Asia, has explosively swollen the killing, the destruction in Vietnam, has defused our human sensitivities at home.

Mr. Smith charges the faculty signers with "irresponsibility" for exploiting their prestige in the surrounding community. Yet, to press your viewpoint via an organized group is to prove you are a card-carrying American, just as Mom does when she bakes Apple Pie. Like a multitude of other groups, the faculty signers expressed their dissent as a group precisely because individual dissent carries so little weight. To be consequent, Mr. Smith should also demand an end to calls for escalation from groups like the VFW or the American Legion, for their dissent from the government line will have a greater impact on public opinion than the dissent of any group of professors and will therefore be more "irresponsible".

At the outset, I suggested that Mr. Tilney at least makes an effort to discuss the Faculty Letter, and that certainly is to his credit. But unfortunately he thoroughly misrepresents the fairly subtle thrust of the Letter. Far from calling for a "unilateral cease fire" or an unqualified "cessation of the bombing" and thus making "foolish concessions", the Faculty Letter calls for a "long-term suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam and a halt to the increasingly indiscriminate bombing of civilian areas of South Vietnam". Thus, if the enemy does not agree to peace negotiations following the suggested deescalation, nothing in the Letter precludes the resumption of bombing of the North. Nor does the Letter call for an end to the bombing of the South, but only of the step-up in bombing civilian areas. In short, the thrust of the Letter, as I

understand it, is that while this moderate deescalation would hardly compromise our military dominance, it would move us positively forward peace, thus aligning us with the UN chief's proposals. In this sense, the proposed deescalation would be a move away from unilateral action. At any rate, we have no reason in principle to object to unilateral action; after all, we escalated unilaterally for, regardless of its other activities, Hanoi is not bombing Washington or New York.

Thorne Sherwood Jr.
Department of Modern Languages

"Necessity"

To the Editor:

After a due consideration of available information relevant to the Vietnamese conflict, and by consensus of its members, it is the decision of DEXTER to support the continuation of the conflict. This IS NOT, however, a blanket affirmation of support for Administration policies, nor for its present military policies. It is our view that the following steps should be taken:

1. That the United States Government should formulate its political objectives in relation to Viet Nam.
2. That there be a widening of the scope of military activity in the North.
3. An abolition of all privileged sanctuary for enemy forces.
4. Greater initiative for our military goals of our Government.
5. A determined and meaningful support of the legally elected government and constitution of South Viet Nam.

We regret the necessity of the Vietnamese conflict. Nevertheless, we affirm the necessity of such an involvement.

Michael Gregory Porlides '70
Chairman

Bruce B. Wallace '70
Senior Whip

For DEXTER

Brakhage to Show Recent Film: 'Twenty-Third Psalm Branch'

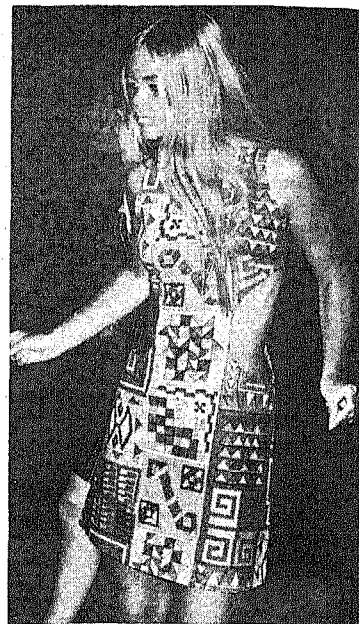
by Burnett Robinson



Stan Brakhage will return to the College tomorrow to show and speak about his new film TWENTY-THIRD PSALM BRANCH in Goodwin Theatre at 9:00 p.m. This appearance will mark Brakhage's fourth visit to the College.

TWENTY - THIRD PSALM BRANCH is a development from the genre of SONGS that Brakhage turned to after finishing his first film epic DOG STAR MAN. SONGS began as a pause within his longer films but within two years have grown into twenty-two short, highly concentrated works. The TWENTY-THIRD PSALM BRANCH like SONGS is in parts. The film grows from his thoughts on war: Part 1 draws its basic imagery from old war movies; Part 2 consists of film shot in 1965 during Brakhage's speaking tour in Germany and Austria.

FLIP OUT!



(SAMPLE PHOTO) Symposium...

(Continued from Page 1)

dustrial sociology, will attend the workshop Saturday to add to the discussion. Students interested in the seminar and workshop are urged to check Mather Hall for the scheduling of the seminars.

Michael V. Mermey, a member of the Symposium Planning Committee, has asked for 40 or 50 students to aid in the administration and setting up of the Symposium this Saturday in Mather Hall. Mermey urges students to contact him before Friday to assist in Symposium preparations.

The Symposium Planning Committee has only a limited number of tickets still available. Students who have yet to send in their ticket requests are advised to write Alan Kramer, Box 144, as soon as possible. The Committee cautions those who plan to attend that reserved seats will be held only 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to take place.

If the weather during the Symposium is excellent, the Committee will schedule some of the major events in the Funston Gardens.

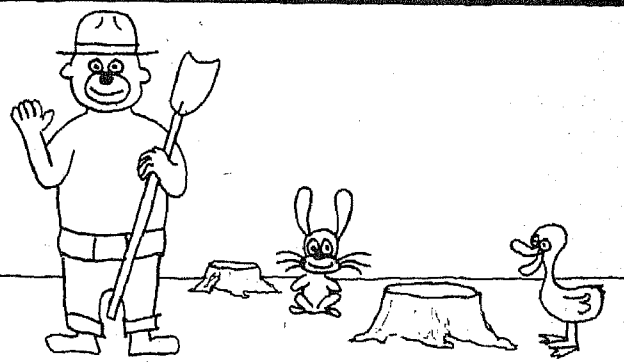
Several articles in TIME and NEWSWEEK this winter appear to have revealed in a condescending tone the substance of the "New American Cinema". Brakhage's own statements upon what he means by "experimental" and "spontaneous" are helpful in distinguishing popular opinion which slurs the "New American Cinema" as a cult of the neurotic sensibility or as a cultivated primitivism of technique seeking the "new".

In his book METAPHORS ON VISION Brakhage states, "I am devoting my life to what is inappropriately called 'the Experimental Film,' in America, because I am an artist and, as such, am convinced that freedom of personal expression (that which is called 'experiment' by those who don't understand it) is the natural beginning of any art, and because I love film and am excited by the possibilities inherent in film as a means of aesthetic expression. And film as an art form is at its beginning, so that most expressive films in our time will, of course, appear as 'experiments.'" Brakhage further in clarifying "spontaneous" asks his audience to distinguish between the man with constantly running camera who blunders his way from scene to scene from himself who claims, "I was capable of activating in the moment of creation and all that was capable of possessing such feeling in the given moment, were the motivation for the gesture, the 'as spontaneous as possible' gesture, of the film."

THE AMAZING ADVENTURES OF STOKEY THE FIREBUG BEAR

by John I. N. B. Sumale

As our story opens, we find Stokey, head of S.N.V.C.^①, reneging his promise to Sympo '67, a \$10,000 study of Hybernetics.



Stokey shovels it^②, as Karl Googlesby, head of S.D.S.^③, asks why 'Stoke' is going to California.

Hey Stoke, whatcha doin'? Stokin' the fires of discontent?



My agitation to end hybernation of cybernation should cause a conflagration.



Watt a riot?

Glad to see you have a sense of humor.



FOOTNOTES: ① Student Non-Violent Violence Committee ② the coal ③ Stokers for a Demagogic Society

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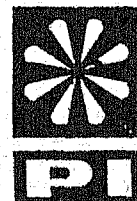
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Seitchek, Ehrenberg, Grossi Awarded Fishzohn Prizes

Michael P. Seitchik '68, Peter H. Ehrenberg '69, and Peter T. Grossi '69 were recognized at the second annual Samuel S. Fishzohn Memorial dinner in Hamlin Hall for their work in "stimulating Trinity students to become creatively involved in community affairs."

The April 10 award dinner, presided over by former Vice-President of the College Dr. Albert E. Holland and with Mrs. Fishzohn as guest of honor, annually recognizes Trinity students who further the ideals of the late Samuel S. Fishzohn '25 who was prominent in welfare and social work in New York City. He was for many years director of youth services of the American Jewish Committee.

Seitchik and Grossi split the award for the "student who demonstrates unusual gifts and dedication in the field of civil rights, civil liberties, race relations or minority group problems." Seitchik, who has served as chairman of the Symposium Planning Committee, has written an in-depth study of unemployment in Hartford's North End. In addition he has worked in various area tutorial programs and in a camp for underprivileged children. Grossi was awarded for his tutorial work in the North End with Saint Michael's Tutoring Service and for his work in the Connecticut Intercollegiate Student Legislature (CISL). Last year Grossi introduced a bill at a CISL confab which was then passed. The bill asked for the establishment for a department of correction in the prison board and is now in its final stages of passage before the Connecticut State Legislature.

As the founder of the Trinity Seminar Program, Ehrenberg was recognized for his "initiative and creativity in some form of community service, with special reference to involvement with important social issues of the day." Ehrenberg's seminars, under the auspices of the Hartford Revitalization Corps, involve about 30 Trinity students and faculty who teach courses to Hartford high school

students which would not normally be included in the high school curriculum.

Addressing the conference at which many leaders of the College and community attended, was Mr. Wilbur G. Smith, head of the Hartford NAACP. In his opening remarks Smith pointed out that if his speech seemed less eloquent than that of Odell Shepard (who earlier gave a fitting and flowing eulogy to Fishzohn) it was because he was "culturally deprived." Citing the 1954 Supreme Court decision which said that separate but equal facilities in the area of education are inherently unequal, Smith related that the decision once reaffirmed his faith

that the U.S. would in the Sixties move toward more equal opportunity. Noting his present disillusionment, however, Smith said, "I believe that our nation is critically ill. I believe that the majority of Americans are either bigoted, or hypocritical, or cowardly, or selfish, or unknowing and uncaring. In this vein, then, I believe that in our race to be the strongest, we are rapidly becoming the weakest. In our laxity to rest upon the laurels of our founding fathers, we have taken our freedoms for granted, and all the other nations have to do (those who hate and despise us) is wait and we will destroy ourselves from within."

Senior Scholars Garner Fellowships Despite Intensification of Competition

The Director of Placement, John F. Butler, termed the competition for scholarships and fellowships as "more severe" than in years previous, but he felt that seniors had done well at the university fellowship level.

Recipients of the most notable awards are John Craft, awarded a Harvard Teaching Fellowship in History, tuition and fees included, for \$2,000 -- \$2,200 -- \$2,400; Peter Heller, recipient of a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, as well as a Lehman Fellowship \$1,900 from Stanford Law, \$1,000 from Yale Law plus \$1,250 loan, and a \$2,150 scholarship from Chicago Law; Glenn Robinson, winner of a National Science Foundation grant of \$4,300 in Economics; and Michael Weinberg, who received a Noble Fellowship at Columbia -- \$2,500 a year for three years, a Faculty Fellowship of \$964, and an International Fellowship in History.

The other winners are listed as follows: Stewart Barns, Rockefeller Fellowship and Andover Summer Teaching Fellowship; William Bradbury, full tuition teaching fellowship (\$1,980), room and board at Chicago Law, \$1,000 loan at U. of Penn., \$1,900 scholarship from Cornell Law, and \$600 scholarship and \$500 loan

for U. Va. Law; Jesse Brewer, Florida State Assistantship of \$2,500, Duke scholarship of \$3,000 in Physics; Robert Craven, tuition plus \$2,400 at Brown in Physics; David Downes, Andover Summer Teaching Fellowship; John Dombrowski, \$750 from B.C. Law; Allen Elstein, \$2,500 assistantship at Penn. State in Math.

Thomas Flood, \$2,900 traineeship at MIT in Chemistry; Richard Forbes, \$2,400 from U. of Chicago M.A.T., \$1,500 from Wesleyan M.A.T.; David Gerber, \$3,000/year at Yale for Far Eastern Studies in Religion; C. B. Jacobini, Fletcher Law, \$1,000 in International Studies; Kenneth Jue, National Institute of Mental Health grant of \$1,800, full tuition scholarship at Western Reserve, \$1,980 scholarship at U. of Chicago; Jit Seng Khoo, \$1,800 from Northwestern U. Medical School; John Loeb, \$1,500 scholarship in Social Work from Bryn Mawr; Philip Mayer, \$500 from the U. of Louisville Medical School; Scott Moreland, \$2,000 from Clark in Economics; Ed Mullarkey, \$400 scholarship and \$400 loan from Harvard Law, \$1,980 scholarship from U. of Chicago Law, \$500 from Columbia Law.

Tom Pastore, \$700 scholarship and \$1,200 loan from Wharton,

Balloon Race Succeeds; Pie Thrown at Debater

by Chris Lees

The WTIC news camera rolled, the sound of scratched 78 records came from an old Victrola in the Quad, and about 300 mini-balloons floated up and away from the Campus. The Balloon Race on Saturday was one of the two most successful College non-events this year.

The other, predictably, was the Balloon Debate. English Professor John Dando's small but dedicated cast of uninhibited performers, which included Michael Karp as L.B.J. and Biology Professor J. Wendell Burger as Zsa Zsa Gabor, attracted an audience of nearly 200 students, dates, paper darts and even a custard pie.

While the mini-balloons were

going up outside, in McCook Auditorium an imaginary balloon was sinking and all but one of the passengers got out of hand. Each defended his (or her) right to stay in the basket.

Moderator Dando repeatedly called for disorder when the audience jeered L.B.J.; the teams threatened each other, puns popped and the speeches got out of hand. The audience booed, hissed, laughed and clapped as the antics got wilder and the gags became unprintable.

Then the missiles began to fly. The speakers ducked and dodged behind the podium when paper darts rained down on Senator Robert Kennedy (Charles Taylor '70), Henry Clay (William Barrante '68) and the others.

At the climax of Karp's vote-catching speech, a pan of white paste struck him full in the face. Wiping the stuff from his mouth and eyes, he ordered the audience - as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces to let him stay in the balloon.

Understandably, however, Miss Gabor was voted the survivor.

But back to the race outside. The mini-balloons did not have a Grand Prix start, in spite of the efforts of the WTIC newsmen to reorganize the non-event to suit their idea of what is news. About 20 balloons got stuck in the trees and were decorating the Quad until the evening storm.

Of the ones that did rise out of sight, it was speculated that some might reach the jet stream winds at about 25,000 feet and be in Europe in 48 hours. But that hardly seems likely.

The deadline for returning the attached cards to the Balloonist Society is Saturday, May 13.

Secretary of the society, Peter Stott '70, said: "Despite the bad weather, the race was remarkably successful. We received about \$100 in entry fees and enthusiasm is very high."

Geoff Sadwith, '67, former Chief Announcer for WRTC-FM, wants to start a group called the Friends of the Trinity Balloon. "The first thing to do," he said, "is to send a general flyer to parents and alumni."

Senate...

(Continued from Page 1)

educational experience. The letter also included an apology for the "misunderstanding" created by the letter distributed to students and faculty earlier in the week. Dean Vogel commended the draft of the letter as restrained and responsible.

Miles, Senate Vice-President Daniel L. Goldberg '68, and Senator Joseph E. McKeigue '68, and the TRIPOD learned of the five-point resolution of the Policy Committee at Saturday afternoon meeting with Dean Vogel. The Dean pointed to the resolution as significant for its affirmation of trust in the student body and, more importantly, for the establishment of the subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Educational Policy which will permit improved and direct student communication through channels directed through the faculty, administration, and Trustees.

The Senate is free, the Dean told Miles, to select members for the subcommittee in any way the Senate chooses. Miles plans to sound out the student body for those interested in participating on the subcommittee. A committee of the Senate will then select three students as members of the committee.

Miles was also enthusiastic over the make-up of the newly-formed Committee on Curricular Revision composed of Mr. Robert G. Stewart, Dr. Richard T. Lee, Dr. Robert Lindsay, Dr. Robert A. Battis, The Rev. Dr. Borden W. Painter, Jr., and Dr. Albert Rabli, Jr.

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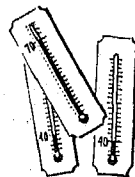
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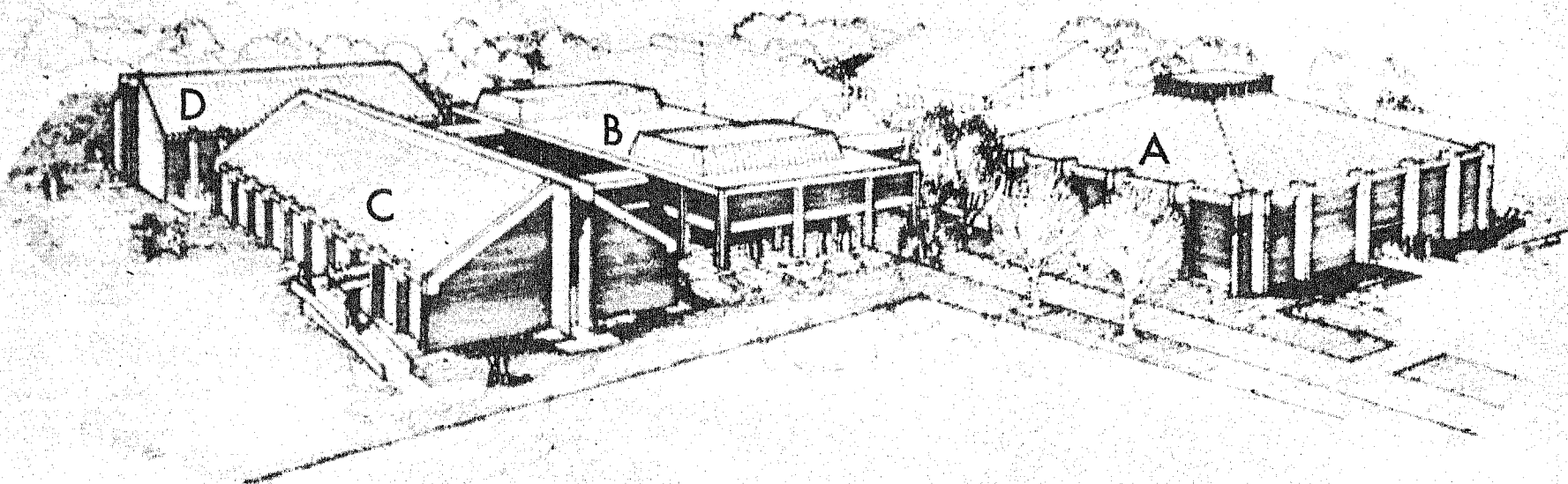
You can understand why when you consider all the extra trouble and extra expense that go into brewing Bud®. For instance, Budweiser is the only beer in America that's Beechwood Aged.

So... it's absolutely okay to chill beer twice. Enough said. (Of course, we have a lot more to say about Budweiser. But we'll keep it on ice for now.)

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Athletic Center Named in Honor of George M. Ferris



THE GEORGE M. FERRIS ATHLETICS CENTER

JETER & COOK - ARCHITECTS

The architect's sketch of the new Ferris Athletic Center illustrates how the additions will integrate with the existing Field House and Swimming Pool. The new varsity basketball building (A) will house two courts and feature retractable bleachers with 2,500 seating capacity. An additional 1,000 chairs can be accommodated for convocations and other special events. The main floor will also contain an entrance foyer and an administrative unit. The second floor will have a press gallery and provide expanded office space for the physical education staff. With the erection of this building, the field house will have greater utility as an indoor practice area for football, baseball, track and other sports, and for PE activities during inclement weather.

The new locker facility (B) will include showers, visiting team rooms, wrestling room, special exercise room and crew room. It will also house the main equipment room, laundry and training rooms. Ramps will connect the building to the others for easy access.

The new squash and gymnastics building (C) will add eleven singles courts to the six in Trowbridge. The west end of the building will be devoted to gymnastics and fencing.

The physical education building (D) will house facilities for intramural basketball, volleyball and for non-competitive PE activities.

The projected athletic and physical education complex, to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$2.4 million, was dedicated to George M. Ferris, life trustee of the College and chairman of the Athletic Center Steering Committee. President Albert C. Jacobs, in the honorary announcement this evening at a testimonial dinner in Washington, D.C., named the "George M. Ferris Athletic Center" as he unveiled the sketch of the architect's conception of the four unit addition to the existing field house and swimming pool buildings.

The architectural firm of Jeter and Cook have agreed to a deadline date of June 15 for the submission of working drawings for the approval of the College, as represented by the Trustee Building Committee. Following a confirmation of the plans, the College will be prepared to award a contract to a construction firm after the necessary bidding.

The President described the new facilities that will be available for varsity basketball, wrestling, squash racquets, gymnastics, and special purpose units for physical education and non-competitive activities. Jacobs then expressed the underlying attitude held by the College toward athletics and the spirit in which the Ferris Center was inaugurated: "We are devoted to the idea that physical education and competitive athletics, intercollegiate and intramural, should be conducted as part of the total educational experience of the undergraduate. The George M. Ferris Athletic Center for the first time will enable us to make this concept a complete reality."

Director of Athletics and Professor of Physical Education Karl Kurth echoed the President's sentiment, declaring that "athletics at the College is a part of education, not an appendage." He emphasized that physical education is, and will continue to be, regarded as a course of instruction with no particular privileged status.

Kurth further reaffirmed that the College does not indulge in athletic scholarships, and he envisioned no reason why such a policy might be changed. He believed that the College would be considerably better equipped to attract outstanding scholar-athletes, in particular, and highly qualified candidates generally do simply to the modernity and eminent adequacy of the athletic physical plant.

Kurth expressed his optimism that, after finally reaching the topmost priority position for financial commitments by the College, "the new facilities will be such that students, as well as faculty, will be more inclined to use the attractive athletic area during their free time." He predicted that recreational activity could increase as much as 100% as a result of the spacious and functional facilities.

Perhaps more importantly though, a first rate physical plant will be available for intercollegiate and intramural competition, Kurth emphasized. The principle building in the four unit complex connected to the existing athletic edifices, the varsity basketball

court, will replace the burdensome and restrictive portable floorboards which have been used for basketball in the Field House since 1946. Kurth eagerly anticipated the full use of the Field House for earlier spring sports practices.

The Intramural Building will replace antediluvian Alumni Hall, thus accommodating primarily daytime competition rather than evening scheduled events, Kurth pointed out. This unit will consist of two basketball courts, a volleyball area, and a special section for non-competitive physical education activities.

In the area underneath the main locker rooms, a wrestling room, help promote this sport to full intercollegiate status at the College, Kurth forecasted. Practice sessions will occur in the padded room, while meets will be presented in the varsity basketball building which may also be converted into a general auditorium for special events sponsored by the College. On the opposite side of the building from the wrestling room, he noted, and also adjoining the locker rooms, is projected the weight lifting room and a crew room.

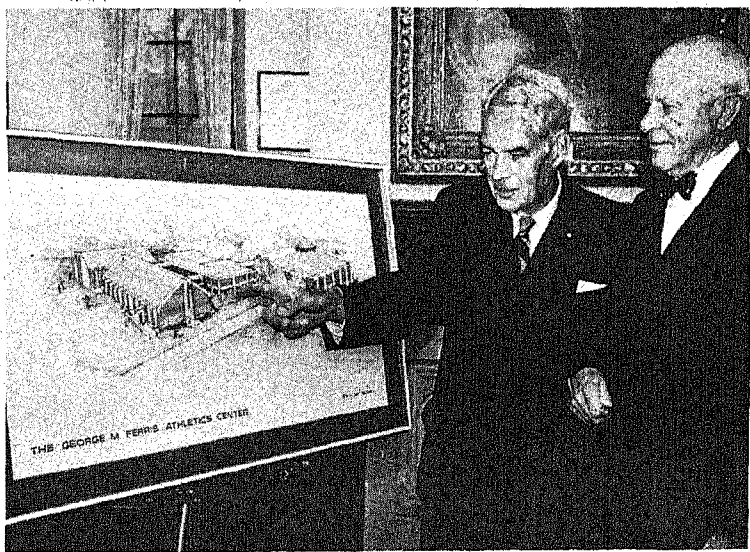
Kurth pointed out that several visiting team rooms would be on the same level as the main shower area. In that sector also will be "Frank's (Marchese) Palace," much expanded and more functional, as well as comfortable. The final unit will accommodate eleven new singles squash courts and one doubles court. The remaining areas will house accommodations for fencing particularly, and general gymnastics.

The athletic director articulated some of the projected and desirable alternatives for remodeling the present third floor lockers serving the squash courts and the first floor corridor lockers. He hoped that the football staff could be allotted a special area for reviewing films and evaluating scouting reports without having to file their information daily as they do now.

Citing further alterations, Kurth looked forward to providing the faculty with their own locker area, as well as allotting some room for officials' use. A final addition, Kurth previewed, might be a vision of the "phasing adjustment" for the playing fields to be rearranged in order to accommodate the Bookstore Annex to be installed on the ground floor with its primary function being distribution of physical education uniforms.

Kurth then expressed concern for some of the problems, pri-

removal of all trees in the Mall, followed by regrading and leveling to accommodate physical education and intramural activities. The third phase will occasion the removal of the Broad Street parking area and the relocation of the fence surrounding the old baseball field and the track; the fence will confine only the track-football area. The last phase will follow up the cleaning of the rectangular area at the corner of Broad and Vernon Streets by installing a freshman baseball di-



PRESIDENT Albert C. Jacobs points out particular facets of projected \$2.4 million four-unit athletic complex to **George M. Ferris**, life Trustee and frequent patron of the College, for whom the complex was named tonight.

marily in the realm of land area availability, which the commitment to the Ferris Athletic Center has provoked. He cited the date the new complexes incorporating the least possible interruption of seasonal sports activity.

The first phase, already completed, featured the new grading of the soccer and new baseball fields, in addition to the reseeding of those areas, Kurth explained. The second phase involves the

diamond in the former parking area. As a result of these relocations, no fields will be overlapping as is now the case with the baseball and track areas.

Kurth confirmed that the primary point of concern for the College is the dissolution of the tennis court area. The construction of the Austin Arts Center eliminated two courts, Kurth recalled. The Ferris Center will account for the loss of two more.



Karl Kurth

Vyn Sets Record in Vault Track Loses to RPI

Despite two first place finishes by distance runner Bill Shortell and a record-setting performance by Fred Vyn in the pole vault, the Bantam Varsity thincads were soundly defeated 75-1/2-55-1/2 in a meet at R.P.I.

For R.P.I. it was their opening meet of the season while the Bantams now hold a season mark of 1-1, having already defeated Wesleyan earlier this year.

Shortell, presently a junior, picked up victories in both the one and two-mile runs with times of 4:33.2 and 10:06.8 respectively. In both races he was closely followed by Bantam runner Mike Lestz who came in second in the two-mile run and third in the mile. Shortell was the only double winner for both teams.

In the pole vault Vyn broke the old school mark by more than eight inches. Clearing the bar at 13'2-3/4", he needed only one attempt to erase Don MacInnes' jump of 12'6-3/4" which had been the record for less than a year. Other top performers for the Bantams were Jesse Brewer, Pete Schwaar, Mike Cancelliere, and Doug Morrill. Brewer gained nine points for Trinity with a victory in the low hurdles, a second-place finish in the high hurdles, and a third-place finish in the triple jump, while Pete Schwaar jumped 41'10-3/4" in the triple jump to win that event.

Mike Cancelliere's put of 48'-victory as the Bantams fell 75-1/2 - 55-1/2.

Baseball Drops Spring Opener To Springfield

While weather continued its hill-top rampage last Thursday, Springfield became another deterring factor in the prospects of a good Trinity baseball season. Backed with 15 hits, Springfield's Bill Barry easily pitched to a three-hit, 7-0 victory over the Bantams in the Trinity opener.

Glen Adams led the Maroon attack (which had knocked off Harvard on Tuesday, 5-4) with three triples, a single, and three runs batted in. Only twice, though, were Trinity runners able to advance as far as second and twice they were picked off.

First baseman Buddy Kupka smacked singles in the second and fourth while Bob Helmgartner clicked on an infield single for the three Bantam hits.

Captain Bob Brickley did most of the throwing for the home team, giving up all but the seventh run. Ron Martin took over the "Brics" IN THE NINTH.

Saturday's home contest with Tufts was scratched due to weather and field conditions, opening the Bantam sights toward away matches with Amherst (Wednesday) and Coast Guard (Friday).

Coach Dan Jessee, beginning his final season, remained quietly on the bench throughout the game, play being completely con-

With two gone in Springfield's second, the scoring began. After Brickley gave up a walk, Lelas singled to right and took second on Rich Coyle's throw to third. Then clean-up hitter Bennett snapped a drive to left, scoring both runners. Bob Helmgartner caught Bennett stretching for two on a throw to second baseman Wayne Lenk.

An Adams triple was pushed home for another Springfield run in the third by a short single, giving the visitors a 3-0 lead.

Three runs in the seventh on four hits all but sealed any Bantam hopes of an upset victory.

Meanwhile the freshmen nine, coached by Don Miller, notched up five runs in blanking Wesleyan for three innings only to have the game called because of rain.

5-3/4" brought five points to the varsity thincads as did Morrill's time of :23.2 in the 220-yard dash. However, R.P.I.'s seven first-place finishes including a sweep of the javelin competition and their win in the 440 relay provided the Engineers with a wide margin of



SWEET ECSTASY - Senior Fred Vyn, although apparently unhappy with the situation, has every reason to kick his heels in the air. Vyn had just cleared the pole at 13'2 3/4" to set a new Trinity record in the pole vault.

(Rose Photo)

Problems Persist in 11-2 Loss

Undefeated Jeffs Whip Lacrosse

A dreary, cold, and rainy Saturday afternoon set the mood for lacrosse at the Trinity field as the Bantams became the fourth victims of an undefeated Amherst team 11-2.

In their third unsuccessful bid for a win, the home squad seemed unable to develop any sustained attack on the Jeff goal. Play began in a slow and sloppy manner, as both clubs were allergic to the ball. Amherst kept the action in the Bantam end, and although they threw away several scoring opportunities, their better speed and size at midfield and attack were ominous signs of what was to come.

Captain Alex Levi and starting goalie Bob McDorman managed to keep the door closed until at 9:39 All-New England middle John Ratichek carried the ball in from the right side and with a Bantam defender on him the whole way, bounced one by the obstructed McDorman for the only tally of the period.

After six minutes of the second period, it appeared that the poor footing and cold moist would continue to hamper offensive play. Then the Lord Jeffs began to pull away to stay as they tallied five times in six and one half minutes.

Big number 47, Ratichek, also started this drive with another bouncing score this time from the left of the crease. With the Bantam defense unable to clear the ball, and with the middies being continually beaten to their positions, the visitors rolled up the score.

Joe Quinn ran well during this period, scoring once on a bullet that came from the left of the net

As Wes Men Slide Ashore, Bantams Clobber Amherst

Trinity's varsity crew outraced the Amherst and C. W. Post eights on the Connecticut at Amherst last Saturday in the first Bantam victory over the Lord Jeffs since crew at Trinity was reestablished.

Wesleyan, which was not expected to be a threat, pulled ahead at the start and built up an impressive lead in the first half of the race. After that, however, the Trinity shell took up the stroke by two and started to gain steadily on Wesleyan, whose rudder suddenly broke off.

No more than five strokes before the finish, the luckless Wesleyan eight slid aground on the beach, giving Trinity an easy victory in what should have been a tight contest. The winning time was 6:39 minutes.

Coach E. Arthur Gilcreast, clearly impressed by the unexpected Wesleyan performance, vowed that he would start a training program similar to Wesleyan's which reportedly includes Sunday practices and a diet of raw meat.

The Trinity JV was not so lucky. Overstoked throughout the race by Amherst, the Trinmen were gaining steadily at the sprint (the last 100 meters of the 2,000 meter race) but did not have enough time to pull ahead. The Jeffs won by half a length.

Both freshmen crews won easily, the first frosh by two lengths. An amazing second freshman boat, the "zoo crew", stroked by "Lion" (Doug) Liskow, coxswained by "Bear" (Alex) Belinda, and including "Spider" (Dan) Maxwell, "Donosaur" (Mike) Davidson, and "Possum" (Bill) Peelle, won by at least six lengths over a thoroughly out-psyched Amherst boat in a sizzling 7:36.

It was an excellent day for a race; windless, overcast and with intermittent drizzles. Although the course was only a mile in length, the strong current against which the crews had to fight accounted for the high times. (Most races are longer but are rowed downstream). The weather accounted for the small crowd which was mainly hard-core crewmen and their dates.

In other crew news, Dan Drury, stroke in the first freshmen shell, was elected captain of the '67 frosh on the bus en route to Amherst. Drury, along with

other freshmen starters Dick Dale and George Wheelwright competed in last year's Henley (England) on the same St. Paul's crew.

Specially-selected Judge Roy Heath announced the winners of the ugly leg contest held last week during a gala ceremony at Bliss boathouse. Varsity stroke Peter Johnson, wearing a fungus-covered rowing ensemble which reportedly has not been washed for seven years, took the lightweight title. The disgusting splashes of mottled colors on his calves were instrumental in his victory.

JV bowman and long-time rowing sage Richard Tyner copped the heavyweight prize by displaying his massive, disproportionate thighs.

"Splendor in the Grass" will be the theme of next Saturday's home race against LaSalle. The dual meet, slated as the Mason-Downs Cup Race, will begin at 3:00. It is Trinity's only home contest this spring.

Golf Prospects For '67 Season Look Favorable

by Doug Leight

Drenched with rains that have distorted the spring practice schedule, the prospects of Trinity's golf team stubbornly remain dry and warm. Both freshmen and varsity squads can be expected to produce winning records this year as the season opens here against Williams and M.I.T. on Wednesday.

Only three lettermen return to form the core of the seven man squad. Senior Rich Stultz, elected captain of the '67 squad, won the Pappas Award for the most valuable player last season at number two position. John Sjolholm, at number six, won the Wycoff award for capturing the 36-hole team tournament with a 77-75-152. Dick Tuxbury, a junior, played number seven.

Rob Johnson, top man on last year's freshman team and a former captain of the Choate golf team is expected to play at number two. Seniors Charley Perrin and Phil Gully, juniors Peter Resnick and Bill Dickey, and sophomores Ken Kobus, Barry Sheckley, and Hugh Kenworthy provide good material from which to choose the other three starters.

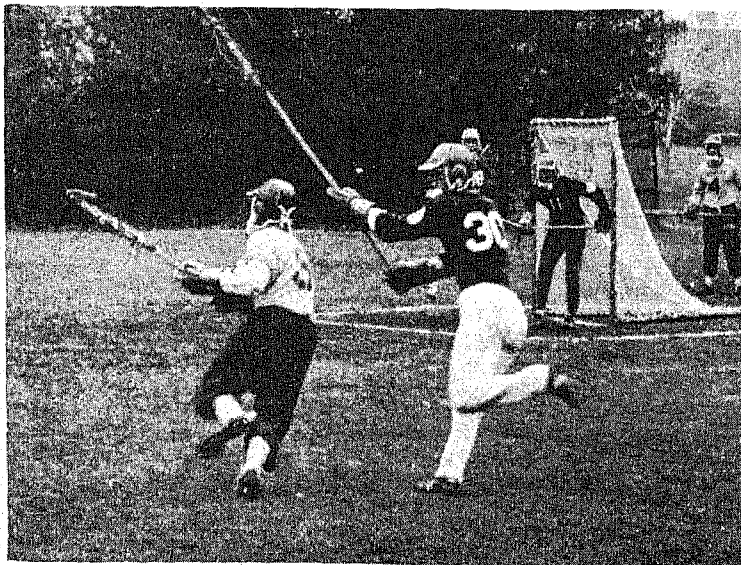
The squad is aiming at an improvement on their 8-2 record last season and three of their four toughest matches - Wesleyan, Williams, and University of Rhode Island - are at home. The two Bantam defeats last season were to Rhode Island and Wesleyan.

Blue and Gold duffers slashed Providence, 6-1, last spring, after Providence had captured the New England championships. Trinity hopes to avenge their poor showing in the '66 championships on May 11 and 12 at Rhode Island.

Trinity's freshmen team was boosted when two-time Taft captain Glenn Gazley decided to play golf instead of freshman lacrosse. He is a two handicap.

Other freshman hopefuls include sub-10 handicappers Jim Broers, Stan Robinson, and Doug Leight, along with Rich Belas, Ralph Glendinning, Steve Goldberg, Norm Hannay and Charley Taylor, and Jack Anderson.

Coach Robie Shults, another fine golfer, sights on Trinity's first New England golf championship, and, if the grass isn't too wet, this looks like the year.



(Stark Photo)

SLIPPING BY the defender, Bruce Frazer (5) carries the ball in for a shot against Amherst goalie Steve Koch (11). Bill Wight (4) is backing up on the play.