

Lockwood Announces Formation Of New Advisory College Council

President Theodore Lockwood announced this afternoon the establishment of the Trinity College Council -- a compromise version of the Senate proposed 4-4-4 committee on College Priorities.

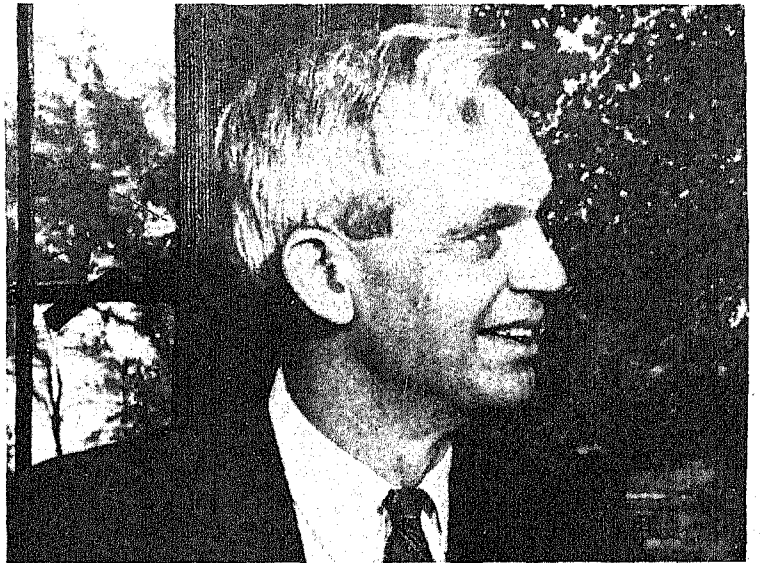
The President explained, before an all-college assembly, that he would reserve the right to veto decisions of the council "in general or on particulars." In the event of a veto, according to Lockwood's speech, the President

would be required to issue a "statement of non-concurrence." Furthermore, the Council will be permitted to issue a minority report when overruled by the President.

The 4-4-4 Committee was originally proposed by the Senate following a dispute over the \$250 tuition increase last February. At that time it was asked that a committee be formed that would guarantee the right of students and faculty to participate in decision-making.

In mid-May a compromise form of this committee, acceptable to the Board of Trustees, was presented to the Senate by the Dialogue Committee. It called for the establishment of the 4-4-4 committee as an advisory cabinet to the President. The Senate, however, rejected the proposal, and demanded that Trustees begin negotiating directly with students. Senator Robert Pippin '70, who argued against the compromise, emphasized that the Senate wanted "a committee to decide, not advise."

President Lockwood expressed his hope that the twelve man advisory body will "be sensitive to the various needs within the community, and that it will deliberate in authentic fashion about the po-



Dr. Theodore Lockwood

licies which affect the well-being of the College."

In a Tripod interview held on Monday, Lockwood said that he would purposely refrain from outlining specific duties for the Council as he did not want to limit the role it might play in decisions affecting all aspects of campus life. He explained that the Council will serve as a clearing

house for suggestions and proposals to prevent their being tied down in committees with conflicting or overlapping responsibilities.

Lockwood revealed that the Council's first order of business will be to consider a new codification of the College rules prepared this summer by a committee consisting of Dean of Students Roy Heath, Government Professor Cobbledick, and Senate Vice-President Peter Ehrenburg '69.

The announcement of the Trinity College Council came as part of an address by Lockwood on the issue of academic freedom, and the legal relation of the university to society at large. The newly installed President asserted that "acts in violation of the law committed on campus have nothing to do with academic freedom."

In a reference to the student takeover of the administration building last year, Lockwood declared, "A sit-in that prevents access to or egress from any office or building on campus violates academic freedom and shall not be tolerated." He warned that such actions would lead to the "separation of the individual from the College."

overturn a disciplinary decision the Trustees would be forced to give the President of the College a vote of "no confidence." The Dean held that the Trustees would not be willing to take such an action unless the orderly operation of the College were at stake.

(Continued on Page 3)



Dr. Robert Fuller

Ghetto School Teacher, Physicist Gets Deanship

"It's time students here stop thinking of Trinity as the fourth wheel of the Little Three", according to newly appointed Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Robert Fuller. Fuller comes to the College as a physicist who last year gave up his position at the Battelle Institute's Seattle Research Center to teach a group of potential drop-outs in a ghetto school.

The new Dean, who is 31 years old, stresses the importance of involving the College in the culturally deprived areas of Hartford. He expressed the hope that in-the-field community renewal work would soon be a part of the College curriculum.

Fuller, whose appointment was announced by President Lockwood on July 25, 1968, succeeds Dr. Harold L. Dorwart who served during the last year as Dean of the College and as acting President during Dr. Albert Jacobs' illness. Last May it was learned that Dorwart had reluctantly consented to an extension of his post for one year because efforts to find a new Dean had been unsuccessful to that date.

Fuller attended Oberlin College, and received his Ph. D in physics

from Princeton. In 1957 he studied under a French Government Fellowship at Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris. He has also done graduate work in economics at the University of Chicago.

During the Academic year 1966-67 he was a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies at Wesleyan University. He served as an instructor and assistant professor of physics at Columbia from 1961 through 1966.

Commission Proposes Disciplinary Bound, Re-affirms Trustee's Power

The Commission on Regulatory Procedures released Monday a report proposing a new judicial structure for the College while re-affirming the Board of Trustees' right to intervene when it deems the circumstances "most unusual." The report calls for the establishment of a nine member board (three students, three faculty, and three administrators) with elected members replacing the Medusa as student representatives.

Whether a defendant is found innocent or guilty, under the Commission's proposal, an appeal may be initiated against the Board's decision by the Senate, the Faculty, the President, or the defendant himself. If the President who serves as an appeal board does not concur with the Board's decision, "he takes whatever action he finds advisable in the interest of the College." In the event of Presidential reversal of Board decision, the President is obligated to issue a "statement of his reasons for non-concurrence."

The report affirms that the "final disciplinary responsibility and authority of Trinity College reside, under the College Charter, in the Board of Trustees." The Board of Trustees "may act on its own motion in accord with College Statutes through the President of the College," the report continues. In such cases, the report states, the Trustees will issue a written explanation of the reasons for their action.

To go into effect the Commission's recommendations must be approved by each of the constituent bodies of the College. The Trustees gave their approval at a meeting held September 6. In his address this afternoon, President of the College, Theodore Lockwood spoke of the proposed system as one which "safeguards the rights of all members of this community and which can operate in a fair and responsive manner."

Senate President Leonard P. Mozzi '68, in an interview yesterday said he would oppose the new

system because it does not protect students from Trustee intervention. The Senate is responsible for conducting student balloting on the proposal. According to Mozzi, the referendum will not be held until the entering class has had sufficient time to acquaint itself with the issues involved. He suggested that an all-College meeting may be held during the next two weeks for the purpose of discussing the Commission report.

Robert Pippin '70, one of three student representatives on the Commission, has denounced the report for affirming the "arbitrary power" of the Trustees. He revealed that the final vote on the judicial system was taken with himself as the only student present. Pippin voted against the judicial proposal. His report was confirmed by administration and faculty representatives on the Commission who placed blame on the other student representatives for not arranging their summer schedules around the Commission's meetings.

Dean of Students Roy Heath, in an interview Sunday afternoon, argued that the Trustees are le-

gally bound by their charter to maintain the final say in all disciplinary matters. In light of this, Heath claimed, the proposal is the best that could have been expected from the Commission.

Heath also revealed that a proposal for a final appeal board that could not be overruled had to be abandoned because it proved legally infeasible.

When asked if such an appeal board would be legal if it had Trustee representation, four of the Commission members reported that the Trustees would refuse such representation because they did not wish to be involved in ordinary disciplinary procedures.

Heath took issue with student leaders who objected to the recommendations because they left students open to Trustee intervention. He maintained that to

Davis To Urge Student Support For Ribicoff

Lanny Davis, state chairman of Youth for Ribicoff, will speak about the Democratic Senator's campaign for re-election on Tuesday, September 24 at 7:30 p.m. in Wean Lounge.

As former national co-ordinator of the Coalition for an Open Convention, Davis directed efforts to insure the free and democratic selection of a presidential nominee at the Chicago convention.

Davis, who is presently enrolled as a second year graduate student at Yale University, says that he took the post of chairman of Youth for Ribicoff in order "to help a good liberal Senator win what looks like a tough fight."

Davis will arrive on campus at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday to attend an organizational meeting of the Trinity Chapter of Youth for Ribicoff. He stresses the importance of creating a dedicated and concerted effort on behalf of Senator Ribicoff.

Chairman of the Trinity chapter of Youth for Ribicoff, Raymond Pech '70, expressed his hope that many students would contribute some time to Ribicoff's campaign. "I expect that students will be anxious to work for one of the few men who had the courage to condemn the outrageous brutality that prevailed in Chicago", declared Pech.

Economics Department Offers Poverty Course

"Inequality and Poverty" (Economics 205), a course investigating the unequal distribution of wealth in the United States, will be offered this term pending approval of the faculty. Professor of Economics Robert A. Battis, who crystallized the course's structure only last week, will conduct the class. He encouraged students to consider transfer into the program which is scheduled at 11 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

According to Battis, the course will focus upon "the measurement and conditions underlying the inequality in income distribution; the measurement, causes and conditions of poverty and a critical evaluation of the 'War on Poverty' in an affluent society."

Expressing hope that students could gain first person insights into the poverty problem, Battis explained that the course would

entail short reports on poverty in Hartford, and he plans to include examinations of the welfare and Office of Economic Opportunity programs. Representatives of social action projects in the city, he continued, would be invited to address the class.

Committee, chaired by Professor The course has been approved by the Faculty's Curriculum of Engineering Edwin P. Nye, on a one-year trial basis, and will be brought before the entire faculty at its meeting this week.

Newly-appointed Dean of the Faculty Robert Fuller, who was active in the course's development, acknowledged the College's opportunity, unique among small New England institutions, to involve itself in an urban center. He remarked that the firsthand experience gained through work in Hartford would be particularly valuable to the students.

THE TRINITY STORY

Turn to page four for a review of the news of last semester.

Background on the Trinity Council

The Tuition hike controversy

The student take-over of the administration building

Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

SEPTEMBER 12, 1968

Rights, Responsibility

The Commission on Regulatory Procedures has prescribed a workable and fair judicial system for the College. The replacement of the Medusa with elected representatives in the College disciplinary structure is a welcome change in keeping with the type of democratic principles that students today are insisting upon.

The inclusion of administration members on the disciplinary board is likely to increase respect for its decisions.

The section on "the role of the Trustees," however, is of considerably less merit and places in jeopardy the effectiveness of the entire system. As provided for in the Charter of the College, and as stated in the Commission report, the Trustees have the power to overrule or reverse any and all disciplinary decisions. As a purely legal matter, the Trustees quite literally "own" the College and are bound to this Charter. Any disciplinary system at the College, then, must recognize the Trustees' charter-given powers.

The other members of the College community, in particular the students, also have certain rights. The students can reasonably and justly demand that the Trustees meet the responsibilities associated with their seemingly boundless "rights." In the event that the Trustees decide to change either a verdict or a penalty they should grant to the defendant the right to appear and present his cases. The Trustees should be willing to put in the time required to consider all the evidence and circumstances.

According to the report, the Trustees have issued assurances that they will intervene only in situations which they perceive to be "most unusual." They have clearly, and rightly, indicated an unwillingness to be dragged into the day to day disciplinary procedures of the College. Agreeing to grant hearings and consider evidence, however, in those "most unusual circumstances" would in no way compromise their detachment from routine, internal College affairs.

The students will be given ample time to discuss the Commission report before voting on it. During this time efforts should be made to obtain a guarantee from the Trustees that they will meet the responsibilities associated with their right to overrule decisions of disciplinary board. The attaining of this guarantee provides an opportunity for the new Trinity Council to begin work on a significant and meaningful issue. The Council should begin consideration at its first meeting this week.

Without such assurance the student body cannot be asked to ratify the proposal.

by Steve Keeney

The great melting pot Chicago's not. While America's suburban housewife was knocking wood and locking up her new shotgun after a "quiet" (i.e., short, warm) summer, her kids were splitting for the city Upton Sinclair made a Congressional act.

Meanwhile, Chicago was closing the Inn. And setting up tents to stable visitors outside the central lock-up, their phrase for the most frequently visited jail. And stringing barbed wire around that fence they'd just finished putting up outside the Amphitheater. And issuing fresh cans of Mace to the pigs (shortened form of policeman) who already had their clubs, twin pistols, blackjacks, and metal-lined gloves ready. And calling in the National Guard and soldiers from Fort Hood, who contributed bayonets, grenade launchers, and jeeps with front panels strung with barbed wire. And something happened with the phone company and bingo! no live coverage in the streets.

There's room to wonder why all this was happening anyhow--since nobody really wanted to be there. The Democratic elite, finally awakening to what would happen, started letting out rumors of moving to Miami. The only President we've got never got there, but everybody had birthday remembrances for him just the same. And Movement people closed the creaking doors of their cars with a resigned sigh. Everybody was cornered, like they say; trouble was we were all cornered in the same place.

I got to Chicago Friday night and hit the streets Saturday morning. Maybe 1500 Yippies were on the grass in Lincoln Park and there were about as many Movement folks scattered around the area in churches that had been turned into "Movement Centers." Preparations had already been completed for legal defense, bail money, medical aid, food and housing. A New York underground newspaper called "The Rat" had mapped the Loop area (where the delegates, hotels and the candidates, campaign centers were) and the Amphitheater area (where the motions were to be televised). RAMPARTS magazine had begun publication of the Daily Ramparts or "The Ramparts Wall Poster" which, until it folded after the third issue, became a major medium of communication. S.D.S. published a similar organ, in the same format, called "Handwriting on the Wall." And Lincoln Park had a new curfew.

Saturday night, the day before it was all supposed to begin, a large crowd in Lincoln Park moved onto the streets just ahead of the nightly police sweep at curfew time. In what was to become the form for the week, the people voted with their feet in the streets (security at the Amphitheater was tight--later police arrested folks on the floor of the Convention and Daley threw a cordon of plainclothesmen around his delegation). Sunday afternoon a picket line went up in front of the Conrad Hilton as the delegates arrived. Sunday night the Yippies had decided to sleep in Lincoln Park. The crowd that gathered in the dark that evening was nearly 5000 strong; the pigs that gathered outside were nearly 4000 strong and the newsmen were in between. The pigs hit the newsmen first to limit witnesses. By then maybe 3000 folks were on the streets, waving flags (all colors and combinations of colors), ducking lines of pigs that appeared at intersections, and getting bystanders to join. Local passerby's flashed victory symbols and clenched fists, shouted encouragement, and began honking car horns. Traffic came to a standstill between the efforts of the pigs to stop us and the cars stopped to yell support and folks running in the road.

Monday afternoon found some folks on the picket lines of striking bus and cab drivers, others in the streets and parks leafletting and organizing for the evening, and others in the hotels. One group of eight invaded a news conference in the Conrad Hilton and seized the mike to add a note regarding the undemocratic nature of the democratic convention. Random arrests continued as did the beating of newsmen who happened to be in the area of a random arrest.

That evening, I was discussing strategy in the Boston Movement Center when Jim Kaplan, Michael Williams, Bobby Washington, and Jeff Morrow walked in. When calls began to come into the Center reporting demonstrators had been attacked with Mace and blank pistols, Michael, Bobby, Jeff and I decided to take Jeff's jeep down to the area of the demo. Just as we got to the demonstration, a tactical force pig car pulled up in front of us, gumball machine flashing. I jumped off and joined the crowd but was busted anyhow by some blue clad knight of the American road, fully armed and dangerous. Imagine the irony of riding to jail in the back seat of a pig car separated from the pig who busted you by a confiscated Czech flag. And then Daley feeds us bologna sandwiches in the cells.

We were searched against the wall of central lock-up and taken to an arrest room to have reports filled out about our alleged offenses. One of us was Mace'd while we were huddled in the corner on the floor of the room. The Mace vapor quickly filled the room causing our eyes to burn and the pigs to leave. By mid-afternoon Tuesday we had all been released on bail. Some thirteen hours after our booking we were allowed to make our first phone calls.

Tuesday night found several groups in the streets--5000 walking toward the Loop from Grant Park, several thousand outside the Amphitheater, a couple thousand in Grant Park across the street from the Conrad Hilton, and other smaller groups (500 or so) all over the place. The pigs couldn't handle it; stragglers were arrested often and newsmen continued to take a bag. By 2:00 a.m., Jim and I had gotten back to the apartment where we were staying with a few other folks mostly from Harvard S.D.S. At 3:00 a.m. I opened the door to find six pigs outside with M1 carbines aimed at me. The pigs rounded up everybody in the apartment and sat us on the floor. Three kept the carbines on us while the other three searched the place sans

warrant. While the apartment was being overturned, the three pigs guarding us announced they had "two choices: We could beat the shit outa ya an leave ya ta die o' loss o' blud or we could shoot ya." Then they pointed carbines very carefully at our heads and asked "How would ya like ta die at 18?" We took the Fifth wordlessly. When they left, we discovered that sixty dollars had been stolen from a wallet left out, that all the film we'd taken had been exposed, and that a dog pan had been emptied on a sleeping bag.

By now, most folks have heard of the Wednesday night pig attack on Michigan and Balboa near the Conrad Hilton. Many have seen the stark television drama of dripping clubs, heavy clouds of gas enveloping everybody in the area, and the caterpillar movement of troops in patriotic olive drab lining up behind bayonets and rifles to contain the crowd for whom candidates were being picked a few blocks away. Nearly everybody has read of or heard Sen. McCarthy's self-delivered eulogy called "Government in Exile."

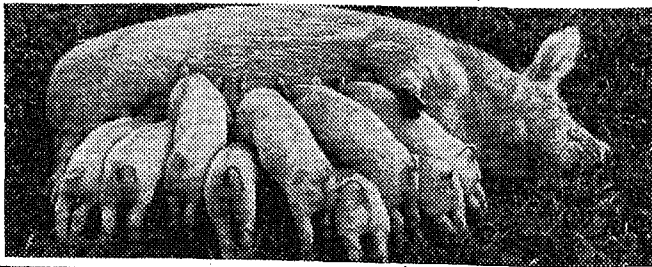
You probably won't hear of the kangaroo courts or the "hanging judges" set up in the criminal buildings of Chicago to salt the wounds. Johnson said 18 year olds should have the vote. Many tried to in Chicago.

Charges will be tossed around as long as Chicago is remembered. There were people there who weren't from Chicago who would have liked to have been "agitators." But the crowds were too large and the politics too diverse even if nothing had happened to earn their anger. But the agitators of the moment were the Chicago pigs and they not only succeeded in uniting the crowds and giving them enemies but they even made them furious enough to be willing to risk anything to gain a little. The crowds were seldom orderly and quiet but the pigs were, almost every opportunity, terrorists.

Electoral politics was the foremost victim of the Chicago bloodshed. To the thousands on the streets, it is now certain that America's aged Establishment cannot and will not allow the people to have their own government.

In youth's strangely naive strongly idealistic, and now suddenly revolutionary search for democracy, we have moved from the streets of Selma to the streets of Chicago and to the sidewalk of colleges. Police lines cannot hold us much longer.

Be strong, Be beautiful,



FALL TWEEDS
FOR
TRINITY MEN

The English Shop

West Hartford Center

Trinity Tripod

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College Achieves Ford Plus Million

The College announced July 10 that it has surpassed its "Ford Plus a Million" goal by over a million.

The College reported that as of the close of the fiscal year (June 30), it had received \$1,024,163 since March 1 when it announced the "Ford Plus a Million" goal. In addition, the announcement reported that another \$1,215,770 was still outstanding in pledges and letters of intent.

Not counting the pledges outstanding, the report means that the College has received more than \$9.8 million since July 1, 1965, the beginning of the Ford Foundation Challenge Grant. Under the terms of the Ford grant, the College has to raise \$6.6 million in three years to qualify for \$2.2 million from the foundation. The College met this challenge four months ahead of schedule and immediately launched the "Ford Plus a Million" drive to be completed in the four-month period ending June 30.

At the time, the need for an additional million was outlined by national campaign chairman, Henry S. Beers, a 1918 graduate and Life Trustee of the College. The retired chairman of Aetna Life and Casualty said "many of the gifts which helped us meet the original Ford Challenge were specified for

other, but not less valuable, purposes than the five primary objectives that Trinity announced when the campaign was started three years ago."

The primary objectives of the campaign he listed as: (1) construction of the Life Sciences Center; (2) construction of the Athletic Center; and additional endowment for (3) student aid; (4) faculty salaries and (5) Watkinson Library.

In making the announcement, Dr. Theodore D. Lockwood, who became the 15th president of Trinity on July 1, said: "It is a highly unusual but most gratifying experience to be reporting after only ten days as president, the completion of a campaign, the success of which is without parallel in the 145-year history of the college."

"The success of this campaign is a concluding tribute to the 15 years of leadership of my predecessor. And it is fitting that one of the tangible results of this program, the Albert Charles Jacobs Life Sciences Center, is named for him."

"We commend Henry S. Beers, class of 1918, national campaign chairman, and all who worked with him to surpass these goals. And we are grateful for the generous support which so many persons have given to Trinity," Lockwood said.

TRIPOD to Sponsor Speed Reading Course on Campus

Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics, the speed reading method employed by the late President Kennedy for his staff, will be brought to the campus this semester in a program sponsored by the TRIPOD. A demonstration of the method, which offers a money back guarantee of at least tripling the student's reading efficiency, will be run continuously from 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the TRIPOD office on Monday, September 16.

Hailed by Marshall McLuhan as an alternative to the "death of

books," Reading Dynamics seeks to give the student a wider and more flexible range of reading rates by at least tripling his reading index (a multiple of comprehension and rate).

According to campus representative John Osler '70, most college students come out of the course with a range of 600 to 800 words per minute for difficult text material and anywhere from 2000 to 4000 for novels and light reading. The "amazing thing," he explained, is that "comprehension and retention actually improve."

Director of the Hartford Reading Dynamics Institute, James F. Considine, likens reading with his method to "watching a movie." The mind gulps and devours page after page of events, happenings and ideas.

Senator William Proxmire along with Senators Stuart Symington and Herman Talmadge, took the course when the first institute opened in Washington, D.C. in 1959. Proxmire said that he now "reads ten newspapers thoroughly, the Congressional Record, reports from hearings of committees and subcommittees, various news magazines and, if there is 30 minutes to spare, a book."

National Pollster Dr. George Gallup has cited not only Evelyn Wood's success in greatly increasing reading speeds, but also the far reaching effect it can have on the rapidly expanding field of knowledge.

"Apart from Mrs. Wood's success in demonstrating that reading speeds can be greatly increased," Gallup noted in his book, MIRACLE AHEAD, "her experience suggests that the brain of man is able to absorb material at a far faster rate than anyone has imagined."

Sessions will be scheduled for Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday mornings. Students are required to attend one 2 1/2 hour session per week and practice techniques one hour a day. The price of the course at any of the 110 institutes in the U.S. is \$175. The TRIPOD has secured it at the reduced rate of \$150.

Disciplinary Board...

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Edward Sloan, a faculty member on the Commission, agreed with Heath's observation and stressed the important role played by the President of the College in the new system. Both Sloan and Heath maintained that the proposed system afforded students as much protection from Trustee intervention as is possible under the College Charter.

Pippin asserted that the Trustees should be willing to participate in an appeal board in order to maintain their right to overrule. He held that the

Trustees were demanding "complete, absolute power" while they "wanted no part of the internal workings of Trinity College."

Pippin further criticized what he said was a closed minded approach taken by the Trustee representatives at the meeting. "At one point," according to Pippin, "the most prominent Trustee on the Commission, admitted frankly that he had 'no faith' in any decision reached by a faculty-student committee."

Pippin also charged that, until the last meeting, there had been "substantial establishment support for getting the Trustees to relinquish their arbitrary power." "Why these people changed their minds," said Pippin, "is not for me to speculate."

Quad Concert to Feature Electronic Ussachevsky

A concert of electronic music will be presented on the main quad-rangle Sunday at 7 p.m. The program, which will feature works by Luciano Berio, Otto Luening, and other contemporary composers, is sponsored jointly by the Chapel and Department of the Arts.

Asserting that "electronic music is not merely a vehicle for ugly and weird sounds," Professor of Music Clarence Barber explained that much electronic music is meant to convey the emotions and techniques of traditional music.

Barber stated that electronic music represents one of the most significant advances in the arts since the Allies discovered during World War II that the Germans had perfected tape recording.

Some compositions on the Sunday program are composed for tape recorder alone. Others require a combination of tape recorder and live performers.

Vladimir Ussachevsky's "A Piece for Tape Recorder," the first selection on the program, uses non-electric sounds: a gong, a single stroke on a cymbal, a single note on a kettledrum, the noise of a jet plane. The piece also utilizes electronic sounds: four pure tones produced on an oscillator, a tremolo produced by the stabilized reverberation of a click from a switch on a tape recorder.

Also on the program is the work, "Gargoyles," by Otto Luening who will visit the campus December 12 and 13 under the joint sponsorship of Phi Beta Kappa and the Department of the Arts. "Gargoyles" is a composition for violin solo and synthesized sound. The composition consists of a subject and series of short variations, each complete in itself. Some are synthetic and others are for solo violin. Several of the variations combine solo and tape.

The work, "Sonata: Light in a Cup," is composed by James Sad-

ler and Trinity graduate William F. Wharton '66. As its title suggests the piece is in sonata form. Several major sound sources include piano, voice, water, the word "cup," feedback, and a metronome. Approximately one hour of tape preparation was required for each minute of the Sonata.

Other works on the program include: "Underworld," by Salvatore Martirano; "Creation-Prologue," by Vladimir Ussachevsky; "Lemon Drops," and "For Harry," by Kenneth Gaburo; and "Thema," by Luciano Berio.

CAMPUS NOTES

CURRICULUM

Students interested in working with the Student-Faculty subcommittee of the Curriculum Revision Committee on urban, racial, and related problems should contact Peter Ehrenberg, 278-5839, Box 1475. Hearings will begin the week of September 23.

CAMPUS ADA

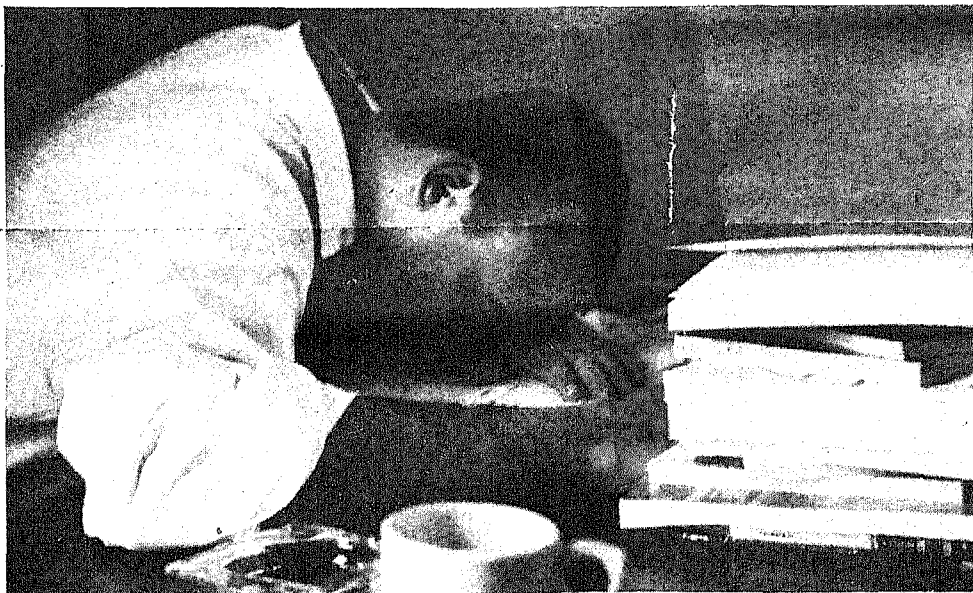
There will be an organizational meeting of Campus Americans for Democratic Action Sunday, September 15, in Alumni Lounge at 7:30. Guest speaker will be Richard Norling, CADA member of ADA National Board.

RIBICOFF

Students interested in working on Senator Ribicoff's campaign are invited to meet Sunday night at 8:30 in Alumni Lounge. Help is needed in Hartford area for house-to-house canvassing.

JESTERS

Auditions for the Jesters' fall production will be held September 16 and 17 in Goodwin Theatre at 7 p.m.



READING GETTING YOU DOWN?

One way to keep up with the studies this year

is by learning to read faster and better.

The way you're reading right now — word by word — is the way people read a hundred years ago. But who needs to read as they did in horse-and-buggy days when a revolutionary new technique makes it possible to get through a book at a dramatically faster rate and with top comprehension. This is the technique discovered by Evelyn Wood, based on her extensive research into reading patterns of natural speed readers. She's called it Reading Dynamics. And her course works. If after taking it you haven't at least tripled your reading speed (with equal or better comprehension based on the beginning and ending tests), your entire tuition will be refunded. If reading is one of your hang-ups, how can you afford not to look into the Evelyn Wood course? It could make the big difference for you this year.

Already there are hundreds of students and faculty on the campuses of UConn, Yale, Trinity and Wesleyan who have learned to read this way. Study strategy as well as speed is stressed in the course. One recent graduate, Jay Wish, a biology major at Wesleyan, said: "The course study skills are most valuable. They alone make the investment worthwhile." Come to a free orientation session and see for yourself what it's all about.

**Attend a Free
Orientation Session**

EVELYN WOOD Reading Dynamics Institute

Admin. Offices, 45 So. Main St., West Hartford, Conn. Telephone: 203/232-4485

'The Trinity Story, Feb. 7-Sept. 12, 1968'

by John Osler

Introduction

The intention of this article is to acquaint members of the entering class with the issues and events of last semester that add meaning to President Lockwood's address this afternoon and to the REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON REGULATORY PROCEDURES which was distributed Monday.

A complete and accurate chronology of these events would be a job only the SUNDAY TIMES could handle. Throughout the controversies over College decision-making, Negro scholarships, and disciplinary procedures, the following organizations and committees (ad hoc and otherwise) held meetings and issued statements continuously:

The College Senate, Committee to Improve Trinity Education, Students for a Democratic Society, Medusa, Dialogue Committee, Joint Educational Policy Committee, Board of Trustees, Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, administration and faculty representatives of the Board of Trustees, the faculty, the Medusa-Dean of Students Indictment Panel, the Joint Student-Faculty Disciplinary Committee, Trinity Association of Negroes (TAN) which changed its name to Trinity Association of Blacks (TAB), Trinity Interaction Center (TIC, sometimes called TAC), an ad hoc committee of faculty and administrators which came to be known as the "liberal caucus," Student Committee on Tension (SCOT), and the Faculty Committee on Academic Standing and Discipline.

Most of these groups made proposals and issued resolutions to the students, to the College to themselves, and to each other.

To add to the confusion, many of the statements and proposals called for the establishment of more committees with such imaginative and distinctive names as: the 4-4-4 Committee, the 4-4-4 Cabinet, the 3-3-3-3 Committee, the 3-3-Committee, and finally the 3-3-3 Committee.

Part I,

The Making of College Decisions

On Wednesday, February 7, 1968 the students of Trinity College were notified by mail that their tuition for the coming academic year would be raised by \$250. The decision was final; it had been made by the Board of Trustees and the administration of the College.

Around 4 p.m. that afternoon, some 200 students rallied outside the Williams Memorial Administration Building asking to speak with the College Treasurer or Comptroller. They were met by Dean of the College, Dr. Harold L. Dorwart and Dean of Students, Dr. Roy Heath. Both of these men admitted having no knowledge of the College's financial dealings or of the factors which had entered into the decision to raise tuition. They were thus unable to answer the students' questions about the reasons for the hike and the manner in which the decision had been reached. Dean Heath revealed that he had had no knowledge of the decision prior to that morning. Both the treasurer and the comptroller refused to come out of their offices to speak with the students.

On Thursday evening, February 8, the Senate convened an all-College meeting to vote on a resolution demanding that the tuition hike

be rescinded until the machinery could be set up to involve students in its reconsideration. The machinery outlined in the Senate proposal was a committee on College priorities consisting of four students, four administrators, and four faculty. The issue at stake in the tuition controversy was not the cost increase itself but the manner in which it had been decided upon. Students objected to being told about the decision after it was made. The 4-4-4 Committee on College Priorities came to symbolize the student demand that they be involved in the decisions that affect their lives as members of the College community.

The administration sent as its representatives to the gathering Assistant Dean of Students Leonard R. Tomat and Dean Dorwart. Both men read prepared statements but refused to participate in an open discussion with the students. They left the auditorium immediately after reading their statements to a chorus of catcalls and demands that they stay to answer questions.

The students proceeded to adopt the Senate resolution and decided that, if the increase were not rescinded by Tuesday, February 13, a second meeting would be called to consider a boycott of classes. The increase was not rescinded. Tuesday night the strike proposal was defeated by 120 votes.

During the month of March the Senate continued its fight for the 4-4-4 Committee and further defined its purposes:

"to insure for the faculty and the undergraduate community the right of democratic participation in the areas of College decision-making that affect their lives."

The Trustees objected to the program on the legitimate basis that it did not provide them with a veto in cases of financial infeasibility. (The proposal did provide for veto in cases of legal infeasibility.) They further questioned whether the College's Connecticut charter would permit such a committee. These Trustee objections were formulated in the Joint Educational Policy Committee and learned of through TRIPOD interviews. At no time until mid-May did they offer a counter-proposal or specifically outline their objections to the Senate.

The compromise composed by the Trustees in May was an advisory cabinet to the President. The plan was transmitted to the students through members of the Dialogue Committee, in which the compromise had been worked out. The Senate rejected the offer and asked instead that direct negotiations between students and Trustees begin immediately. In a secret vote, the Senate empowered the student negotiators to accept the Trustee compromise if no better agreement could be reached. These negotiations never began, for on May 19, with the Trustee overruling of a student-faculty disciplinary decision the College entered a new controversy over the question of disciplinary procedures.

Part II,

The Sit-in

The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King on April 4 set the College on a new program, and created a new source of controversy. The College's reaction to the assassination crystallized around the three day "witness" of Assistant Professor of English James W. Gardner, Jr. Gardner commenced a public fast which he said was "in shame and atonement for my own violence and for the violence of my white brothers." The English professor declared: "Until Trinity College -- its Trustees, its administrators,

its faculty, and its students -- shows more organized and effective concern for the violence our white structures nourish, I will not willingly leave this witness."

On April 8 the College did act in an effective and organized way. At an all-College meeting that night the student body voted, by a narrow margin, to devote one half of the Senate's student activities budget to the establishment of scholarships for Negro and disadvantaged students from the Hartford Area.

The resolution asked that the College provide \$50 from each student's general fee and that the development office attempt to match these monies with donations, grants, or endowment income.

Due to what later was described as a "secretarial hangup" official copies of the proposal were not given to the administration until April 17. From April 8 to April 21 Senate President Leonard P. Mozzi '69 attempted to get a

gotiate for the demonstrators left the building to meet in the Chaplain's office with a group of administration men who had been named Trustee representatives. They met during two four hour sessions to discuss a counter-proposal from the Board of Trustees. An Agreement was reached shortly before midnight at which time the students began evacuating the building.

Under the agreement reached, the Trustees guaranteed that adequate financial aid would be provided for as many qualified students from culturally disadvantaged areas as may be admitted. The aid was to include at least fifteen full scholarships. Student and faculty leaders felt that the open-ended clause in the agreement offered an opportunity to carry the program far beyond the original Senate goals. Chaplain Alan C. Tull, one of the Trustee representatives, revealed at a news conference that the College planned to raise the money through

work in the culturally deprived areas of Hartford. It was decided that seniors found guilty would be required to help raise funds for the operation of the Interaction Center.

On May 18 the Board of Trustees overruled the decision and ordered that those students found guilty be placed on disciplinary probation. The Trustees' reaction is summarized in a letter from Trustee Glover Johnson to Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee, Dr. Theodoré Mauch:

"Inasmuch as the report does not treat in any respect with the criminal act of kidnapping on the afternoon and evening of April 22, the report with its conclusions and recommendations is utterly without meaning."

At an all-College meeting on May 18, called to consider a boycott of classes and exams to force withdrawal of the Trustee-imposed probation, faculty members urged that students show restraint. They maintained that the faculty would



CAMPING IN for 31 hours in Williams Memorial Administration Building, students brought books, food, sleeping bags and suitcases. The student with a white arm band (left) was a safety marshal, responsible for answering questions and keeping order.

guarantee that the proposal would be considered by the Board of Trustees. As late as April 20, Mozzi reported, President Jacobs refused to give such a guarantee explaining that he had a proposal of his own.

On Sunday April 21, the Trinity Association of Negroes (TAN) invited concerned white students to join them in considering a sit-in that was to take place outside the Trustees meeting the following day.

At 4:30 p.m. on Monday April 22 some 250 students walked into the administration building and halted as a body in front of the door behind which the Trustee meeting was progressing. The sit-in materialized according to plan. One Trustee who attempted to leave was asked to return and show concern by considering the proposal. When he refused, his exit was blocked by the bodies of the students. Shortly thereafter President Jacobs appeared and announced that the Trustees had been giving favorable consideration to the proposal but that they refused to act under intimidation.

At 8:30 p.m. the Trustees were allowed to leave while the demonstrators began acquainting themselves with the building that was to be their home for another 27 hours.

At 2:30 Wednesday, April 24, a group of students elected to ne-

donations and would make up any shortages from its own budget.

Part III,

Disciplinary Procedures

At the conclusion of the scholarship issue, President Jacobs announced that he would bring charges of false imprisonment against six students designated by him as leaders of the sit-in. He asked at that time that the charges be handled through regular College procedures.

In accord with normal procedure the leaders along with 162 others who signed a statement of equal responsibility, appeared in individual hearings before the Joint Student-Faculty Disciplinary Committee. This Committee was created two years ago when the administration overruled a decision made by an all student commission. It was thought at that time that a decision made by a committee with faculty representation would not be overruled.

On May 17 the Committee released a 24 page report finding the students guilty. As a penalty the report required that undergraduates found guilty would perform a social work or tutoring project. These projects would have to be approved by the Trinity Interaction Center, a body that would be established to direct College

take action, for it too had been overruled by the Trustees.

The following day, the faculty passed a resolution requesting that the Trustees withdraw the probation and participate in a Commission on Regulatory Procedures to review the entire judicial system of the College.

On May 20, in a letter read to the student body, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees Lyman Brainard rejected the faculty request for withdrawal of the probations, but agreed to the Commission on Regulatory Procedures.

Again the students met to consider boycotting exams. Faculty members, in private conversations with the students, urged restraint and promised stronger action on the part of the faculty.

Meeting in special session on May 22, the faculty voted to refuse to order the Dean of Students to place the probation on the students' records.

The Trustees did not reply to the final faculty resolution before the end of the term. One week after school closed, they obtained the co-operation of Registrar Gerald R. Marshall in placing the disciplinary probation marking on 168 student records.

During the first week in June, the Faculty Committee on Academic Standing and Discipline met and ordered Registrar Marshall to attach to the 168 notations a footnote reading: "This notation not approved by faculty."