

The Trinity Tripod

Vol. LXVII, No. 19

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

November 19, 1968

President To Await TCC Advice

Responding to the Senate's resolution for a rewriting of the College Charter and student representation on the Board of Trustees, President of the College Dr. Theodore Lockwood yesterday declared that he would "await the recommendations of the (Trinity College) Council before asking the Board to consider any specific proposals."

In a letter dated November 18 to Senate President Leonard P. Mozzi '69 Lockwood addressed himself to judicial system recently rejected by the student body, the proposed charter revision, and the Senate resolution's mention of "all other changes . . . necessary to insure that Trinity is the finest educational institution we can create."

In deferring immediate action on the requested charter revision, Lockwood said that "to whatever degree the language concerning disciplinary procedures is ambiguous, clarification should come from the Statutes and not, in my judgment, from a rewording of the Charter."

He disclosed that a subcommittee of the Board of Trustees has already been set up to review the Statutes. This group had been awaiting student action on the judicial system, he continued.

In response to the requested student representation on the Board of Trustees, Lockwood said that he would ask the TCC to "take under consideration the improvement of communications among groups representing the Trinity Community."

Declaring that he was "delighted that the Senate shares our concern about the future greatness of this College," Lockwood listed three committees and one administrative study which he has initiated.



Michael Jimenez '70, David Sarasohn '71 and James Osher '70, three members of the student-faculty committee that will search for a Professor of Sociology.

College Seeks Full Time Sociologist

Dean of the College Dr. Robert W. Fuller revealed this week that a committee of six students and six faculty are presently interviewing candidates for the position of Professor of Sociology at the College.

The committee, which is chaired by Fuller, expects to have one full time sociology professor on the faculty for the opening of the 1969 Christmas Term. To date, two candidates have been interviewed and several more will visit the campus during the coming months, Fuller revealed.

Committee member Michael F. Jimenez '70 disclosed that, in setting criteria for choosing a so-

ciologist, the group discussed whether an "activist" or an "academician" would best meet the College's needs. A strong academic background and scholarly credentials, the committee concluded, will be the first priority.

Jimenez explained that several student groups, including the newly established Interaction Center, would benefit from a man who would be willing to direct the College's participation in social action projects in the Hartford area.

In an interview Sunday, committee member James W. Osher '70 explained that whoever is chosen for the position will be responsible for designing an entire sociology program at the College over the next two or three years.

In its interviews, Osher continued, the committee has sought to determine which areas of sociology--urban studies, family, use of leisure time, etc.--each candidate would stress if he were building an academic department at the College.

Osher emphasized that the man who fills the first sociology chair will have "considerable leverage" in determining the future of the program. As yet the amount of money which will be allotted to sociology and the number of additional men that the College is willing to hire have not yet been disclosed, he continued.

Fuller emphasized that to choose a man interested solely in in-the-field work in the problems of race and poverty would be short sighted on the part of the College. He said that the areas of sociology which seem most exciting now are likely to change during the next ten years. Fuller suggested that non-western sociology may in the near future assume the importance that race and poverty hold now.

Fuller expressed his hope that whoever is chosen will encourage participation by other members of his new department in the College's social action projects, if he cannot devote time to them himself.

The other members of student-faculty committee are: David S. Mischel '69, Peter T. Grossi, Jr. '69, John D. Miller '69, David Sarasohn '71, Professor of Religion Dr. Theodore M. Mauch, Professor of Economics Dr. Robert A. Battis, Chairman of the Department of Government Dr. Murray S. Stedman, Jr., Chairman of the Department of History Dr. George B. Cooper, and Chairman of the Department of Psychology Dr. George W. Doten.

Participation in Exchange Uncertain

With the application deadline for the Vassar-Trinity exchange program set for tomorrow, there seems to be little certainty at either school that enough students will participate in the program to make it a success.

Vassar Professor of Psychology and Co-ordinator of the Exchange Committee Dr. Malcolm L. Westcott explained in an interview Friday that the program presently suffers from a "novelty effect which could make it go either way."

There are very few applications in so far as either school, but Westcott claims he is becoming "more optimistic as we go along." He reports that interest on the campus has increased considerably during the last two weeks.

The Vassar professor denied knowledge of reports that the history and English departments at the womens college were making it especially difficult for girls to

spend a semester at Trinity. He added however that he "would not be surprised if they were" for those departments at Vassar place heavy emphasis on full-year courses. They might feel a commitment to their majors, he continued, to keep them moving through the Vassar program with no interruptions.

He also stated that there seem to be few courses at Trinity which a girl couldn't get at Vassar. For the faculty, the argument supposing educational value in "going to a different school just for the sake of going doesn't hold much water."

College students who have travelled to Vassar during the last two weeks to encourage interest in the program bring back similarly ambivalent reports. "Some girls claim there is a good deal of enthusiasm for the exchange, others act as if they have never heard of it," sophomore Wil-

liam H. Reynolds reports.

In all forty Trinity students have gone to womens college as guests of the Vassar exchange committee. Yesterday afternoon five faculty members, including Dean of the College Dr. Robert D. Fuller made the trip to answer questions in the dorms that girls may have about Trinity.

Vassar junior Joan Rundle, who recently published a magazine on Trinity, Williams and Colgate, the three schools with which Vassar is exchanging next semester, says that the College has a "poor image." She explained that most girls think of Trinity as "a place where they run secondrate fraternity parties."

She is confident however, that the image has changed since the program was first announced in October. Like Westcott Miss Rundle is unwilling to predict the outcome of tomorrow's applica-

Lockwood Urges Involvement in Societal Problems

The aspirations of higher education and the obstacles confronting their realization were examined last night by Dr. Theodore D. Lockwood in the first of three lectures that he is delivering this week in his capacity as "Lecturer-in-Residence." The main theme of the President's three addresses is "Our Mutual Concern: The Role of the Independent College."

The two concluding talks will be delivered tonight and tomorrow night at 8:15 p.m. in the Washington Room of Mather Hall.

In last night's lecture, entitled "Greater Expectations," Lockwood declared that the academic community cannot attempt to avoid involvement in the problems that agitate society. However, he warned that "a college cannot retain its vital independence as a critic if, as an institution, it takes political stands on issues not directly affecting its well-being." The President added that "The confrontation between orthodoxy and dissent cannot occur if the college is captive to a special interest."

The President noted that the assassination of Martin Luther King demonstrated that indignation is not a satisfactory substitute for progressive action. He stated

that while the urban problem may be an "interesting crisis" for students to live through, "The academic community must lend a hand if we are to avert chaos in the cities." Lockwood continued that "Colleges will retain their vigor only so long as they help all of society retain its vigor."

Referring to the public commitment to higher education, the President pointed out that his century has seen an extraordinary expansion in enrollment in colleges and universities. He observed that at the turn of the century only 6% of the nation's eighteen year-olds graduated from high school while in this generation, over 75% of them graduate high school and more than 40% go on to some kind of further education.

Lockwood remarked that the increase in enrollment will be absorbed mostly by state-supported institutions. "But the development of state-supported higher education," contended the lecturer-in-residence, "Has meant not only a shift in student population but also a pressure upon the autonomy of higher education. Political manipulation occurs only infrequently, but bureaucratic rigidity is forever possible, even likely."

The President claimed that the purposes of colleges and universities have been influenced subtly by the desire for federal subsidies. Even "the individual faculty member may enjoy such formidable fiscal support in research from government contracts that his attention wanders toward renewal of the contract and away from his institutional liaison," he said.

The problem of obtaining adequate funds for a college while maintaining its intellectual integrity is not easily solved, asserted Lockwood.

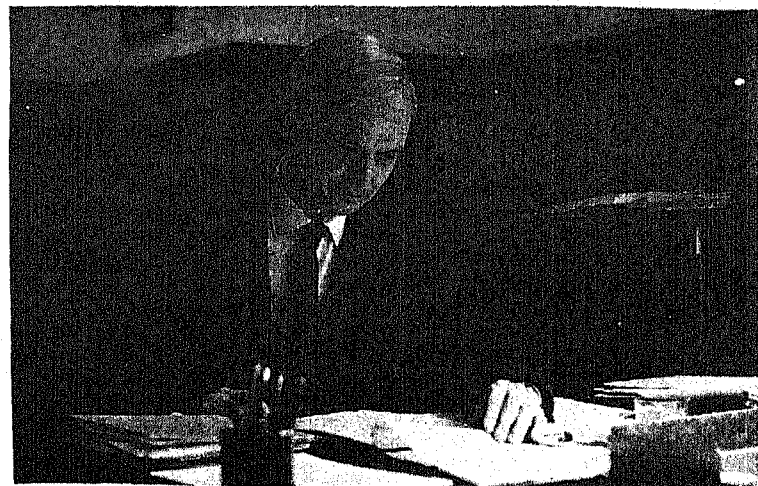
Recognizing the threats to individuality presented by the large state university, Lockwood declared that "Diversity is far preferable to uniformity, however efficient."

In defining the responsibility of an intellectual community, the President noted "a compelling connection between this protection of academic freedom and our ability to solve the problems before our society. Just as we recognize the changes occurring in the world will critically affect the future of education, so also we should recognize that in seeking to serve society, we must sharpen our evaluation of society. If we be-

come caterers to society, we shall end by becoming public assassins.

"As with most important issues in life, the balance between what is appropriate and not appropriate is truly delicate. It will require judgment. Certainly the independent college community is far better situated to exercise that kind of responsibility than the state-supported institution which

(Continued on Page 6)



President Theodore Lockwood, this year's Lecturer-in-Residence, reviews his speech.

Frumunda

Janis Joplin And Company

by D.J. Reilert

Listening to the new Beatles' tapes, I am writing about the show at Bushnell this past Thursday evening. Presented were Big Brother and the Holding Company, preceded by the Damn Yankees (formerly the Windjammers), a local group.

First, let us dispose of the first act. I was shocked when Ken Griffin called in at WDRC after the show and said that "the Damn Yankees have got to be the best band in Connecticut." I would think that Richard Duggan (or whomever

else is responsible) would have better judgment than to put such a gathering on the same bill as a national group. Their balance was terrible, stage act a copy of every white soul act on the One Nighter circuit, jokes tasteless, cool definitely lacking, and just didn't belong on front of a concert hall audience, although I presume they're an excellent dance hall act. I did feel sorry for the lead guitarist, whose fuzz box wasn't working properly during their first few songs. But that was just

symptomatic of the whole performance. And their finale was strangely reminiscent of the Vagrants' (Long Island's old leading white soul group).

Now, Janis Joplin is truly amazing. She is a big hussy who has blown in from the Texas plains, rolling over everything in her way, bellowing her guts out for the benefit of her hungry audience. But, like the Plains after the wind's passage, she is parched and used, and very tired. She faced the open ears with a raw resolve to give it to 'em, and came off, exhausted and successful.

Although she doesn't convey the usual blues feeling of sweet pain or contentment with one's situation (and converting that feeling to others with a positive sense), Janis is a blues person too. On stage, she goes through her motions, turning the crowd onto what they've been convinced is real blues, man. But, as she turns to go off and approaches the wings, her face becomes barren and dark, vacant of emotion and intensity (a rare face for a master).

When Griffin called her onto the stage for an encore, she blurted "Get that shit off the stage" to us in the wings who were around her. It was a surprising tone of voice: It showed that she was not just tired, but empty and fed up and bored. And she turned around, turned herself on, and walked back on stage, ready to cry again. I really can't say why she should feel that way—maybe the band hassles; but one must be astounded at her ability to change her appearance instantly. She makes a confusing figure; her singing strikes me the same way . . . a lot of power, packed with variation, but not really building any bridges between herself and her listeners, as so many great singers have done in the past. She is very good . . . but not great because something is missing from her presence.

The band is not good. Sam Andrews III played adequate leads and the best bass, but the rhythm guitar work (on the part of Andrews and Jim Gurley) was extremely weak and inconsistent. Bassist Peter Albin did not provide much punch, and drummer Dave Getz was boring and missed too many beats. The overall sound is what really hurts. The four instruments simply did not produce a full sound, and further failed in having very poor tone adjustments.



BIG HUSSY from the Texas plains.

Isaac Stern Rescues Concert With Brahms

by Dean Walker

People arrived early Wednesday evening for Isaac Stern's performance with the Hartford Symphony Orchestra. A very few were seated after the evening began. Tickets, I am told were sold out. Mr. Stern's performance, like all visiting celebrities', was reserved for after intermission.

It was a long wait for the audience. The evening began with a Faust Overture by Richard Wagner. Written during an exile to escape creditors, this is one of his two purely orchestral works. It is a personal opinion, but Wednesday's performance revealed for me a low-water mark in that composer's work. Perhaps he was preoccupied. One could certainly tell it was Wagner. All the characteristic compositional devices are there and yet they do not jell. Perhaps the work was under-rehearsed. Perhaps as great a percentage of the orchestra as that of the audience was ill. The violins were not precise, a condition aggravated by Wagner's passion for constant arpeggios. I got no feeling of a personal or metaphysical drama, but then I had a cold. I suspect that the piece itself is the primary offender, an example of a less important product of Wagner's mind. Perhaps he required characters and text to help direct his energies.

Everyone knows Beethoven's EROICA, the Symphony no. 3. It is a monumental work. I believe Arthur Winograd directed it with an accent on compositional problems and their brilliant solutions, but the energy that sustains certain passages, and the rich strength

that underlies others were shockingly absent. As a result, the symphony seemed either an overly accented caricature or a muddle. The tempo was very slow with mistaken rhythms and muffled modulations. The Scherzo was the best of the four movements, and by the final theme with variations the orchestra and music had come to some mutual understanding.

Isaac Stern is the picture of assurance and authority. A portly man, he moved deliberately to take his place left of center. The orchestra almost visibly snapped to attention. His manner is as crisp as his tie. It was certainly he who directed the Brahms Concerto in D for violin and orchestra. It is another monumental work and one of great technical difficulties at the heat of the music. However, equally inextricable is the possibility of a brilliant performance.

The orchestra was galvanized by Mr. Stern and performed well, hypnotized with interest. At one point, the violinist seemed displeased and looked ferocious. But the orchestra, when necessary, was either an adequate foil or willing partner. Isaac Stern has fantastic technical skill. But this is Brahms, and there are marvelous dramatic passages and profound inner warmth. And they were all there along with the bravura and syncopation which Mr. Stern punctuated physically. Brahms' beauty and never superficial brilliance have to be penetrated by the soloist. Isaac Stern's understanding in performance was awesome.

Campus Chest Presents Fast-Moving Musicales

by Vaughn P.M. Keith

Last Friday evening in the Washington Room the Campus Chest Finale presented live performances of four very talented college groups. Their musical arrangements, varying from progressive rock to big band jazz, from the Beatles to Steppenwolf and from Gershwin to the Jefferson Airplane, were outstanding and thoroughly enjoyable. Even in spite of frequent mechanical troubles, the three-hour show progressed with no appreciable delays, thanks to adequate ad libbing by the MC and an occasional spontaneous joke from the audience.

The first group to appear was the American Blues Exchange, a band which has achieved great success in the field of progressive blues. They played selections from such well-known groups as the Cream, Country Joe, and Jefferson Airplane, never detracting but always adding to the musical effect of the originals. The result was a compelling rhythm, and down-to-earth blues.

This first band should have been very hard to follow, as evidenced by the audience's favorable reaction. However, the Trinidads, with a professional's experience, made it seem easy. Their repertoire of burlesque-vaudeville comedy and favorite, traditional tunes delighted the audience every second. Individual solos and total harmony were combined most effectively; and even when several microphones suddenly went dead, the group maintained the tempo, adapting themselves to the situation as if nothing had happened. With remarkable ease they moved from their customary parody of "Blue Moon" to some more serious and moving tunes such as "Yesterday," accomplishing the transition without depreciating the effect of either one. At the end of their per-

formance they were assailed with shouts of "more!" from the audience and consequently returned for one final song. Bob Watts, a freshman with surprising talent, led the entire auditorium in a forceful rendition of "Rock My Soul." For this extra spiritual excitement, the Trinidads were at last given a well-deserved standing ovation.

Then, after a short intermission, the style was changed once again, this time to the impressive selections by the New Collegiate Jazz Band. The first few progressive jazz tunes were played by a sextet chosen from the seventeen members of the band as a whole. These interpretations of some well-known songs seemed very polished, even though much of the music was, in fact, improvised. Finally, when the sextet had finished their performance, the rest of the band came on stage to present their big band jazz in contrast to that of the small combo. The addition of such a varied brass section to the foundation of piano-bass-drums gave a further dimension to the selections. The harmony which the Trinidads displayed with their voices was evident here in the unified effort of each instrumental section. Each member of the band manifested his musical talent not so much by individual solos but rather more in the precise interplay of sounds and rhythms.

Nor did the entertainment stop there. For, the blues and rock fans were to enjoy a second helping of progressive blues from the newly-formed freshman group, Gasoline. And, even though they have been playing together for only a short time, they managed to maintain the high quality of progressive music which had preceded their performance. The group, with their volcanic power, had the entire audience tapping their feet and soon attracted a cluster of dancers in front of the platform. West coast sounds were prominent and an original instrumental at the end demonstrated the group's individual talents. Gasoline thus provided a fitting ending for an already fast-moving musical concert.

The Campus Chest must clearly be congratulated on its highly successful Finale this year. The musicians were talented, the vocalists were harmonious and the music was varied -- a evening of superior progressive entertainment.

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Branold to Discuss Reconstructionism

Dr. Theodore Branold, professor of educational philosophy, School of Education, Boston University, will deliver a lecture entitled "Reconstructionism in School and Society" at the College this evening. Branold will speak at 8:15 p.m. in McCook Auditorium.

Branold is described by Professor of Education Dr. Richard K. Morris as "the most prolific writer in the field of educational philosophy since John Dewey."

His thesis is that progressive education has served its usefulness and that a necessary outgrowth of this movement is what he calls a philosophy for social reconstruction, Morris explained.

The speaker is the author of numerous books. Among his best known works are: Ends and Means in Education, Patterns of Educational Philosophy, Philosophies of Education in Cultural Perspective, Toward a Reconstructed Philosophy of Education, and The Battle for Free Schools.

Dr. Branold was educated at Ripon College in Wisconsin. He received his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. He has taught at Long Island University, Adelphi College, the University of Minnesota, New York University, and Boston University. He has also studied and lectured in Japan and Puerto Rico.

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NCJB Schedules Concert

The New Collegiate Jazz Band will perform its first concert of 1968-69 this Friday, November 22, in the Austin Arts Center at 8:15. The NCJB, composed of 17 students, will perform both in a big band and in a small combo.

The big band has made it a policy to perform jazz exclusively at its concerts. Arrangements range from mainstream charts of Oliver Nelson and Marshall Brown to the modern Latin sound of Johnny Richards. In addition, members have begun to work on their own music for performance. An arrangement by Bruce Colman '71 will be presented on Friday).

The combo performs original tunes and arrangements by its members. This first concert will feature "Afro-Blue" by John Coltrane and a composition by Steve Horenstein '69. The combo concentrates on developing improvisational techniques and musical rapport between its members. To this end experiments in free form avant-garde jazz have been conducted.

In the last year the band has performed at such places as Bennett, Vassar, Bennington, Smith, and Connecticut College. This season, the NCJB hopes to duplicate that schedule, as well as play again at the Quinipiac Jazz Festival.



There will be a meeting of all students who desire to work on any of the TRIPOD's staffs (News, Features, Arts, Sports, Photography) in the TRIPOD office tonight at 8:00.

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EDITORIAL SECTION

November 19, 1968

No Support

President Lockwoods response to the Senate requested revision of the College Charter serves to dramatize a long existing gap between the ideals of the student body, (or at least its leadership) and those who run Trinity College. In his letter to Senate President Mozzi Dr. Lockwood speaks of committees, awaiting recommendations, and the need to concentrate on the College Statutes instead of the Charter.

While it would be unfair to say that the President has missed the point of the Senate request, it seems certain that he has attached too little significance to community ideal which underlies it. The Senate has addressed itself to the fundamental question of who shall decide at the College. It has not asked for studies, committees, nor minor reforms in the wording of the Statutes. It is asking for student representation, with full voting power, on the Board of Trustees. The assumption is that students have a right to participate in decision making in all levels of College Government. The committees, studies, and reforms should be the outgrowth of decisions made with full student participation, not rewards for good behavior handed down from an arbitrarily authoritative Board of Trustees.

Dr. Lockwood's dream appears to be Trinity College as we know it, and as he knew it, with an added coat of administrative efficiency and educational relevance. The Senate's requests strike deeper than this; it is calling for a new community.

If the majority of students honestly want what the Senate is calling for, they can have it. As was proved last year, the Trustees are not the only constituent with the ability to "shut down Trinity College." If the fight for truly educational community, one where people make the decisions which affect their own lives, is to be won, it will be done through power not communications.

Before the Senate progresses beyond the point of "no looking back" in this effort, it must be assured of the support of student body. There is little reason to believe, at this point, that it has this support. Before the fight begins, this support must be gained or the cause altered.

To degrade the President's efforts at revitalizing and bringing relevance to the present College Community would be foolish. His immediate goals are those of the student body. The sociology program, the new curriculum, the co-ed move, and the College's involvement in solving Hartford's urban problems must not be sacrificed amidst a fight for an ideal shared by only a minority of the student body.

Trinity Tripod

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Published twice-weekly during the academic year except vacations by students of Trinity College. Published at West Hartford News, Isham Road, West Hartford, Conn.

Student subscription included in activities fee; others \$8.50 per year. Second class postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Offices located in the basement of Mather Hall, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut 06106.

Telephones: 246-1829 or 527-3153, ext. 252.

'Green on Black and White'

by Alan Marchisotto

Despite the fact that the recent elections proved to be a keen disappointment to many students, a few valuable lessons can be gleaned from the results and the reaction to those results. The most obvious is that students have a powerful, if not direct, voice in the political process. It is generally conceded that McCarthy would never have gotten beyond New Hampshire in a viable form had it not been for the students who worked so hard for him. Yes, the war was unpopular and yes, Lyndon Johnson was even more unpopular, but issues by themselves do not produce votes. They have to be articulated and brought to the attention of the voters; they have to be used. Students proved to be McCarthy's mouthpiece when he could not afford to reach the voters electronically. Their role was crucial. What began as a self professed campaign to change the war policy, ended up as a full-fledged attempt to alter the complexion of American politics. In the process a President was forced to abdicate. The final effects are still unknown.

Another interesting manifestation of student influence, on which I hope to write at length at some future time, was the congressional race of Allard Lowenstein in New York. I was particularly interested in this race as it took place in my home district. The political make-up of the district made Lowenstein's election seemingly impossible. He had only two hopes -- a student army of volunteers and the fact that for some strange reason, the Republicans had nomi-

inated a candidate who was so conservative that he made Louis XIV look progressive. In conferences I've had with various political figures back home, the discussion invariably centers on the students. It is generally conceded that their work provided Lowenstein with his narrow victory. By going door to door, they succeeded in convincing enough people that the Republican, not Lowenstein, was the candidate to fear, this in a Republican district.

I'd like to turn now from these positive examples of student political activity to less palatable ones. One of the reasons that George Wallace was so intensely disliked by most students and educated people was, aside from his overt racism, his tendency to view things in simplistic, black and white terms; states rights -- good, federal government -- bad; rednecks -- good; students, professors and pseudo intellectuals -- bad. He provided a safe haven for all those who could not or would not think. Emotionalism always requires less effort and is therefore easier to appeal to. Yet, these same thought processes are exhibited by many students. A prime example was David Green's diatribe in last week's Tripod. It is an accurate duplication of the Wallace intellectual process, or rather, anti-intellectual process. The basic premise is, and it is a popular one, Nixon -- bad; anyone who opposes him -- good. This is the essence of simplicity of thought. Its appeal is directly emotional and differs very little in aim from that which

Wallace employs. It is truly incredible that Mr. Green fails to find a single redeeming characteristic in Nixon. Further, he goes on to confidently predict the exact nature of Nixon's personality and temperament for the next four years. Look out! That shrouded, evil character is going to emerge and threaten us all.

This is truly immature. It reflects a basically romantic view of politics -- the good guys versus the bad guys. It's all very simple, you see. The good guys wear white hats and the bad guys black ones. How do we know that the other fellow is ALL bad? Well just look at what he's said, superficially of course. Whatever you do, though, don't read any past speeches of your own candidate. You might be very surprised at what you'd find. Or perhaps it wouldn't matter. The good guy can change positions any number of times but the bad guy, being basically evil as everyone knows, cannot. Dave Green and others who subscribe to this form of "reasoning" as exemplified in last week's Tripod, are living in a dream world that doesn't exist. Their thought processes are no different from the ones they so violently oppose in George Wallace, the chief bad guy. It may be humorous, or even cute, to parrot the standard view of Nixon, but it's certainly well below what is to be expected on a college campus. It is the same old story of black and white extremes. As Mr. Green has made amply evident, Wallace and his crowd can claim no monopoly on simplistic thinking.

LETTERS to the chairman

To the Chairman:

As an independent, I was annoyed by the slipshod arguments used in Mr. Jimenez's article advocating the abolition of fraternities. Arguing the elimination of fraternities is equivalent to suggesting that because Trinity as a whole is a social desert, the only cases of social outlet should be destroyed because they aren't enjoyed by everyone. Basically, it comes down to the rather childish argument that the suffering of some should be the suffering of all. Equality should be carried just so far.

About one half of most recent classes have chosen to join fraternities. Why the hell don't they have just as much right to join fraternities and so determine their social life (stupid as that decision may seem to some independents) as they should have the right to determine their social life through unlimited parietals. It makes very little sense to argue for individual responsibility in regard to parietals and against individual responsibility in regard to fraternities.

Mr. Jimenez asserts that fraternities "serve little more than as asylums from the realities of our community and the world. . ." Why not? We all need our asylums; if some choose fraternities, so be it. After all, being an independent itself is for many an asylum from fraternities.

Fraternities are no better and no worse than the rest of this college. Why pick on fraternities for the apathy of which independents are just as guilty. Mr. Jimenez asserts that fraternities fall short of full use of their resources. Is that so unusual? Fraternities are social facilities not settlement houses. Since when did independents develop such high ideals and social motivation that they can call the kettle black. Most independents don't have any sense of

community and could care less. Big deal.

Fraternities have their faults, but why kill the patient to cure the disease. A little hell never hurt anyone. It's a pleasant change from the usual monotony of Trinity. Besides, if fraternities were abolished, what would the TRIPOD have to write about year after year.

Let's keep fraternities. The opportunity to be wrong should be open to everyone. Unless we seek to live in 1984, social discrimination will continue to exist -- in both institutionalized and non-institutionalized forms.

Men are different and therefore they need different alternatives. Fraternities present one alternative. They're not perfect. Neither will be any other alternative. Perfection is not a human characteristic.

Fraternities cater to certain types of people. So does Greek 211. That does not mean that they're undesirable.

Not everyone has the "charm" to get into Psi U. Not everyone has the intellect to make A pluses. Not everyone can handle their booze.

But not every inequality or every excess necessitates a social crusade of moral purity.

--Dick Behn '69

To the Chairman:

We are not in the habit of writing letters-to-the editor, but after reading Mr. Jimenez's incisive comments on the fraternity system, we really felt a need to commend him in his efforts. As he made his eloquent plea for greater freedom from "the system" in social affairs, one could well appreciate the goals toward which he is striving. Members of the Trinity College Community must feel free to define their own lives on their own terms, not those of the sys-

tem. This being the case, fraternities surely must go. All Trinity men would thus be free of such social constraints, and Mr. Jimenez would no longer be condemned to attending those "socially irresponsible" frat lodge parties at TX every party weekend!

--E. Scott Sutton '70
--Russ Moody '70

(Editors' note: The authors are members of Theta Xi fraternity. If they wish to tell Mr. Jimenez that his invitation to TX parties has been withdrawn, we suggest that there are vehicles of communication more appropriate than the letters column in the TRIPOD.)

For their information, the original fraternities-must-go series which appeared in the fall of 1966, was authored by a member of their fraternity. As they well know he never missed a party weekend until the day he graduated. It is our understanding that this famed author enjoyed this year's alumni weekend at TX immensely.)

To the Chairman:

Mr. Nixon has given us the opportunity to kick him around for at least four more years. However, Mr. Green's lightweight performance ("Pox Americana") didn't hurt him a damn bit. It was merely a compendium of some of the most common cliches of the liberal establishment -- a typical example of the liberal "gut" reaction.

Instead of rising above this attitude and attempting to give some depth to the liberal image of the President-elect Mr. Green has chosen to rely on the easiest means

(Continued on Page 5)

Why Fraternities Must Still Go

by Michael Jimenez

"History is a nightmare from which I am trying to awaken." These words written by James Joyce have their universal application to the condition of men trying to escape from the structures of the past - whether they be the history of American racism, the miscalculation of our foreign policy, or the miseducation of our young. We too at Trinity are in some sense trying to awaken from what has been a nightmare of intellectual cowardice and social inadequacy. The current movement at Trinity seems to be a healthy iconoclasm - a desire to see things in a truer perspective and with a good deal more humanity than ever before.

The new curriculum, as far as rumor can establish, seems to allow students to free themselves from the disturbing bonds of an earlier academia. The concept of the intellect as a fluid possibility for personal development rather than as a peg in a hole seems to be dominant. The promising aspect of rumor leads us to believe that we now face the challenge of an 'open' academic situation. It can only be hoped that both students and faculty are fit for the task of giving the new shell some substance.

But we suffer from a delusion if we persist in believing that an open society, if that is indeed what we aspire to, will come about with a new curriculum. Trinity is suffering from what Karl Mannheim called "disproportionate development." I am speaking of a social system and a style of life which is inconsistent and often antithetical to the demands of an academic community. Mannheim wrote that "a child may develop intellectually with extreme rapidity while his moral judgment and his temperament remain on an infantile level, and the same is generally possible in the life of social groups." We may now be presented with the prospect of a new academic challenge at Trinity, but we have around our necks a burdensome albatross -- an unequal social system based on discrimination and social snobbery.

Since my last article on fraternities critics of the system have been reproached with the declaration that this is not an "issue." True, it is NOT AN ISSUE to many of those on Vernon Street, to those freshmen who are being heavily rushed, and to militant independents. But IT IS A PROBLEM for those individuals here at Trinity

who have faced and will continue to face an inequitable social system. In a self-imposed myopia this campus has seen fit to judge its social system "adequate" and to declare that "things are getting better." We shall soon see whether fraternities will do little more than

improve their rushing mechanisms and paternalistically bemoan the inadequacies on the other side of the fence.

The present situation evolves from the policies of past administrations and the ethics of a past period in the history of this coun-

try. Fraternities ARE NOT COMPLETELY RESPONSIBLE for the present social system; the Administration must certainly share the burden of finding solutions to this problem. However, the fraternities must, because of the social power which they possess,

bring about, with the aid of fraternities substantial changes which will eliminate the inequities of the system. I would hope that they would begin to move, but I am not optimistic, mostly because their vision of what Trinity should be-

(Continued on Page 8)

LETTERS to the chairman

(Continued from Page 4)

of emotional self-satisfaction in a political commentary -- the over-generalization, Mr. Nixon was "always" this and "forever" that.

Being more specific the idea that Mr. Nixon was "the unquestioning chauvinist (to whom) foreign policy was a matter of good capitalists against bad communists" gives the man credit for no more sophistication than blind anti-communism. This is more an indictment of the basic American outlook on foreign relations -- Democratic and Republican, sophisticated and unsophisticated -- prevalent throughout the 1950's (and only slightly modified by JFK). That Nixon was a reflection of this attitude needs no documentation. But the idea that he was an "unquestioning chauvinist" merely highlights the low level of Mr. Green's analysis. If "the issues were always so clear-cut" for Mr. Nixon then why the acceptance of the Korean Armistice, why the great wavering in American policy statements on Indochina in January-July 1954 preceeding the Geneva Accords, why the great lack of tangible reactions to the Soviet conquest of Hungary in 1956, why the "anti-Western" reaction to the Suez crisis of 1956, why the mild reactions to Soviet pressures on Berlin, and so on. Unless one thinks that Mr. Nixon opposed all these policy decisions as unpatriotic and cowardly sell-outs of the American raison d'etre then one must conclude that his world view contained a variety of greys between the black and white attitude presented by Mr. Green.

Mr. Green's summary of Vice-President Nixon's attitude on domestic affairs is even more dubious. Without mentioning anything besides his strong and opportunistic anti-communism Mr. Green once again summarizes with a sweeping, all-inclusive statement: "In national politics he was forever the rigid partisan..." Amazing! Other than being a consistent

advocate of party politics and anti-communism where was his rigid partisanship? On what issues? When did he establish this (conservative, I assume) sectarianism? Mr. Green's ability to interpret his own emotions is apparent. His familiarity with the facts remains an unknown quantity. Perhaps he is familiar with the Eisenhower-Nixon position and policies on such matters as monetary and fiscal policy, labor-business relations, social welfare and civil rights, federal-state relations and the limits of the executive in domestic matters. If he is then perhaps he could enlighten us on Mr. Nixon's "rigid partisan" stand on each of these issues and the multitude of other domestic issues which were "always so clear-cut" to the President-elect. This shouldn't be very hard since it "would appear that he (Nixon) never experienced a moment's doubt" about the issues.

The internal logic of Mr. Green's article is also utterly sloppy. How Nixon could be a "rigid partisan," an "unquestioning chauvinist" and at the same time maintain "his image as the ambitious politician on the make" is beyond me. No man in the public limelight for over a decade could be the first two and still maintain the third. That sort of political animal can exist only during national crises.

Further, this picture of a man who is a super-patriot with a sectarian domestic view (without any organized programs) catering to the transitory emotions (both personal and national) of the public and Congress ("the man who will say anything") primarily because of a constant craving for personal power ("there are endless examples of great ambition, but few of noble motivation") can be summarized in one word -- demagogue. Nixon the demagogue? King Babbitt?

Mr. Green avoids this unlikely conclusion with various references

to the public and personal mediocrity of Mr. Nixon. A point well-taken but it just doesn't fit into the previous description. If Mr. Nixon is a rigid, unquestioning extremist then even when he is "confronted with the limitations of his office" he will easily find ways to create Wallacesque domestic crises and Goldwaterite international crises. Mr. Green should then be talking of fears of a police state and/or nuclear war. But he doesn't. Instead he talks of repugnance at the mediocrity of the man and the probability of four years of executive stagnation. This is hardly related to Mr. Green's Nixon.

There are many good reasons to be repulsed by Mr. Nixon the man but Mr. Green does little to make these reasons clear except to quote James Reston once. The

liberal camp can certainly remain pessimistically self-assured that Nixon as President will not find the means to re-instill popular faith in the President (a la JFK or even Eisenhower) but there is no way to know with certainty what he will do (or not do) to solve the many problems facing the nation. Expecting "a four year hiatus" punctuated by "the old gut reactions" of Mr. Nixon merely shows Mr. Green's own consistent mediocrity as a political analyst. Apparently we should expect a President whose irrationality will be matched only by his inaction. Even Mr. Nixon deserves better treatment.

Mr. Green will have to wait a little longer for Mr. Nixon's first "old gut" reaction. The President-elect could easily laugh off the effects of "Pox Americana."

--Jeff Wilkinson '69

To the Chairman:

Although I am in favor of some sort of gym requirement, I find

it interesting to note that the physical education department's concern for our physical well-being apparently does not extend to the weekends, when the gym is closed all day Saturday and open two and one half hours Sunday.

--Michael S. Sample '69

To the Chairman:

The Elton and Jones dorms are two fine examples of post-war sterile architecture. They were slapped up as so-called temporary structures and have remained as such for nearly twenty years. The most blatantly unpleasant aspect of living in them (besides the aforementioned cinder-block sterility) is the noise. The college has done very little to control the noise in these buildings; the assumption being that they are soon to be torn down and replaced and that any expenditure to make them more livable would be wasted.

Since the destruction of these buildings is not impending, I think that, as part of the College's obligation to "provide an atmosphere conducive to learning," it should do the following:

- 1) Put carpeting in all the hallways of Elton & Jones.
- 2) Provide permanent carpeting for each room on a request basis.
- 3) Put sound-proofing on the ceilings of all the hallways which don't already have it.

--Rod Kababian '71

Letters to the chairman should be typewritten. Only signed letters will be accepted. Letters may be deposited in the slot on the TRIPOD door.

I DUG JAZZ-



AND WHITEY PICKED UP ON IT.



-I DUG HIP-



AND WHITEY PICKED UP ON IT.



I DUG ROCK-



AND WHITEY PICKED UP ON IT.



I DUG FREEDOM-



AND FINALLY LOST WHITEY.



Confidentiality of Records Guaranteed by Lockwood

In a letter received by Dr. Edward Sloan, President of the College Theodore D. Lockwood gave his approval to the report on confidentiality of student and faculty records which the TCC approved by unanimous vote, on November 6, 1968.

The report provides for the destruction, after the students graduation, of all records in his file except his application for admission to the College, and his aca-

ademic record. Other material which the College Archivist considers of historical value to the College may be retained with the approval of the President of the College.

According to James McClaugherty '70, a member of the Trinity College Council, the council had originally planned to require the destruction of all material except the admissions application, and the academic record. McClaugherty

said that this had been modified when the Archivist asked that information be saved which would allow him to compile a "useful College history".

McClaugherty expressed his belief that the student was well protected in spite of this change because of the amount of material which the guidelines state may not be entered into a student's record, including a student's political or Social activities or views."

STICK...

(Continued from Page 9)

Germany, and as it is to middle-class America today.

This identity is based on a scapegoat, which is the third condition provided by racism. In any system of exploitation and manipulation, there is often a discrepancy between the way things run and the way the government would like to see them. Thus it is to the ruling elite's political advantage to blame society's ills on the actions of a small foreign group. By focusing the people's attention on the isolated minority, they will not question the structures that create the conditions originally. By channeling the people's frustrations toward an institutionalized form of aggression, their attention is

turned away from those structures which not only exploit and oppress the scapegoat but also the people themselves. When "trouble" arises in the ghetto or on a university campus, those blamed are usually those who figure in the mass media; H. Rap Brown or S.D.S. is made the cause of unrest rather than the more accurate picture of the articulator of social ills. It is much simpler to focus attention on the ugly manifestations of (ugly) social problems than the real cause, which turns out to be the manipulative structures themselves.

These two areas, economic and political, are the outgrowth of individual conditions which exist in our society. There had to be a certain receptive situation for such a power elite to develop. Men have to be willing to "escape from freedom" for structures and institutions such as ours to develop, and they would not do so unless such a life offered something personally lacking in self-definition.

It has often been observed about American society these characteristics: first, the stratified nature of the society, at all levels, secondly, the ethic of hard work, and thirdly, the intense verbalization of democratic ideals.

If one examines the first immigrants to arrive on our shore, one notices that most left Europe because they were rejects of that society. In some form or another, the new land promised that which had not been attained in Europe. The immediate stress was thus upon status or success, and security. A new chance to reach those things most highly valued in Western culture was offered, and our ancestors braved the "middle passage" in order to have that chance.

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Lockwood...

(Continued from Page 1)

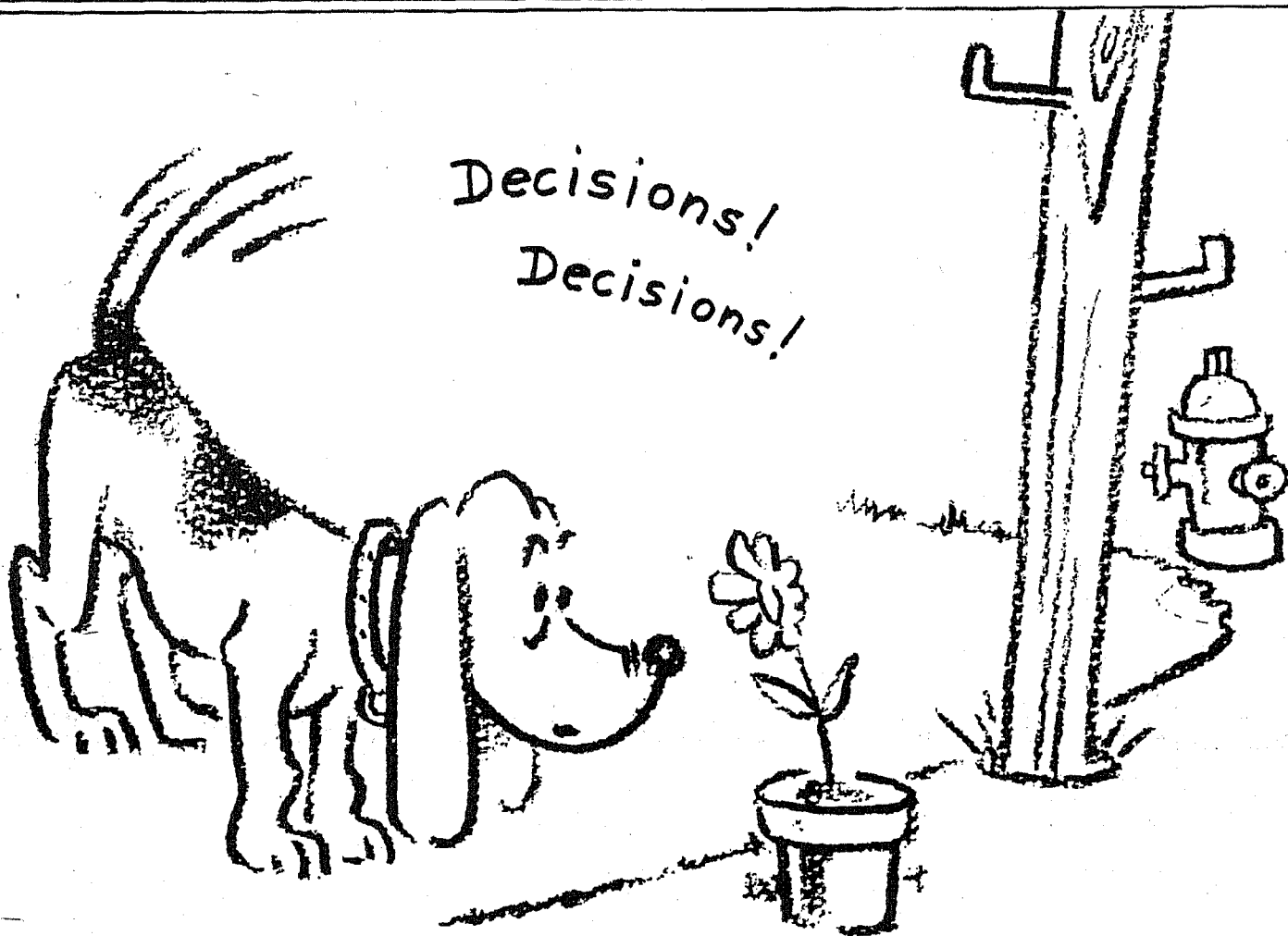
must in some degree always be-- and I mean this kindly -- an intellectual service-station, a vocational emporium."

Speaking of the problem of the "College and the Village World," Lockwood called for a re-evaluation of the effectiveness and purpose of the professionally oriented programs of higher education.

Although the President urged involvement of academic institutions in community affairs, he emphasized the importance of maintaining a degree of intellectual detachment. Quoting the remark of Berkeley's Chancellor Heyns, Lockwood observed that a college cannot become "an extension of the city streets." He added that "the college cannot become an agency for direct social action, or, for that matter, a welfare agency except in the very broadest sense. The learning process can never become secondary to partisan politics..."

While admitting the awesome complexity of our historical context, Lockwood declared that he "cannot share the essential pessimism" which is expressed so frequently. He asserted that he can understand the basic assumptions underlying the unrest of students, and remarked that he, like them, also has "a lover's quarrel with the world." However, he stressed his conviction that "we shall somehow end our floundering."

In conclusion, the President declared that "Higher education must...offer the opportunities to each student to understand the perspectives from which he may view life, life as the individual conceives it and life in the world community as a responsible citizen. There are not cozy utopias in a rapidly changing world. There is only rich experience open to those who will reflect on what is happening in this global village and who will then act from a sense of moral conviction. Our expectations must be greater if we are to achieve the good life."



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Concept of Honor System Given Support by Faculty

Members of the faculty, administration and the student body interviewed by the TRIPOD endorsed the concept of an "Honor System" by the College, but expressed disagreement over some aspects of its implementation and function.

Professor of Economics Robert A. Battis noted that Haverford College had an honor system, and that he believed one would work at the College. Battis stated that if an honor system is adopted, it should include a provision making each student responsible for reporting the infractions of others. He added that the system should apply to social as well as academic behavior.

Robert A. Rethy '69 disagreed with Battis, and observed that "if you're going to believe in the student's honor," it would be wrong to establish a method of checking on their obedience.

The "squealer clause" would be a "dead provision" advised Dr. Don Mattson, assistant professor of Mathematics. Wesleyan University, which Mattson attended, has an honor system that declares that "each student is honor-bound to take definite action toward enforcing the system in the event

Dean Tomat Discusses Regulations

The problem with parking facilities is that students only want to park their cars adjacent to where they are attending class or next to their dormitories," declared Assistant Dean of Students Leonard Tomat in an interview with the TRIPOD Sunday. He also criticized students for using their cars "for all their coming and going."

Tomat claimed that there are adequate parking facilities on campus. However, he stated that students do not take advantage of the parking places near the Field House and next to South Campus. He revealed that there will be an additional 45 to 50 spaces available when the Life Sciences Building opens next semester. Furthermore, Tomat advised that students consult the College Handbook so that they become familiar with the parking facilities and regulations.

The Assistant Dean of Students pointed out that the regulations were being enforced. He proved this statement by noting that Michael Conforti '68, an honors student at the College, was denied his diploma because of an excessive number of parking violations. However, Conforti will receive his diploma next June.

When asked whether he felt that suspension for parking violations could not be considered a "Cruel and unusual punishment," Tomat replied that he is "receptive to a better idea." As a final observation on the parking crisis, Tomat revealed that there are parking facilities for about 400 cars, and that there are about 400 registered cars on campus. "The unregistered cars don't count," said Tomat.

Turning to the question of felonies on campus, he declared that "Vandalism has taken on larger proportions this year." He informed the TRIPOD that the vending machines at the High Rise were vandalized on Sunday in "broad daylight." The incessant breaking into the cigarette vending machines in Mather Hall forced the College to remove them permanently. Tomat reported that students helped themselves to the machines after they had been vandalized.

"That's a good question," remarked Tomat in response to a query about the origin of the crimes. He speculated that there was some student involvement.

of an apparent violation of the system." Mattson stated that "a provision won't make people behave that way."

Dean of Students Roy Heath agreed with Mattson, commenting that "you can't legislate matters of the spirit." In 1964, he suggested that the College adopt an honor code that excludes a provision requiring students to report one another. According to Heath, the reaction to the proposal was varied. As an experiment, the honor code was implemented for the summer term, and it is still in effect during the summer.

Several members of the faculty expressed the belief that the introduction of an honor system would not change substantially the type of examinations that are given nor the method by which they are completed.

Mrs. Marjorie Butcher, lecturer of Mathematics, stated that there would "probably not be many changes" in the department if an honor code were created. She cited

the desire to place a time limit on tests for her decision not to allow students to take tests home. Mrs. Butcher added that she remained in the room during an examination so that she may be available to answer questions.

All the faculty members interviewed agreed with Battis' conviction that an honor code "should come from the students." They believed that only a system suggested and endorsed by the students would have the total support necessary if an honor code is to succeed.

Before Dean Heath had suggested an honor system in September of 1964, the students of the College had rejected such a code three times within five years. In November of 1963, nearly half of the 675 students questioned about an honor system by a Senate committee felt that an honor system was not needed. The committee then recommended that the motion for an honor system be dropped. The student body as a whole rejected proposed honor systems in February 1959 and March 1961.

STICK...

(Continued from Page 6)

It is not however enough for Americans to "help" the black man. Attention must be focused on everyone's position in our system. "When a white American moves beyond guilt to a recognition that he is a brainwashed victim of exploitation, then on the basis of self-interest he can begin to work against the colonial status quo. If he is motivated only by 'shame' then he will be limited to asking what he can do 'for' black people. If he is motivated by personal indignation, however, he will be more able to view black people as possible allies in a struggle for change." (Hayden, in "Viet Report," Sum '68, p.62)

One visible manifestation of this insecurity was the material exploitation of both the natural resources and of other men. By acquiring wealth off the labor of others one could reach success, and as a result, both financial and social security. The rationalization to accompany this would be the glorification of work and achievement, the Horatio Alger myth; in other words, anyone starting from the bottom could attain these goals merely through hard work and a "good" life.

However, in spite of the overt emphasis on everyone's equality and on the value of hard work,

the longing for aristocracy was prevalent among many of the immigrants. The grandeur of the feudal lord could not be forgotten. This delusion accounts for the constant verbalization of democratic ideals, a repression of those ambitious ideas. The purpose today is to cover up the actual practices of those people who rose to the top "through sheer work." While making a profit on Savannah bonds, based on segregation, David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank talks of the system that allows any determined man to rise to the top on his own merits--a rationalization for overtly unequal practices.

The weapon of denial is an effective method to attain these material goals and security. By denying to others, especially on the basis of inherent inferiority, one raises one's own status by the power thus exerted over others. Security can be obtained by exercising great power over others and denying them any possibility of status. No matter how "low" a white is in America, he can always be "higher" than black men, so he believes. This is a strong reinforcement to shaky white egos that doubt their own capabilities and hide behind structured molds.

This apparent insecurity of the (Continued on Page 11)

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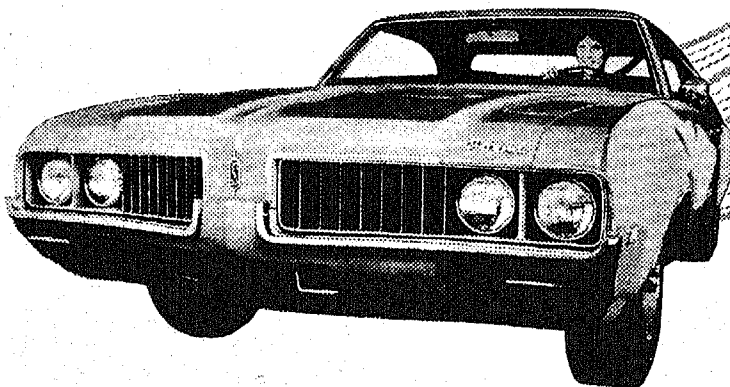
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They came from Hartford, East Hartford, West Hartford, Conard High, Bulkeley High, Weaver High.. Youth from high and junior high schools assembled in Goodwin Theatre for the first of eight open rehearsals of the Greater Hartford Youth Orchestra Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m. Under the baton of the College's Baird Hastings some 70 young musicians, gathered together for the first time, worked

their way through Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

The Youth Orchestra was conceived by Hastings and College President Dr. Theodore Lockwood. It is a program in which youth from the Greater Hartford area will assemble eight times between now and February under the professional direction of Hastings. All of their meetings will be in the form of open rehearsals and they

will play through a different masterwork each time.

The program has been financed through the generosity of Mrs. Helen Austin and Mrs. Tully Goodwin. The Hartford Library is supplying music free of charge to the group. Additionally, four professional musicians from the Hartford Symphony Orchestra have been hired to assist and advise the young students.

Frats...

(Continued from Page 5)

come and their assumptions about an academic community and an open society are so inconsistent with my ideas on these subjects.

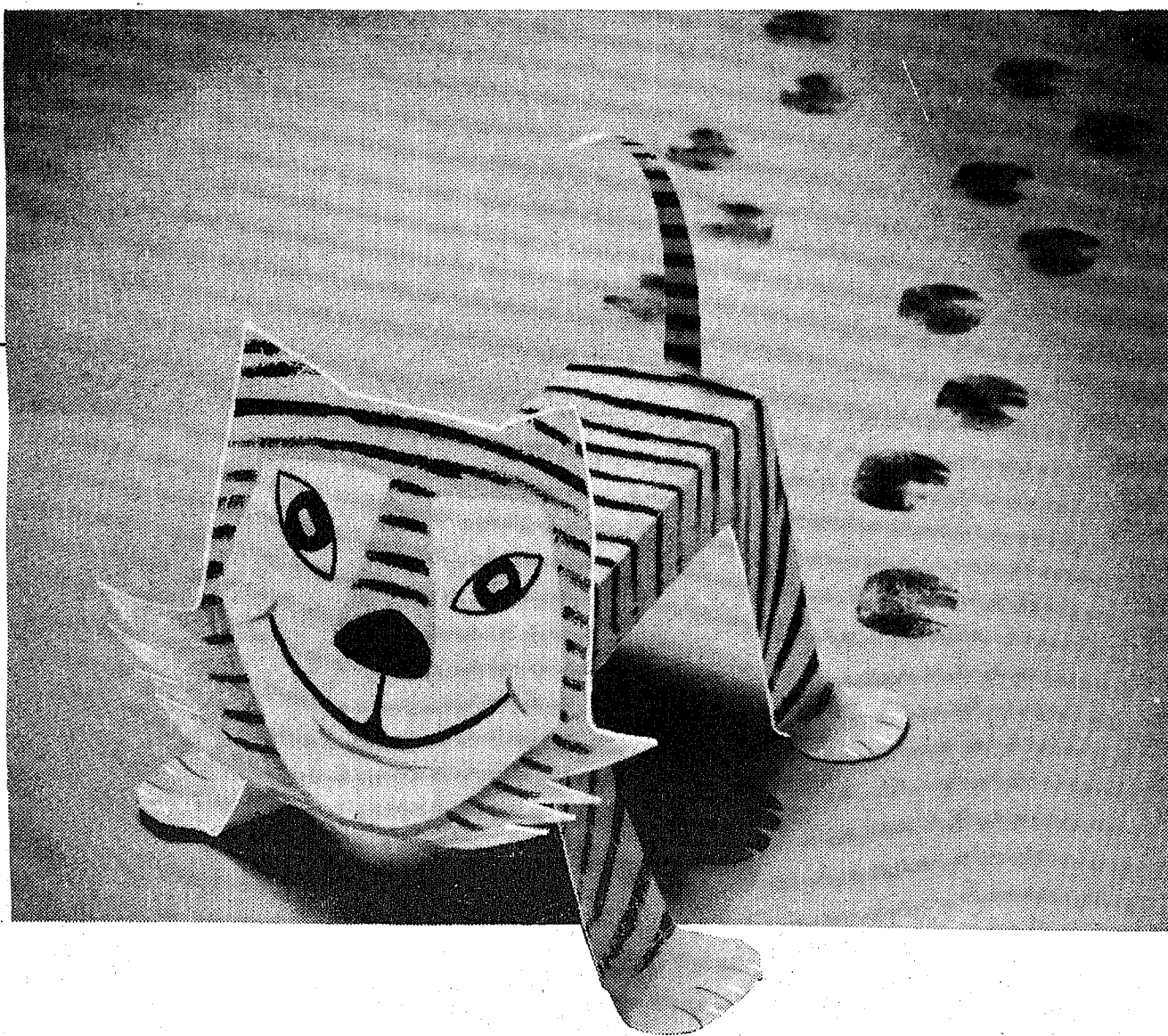
A new social system is necessary at Trinity -- one which will close the "disproportionate development" gap and which will provide for free flowing options for intellectual and social development. More fraternities will not solve the problem of discrimination and will not really solve the problem of facilities. We need what Roszak has called a "de-classing" -- a breakdown of the institutional and personal barriers between students and faculty, and administration. He writes that the "de-classing capacity of academic life (what Reisman calls its universalizing quality) is potentially a liberating experience." If Trinity is to meet its responsibility to its own members and to the greater community it must move to rectify this irresponsible social situation.

A Proposal: Trinity should abolish fraternities and co-incident with its plans for co-education should make Ogilby Hall, the Cook-Goodwin-Woodward complex, and South Campus A women's dormitories. Men and women should eat in integrated facilities throughout the campus to which they will be assigned when they come to Trinity and will be able to alternate every year at Trinity. Each eating unit would function independently and would provide for social activity at the decision of that unit. (Note: A new dining room should be built for South Campus, while a number of the fraternity facilities would be converted into eating and social units to which people would be assigned upon arrival at Trinity. Students would alternate every year according to the present lot system.)

There are a number of alternative plans and alterations to this brief proposal which should be discussed in the Trinity College Council.

Carl Becker wrote that "the value of history is indeed, not scientific, but moral. . . it prepares us to live more humanly in the present and to meet rather than to foretell the future." Looking at the history of social life at Trinity we cannot ignore the demand for change. We must recognize the need for a new social system and indeed, a new social ethic, based on a respect for the integrity and individuality of ALL members of the college community. Perhaps such a demand for greater freedom and its concomitant responsibility may be utopian, but we cannot continue to ignore or condone the present nightmare.

Michael F. Jimenez



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THE OTHER END OF THE STICK

The British West Indian monopoly, prohibiting the importation of non-British plantation sugar for home consumption, stood in the way." (Williams, p. 159) The old system now being unprofitable, the English capitalists included in their fight against mercantilism, the fight against slavery and the slave trade.

In America, Emancipation only temporarily changed the black man's status, and that it did only on a legal basis often contradicted by "de facto" laws. A few freed slaves found employment in uplifting positions, but the vast majority of blacks through the Second World War were ruthlessly exploited by American industry. Used only for the material benefits he could provide others, the former slave for a hundred years after the Civil War, has found himself trapped by a vicious cycle which would not allow him to work his way into American society, at the same time plundering him for every penny. The point is that it has never been to the system's economic advantage to free blacks. "The ethnic ghetto has always been colonized by private enterprise: its raw material has been cheap labor... (And today) Black labor is worthless to advanced industry." (Brightman in "Viet Report," Sum. '68, p.6) Total absence of moral compassion is of no surprise an outgrowth of a system based on the exploitation of men by other men. It has never been to this country's, or rather to the power elite's, economic interests to include the black man in this system. And in 1968, the question that the elite is disputing is whether co-optation of the blacks or continuation on a larger scale of the ghetto genocide, represent the most profitable solution.

Politically, as in Nazi Germany with anti-semitism, racism pro-

vides a useful mechanism to perpetuate social control of the people. In America racism served first of all as a rationalized justification of slavery. If black men were inherently inferior, then it was alright to force them to work like animals. Even though the rationalization came later, it was extremely effective in perpetuating the institution of bondage.

On a larger scale, racism created three conditions useful to the power elite in maintaining the control of the masses necessary to their ends. These conditions were first, a unity formed by "exterior" elements, secondly, a sense of identity for the individual and lastly, a scapegoat toward which to vent frustrations.

First the unity formed by "exterior" elements occurs when a group is faced with a common foe. The result is an externally formed alliance, which usually falls apart when that enemy ceases to pose a threat. On an international level, the NATO alliance is an example, the foe here being the Stalin myth. However in America, there has been a conscious effort by white

by Christopher Morris

society to exclude the black man, to keep him outside. Thus from both the black man's and the white man's view, there developed two societies: one referred to as "our Society", the other as a minority of foreign elements, 'obviously' threatening to destroy the former. This created a sense of unity for most people in this country and which the governing elite has little trouble directing. This leads into the second condition, a sense of identity. Many people when faced with total free-

dom of self-definition choose a fixed role designated by someone else. They "escape from freedom" into an unchanging identity from which they derive security. Sartre explains how many become anti-semites as this offered them an "essence," a fixed identity

as one who hates Jews. Of course this role is one of self-deception as no one can truly have an essence (until he is dead). But used on a large political scale, identity on the basis of structure can be very appealing, as it was in 1939

(Continued on Page 6)

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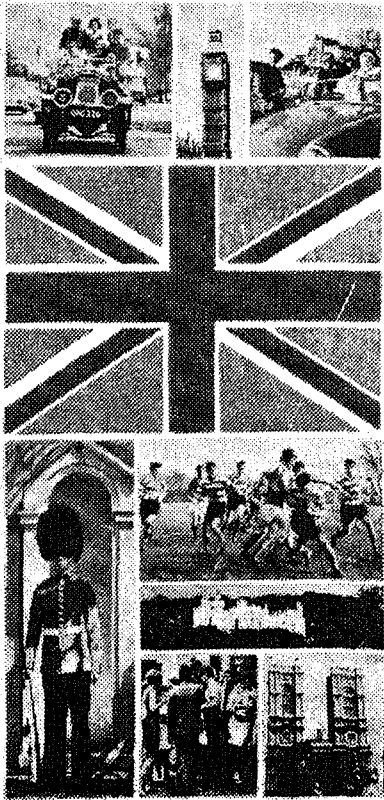
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Gridders Score 19-17 Victory...

(Continued from page 12)

from 26 yards out to give the Cardinals a 10-0 margin.

Both teams sparred at midfield as durable Stu Blackburn, Wesleyan's outstanding captain, and Trin captain, Mike Cancelliere, blunted opposing offensive attempts from their linebacker positions.

Finally the potent Hilltopper attack got into high gear after a Holbrook failure on a long field goal try. Bernardoni marched his gladiators 80 yards in the last three minutes of the first half.

Football Facts:	
TRINITY	WESLEYAN
21 first downs	18
175 rushing yardage	142
213 passing yardage	271
33/16 passing att/com	37/18
5 passes intercepted by	1
1 fumbles	2
34.5/10 punting	28.4/5
7-94 penalties	8-100

After Formica gathered in three aeriels for 25 yards from the "Bird," Trinity rested on the Cardinal one with 20 seconds and the clock running. A fruitless running play witnessed the 5'9" director yanking his players out of the pile up. Center Barry Sheckley somehow managed to snap the ball with no time left on the clock. Rolling to his right, the Ottawa, Illinois resident hit James with a hook pass for a touchdown. Penalized on the ensuing PAT, Ted Parrack missed a 35 yard extra point to produce a 10-6 deficit at the intermission.

The blue-and-gold returned to the field confident they had superceded the frustrating first half experience. Duncan immediately dumped Panciera on Wes' first offensive foray to force a punt.

Taking over on its 47, the Bants moved 53 yards in just three plays to gain the edge for the first time. Harvey blasted eight yards setting up a 28 yard screen pass to Kiarsis. The boss then set the powerful Hilltopper sweep into operation. Kiarsis raced around his right end, hurdled over several would-be tacklers, and sprinted untouched to paydirt from the 17.

Khoury's Kalculation's

Editor's note: As the final week of the Poll Bowl begins, a tie has developed between Mr. Titus and Mr. Khoury. Mr. Khoury called nine of ten correctly last week, while Mr. Titus had a week off. Mr. Titus's total is one less than last week, due to an error in calculation last week. Hopefully, however, the Poll Bowl does not end this week. Messrs. Titus and Khoury will predict Holiday Bowl game winners, if the participants are known before Christmas.

Well Mr. Titus, I have given you a substantial lead all season, and it seems that you have been unable to capitalize on this margin. You have been ahead from your first prediction, but I have caught up by picking the close games consistently - something that you may be forced to do this week. I do not know whether this will be our last turn on the Vegas circuit, but if it is, the readers shall have an exciting time following our prognostications. "May the best man win" - but in this job it is not the best man that wins out, it is the sly one!

Yale 23 - Harvard 19. This is the classic that New England and

THE STANDINGS:	
Mr. Titus	49-for-70 correct 700
Mr. Khoury . . .	49-for-70 correct 700

Parrack's successful PAT gave Trinity a 13-10 cushion at 11:42. Consecutive holding calls squashed a couple of offensive thrusts by each team to heighten the exasperations on both sides. Blackburn and Cancelliere continued to devastate the offenses but the 225 pound Trin captain was now picking up more support from his cohorts. Success seemed assured as Haldy Gifford recovered D'Arcy LeClair's fumble on the Bantam 42.

Kiarsis rambled 11 yards and then gained a first down at the Wes 30. But Blackburn, a Claremont, California product, snatched a Bernardoni pass.

Panciera returned the favor as the Meriden resident found "Cance" between him and the intended receiver. Cradling the ball like it was a new born baby, the middle backer tip-toed to the Trinity 29. Bernardoni drove the offense the 71 yards in 13 skirmishes to tally with 4 1/2 minutes of the final period expired. Kiarsis pushed in from the one capping a tremendous effort by the 200 pounder in which he carried nine times for 51 yards. No one seemed too worried when Parrack missed the conversion. After all, the Hilltoppers had a 19-10 lead.

The despairing Cardinal fans had little time to console each other as Panciera hit LeClair with a 35 yard touchdown pass just 1:16 later. The returnees from the three straight undefeated Wes teams of 20 years ago could be heard reminiscing about the 1946 comeback to edge Trinity, 21-14. Holbrook's PAT narrowed the margin to 19-17. With that pass, Panciera broke the New England record for T.D. aeriels for a season - 17.

The inspired Cardinals demolished a Bantam offensive effort, aided by a clipping call which nullified a long pass to Formica.

Wesleyan was quickly thwarted by a George Matava interception on their 22. Trinity moved relentlessly toward the clincher as Kiarsis slashed through the enemy's defense. Steve Farnham made a saving tackle on Kiarsis as the

elusive Suffield Academy graduate headed for the goal. On fourth down at the 3 Blackburn blitzed the surprised Bernardoni and dumped him on the 11.

The Middletowners moved up field with alacrity even though less than five minutes remained. But Dan Battles pilfered another aerial deep in Hilltopper territory.

Three Trinity running plays fell short of a first down. James punted to the Wes 35. Panciera once again found LeClair eschewing Bantam defenders for a first down at the Trin 43. Tight end Blackburn, who had broken 12 Wesleyan pass receiving records this season, grabbed his first pass of the afternoon for seven yards. Holbrook could be seen warming up for what could be a winning field goal. Hilltopper fans recoiled in horror since they recalled his 50 yard success as a freshman.

LeClair cut over the middle on the next play and gathered in a Panciera pass to the 16. Only seconds remained as Holbrook rushed on the field, but a flag lay on the ground. An offensive lineman had inadvertently traveled down field as the Wes quarterback scrambled to escape a savage rush. Back at the 50 and no timeouts, Panciera threw a desperation bomb which Matava again stole to end the game.

Thus Trinity had extended its mastery over Wesleyan to three games. The seniors could claim total revenge for the shellacking they received at the hands of the Cardinal freshmen and an outstanding 18-5-1 record during their tenure. Coach Miller will be hard pressed to replace starters like Cancelliere, Martin, Duncan, Sheckley, Battles, Gifford, Parrack, offensive tackle Bill Melcher, and linebacker Steve Hopkins.

Booters Win...

(Continued from page 12)

vard, Army, Brown and Brockport are all in the upper bracket of the tournament slate, along with the other defending co-champion Michigan State. Hartwick, Trinity and St. Louis University are in the lower bracket. Eventually, the top two teams in each bracket will travel to Georgia Tech for the semifinals and then the finals, on December 5 and 7, respectively.

How The Boot Fits

Marty Williams	8
Chico Roumain	7
Alan Gibby	6
Abi Haji	4
Don Johnson	4
Peter Wiles	4
Dave Beatty	3
Ron Megna	2
Roy Blixt	1
Harper Follansbee	1
Chuck Wright	1
Total Trinity Goals	41
Total Opposition Goals	15

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The Cockpit:

Trinity's Cool Hand Luke

by Pete Wentz

Those who were able to attend last Saturday's Wesleyan football game witnessed a fine array of poise and pinpoint passing from both Jay Bernardoni and Wesleyan's Pete Panciera. Although Panciera gained more yardage passing, it was Bernardoni's cool under fire that kept the Bantams in the game.

The 'Bird' was almost solely responsible for the play that turned the tide in the game. Late in the first half, with Wesleyan on top 10-0, Bernardoni led a Trinity drive deep into Wesleyan territory. Trinity had the ball on the Wesleyan three yard line with no time outs remaining and only about 30 seconds to go. Bernardoni threw an intentional incomplection to stop the clock. Then he sent Dave Kiarsis into the line for a small gain.

At this point there were only about ten seconds left as the Wes men were slow in unpiling, hoping to run out the clock. With about one-half second to go, center Barry Sheckley snapped the ball to 'Bird', who somehow found Mike James for the touchdown pass.

"We didn't have time to set up a play," Bernardoni commented later, "I just started rolling right and I would have run it if James hadn't been open. It was not really planned."

From that point on, the Trinity team made the right play at the right moment. "That touchdown just before half really helped. We came right back after halftime and scored in three plays," stated Bernardoni.

Looking at the overall statistics, it would seem that Panciera outdueled Bernardoni. A closer look, however, reveals that this is not the case. The Wesleyan QB threw for more yardage, more touchdowns by one, and more completions in the game, but he also had five interceptions to Bernardoni's one. The 'Bird' also had a higher completion rate.

Panciera may have led New England in passing, but it must be remembered that he was forced to throw more often. Wesleyan didn't have the runner Trinity has in Dave Kiarsis. Amherst has in Billy Foye, and Williams had in Jack Maitland, so Panciera was forced to throw more.

The Trinity quarterback didn't even start at that position in high school until his senior year -- he was a halfback and flanker. Senior safety-man Dan Battles was the starting QB at Ottawa (Ill.) High School. "Dan holds all the records there too," commented Bernardoni.

Once arriving to Trinity, the 'Bird' showed his stuff as quarterback of the freshman team. He then moved in as varsity starter when Kim Miles was hurt and did such a fine job that Miles was switched to halfback.

This year, with such capable receivers as Ron Martin, Ken Johnson, Kiarsis, and James, 'Bird' has broken or tied several records. The most notable is, of course, his 17 straight comple-



JAY BERNARDONI
(Hatch photo)

tions accomplished against Coast Guard and Amherst to set a new NCAA college and university mark. He also tied a New England mark with five touchdown passes and a Trinity season mark, gaining 1,382 yards passing to exactly tie Rich Russell's record set in 1962.

Bernardoni, a biology major at the College looks toward a career in teaching or possibly dentistry, "I also want to coach if possible." He also plays shortstop and catcher on the baseball team and won the Dan Sweet batting award last year.

It is not too early for Bernardoni, Coach Miller, and the rest of the team to start looking toward next year. "We may be weakened somewhat on defense, but we should be stronger offensively," stated Bernardoni.

With receivers like Kiarsis, James, Spencer Knapp, Johnson, and Mark Formica back, the 'Bird' could fly even higher next year.

STICK...

(Continued from Page 7)

immigrant, based on exaggerated fears and anxieties, obviously is manifested in sexual attitudes and identity. The implementation of racism was originally a process of attack upon the black man's body and the white man's soul. The latter was shown he was superior to the emasculated slave. What a great boost this was to those members of the Great White Race. However, the master still depended upon overt suppression in order to maintain his fabricated identity. To fully prove himself he made a concubine of the black woman and set up the romantic concept of "White Womanhood." Not many years ago, a Congressman from the South said that in a conflict with the Constitution and the virtue of "our sweet women," the latter would have preference. Today, to many, either consciously or subconsciously, the black fist raised in anger represents a real threat to their structured reality, and that of America: white supremacy.

Bantams Outlast Cards For 19-17 Win

First Half TD Decisive In Hard-Fought Game

by Judd Freeman

The hardcore Trinity rooters who braved the freezing temperatures and the dank confines of Andrus Field were rewarded with a heartstopping 19-17 conquest of Wesleyan before 4000 Homecoming participants last Saturday.

The 1968 version of the Hilltoppers finished 6-2 with losses to Amherst and Williams in a duplication of the 1966 squad's results. Wesleyan concluded its campaign at 5-3 but possessing a 26-24 victory over the Ephmen from Williamstown.

Both teams entered the traditional war beset with injuries to key personnel. The Bantams lost the services of New England's premier receiver, Ron Martin, and sophomore guard Bill Belisle who were pronounced unfit before the game. Defensive tackle Bill Sartorelli watched in civilian clothes while assorted others fought off various ailments to get another crack at the Cardinals. All in all, only two offensive starters from the original contingent could claim perfect condition as the Hilltoppers were forced into combat without its two leading pass catchers and only one of its top four rushers.

Coach Don Miller therefore had to delve into his reserves to mold an effective attacking unit. Mark Formica, a junior flanker, caught seven passes while making several

Bernardoni dueled on even terms. Panciera broke several records including a New England small college standard of total passing yardage - 1616. Bernardoni ended up with 1382 yards through the air lanes and a fantastic 61.7% completion average on 129 connections in 209 attempts.

Panciera got his team moving early in the struggle. Following a fumble by halfback Dave Kiarsis, the Cardinal field general used the running of junior tailback George Glassanos to reach the Trinity 12. Then Panciera hit Don Graham with a scoring strike at 9:27. Charlie Holbrook's PAT made the board read 7-0.

Wesleyan stifled the next Hilltopper offensive effort and resumed their dominance of the action. Panciera drove his forces 60 yards to the Trinity 24. Then a jarring tackle separated the pigskin from Glassanos. Tom Duncan fell on the loose ball for the Bantams.

Bernardoni initiated a drive from the blue-and-gold 24 to the 43. But, as was to happen throughout the contest, the referees interfered. Trinity was detected holding. So often did the officials pass this judgment against both teams that there seemed to be more "affectionate play" on the field than in the stands. Both squads found it nearly impossible to gain



An exuberant Trinity team jogs back to their positions following Alan Gibby's (8) goal which gave Trinity the lead.
(Sample photo)

Trin Defense Stymies Wesleyan As Gibby Registers Lone Tally

Fighting a chilling rain and sloppy field, the soccer team concluded its regular season Friday, marching to a 1-0 triumph over Wesleyan.

The victory gave Roy Dath's club a strong uplift in preparing for this Saturday's NCAA playoff game at Hartwick. The Bantams also gained revenge for last year's only regular season defeat. The team finished with 9-1 log, while Wesleyan finished at 3-6-1.

Alan Gibby's goal in the third period proved to be the deciding margin, as the strong Trinity defense held Wesleyan in check for the balance of the game.

The game began in similar fashion to the Amherst game the preceding week. Bob Loeb was back at goal after recovering from a shoulder injury. Trinity began pressuring toward the Wes goal. Gibby and Pete Wules led the Bantam attack, but as in the Amherst game, the shorts were narrowly missing.

Throughout the first period, the Trinity fast break was working well. On one particular play, Gibby drove down the left side toward the goal. He took a shot toward the upper left corner of the cage, but the Wes goalie knocked it away. Moments later Marty Williams broke free on a fast break and shot, but once again the goalie was in the right spot.

In the second period the Wesleyan attack started to come alive and gave Loeb a chance to test his shoulder. The senior goalie was successful in stopping several Wesleyan assaults. One time, however, a Wesleyan shot dribbled across the front of the goal and just missed going in. At the half, the defensive struggle was knotted in a scoreless tie.

The Trin attack began again in the third quarter. With two minutes gone Gibby took a shot around the Wesleyan goalie, but as before, it wouldn't go in, missing on the side. Wesleyan also had a good chance to score in the third quarter. Loeb blocked one strong Wes shot, but failed to hold it, leaving the cage free for an open shot. Luckily for the Bantams, however, a comparatively easy shot was missed.

With about five minutes to go in the period, Chico Roumain, who had entered the game moments earlier, took the ball to the

right side. He dribbled it around one Wesleyan defender and appeared ready to shoot. At the last instant, however, he faked the shot and passed it in front of the goal mouth to the awaiting Gibby, who drilled the shot into the empty left side of the goal.

The fourth quarter was a battle between the Wesleyan offense and the Trin defense. Fullbacks Manny Martins, Tom Kauffman, Roger Richard, and Mike Beautyman, along with Loeb, held off the onrushing Cardinals to preserve the victory.

The Trinity squad is in reasonably good shape for the NCAA playoff games. Abi Haji, with a leg injury, has the only really serious ailment.

In the NCAA playoffs, both Trinity and Hartwick drew first round byes and advanced to the group of 16. The winner of the Trinity-Hartwick game will possibly play defending co-champion St. Louis University in the quarterfinals, unless a Southern team pulls an upset. The location of that game will be decided by a toss of a coin.

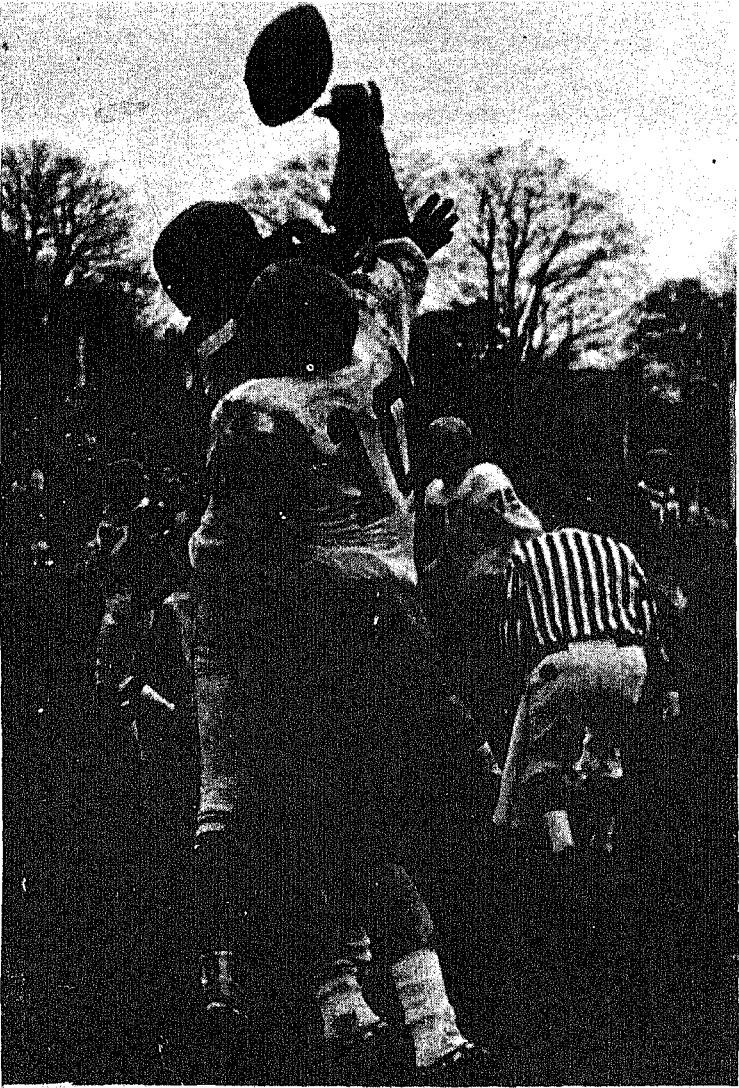
Trinity students probably know little about Hartwick other than the

fact that it's listed just ahead of Harvard in the college guidebooks. Hartwick is located in Oneonta, New York; about 70 miles west of Albany. It is their first year in the NCAA tournament. They received the second New York bid, with Army getting the first and Rockport the third.

The game should be a battle between the Trinity defense and the Hartwick offense. Hartwick has scored an average of 3.4 goals per game, while Trinity has given up an average of 1.5 tallies per game. High scorer for Hartwick is Alex Tapadakis, who has scored 12 goals this year. Two South Americans, Len Renaldo and Roberto Concha are also potent scorers for Hartwick.

The NCAA playoffs have additional interest for Trinity coaches. Dath's alma mater, West Chester State also made the NCAA playoffs. West Chester State will play the winner of the Delaware-Temple game. Delaware is, of course, football coach Don Miller's alma mater.

The Bantams will not meet any teams in the New England area, at least not until the finals. Har-
(Continued on page 11)



Dan Battles (10) prevents the completion. Dan intercepted a crucial pass to halt a Wesleyan drive.
(COURANT Photo)

big receptions on Trinity's first successful drive. Rick Harvey, having finally overcome a series of disabling shoulder injuries, picked up 38 yards in 20 carries subbing for Jim Tully and Jim Graves out for the contest. Sophomore Jon Miller took over for Belisle and also turned in a solid performance at guard.

Billed as an aerial battle, the spectators were not disappointed since Wes sophomore quarterback Peter Panciera and Trin junior Jay

momentum since a red flag appeared on many key scrimmages.

Wesleyan mounted another threat early in the second stanza as Frank Waters returned a Mike James' punt to the Wes 34. After yielding a 52 yard aerial to wing back Steve Pfeiffer before John Warmbold hauled the converted quarterback down on the 15, Trinity stiffened. Holbrook, however, guided the ball over the goalposts

(Continued on page 11)



Marty Williams fights off a Wesleyan defender in last Saturday's game. Williams leads all scorers with 8 goals.
(Devine photo)