

Trinity Tripod

Vol. LXVII, No. 42

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

April 11, 1969

Trustee Vote on Curriculum Report Scheduled Tomorrow

The Trustees of the College will meet tomorrow to deliberate on the final report of the Curriculum Revision Committee which was passed by the faculty in March. According to well-informed sources, there exists a strong possibility that there may be opposition to the faculty's recommendation that the physical education requirement be abolished. During the past week, several faculty members were interviewed about their opinions concerning this possibility.

"As I see it, the Trustees' function in regards to curriculum changes should be one of review, questioning, and criticism." This statement by Associate Professor of History the Rev. Dr. Borden W. Painter, Jr. reflects the prevailing faculty opinion.

The Trustees, under the present charter, have the power to overrule the faculty on any or all decisions concerning the new curriculum. Most faculty members believe that they are closer to the curriculum and should therefore have greater power to determine its content. Though there is little reason to believe that the Trustees will make any significant changes in the rest of the curriculum, changes were made in certain sections of the last curriculum revision in 1961.

Many professors shared the opinion of Assistant Professor Paul Smith of the English department, who felt that "the Trustees, in very extraordinary circumstances, should perhaps have the power

to overrule the faculty's decisions in the interests of good education. Presently, however, the faculty has created an imaginative and liberal curriculum which should be, and I believe will be, passed unchanged."

Dr. Richard T. Lee, acting chairman of the philosophy department, saw the Trustees' power as a residual one. "I believe that the Trustees will exercise their power in the future only where absolutely necessary, that they, too, regard it as a residual power. They realize that the faculty is closer to the curriculum and has made quite an effort in choosing the new curriculum. I don't believe that they will abuse this power."

Dr. M. Curtis Langhorne, professor of psychology, noted that the Trustees have overruled the faculty several times in the past. "However, I believe that the determination of the curriculum should be the prerogative of the faculty. They (the Trustees) do have the legal right, but I hope they won't use it. The general consensus of the faculty is that they won't."

Professor of Mathematics Robert C. Stewart, a member of the Joint Committee on Educational Policy and a member of the Curriculum Revision Committee, agreed, saying that "the faculty has the best understanding of the most appropriate, the most valid, curriculum. The Trustees should be

careful about the exercising of their power." Stewart also called for a re-examination of the present policy of final Trustee approval of faculty matters.

Dr. Charles Miller, assistant professor of physics, called for free choice among current offerings - a combination of student and faculty approval. "A college is a community of scholars. Faculty members are faculty members because they have greater knowledge about certain subjects. They should be the ones to decide what they'll teach, students having full freedom of choice to determine which courses of those offered that they will take. The Trustees are not a part of the community of scholars; they do not participate in the every-day affairs; therefore they shouldn't have the right to overrule in matters of community importance."

Some faculty members, however, disagreed with the majority opinion. Dr. Clyde D. McKee, Jr., associate professor of Government, stated that "the Trustees are the official policy-making body of the school according to the charter. I see no problem with the Trustees having real power to approve or disapprove any or all parts of the curriculum proposal. I have complete confidence that they will exercise wise judgment. To hold any other position is to challenge the place of the Trustees in the life of the college."

Long Range Planning Body Gives Final Report

Opportunity to Achieve Major Innovation Seen

by Jeff Bahrenburg

The Trinity College Council's Long Range Planning Committee issued its final report on March 29 recognizing three areas in which Trinity has an "opportunity and obligation" in its contribution to education as an independent liberal arts college.

Citing the massive buildup in quality and quantity of public education, the report notes the particular difficulty of the private college in maintaining academic parity due to financial insufficiency. It asserts, however, that Trinity can move ahead to make "fresh contributions" to higher education, in three definite areas: 1) the seeking and experimenting with more effective methods of teaching and learning, 2) the discovering and defining of new modes of interaction and the establishing of new kinds of relationships between faculty and students, and 3) the exploring of new patterns of governance of the community.

The overall planning body's conclusion, according to Chairman Richard A. Smith, was that the College's "best hope for usefulness, distinctiveness, and longevity was to continue being what it had been in the past, a liberal arts college." The committee added its strong support to the emphasis placed by its sub-committee, "To What Purpose Shall We Educate?", in the statement that "the liberal arts college is pre-

cisely an educational institution which need NOT be devoted to any special purpose; alternatively there is no end to the purposes, both utilitarian and intrinsic, to which liberal arts education may contribute."

In a letter sent to the Council, Chairman Smith noted that the committee's extensive report was the result of a "cooperative effort of considerable magnitude." Three sub-committees, which were formed in November 1968 to deal with the three key questions on the agenda, (Whom shall we educate? To what purpose shall we educate? and What should be the college's relationship to its environment, local, national and international?) continued separate deliberations until the end of February 1969. The parent committee, Smith stated, then devoted some thirty hours to a "thoroughgoing sentence by sentence appraisal" of each sub-committee report, undertaking to produce as refined a series of conclusions as possible.

The Chairman pointed out some of the more significant features of the comprehensive report: "a floor was put under admissions with the recommendation that Trinity's objective be the recruitment of highly qualified, intellectually aware students; a special effort was regarded as necessary to insure that the black leadership ten or twenty

(Continued on Page 3)

Finch Asks Colleges Enforce Federal Laws

In a letter to university and college presidents, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch called for the development of procedures that would implement the recently passed Federal laws on disruptive student protests.

"It is important for all concerned to understand that Congress has spoken on this issue and that the law must be enforced," declared Finch in the letter dated March 22, 1969.

The laws to which Finch referred deal with the revocation of Federal scholarship funds for students convicted of participating in an unlawful demonstration that disrupts the normal routine of an institution of higher learning.

Finch requested that the presidents of academic institutions inform the students of the new laws and "advise them of the procedures that you intend to follow in complying with them."

In an interview Tuesday, President of the College Theodore D.

Lockwood stated that his all-college speech of September 12, 1968 outlined the official policy of Trinity toward student demonstrations. In that address, Lockwood asserted that any undergraduate who took part in a demonstration that limited the personal freedom of another individual would be "separated" from the College.

Lockwood, in spite of his abhor-

For full text of the pertinent laws, please see page 2.

rence of campus disruptions, expressed disapproval of the Congressional response to student radicalism. "It sets a dangerous precedent," he noted, and added that he fears that similar actions may "reduce the autonomy of the private institution."

The President also asserted that the specific laws passed by Congress discriminate against poorer students who require scholarships in order to complete their education.

SWAP Groups Publish Proposals for Senate

A proposal to bring all segments of the student community, including fraternities, under the jurisdiction of the Senate was among the recommendations of last month's SWAP Conference.

Three SWAP Committees have published reports recommending to the Senate courses of action in the areas of programming, co-education, and budgeting.

Stating that "the Student Senate should be given the final authority over student extra-curricular life," the Committee on Programming proposed that the Intrafraternity Council, the Independents Council, and the Freshman Executive Council be united in the Senate.

Each constituent group, according to the Committee's report, could initiate legislation, which would be submitted to the entire Senate for final action.

A majority vote of a constituent body, the report continued, could veto a Senate action of direct concern to that body. "A two-thirds vote of the Senate is required to over-ride this veto," the Committee added.

The report included a large section on special regulations for fraternities. "The Senate may not abolish fraternities," the Committee asserted.

The Committee recommended also that the Senate not enact legislation regarding fraternity selection processes, but made two exceptions. "Discrimination on the basis of race, color or creed," the report declared, "is illegal." Furthermore, the report stated that "the Senate may establish guidelines as to the manner of selection used by a house to select a brotherhood." Fraternities failing to fit the guidelines would risk censure and/or loss of their vote on the fraternity council.

Senate Day To Include Drug Talks

The Trinity College Senate, in a meeting Tuesday night, accepted a proposal by Jack Luxemburg of the Mather Hall Board of Governors for a Senate Day program on drugs on campus. \$900 was allocated for the program, which will be held Friday, April 18.

The program will begin 7:30 Thursday night, with an address by Dr. Jacob Rosenman, a private psychiatrist from Amherst, Massachusetts, who serves as advisor to the Five College (Smith, Amherst, Mt. Holyoke, UMass, and Hampshire) group on the subject.

A representative of the Hartford police narcotics bureau and Dr. Isadore Silver, a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union, will discuss the legal aspects Friday morning at ten o'clock. Dr. Victor Gellineau, a professor of Sociology at Boston University, and Dr. Myron Herwitz of the Institute of Living will speak at one.

The final part of the program will be an open session with people from Daytop, a treatment center in New Haven that has recently come under fire for treating users as well as addicts.

Council Vote Forwards Proposals to Lockwood

by Richard Klihaner

In a meeting Wednesday afternoon the Trinity College Council voted to forward to President Lockwood the final report of the Long Range Planning Committee. The report, which will be given to the Board of Trustees at their meeting tomorrow, was criticized by several TCC members and was described as "tedious to the point of utter frustration," by Associate Professor of Philosophy Dr. Richard Lee.

Lee criticized the plan, a compilation of the efforts of three subcommittees, necessary to guide the development of the College. "It doesn't guide, it doesn't inform, it doesn't direct," he commented. David Appel '72 stated that specific suggestions for College action included in one of the

subcommittee reports, including a program of working with Hartford area high school students, had been omitted from the final report.

Associate Dean Thomas A. Smith agreed that "many specific recommendations" had been omitted from the committee's report. He added that the report represented "a symbolic effort," which would provide "something to react to" after further study. He described the report as "an improvement over our former method of having administrative officials or faculty groups make important decisions" without other members of the College community. Dean Robert Fuller expressed the hope that the committee's work would establish "a new principle that the entire community should participate in planning of this sort, something which is now entirely in the province of the trustees."

Mr. Robbins Winslow, disagreeing with Lee and Appel, stated that he thought the report provided a good preliminary document. He explained that the final report and the reports of the subcommittees were being presented to the trustees "as a matter of information." He commented that the reports would receive further consideration before they are incorporated by Lockwood into a statement regarding long range plans for the College.

HISTORY COLLOQUIUM

There will be a meeting of the History majors on Wednesday, April 16 at 4 p.m. in Wean Lounge. New courses, new Department requirements, and nature of the General Examination will be discussed.

Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

April 11, 1969

Who's In Charge Here?

The issue of the governance of the College assumes immediate significance as the members of the board of Trustees come to the campus tomorrow to exercise their ultimate authority over the academic policy and curriculum of this institution. The right of the trustees to overrule the faculty on matters pertaining to education must be challenged; for their unrestricted powers represent an injury to the best interest of the College.

Presently, there is no great fear that the Board will nullify any of the decisions on curriculum that the faculty made last month, although there is some anxiety that the trustees are dissatisfied with the relegation of physical education to a voluntary pastime. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the board did overrule the faculty at the time of the last curriculum revision seven years ago when the trustees insisted upon the reinstatement of philosophy as a basic requirement.

Determining the proper function of the trustees in the structure of the College is especially difficult; for they are not acting illegally by exercising their prerogatives in any matter of college life. The institution's charter, a relic of a simpler past, acknowledges the absolute power of the Board. But that document is not an immutable force against a redefinition of the trustees' power.

In its 1966 statement on the "Government of Colleges and Universities," the American Association of University Presidents asserted that "The general educational policy, i.e., the objectives of an institution and the nature, range, and pace of its efforts, is shaped by the institutional charter or by law, by tradition and historical development, by the present needs of the community of the institution, and by the professional aspirations and standards of those involved directly in its work." Furthermore, the AAUP declared that it is "the responsibility primarily of the faculty to determine appropriate curriculum and procedures of student instruction."

In its reference to the problems caused by college charters, the AAUP wrote that "When such external requirements influence course content and manner of instruction and research, they impair the educational effectiveness of the institution." In addition to this, the same AAUP pamphlet recommends that college trustees "undertake appropriate self-limitation." It is clear that the Board of this institution has never followed this worthwhile advice.

One of the most popular myths about the trustees is that they are not at all zealous about their authority, and that they are quite willing to defer to the administration and faculty. Recent history contradicts that assumption. In the process of selecting Dr. Lockwood to succeed President Jacobs, faculty members were antagonized by the Board's unilateral decisions. Last spring, the trustees intervened in the disciplinary process of the College -- without the invitation of Dr. Jacobs as is currently assumed. And, as stated before, they overruled certain parts of the curriculum revisions made by the faculty seven years ago. At that time, some angered faculty members contacted the AAUP and were informed that trustee intervention in academic affairs might constitute grounds for censuring the College. Thus, trustee actions demonstrate that they have consistently proven themselves to be a body noteworthy for its capriciousness.

Last autumn, when this community was considering the ill-fated report of the Commission on Regulatory Procedures, the role of the trustees in the College's structure was compared by their defenders to that of the British monarch. We would be grateful if the trustees would be satisfied, as is Her Majesty, to reign rather than rule. For those who are fond of the analogy, it might be worthwhile to note that the royal family did not make its noble concession until persuaded by a Glorious Revolution.

Trinity Tripod

EDITOR
David W. Green '71

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

Whither The Senate?

by R.J. Reynolds

The new Student Senate has been in operation now for several months and I cannot but question its existence. As usual, the work burden has fallen on a very few senators. Admittedly, since ideas haven't been in abundance, there has not been all that much work to do. The present club status of the Senate has, however, provoked me to feel that perhaps the Senate is nothing more than a farry substance which ought to be gotten rid of.

Little more than a year ago the idea for a College Development Committee was proposed. That body now exists in perverted form as the Trinity College Council. I think it should become an all-college governing body. If the Senate does nothing else before May 30, I hope that it will critically examine the validity of its existence. Does the Senate serve any purpose other than offering to its members the somewhat suspect advantage of printing "student senator" on their graduate school applications? Does the body need its

weekly "let's hear ourselves talk" get togethers? Is it nothing more than a forensic club, and a poor one at that? Does the student body need anything more extensive than a finance committee to handle funding of student organizations, and perhaps a small group of persons responsible for calling all student meetings should major issues arise requiring mass consideration?

If I recall correctly it was hoped that a year after its inception, the Trinity College Council would have proved itself as an advisory body and the desirability of its assuming full decision-making powers would be entertained. If Trinity is to move ahead, and I don't mean to discredit those who are moving in this direction, and confront her problems and set her goals energetically and expeditiously, then she must move as a unit with her different constituencies sharing the reshaping power equally.

Speaking directly to student needs, I cannot see where the Sen-

ate at present fits in. Yale University, for instance, has no such student government. Rather, Yale has a social committee akin to the Mather Hall Board and a finance committee. What more is needed if a central college government exists? Somehow, spending nine hundred dollars on "Senate Drug Day" does not seem to justify the assembly's existence. Understandably, the Senate is eager to undertake its project since projects are scarce these days. I feel that serious consideration must be given to the feasibility of constructing an all-college governing body in which all segments of the campus population would be represented in the decision-making processes. What form such a body should take and how to smooth out natural imbalances in constituency size are immediate questions.

Anyone interested in working on proposals to reshape the governing structures within the college, please come to Sunday night's Senate meeting in Wean Lounge.

'Reminiscent of Times Past'

by Robert Pippin

It came as no small surprise to many sections of this campus that, in our much publicized era of good feeling with the powers that be, students found in their mailboxes on Tuesday a letter reminiscent of times past, when the Medusa went on alcohol patrols and women were ushered in and out of dormitories with a time clock. The President's recent letter on drugs seems to me most disappointing in its failure to seize upon a tremendous opportunity to provide desperately needed leadership, especially among colleges, in creating an attitude towards drug use more humane and less absurdly categorical than the "public attitude" that underlies Dr. Lockwood's dictum.

In one sense, his letter appeared encouraging. By referring to "drug abuse" instead of "drug use", he seemed to understand that there is a vital difference (just as with alcohol) between the two. But this distinction was hardly maintained in the President's "official college policy"; albeit encased in the euphemistic "the college cannot condone the illegal possession, distribution and/or use of drugs", the President's meaning was clear. There would be NO drugs at Trinity, drug use is necessarily drug abuse, and not only would this not be condoned, but this Community of Scholars was heartily encouraged to report anyone connected with the sale or distribution of drugs.

It should be manifestly clear by now that there are thousands upon thousands of people in this country who can use a wide range of drugs "safely", in some cases even beneficially; just as there are also many for whom the mildest marijuana cigarette can lead to severe psychic disorder. It is also clear from many examples on this campus that alcohol can have the same range of effects. The efforts then, for a college administration, in respect to drugs, seem to me most fruitfully directed in first of all publicly realizing that attempts at restricting drug use be directed solely at those who do ABUSE drugs, just as the college now only attempts to restrict alcohol use by those who abuse it. After this realization, the College can then proceed to allow the student to stand before that ridiculous Connecticut "law" on drugs by himself, the college intervening in drug affairs only when, because of clear drug abuse, someone's privacy or safety is directly threatened.

The President made it very clear in his letter that he was

not acting solely to protect the college from "outside sources", although surely this is a cogent argument for SOME type of drug policy. But what is most disappointing is his insistence that his prohibition of drug use on campus is justified IN ITSELF. Someone, sometime, somewhere, in some position of authority, will have to realize that for some people it is much "safer" to use drugs wisely than to try and live

without them, that for colleges in particular, a new approach towards the problem of those who cannot use drugs safely must arise, an approach quite different from categorical restriction, and finally that for society at large, only by attempting to THINK and to KNOW about problems, and not by attempting to damn and prohibit, can that society hold itself together.

Student Unrest Provisions

(Ed. Note: The following are the acts recently passed by Congress regarding campus unrest. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in a letter to college presidents, has urged the implementation of these laws, which threaten revocation of Federal scholarships from students convicted of participating in illegal disruptions.)

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1969 (Public Law 90-557)

SEC. 411. No part of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be used to provide a loan, guarantee of a loan or a grant to any applicant who has been convicted by ANY COURT OF GENERAL JURISDICTION of any crime which involves the use of or the assistance to others in the use of force, trespass or the seizure of property under control of an institution of higher education to prevent officials or students at such an institution from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies.

HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1968 (PUBLIC LAW 90-575)

Eligibility for Student Assistance

SEC. 504. (a) If an institution of higher education determines, after affording notice and opportunity for hearing to an individual attending, or employed by, such institution, that such individual has been convicted by any court of record of any crime which was committed after the date of enactment of this Act and which involved the use of (or assistance to others in the use of) force, disruption, or the seizure of property under control of any institution of higher education to prevent offi-

cials or students in such institution from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies, and that such crime was of a serious nature and contributed to a substantial disruption of the administration of the institution with respect to which such crime was committed, then the institution which such individual attends, or is employed by, shall deny for a period of two years any further payment to, or for the direct benefit of, such individual under any of the programs specified in subsection (c). If an institution denies an individual assistance under the authority of the preceding sentence of this subsection, then any institution which such individual subsequently attends shall deny for the remainder of the two-year period any further payment to, or for the direct benefit of, such individual under any of the programs specified in subsection (c).

(b) If an institution of higher education determines, after affording notice and opportunity for hearing to an individual attending, or employed by, such institution, that such individual has willfully refused to obey a lawful regulation or order of such institution after the date of enactment of this Act, and that such refusal was of a serious nature and contributed to a substantial disruption of the administration of such institution, then such institution shall deny, for a period of two years, any further payment to, or for the direct benefit of, such individual under any of the programs specified in subsection (c).

(c) The programs referred to in subsections (a) and (b) are as follows:

(1) The student loan program under title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

(2) The educational opportunity grant program under part A of title IV of the Higher Education

(Continued on Page 3)

Noted Actor Gives Dramatic Readings

by Steve Chernaik

Leo Ciceri, a professional actor, currently with the Stratford Ontario Shakespeare Company delivered some fine dramatic readings of poems and play passages, Wednesday at 4:00 in the Goodwin Theater. His extensive and varied repertoire ranged from the sensitive to the nostalgic, from the comic to the tragic, from the lustful to the romantic, from the optimistic to the cynical, and from the gentle to the raging. His interpretations were nearly always successful and often moving.

He opened on a hopeful note with a optimistic sonnet on mankind by Hopkins, balance by the cynical "all the World's a Stage" speech from Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT. Next came two light poems about children by A. A. Milne, "Now That I'm Six" and another about an imagined staircase. Dylan Thomas' "Fern Hill" created a mood of tender nostalgia for childhood.

Donne's "To His Mistress Coming to Bed" emphasized the highly lustful element of love. In contrast a selection from Solomon -- Chapter 4 extolled love as a Romantic ideal.

Continuing with Shakespeare, he read Benedict's humorous soliloquy on the perils of marriage before one has found the perfect wife and then Benedict's later soliloquy as he sees himself falling in love with Beatrice, both from MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. He then read three, short cynical pieces on love: Mercutio's speech from ROMEO AND JULIET, Oscar Wilde's "Harlot's House" and Emily Dickenson's "It Dropped so Low in My Regard."

He continued with dramatic readings from Shakespeare. From Richard II he read the king's melancholy diatribe on the woes of rulers, after Richard returns from an unsuccessful campaign to be greeted by still more bad news. From a later point in the play, when the king finds himself alone in Pomfret castle, he read a highly dramatic speech that builds to an

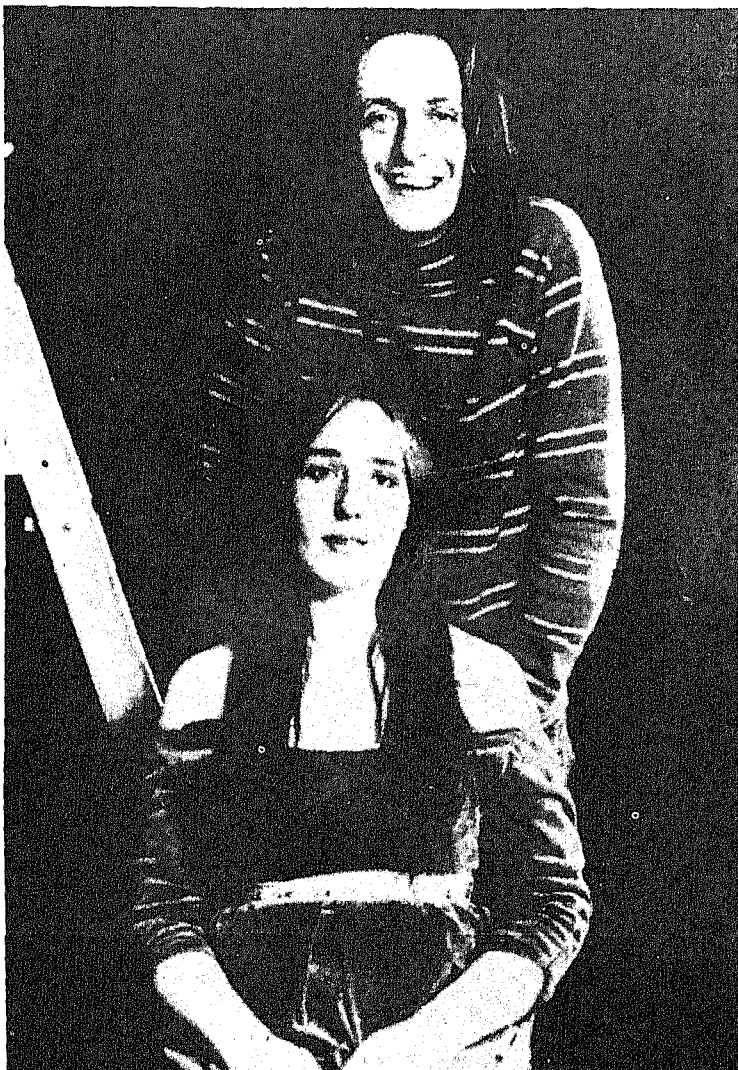
ultimate of bitter despair.

Ciceri read the Prologue from Henry V, and from the same play two fine speeches. First a vivid soliloquy in which the king, on the night before battle, ponders his duty to his men. The second, when, on the same night he comes to the horrifying realization that he must bear the responsibility for those of his men who will die the following day.

One of the first major exhibitions of its kind will be held here at the College beginning today when artists-in-light Jackie Cassen and Rudi Stern present a kinetic light environment in two galleries of the Austin Arts Center.

The young couple, pioneers in the technology of light art, are creating a special light environment for the exhibition to be called "Theater of Light."

Professor Mitchel Pappas, director of the Widener Gallery and



Jackie Cassen and Rudi Stern, creators of the kinetic light environment presently in the Austin Arts Center.

coordinator of the exhibition, said, "This will be an exciting and dramatic experience. Unlike a great deal of vulgarization of the light show technique," Pappas said, "Cassen and Stern come to grips with the medium as a structured and ordered aesthetic experience." Writing in the current issue of "The Art Gallery Magazine," Pappas terms "Theater of Light," "the most ambitious undertaking so far" in the Austin Arts Center.

Cassen and Stern have exhibited their art internationally. With Peter Serkin, pianist, they have participated in the FESTIVAL OF TWO WORLDS, Spoleto, Italy and SERENATE IN CHIOSTRO Series, Rome in 1968. Environments have been executed at the FESTIVAL OF LIGHT, and FUN ON 57TH STREET at the Howard Wise Gallery in 1967 and 1968. Other exhibits have been seen at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N.Y., in 1967, OPTIONS, Milwaukee Art Center 1968, Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago, 1968, and the Architectural League, 1968.

The artists have done much television work such as BBC program on contemporary kinetic art, (1967), a CBS Art Special "Walls Come Tumbling Down," (1967), and Italian Television (RAI) Kinetic Light Concert, Rome, documentary on Thomas Merton, March 1969. They have given lectures and demonstrations at various colleges, such as Pratt Institute and the School of Visual Arts in New York City, but Trinity is the first campus on which they are creating a major light environment exhibition.

"The light environment for Trinity is a completely original design never used before by the light artists," said Pappas, who was instrumental in bringing them to the campus.

The use of inflatables or pneumatics will be the principle structure and aiding Cassen and Stern in this area is a Japanese structural design engineer, Yukihisa Kobe. His structures are represented in many of the major art museums of the world including the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford.

At the "Theater of Light" one will enter the first environment through a large winding area of

expandable black vinyl which will be kept inflated by mechanical blowers. Projected throughout will be images of elusive and ever-changing rhythms of light and color, pulsating mobiles, fountains of stroboscopic light and water. Foam rubber on the floor necessitates the removal of footwear by those entering the environment. The addition of sound makes for a total sensory envelopment.

The second environment located in a second large gallery is completely encased with a hemispherical inflatable, 30 feet in diameter. In the center of this is another inflated bubble of translucent vinyl around which kinetic fireworks (Fiber optics) and pools illuminated by ultra-violet light through Lucite blocks and spheres.

The Hartford Electric Light Company and the Connecticut Arts Association are both lending support to the exhibit. Dr. Robert Saunders, art consultant of the Connecticut State Department of Education, is coordinating the planning of field trips for Connecticut school children.

Pappas said "The Theater of Light, Kinetic Light Environment, as it is being conducted at Trinity indicates the increasing demand by an aware student body for dynamic, exciting and contemporary art forms." He said Cassen and Stern use the technology of light yet do not resort to mere exploitation of light phenomena. He said "they confront the basic problems of light art as art and what is evident is a controlled structuring which evolves into a pure aesthetic experience encompassing all one's senses, not purely psychedelically, but in a manner which is the total, tactile involvement with all aspects of environmental relationships."

The exhibition will be presented in the Austin Arts Center from April 11 through May 4. The hours for the "Theater of Light" will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 to 10 p.m. Monday through Saturday. On Sunday the hours are 1 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 10 p.m.

There will be an admission charge of 50 cents to the exhibit, with pre-college students admitted at half price.

College Hosts 'Theater of Light'

Long Range Planning Report

(Continued from Page 1)

years down the road include an adequate number of Trinity alumni; the need for involvement with the local community was emphasized but the promotion and tenure (a sub-committee recommendation) was discarded as unrealistic; and finally, the committee concluded that Trinity's best hope for usefulness, distinctiveness, and longevity was to continue being what it had been in the past, a liberal arts college.

Smith also revealed in his letter the recommendation of the Long Range Planning Committee (LRPC) that a new committee be established to deal with the matter of governance.

The LRPC report stressed that future educational opportunities are likely to appear unexpectedly as new targets. "No matter how rapidly the targets appear, or how often they change, the College should be structured to sense the targets, to identify those targets which represent significant issues in education, and to incorporate these into actual educational programs", it stated. As a mechanism to achieve this process, it was recommended that a broadly representative body be created which will be "alert to new opportunities and to the College's obligation to identify significant ones."

The themes of education at Trinity as projected by the Committee are threefold: 1) "The selection of a student's academic program will be the outcome of an interaction among the particular student, the

particular student's advisers and instructors, and the guidelines of the curriculum, but the student himself will be ultimately responsible for the determination of his academic program." 2) "The growth of each person as an individual with a set of unique qualities will be fostered." 3) "The education will develop in the student an enthusiasm for learning and a confidence in his own capabilities which will support him in the acquisition of such new competences as may be demanded by rapid technological and social change."

Recommending that avenues of communication and exchange with other institutions be maintained and expanded, a Position Paper on the Possibilities of Inter-institutional Cooperation written by Dean of Faculty Robert W. Fuller was appended to the report. The Fuller paper sights one way of removing some of the barriers to real inter-institutional cooperation to be through the area colleges forming a consortia in which they agree to synchronize their academic calendars and to accept students from any of the other institutions. Under this system each college could develop extremely good departments, equal in strength and depth to those of the great universities, in approximately three areas. This specialization along with the free exchange of students would, in effect offer the advantages of the large University while preserving those of the small college.

Unrest Proviso

(Continued from Page 2)

Act of 1965.

(3) The student loan insurance program under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(4) The college work-study program under part C of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(5) Any fellowship program carried on under title II, III, or V OF THE Higher Education Act of 1965 or title IV or VI of the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

(d) (1) Nothing in this Act, or any Act amended by this Act, shall be construed to prohibit any institution of higher education from refusing to award, continue, or extend any financial assistance under any such Act to any individual because of any misconduct which in its judgment bears adversely on his fitness for such assistance.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or prejudicing the rights and prerogatives of any institution of higher education to institute and carry out an independent, disciplinary proceeding pursuant to existing authority, practice, and law.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the freedom of any student to verbal expression of individual views or opinions.

Applications for the 1969-70 Mather Hall Board of Governors are now available at the front desk of Mather Hall.

Campus Barber Shop

8:30 - 5:30 Tues. - Fri.
8:30 - Sat.

AIR CONDITIONED

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL

289 NEW BRITAIN AVENUE
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

247-2953

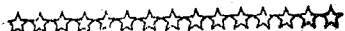
Next to ABC Pizza

Stackpole, Moore, Tryon
115 Asylum Street
ONE OF AMERICA'S FINE STORES
CLOSED ON MONDAY

WASHINGTON

DINNER and RESTAURANT

175 Washington Street



Serving Trinity for Over 20 Years
Open 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. - Every Day.

WANTED: Student to compile list of students, their class, address and field, for use in corporate recruiting and educational material mailings. Work at your leisure. Write MCRB, Div. of Rexall Drug and Chemical Co. 12011 Victory Blvd., No. Hollywood, Calif. 91609

Batmen To Face Colby Today

For the Trinity baseball team, the future rests on the strong right arm of captain Miles King.

King, who won four games last year, will be the big man on a questionable pitching staff. The number two hurler, Buzzy McCord, is sidelined indefinitely with tendonitis. This leaves right-handers Scott King and sophomore Moe Comeau to pick up the slack. Both have pitched well in the past. The second game of the season



Catcher Brian Titus is expected to be one of the leading hitters for the Buntams this spring. At 3 p.m. today, Coach Robie Shults' team will be meeting Colby on the home turf.

is at home today against Colby at 3:00.

Senior Brian Titus will probably do most of the catching. A bonafide power hitter, Titus has a strong arm and he is adept at handling pitchers. We will be backed up by hard-hitting sophomore Bill Belisle. Belisle may yet crack the starting lineup at another position.

The infield is the team's main strength. Juniors Jack Willin and Jay Bernardoni have nailed down the first and third base positions, respectively. Willin has been the Bantams' most consistent hitter in spring training. Batting from the left side of the plate, he sprays hits to all fields.

Bernardoni, who led the Bantams in hitting last year, is a fine all-around player. He divided his time between shortstop and catching last season, but has made the move to third with effortless grace. Sophomore Mike James will start at shortstop. James, like Bernardoni, will help the team with his glove and potent bat. At second base will be senior Wayne Lenik. The team's slickest fielder, Lenik will be the lead-off hitter in the line-up.

The outfield is still not set. Big John Resony and Moe Comeau will start. However, the centerfield job is wide open. Sophomores Gary Sheehan and Greg Shepard are both battling for that spot. In addition, two more sophomores, speedy Norm Aprill and Tom Thomson are ready to fill in when needed.

The season opens this week with back to back home games against the University of Hartford on Thursday and Colby on Friday. The following week, Trinity will oppose Williams at home on Monday and then travel to Amherst on Wednesday. These early season games could determine the direction of Trinity's baseball fortunes this year.



(Pete Devine)

Lax Opener Tomorrow

Art Ross '71 tries to get one past goalie Steve Rorke '69. The Trin lacrosse team, under the guidance of Coach Joe Wilson, returned last week from a trip down south. The lax-men will open tomorrow on the home field when they battle the Lord Jeffs of Amherst. This is the team's first season under Joe Wilson, who is filling in for Chet McPhee, on sabbatical this year. The freshmen travel to Amherst tomorrow to open their season.

WE DELIVER

CARILLI'S PIZZA

Grinders - Sandwiches
Daily Italian Specialties
Full Dinners Served

24 New Britain Ave. 247-0514
(JUST TWO BLOCKS FROM TRINITY)

What's so special about Beechwood Ageing?

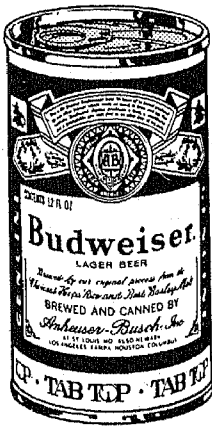
We must be bragging too much about Beechwood Ageing.

Because we're starting to get some flak about it. Like, "Beechwood, Beechwood... big deal." And "If Beechwood Ageing is so hot, why don't you tell everybody what it is?"

So we will.

First, it *isn't* big wooden casks that we age Budweiser in.

But it *is* a layer of thin wood strips from the beech tree (what else?) laid down in a dense lattice on the bottom of our glass-lined and stainless steel lagering tanks. This is where we



let Budweiser ferment a *second* time. (Most brewers quit after one fermentation. We don't.)

These beechwood strips offer extra surface area for tiny yeast particles to cling to, helping clarify the beer. And since these strips are also porous, they help absorb beer's natural "edge," giving Budweiser its *finished* taste. Or in other words, "a taste, a smoothness and a drinkability you will find in no other beer at any price."

Ah yes, drinkability. *That's* what's so special about Beechwood Ageing.

But you know that.

Budweiser is the King of Beers.

(But you know that.)

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC. • ST. LOUIS • NEWARK • LOS ANGELES • TAMPA • HOUSTON • COLUMBUS

Let's Get It Straight

WHO SAYS SO?

QUESTION: Why should I believe in a God I can't see, just because some preacher tells me I should? What virtue is there in a faith like that?

ANSWER: Children believe in that fashion. "My father says so" is proof enough for them up to a certain age. Then they discover that Mom and Dad are not infallible, and they begin to ask questions. Though this is hard on parents, children *must* learn to think for themselves.

To believe merely on someone else's say-so is not the basis of Christian faith, nor is that what gives it merit in God's eyes. The Bible says that God has chosen to save through "preaching" those who are willing to believe. If and when any preacher proclaims the truth about God, then God's own Holy Spirit speaks through him to those who have open hearts and minds.

If you will listen in that way to a man who faithfully preaches the Bible, God will speak through him to your heart. The first thing His Holy Spirit will do is to convict you of being a sinner. Remember, it is no longer the preacher you are listen-

ing to, but the voice of God in your soul.

The second thing the Holy Spirit will show you is that you must accept Christ's death as the basis for your salvation, that you must rely on His atonement for your sins. You are free to disbelieve any of man's remedies for sin, but when the Holy Spirit brings the truth home to your heart, you reject it at the cost of your own soul.

On the other hand, if you believe in Christ as your Saviour, for time and for eternity, you are not being a credulous fool, but are exercising faith in the witness of God's Holy Spirit to your own heart. Then, and only then, is faith a virtue.

For free booklet, "GOD BECOMES MAN," write to
Box 327, Ridgefield, N.J. 07657, Dept. TT