

Uccello Asks Suburbs To 'Open Up' Housing

Hartford Mayor Ann Uccello called upon the suburbs to "open up, their housing codes and permit the building of low and moderate income units in a speech at the College Thursday.

"The City can not really adequately provide housing" the Mayor said. Miss Uccello, making her first appearance as a candidate for re-election, said that approximately 5,000 new units must be made available in the next 5 years and admitted there is a critical lack of space in the City.

With only 18.4 square miles, she explained, there is not enough land to conduct the mass building projects needed. She hinted that the time may come when the Federal Government will have to force the suburbs throughout the nation to permit low income housing.

The Republican nominee said she agreed with Presidential Urban Advisor Daniel P. Moynihan's sharp criticism of the Constitutional Plaza renewal project for its failure to provide for the relocating of the displaced poor residents. Moynihan charged that the Chamber of Commerce came "to almost a complete halt once

the decayed downtown had been replaced..." in a speech Wednesday Associated Press Managing Editors. The Mayor attributed past problems to the past Democratic planners.

Miss Uccello praised Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George E. Romney's application of "Rambler knowhow" in researching the mass production of homes. She cited as the key solution to the City's housing problems the "instant" low-cost, housing presently being perfected by Romney's Operational Breakthrough program.

"Historically Hartford has not had segregated schools as such" according to the Mayor. She explained the predominantly black and predominantly white schools as the result of natural geographic distribution.

Speaking on law and order Miss Uccello noted that she was brought up on the assumption that "order was heavens first law."

"I think that sometimes we forget there's a god up there," she said. She called one of the problems of today "the breakdown in the adherence to the 10 commandments. "The Ten Commandments refer to everybody, regardless of race, creed or color."

Trinity Tripod

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TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

October 3, 1969

Senators Challenge Legality Of October Election Plans

'Black Constituency' Plan Questioned

The Trinity College Senate, unable to muster a quorum for its Wednesday meeting, failed to resolve doubts concerning the legality of its upcoming elections.

Several senators charged that plans to elect two Senators to represent black students constituted an unconstitutionally passed

amendment. Constitutional requirements of a one week waiting period and a two-thirds vote were not met when the proposal was passed last week.

President David Steuber maintained that the proposal was a motion rather than an amendment to the constitution. Steuber refused to call a special meeting to reconsider the proposal.

An amendment to the constitution proposed two weeks ago and passed last week, provides for the election of 26 senators from dormitory constituencies, and nine at-large senators.

Last week's proposal provided for the election of two senators to represent those blacks who wished to vote as part of a special "black dormitory" constituency, until the establishment of an all-black housing facility. Provisions for such a non-dormitory constituency are not included in the amended constitution.

One senator predicted that attempts would be made to hold

another meeting of the Senate before the elections scheduled for October 23 and 30.

If a Senate meeting is held after Saturday, October 4, eight new senators will have to be elected to replace those who resigned two weeks ago.

Senator Carlos Martinez '72, one of the sponsors of the black dormitory proposal, commented that he considered the move an amendment, but asked that the elections be held as planned "whether it is legal or not." He asked that a decision on the legality of the proposal "be left to the next Senate."

Senator Steven Keeney '71 charged that Steuber's refusal to call a special meeting had "frustrated the apparent will of the Senate and forced us into an unworkable and unwieldy method of elections." A number of tardy Senators charged that members who had arrived earlier had left quickly in order to prevent the meeting from taking place.

New Committee, City to Study Illegal Allen Place Dormitories

by Steven Pearlstein

What to do with rats, rodents, leaky plumbing, and warped ceilings in Allen Place will be decided by a committee of Allen residents and administrators.

The committee was formed Wednesday in the wake of complaints by Leon A. Blais, '70, to the Hartford Building Code Enforcement Bureau. Blais told President Lock-

wood that he had filed the complaint during WRTC's "Feedback" show Monday night.

The new committee voted on Wednesday night to secure an exterminator for Allen East and West to deal with rodents and insects immediately.

Blais and other Allen residents have complained of plaster falling

from walls and ceilings, no paint on walls, no screens in windows, no lights in hallways, and broken windows.

Reil Crandall, director of buildings and grounds, and committee members will join with outside consultants and other B & G personnel to make a thorough study of Allen Place early next week.

Crandall said that action has not been taken to date because B & G suffers from a personnel shortage and doesn't have enough money to hire more workers.

Blais also discovered that the college has been operating Allen dormitories for about 15 years without a "rooming house" permit.

Before lodging the complaint with the city, Blais had talked to Crandall and Norman T. Graf, assistant dean for community life. Both visited the dorms but they made no promises, said Blais.

On the "Feedback" show, President Lockwood told Blais "he would look into the matter."

On Wednesday, Blais met with the President, Crandall, Graf, and Marc. S. Salisch, associate dean for community life, to discuss his complaint.

Building inspectors were to investigate Allen Place today. If violations are found, a 30-day compliance order will be issued.

A city building inspector reported roaches, rodents, and other vermin in Allen Place in Jan., 1968. He suggested that sinks and refrigerators be removed.

Salisch, Graf, and Crandall said they were concerned that improvements not be done in piecemeal fashion, saying it would cause waste and duplication. They said that "patchwork" and neglect have caused the Allen Place problem.

Administration Denies Charges of Expansion

Claims College Doesn't Own Hospital, Institute Lands

The administration this week, denied charges by former SDS President Steven H. Keeney '71 that the College was "expanding in a Morningside Heights manner."

Keeney, at a Sept. 16 SDS meeting, charged that the College owned the location of Hartford Hospital and the Institute of Liv-

Hamlin Hall 'Liberated'

Hamlin Hall was "liberated" this week by about thirty students who staged a Wednesday afternoon "lunch-in."

The students were protesting exclusive administration and faculty use of the facility during lunch hours. They were served without question.

Administrators and faculty reacted to the demonstrators with either icy stares or smiles. One secretary, after asking some students what they were doing, called the lunch-in "a refreshing change."

Although the students were pleased by "the atmosphere and the shorter lines" they did not return on Thursday. "I'll just go whenever I want," said one participant, "I don't have to go every day."

The students complained also about other special privileges faculty enjoy. Faculty receive a 20% discount on all books purchased in the bookstore, and do not pay fines for overdue library books or illegal parking.

ing and that the three institutions were trying to consolidate the neighborhood on whose boundaries they are located.

President Lockwood disclosed that the College has offered to buy property bordering the campus, including four lots on Vernon Street.

"We are not trying to become landlords of the areas," he said. The College, he said, wants to fill out "the natural limits of the campus."

James K. Robertson, treasurer, said the College would not purchase land between Allen Place and Brownell Avenue, the area specifically mentioned by Keeney.

Lockwood acknowledged that he was an ex-officio member of the board of directors at the Institute and the Hospital. But denied Keeney's charge that he was president of the hospital.

Officials at the hospital and the Institute also denied Keeney's charges.

The only financial arrangement between the hospital and the college is a "free bed fund" for students in financial difficulty, Hartford Hospital officials said Wednesday.

Officials at the Institute denied any financial connection with the College.

A 1967 Doxiadis Associates study, commissioned by the three institutions, recommended purchases in the area for improvement purposes.

The recommendations have not been followed through for lack of funds.

Higgins, Forum Examine Adolescent Psychology

Conclude That Students Want 'to Learn to Love'

That "the main thrust of student activity today is an attempt to learn to love" was the conclusion of Dr. George Higgins, college counselor and associate professor of psychology, at the close of Tuesday's Town-Gown Forum.

His look at the "Psychology of the Contemporary Student" was the first in a series of five presentations entitled "A Decade of Chaos." The first three presentations are lectures by Higgins.

He began his talk with the observation that the span of adolescence has increased four-fold since 1900. Not only are children reaching biological maturity at an earlier age, Higgins pointed out, but some must wait until age 30 before society accepts them as adults. "College students and other adolescents have been forced to adopt a life style," he theorized, "a psychology which is best suited for a temporary transition period."

Higgins noted five stages in adolescence: 1. pre-adolescence, "when the child has not yet begun to mature physically but the chemical changes have taken place which began this process;" 2. early adolescence, which is a stage of hero worship; 3. adolescence proper, when "relationship with a member of the opposite sex yields a sense of completeness and abandon;" 4. late adolescence, a period of personality consolidation; and 5. post-adolescence, "a process of finding an avenue in society whereby an individual can continue to be what he is according to his past

history and ability."

As adolescence expands like a rubber band, said Higgins, the stages of adolescence spread out like marks on the rubber band. He maintained that this spreading out impedes the development of real personal relationships.

The College student is an adolescent, Higgins decided, and is properly concerned with the development of interpersonal relationships and love.

Non-Western Colloquium

On Monday, October 6, Professor Ramon Ruiz of Smith College will lecture on "The Mexican and Cuban Revolutions: A Comparison." The talk will be at 8:00 p.m. in Wean Lounge.

'A funny thing happened...'

"A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" will be presented tonight at 8:00 p.m. in the Goodwin Theatre. Donation is \$3.50.

Youth Orchestra

The Trinity College Youth Orchestra will perform at 2:00 p.m. Sunday in the Austin Arts Center.

Bookstore

The Bookstore is beginning to return extra textbooks to the publishers. The Manager urges all students to purchase their books "now."

The Image of The Black in Film

by James L. Potter

(Ed. Note: This is the first in a series of two articles which will end next Tuesday. Dr. Potter is an assistant professor of English at the College.)

Last month I attended a conference on "The Image of the Negro in American Films" at Ferris State College in Big Rapids, Michigan. The immediate reason for the conference was that Ferris had some serious racial trouble last year, and Herbert Carson, a member of the Humanities Department, became interested in the problem to the point of originating the topic for this conference. It will be especially valuable if Trinity as a whole -- faculty, students, administration -- can also profit by the experience, albeit second-hand; it was on this basis that I was sent.

The conference lasted a full week, from August 17th to the 23rd. During that time we saw fourteen full-length movies and six shorter ones. We usually started the day with a double feature lasting from 9:00 to noon, then split up for group discussions from 2:00 to 4:00 or so, and then attended another double feature after dinner in the evening. In between these scheduled activities, we inevitably got into bull-sessions that varied considerably in size, location, and composition. These turned out to be one of the main features of the conference; through them the subject of the conference expanded into that of black-white relations in general. At the same time, they were particularly valuable for those whites who -- like myself -- had not known many Negroes well before.

Six consultants and speakers were brought to the conference. J. Saunders Redding gave the opening address; he is Professor of American Studies at George Washington University and is the author of a number of books of various kinds, ON BEING NEGRO IN AMERICA, for one. The closing talk was given by Ruby Dee, who had the title role in ANNA LUCASTA on Broadway as well as parts in RAISIN IN THE SUN and other plays and movies; one of these, the recent movie UP-TIGHT, she helped write. William Marshall, an imposing (6'8") black actor with a deep voice and a West-Indian accent, who has appeared in various movies and television shows, took part in one of the afternoon discussion groups and in a panel discussion by the consultants. The consultants who led the afternoon discussion sessions were, first, Singer Buchanan, Director of Television at Eastern Michigan University and a dynamic and witty person; Owen Dodson, Director of Theater at Howard University and the author of various creative works such as the novel BOY AT THE WINDOW; Frederick O'Neal, the present President of Actors' Equity; and Thomas R. Cripps, an historian on the staff of Morgan State College in Baltimore who has specialized in Negro films, and who was the only white among the consultants and speakers.

The participants and consultants were thrown together continuously during the week, all living in one dormitory, eating together, and of course going to the movies and discussions together. We also had bull-sessions together, in smaller

groups, but ones that were just as well mixed -- black and white, male and female -- as the larger official groups of the afternoon discussion sessions.

The Negroes represented quite a variety of positions in regard to relations with whites. There were one or two old-time conservative, indeed passive, Negroes of course, since they would hardly have been interested in participating in such a conference. There were, however, some very militant blacks, just short of the extreme. Most of the black participants fell somewhere between the extremes, as one would expect. The white participants varied somewhat in their positions, too. Many of them had worked intimately with blacks professionally and in civil rights movements; most were concerned and sometimes active in more limited ways on behalf of blacks; there were few signs of really conservative attitudes, and of course no racists would take part in this conference.

Let me tell you more specifically about what we went through and learned, starting with the movies and discussion sessions themselves. I will try to touch on the most significant observations and events of the week.

It is appalling. Watching it is a great strain. In particular, you feel personally ashamed and degraded when you see the blacks represented as happy, stupid, and child-like in the ante-bellum South. At the end of the movie you also find yourself in a morally awkward and disturbing position when you are maneuvered into hoping that the Ku Klux Klan will arrive in time to save the protagonists from the vile black marauders. There was little to be said in discussion about the film; it merely defined certain extreme stereotypes of the Negro, that of the inferior servant, and of the incompetent who gets too big for his britches and becomes either foolish or arrogant ("black carpet-baggers," for example).

Faulkner's blacks

The second movie was Faulkner's INTRUDER IN THE DUST. Here, blacks were represented relatively fairly and sympathetically. In fact, Lucas, the black man arrested mistakenly for the murder of a white, is held up to admiration for his resoluteness, independence, and good sense, and is treated warmly as a human being. At the same time, however, you find

wife. The situation is this: the white woman was deserted and had divorced her first, white husband, but he returned and now wanted to take for himself the daughter they had had, especially since he feels the girl would be debased by the black foster-father. He is also clearly sexually resentful of the black husband, and when the wife comes to plead with him to give up his attempt, he tries to seduce her, coming, in fact, close to rape. The black husband learns of this, and wants to beat the white man, but is persuaded not to because that would prejudice his -- a black man's -- case for keeping the child. His frustration and shame in this situation is emphasized, and several of the black male participants in the conference mentioned this as typical of their feelings on many occasions; it was obviously a more important feature of the movie in their terms than in mine, and I was glad to be able to understand this.

A second major source of enlightenment in connection with ONE POTATO, TWO POTATO, was the different ways black and white participants interpreted the behavior of the judge who heard the

NATION. No matter how strong a character Jones may seem, he is nevertheless made ridiculous or pitiable at the end, brought low by the primitiveness supposedly inherent in the Negro race. In our afternoon discussion, Thomas Cripps told us that Robeson had been very unhappy with the way the role turned out, having evidently been led to expect that O'Neill would make the part somewhat more noble. This information led William Marshall, the imposing black movie actor, to characterize O'Neill as a "racist," with perhaps some justification. I asked him how he defined "racist," however, and he said that all whites were in fact racist because they acceded to social and economic institutions that kept blacks in subservience. One can't help respecting the intensity of the feeling represented, as well as acknowledging how much truth there is in the statement. Equally important, however, is the fact that we were able to speak so frankly, even bluntly, to each other while maintaining restraint: all during the conference blacks and whites exchanged views about which they felt strongly, without allowing those feelings to obscure the direct communication needed to make headway toward some solutions to basic problems. What helped make this communication possible was the serious concern about social problems and the rationality of the people involved. Since all of us assumed these, knowing that they underlie our discussions, we were able to concentrate on understanding the problems.

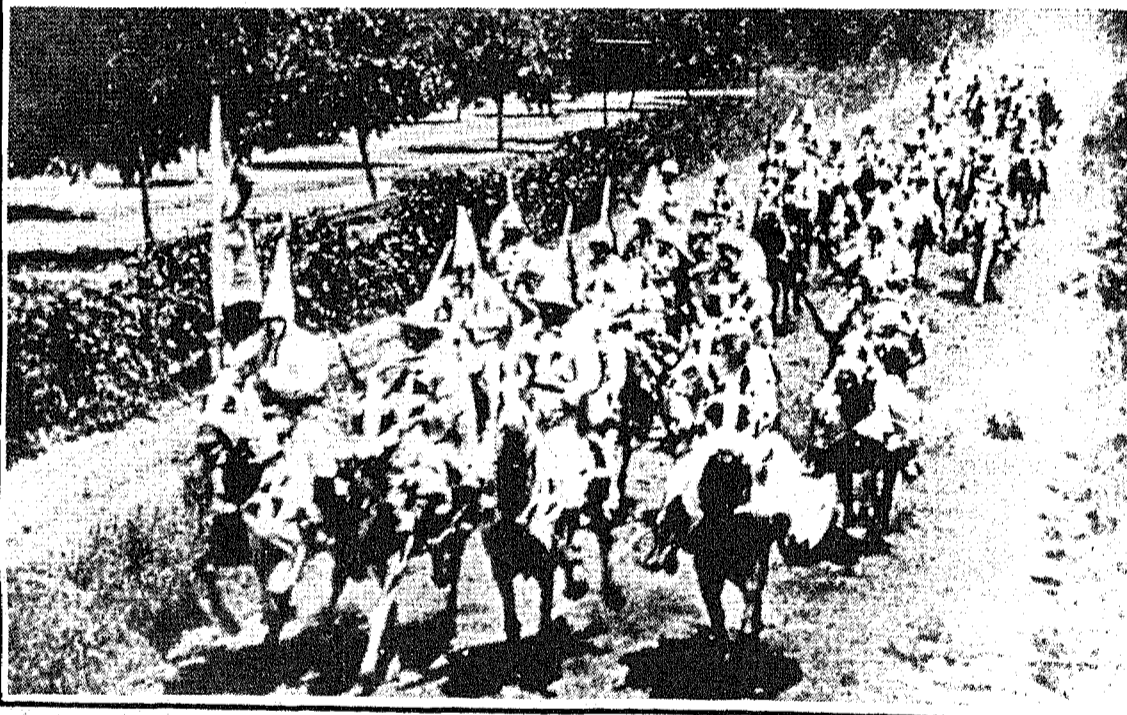
One movie that helped a number of white participants in an especially problematical area was UP-TIGHT, the re-make of THE INFORMER which changes the characters and settings to those involved in a revolutionary black militant movement. A powerful film, it is slanted so that you begin to appreciate the revolutionaries' viewpoint and position, and indeed sympathize with them. The movie seems to suggest ultimately that total nihilism cannot serve any real purpose, but it does indicate the degree of validity in the black militant position, even for a white: it argues that the resistance to change in our society, a dominantly white one, is so intractable and monolithic -- as well as often vicious, as evidenced in the shooting of Martin Luther King -- that it must be opposed violently or nothing will be accomplished in the foreseeable future. Even if we do not agree with this argument, we must all -- especially the whites -- understand it and respect the despair and anger behind it.

Soul and separatism

The film inevitably produced a great deal of discussion, in which it became apparent, for one thing, that there was considerable difference of opinion and attitude among the black participants on separatism, on the validity of the concept of "soul," and on the means of solving racial problems. Some participants, as I have indicated, were quite militant; some were evidently intergrationists, while some were clearly separatists. Most of the black participants evidently felt that there were basic differences between blacks and whites in mores and attitudes, and believed in fostering separate cultural identities; but they also evidently believed that blacks and whites had to co-exist on this basis as we did at the conference. There we intermixed socially as well as professionally, knowing all the time that we were different in certain basic ways though similar in others equally important. What seemed most important was for the particular persons, black and white, to be taken as individuals.

(To be continued in Tuesday's issue.)

Birth of a Nation: '...as a human document it is appalling...'



Propaganda film

The first movie we saw was the almost incredible BIRTH OF A NATION, the silent masterpiece made in 1915 by D. W. Griffith, one of the great geniuses of the cinema, but a thoroughgoing racist. The movie is, in fact, a propaganda film on an epic scale that is explicitly designed to show that colored people were happy in the South before the Civil War because they were being taken care of, that the War was a tragic mistake, that ignorant Northerners and carpetbaggers used, misled, and corrupted the southern blacks after the war, and that the South would have been ruined thereby if it had not been saved through the heroic efforts of the Ku Klux Klan. Technically the film is magnificent, while as a human document

that the Negro boy Alexander is something of a comic servant type, even though he is the playmate of the protagonist, the white boy. And as an observation on the social situation of the black, you may recognize that Lucas himself achieves his position only by beating the white man at his own game. He has to adopt the whites' standards and symbols of independence rather than defining his position in his own personal terms or perhaps in terms more generally consonant with black mores. Lucas owns property, wears a frock coat, carries a pistol on Saturday, employs others to do odd jobs, and performs favors for which the white boy, Chick, has to be grateful.

'Inevitably disturbing'

The third movie, ONE POTATO, TWO POTATO, was a problem in several ways. It showed the story of a marriage between a black man and a white woman, one of the most difficult areas in race relations, to begin with. And although the problem was treated sympathetically and in good taste, certain aspects of the movie were inevitably disturbing. The most disturbing feature was a central one, the black husband's inability to fight back, to assert his manhood, particularly on behalf of his

case. To many of the whites, he seemed to be trying to be just and fair, to consider the child's interests with sympathy and understanding, and to award the child to the white father reluctantly and only because of the inevitable future difficulties in a mixed family. Most of the blacks I talked with, however, saw the judge as weak and irresolute, simply succumbing at the end to convention and social pressure, setting aside the obvious happiness and emotional stability of the girl's family life. This conception, which now seems to me more valid than the other, takes the judge as the white establishment; the very fact that this interpretation was not as evident to a white member of the audience helps emphasize many whites' need to make a conscious effort to see things from a black's vulnerable position.

Emperor Jones

The next major film was O'Neill's EMPEROR JONES, with Paul Robeson. This was interesting, but for many of the black participants, quite unpleasant because the "hero" is too obviously the stereotype of the Negro who has gotten too important and self-confident, like the aggrandized Negroes after the war in BIRTH OF A

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Whom Do You Trust?

by William H. Reynolds

(Ed. Note: The author had the following to say about this piece: "This is the first in a series of articles on this sort of thing that I plan to write and the last, I hope, which will be somewhat confused. Some of what I say may be fact, some fiction. All of it, however, is what I've heard from various members of our 'community.'")

When this year's freshmen were welcomed to the college by then Senate President David Steuber, he remarked that one word which they would hear time and again at Trinity was "community." Certainly Mr. Steuber made an insightful comment. Professors refer to their classes as communities and the President of the college refers to the "academic community." The surprising thing is that these people seem to think that such a community exists or that their mere articulation of what it is makes it real. Well, if such a community exists why are the following questions heard every day on campus? Why are there such a great number of rumors, half-truths, and even lies floating around? Why are certain faculty on this campus afraid to say what they want? Why do students feel Trinity is impersonal and cold? Why, for instance, does a professor tell me he is leaving the college because he didn't publish enough, when the President of the college tells me on a radio program that in no way, shape or form does the college have a publish or perish policy? I don't know the answers to these questions, but I think I can comment on what sorts of conditions produce them and other questions like them. Trinity seems to have become one monumental "Who Do You Trust?" game.

Last year the Trustees hired some administrative supermen. With their guidance Trinity were told was moving into a more relevant position, perhaps one of

leadership in the educational world. The big bold decisions were made like coeducation and the new curriculum. I am glad they were made, though I consider them rather logical survival steps, not innovative ones. And furthermore the manner in which these decisions were made and apparently are being made has destroyed the trust essential to a community and has significantly widened the credibility gap which I first encountered with the Jacobs' Administration tuition increase two years ago. This lack of trust has permeated much of what goes on at Trinity.

The administration refuses to admit that the college is indeed a risky place for a young teacher to have a job. Yet, since money is a scarce commodity at Trinity, short-term contracts are a logical idea. Since tenured faculty are difficult to dismiss, why not fire young men after three years and replace them with freshman teachers who want their first job and will work for less money? Such mobility is deleterious, perhaps disastrous to an academic community. As Paul Goodman wrote in COMPULSORY MISEDUCATION:

Whatever the academic merits of the policy of mobility, for the community of scholars it is an unmitigated evil. It is impossible to develop loyalty, whether to the welfare of the school, of the seniors to the younger men or the younger men to the seniors, or of the seniors to each other. For a faculty to be strong and willing to fight an issue to the end, the members must be able to count on one another and this requires an acquaintanceship of many years. Likewise, a teacher will not befriend students if he is going to leave next year and this year and next make two out of the students' four or five.

Goodman's last point about students really brings it home to me. I agree with President Lockwood that faculty should achieve

a high degree of scholarship in their field, but not at the expense of classroom effectiveness. Scholars, obviously I think, like administrators are not necessarily good teachers. Frankly, I would prefer a professor who read the assignments with me as long as he was alive and thinking and provoking me to think. In addition, if Trinity wants its faculty to publish, why demand so much of their time be spent in things like committee meetings? Why not use money which brings "name" men here for one day a week for a semester for summer research grants? Why not admit that refusal to grant tenure means in effect "publish or perish" because an untenured faculty member must keep himself saleable -- that is, he cannot say to another college, "I taught a good seminar; he must SAY "Here is this piece of research, here is this lecture I gave in New York, here is this award I won." In other words perhaps there are good arguments for tenure, but why not open the tenure policy to debate in an off-the-record forum and look for another form of job security which would allow all faculty more room in which to move around, threatened with losing his job from the moment he arrives cannot be at his best in the classroom. All this, while a great number of tenured professors refuse to challenge themselves and really keep up with the times.

One point on which small colleges pride themselves is that students and faculty may relate to each other personally outside the classroom. Most small college admissions agents will say, "Sure a place like Harvard has eminent men like Galbraith, but you'll never see them." If that is the case, and it usually is, then why spend money to bring such types here to teach when all they really want is some money and a place to write?

If President Lockwood can assure me as he did Monday night (Continued on Page 4)

Cellulose Sheik

by John C. Grzeskiewicz

THE WHITE SHEIK (LO SCIECO BIANCO), to be shown tonight at 8 P.M. in Kriebler, is officially Fellini's second film but is actually the first where he has sole directorial credit. (VARIETY LIGHTS was co-directed by Alberto Lattuada.) It brought together several people who were -- and are -- Fellini's favorite collaborators; the actress Giuletta Masina who has been Fellini's wife since 1943, the composer Nino

Rota, and the scriptwriters Ennio Flaiano and Tullio Pinelli. (Another collaborator on the script was Michelangelo Antonioni himself.) Alberto Sordi, the wonderful comic actor who plays the title role, first became famous in the Music Hall and as the dubbed voice of Oliver Hardy and distinguished himself later in Fellini's I VITELLONI, Monicelli's THE GREAT WAR, and Lattuada's MAFIOSO.

THE WHITE SHEIK is best described as a satire on the "Pop" culture of Italy, which Fellini knew intimately as a cartoonist during the war. The specific form of "Pop" that is involved here is the FUMETTI, a bastard medium that is like a comic strip except that it uses a series of photo stills instead of painted panels. The "sheik" of the title is a fifth-rate actor who has been able to make a living as the "star", actually a photographer's model, for one of these FUMETTI. The extravagant devotion of a fan who leaves her bridegroom on the lurch just to search for her idol compels the "white sheik" to try to live up to her illusions of him with tragicomic consequences. This intriguing film was not a great success when first released in 1952 but since then has found many admirers who discovered Fellini by way of his more famous later work such as LA DOLCE VITA and 8 1/2.

IF I HAD A MILLION, the Film Society's Saturday night presentation, is an anthology of anecdotes linked together by the theme that is implied by the title.

THE DEADLY RAY FROM MARS, on Sunday night, is actually a condensation of a 13-chapter serial based on the legendary comic strip, FLASH GORDON, which in the 1930's was enjoying its heyday when it was drawn by the late Alex Raymond, one of the great neglected geniuses of our time.

Hyland to Talk On Athletics, Existentialism

"Athletics and Angst," or "Why Existentialists Should Play Basketball," will be the topic of Dr. Drew Hyland's October 7 Community Seminar. The seminar, to be followed by a discussion and an informal coffee, will be in room 320 of the Austin Arts Center at 4:15 p.m.

This year, the Community Seminar series will include presentations by faculty, students, and perhaps President Lockwood. Dr. Hyland, who is coordinating the series, termed the first presentation, "Music for a Baroque Coffeehouse," a "great success."

Dr. Hyland has asked all members of the community with special interests to consider participating in the series. Dates of future programs, he stated, will be announced soon.

Cowboys No. 2

The Directing Class will present its first one act production--Sam Shepherd's play, COWBOYS NO. 2 Monday, October 6 at 4:30 p.m. in the Goodwin Theatre of the Austin Arts Center.

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9/69

Ranked Fifth in New England

Dathmen To Face MIT In Opener

Gridders Travel to Bates Seek To Even Record

by Roy Wentz

The Trinity soccer team opens its 33rd season tomorrow at M.I.T.

The Bantams, headed by Captain Alan Gibby, will send a veteran offense and a rejuvenated defense against the Engineers. Coach Roy Dath, who has never had a losing season since coming to Trinity, appears to have a good chance of producing his 18th straight winning team this year.

The entire Trinity front line remains intact from last year. In addition to Gibby at outside left, Marty Williams, Pete Wiles, and Chico Roumain make up the offensive line in Dath's 4-3-3 alignment.

Lettermen Roy Blixt and Roy "Buzz" McCord will play two of the halfback spots. Sophomore Will Whetzel, who didn't play on last year's frosh squad, will open at center half. Whetzel is the only sophomore to crack the starting lineup.

Junior Dan Seltzer and senior John Robson move in to assist two-year letterman Tom Kaufmann at the fullback positions. Tom Lom and Dick Wood are still fighting for the goalie spot.

"We're in good shape," remarked Dath. "We've got a couple of injuries, but everyone should be ready for Saturday."

The Dathmen ripped M.I.T. 8-1 last season en route to a 9-1 season and a berth in the NCAA playoffs for the fourth time in five years. The Bantams were ranked fifth in the New England pre-season listings, behind Brown, Springfield, Harvard, and Yale.

I have always maintained that football should be fun. And last Saturday's game against Williams was fun . . . from the stands. Yet despite the tremendous rushing show by Jack Maitland and Jack Curtin's pin-point field-goal kicking, Trinity could have won the game. Unfortunately, six 15 yard penalties, two fumbles, and one interception is not conducive to making football victorious or fun.

Frustrated and disappointed, Coach Don Miller was overwhelmed at the number of mistakes. Not only did the defense not measure up to its pre-game expectations, but the offense held the ball for only sixty plays compared to ninety plays for Williams.

Looking ahead to tomorrow's game against Bates, Coach Miller is optimistic. Although Captain Jay Bernardoni is a questionable starter at quarterback (because of

a concussion suffered in last Saturday's game), the rest of the Bantam backfield remains intact with Dave Kiarsis and Web Jones at the halves and Rick Harvey at fullback.

Facing what he termed the "toughest Bates team (he has seen) Miller is looking for a definite improvement in the defense. Going against a backfield with plenty of speed and power the Bantam defense must necessarily make fewer mistakes than they did last Saturday.

Hoping to instill confidence in his young defense, Coach Miller is starting virtually the same unit which he started against Williams. The only change will be at halfback where Mike Najarian is replacing Peter Miller.

Physically sound, Trinity should do well tomorrow. Although losing can be fun, Lewiston, Maine, is a long trip for that kind of fun.

Frosh Booters Meet Engineers In Opener

by Joel Strogoff

For the past month Coach Robie Shults and his freshman soccer team have been working hard in preparation for the upcoming season. Tomorrow the booters will open their 1969 campaign by traveling to Cambridge to take on the MIT freshmen.

Even with game time little more than 24 hours away, Shults is still undecided as to who will start at a number of positions. Most likely the starting lineup will consist of: left wing, Jim Whittall; left inside, Demetrie Economou; center forward, John Suroviak; right inside, Tijan Sallah; right wing, Rich Marshall or Gary Taylor; left halfback, Don Burt; right halfback, Scott Fitzpatrick; left fullback, Gary Plagenhoef or Jon Stevens; center fullback, Dave Schirmer; right fullback, Bruce Schafer; and goalie, Frank Farwell or Mike Rosiello.

Shults believes that at present the team is stronger offensively than defensively. He believes, however, in the statement that "sometimes the best defense.

Do You Trust?

(Continued from Page 3)

on WRTC-FM radio that much of what I am saying is simply not the case, then can he also tell me why many faculty members at Trinity are angry about how they are treated here, afraid of losing their jobs, annoyed at the lack of academic freedom they have, and afraid to band together and fight for what they want and say much better than I some of what I am saying here? It seems to me that the administration has executed a brilliant divide and conquer policy.

What concerns me most of all, however, is the fact that students don't realize what is being done to their faculty because the faculty is too scared (and rightly so) to tell the story publicly and also that students don't seem worried that in the long run they or their younger brothers and sisters are the group that gets screwed collectively. Moreover, it strikes me that such an atmosphere has germinated because the administration is scared. And an administration which fears its students and faculty (because it knows where the power ultimately lies when Pandora's box is opened), like a society which fears its children and grants nice sounding things to silence them, is sick.

NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles on this sort of thing that I plan to write and the last, I hope, which will be somewhat confused. Some of what I said may be fact, some fiction. All of it, however, is what I have heard from various members of our "community." Whom do you trust?



Varsity lineman Marty Williams gets off a pass to an awaiting Alan Gibby as Buzz McCord looks in Tuesday's scrimmage against the freshmen. Williams, McCord, and Gibby all figure to be key players in tomorrow's opener at M.I.T.

Philadelphia Slim's Pickins

by Albert Donsky

Continuing into the second week of predictions, the computer and I lead the syndicate by 33 percentage points. However, the Syndicate has again shown that they are not ready to pick against true first class competition, as they picked six easy games last week. They also have shown their complete ignorance of football by picking a game that didn't even exist (Virginia-West Virginia). I went seven for ten, but the computer has been re-programmed to eliminate these errors.

This week 8 UPI top 20 teams go into action against one another, and when the dust clears there should be some changes in the ratings. In the first of these games, Penn State, number 2, should have no trouble taming the Wildcats of Kansas State. Kansas State is ranked 10th, but has been a surprising victor in their first two contests. Penn State, 31-14.

The 16th rated Stanford Indians should be scalped as they journey to Indiana to take on the Boiler-makers. Purdue appears stronger every week. Purdue 21-17.

Michigan University's Wolverines, ranked 11th, should have no trouble finding themselves in a tight struggle with Missouri, ranked 9th. The Tigers, with their new coach, Bo Schembechler, should pull the wool (verine) over Michigan's eyes Missouri, 14-10.

Florida State has had a history of great receivers, Ron Sellers being the last. This year they have

their best quarterback ever, Bill Cappelman, and he should lead the 20th ranked Seminoles over Florida's 14th ranked Gators. They will need some aide, though, FSU, 35-28.

South Carolina, who received one vote in the UPI poll, takes on the Georgia Bulldogs. The Bulldogs should turn the Gamecocks into half-cocks. Georgia, 52-14.

Another tough game is Notre Dame - Michigan State. Since the famous 10-10 tie game, this series has developed into a great rivalry. Both teams should give their all, and on this basis the Irish should come back from a loss. Notre Dame, 21-16.

The Harvard Crimson will be trying for their 11th win in a row and should get it against a BU team that has not lost yet. Harvard, 12-11.

Minnesota will GO FOR a win against Nebraska, but the Cornhuskers defense will make a lot of the Gophers. Nebraska, 35-14.

The Texas A&M Aggies will lose their marbles when they face Army, this is just a tune-up for Navy, and they should be the Champions. Army, 41-29.

Any opposition for Alabama will not come this week as their field enemy will be Miss-ing. Ole Miss will be swept away in the tide. Alabama, 67-45.

All in all there are some interesting games this week, in what to date has been one of the highest scoring College football seasons.

Ham and Yeggs

by The Syndicate

Going into the second week of predictions we must admit that we have fallen slightly behind Philadelphia Slim. However, this is due to our inept contacts. The Syndicate has heard that several of them are no longer with us (Pity). One of them, our man on the border, was so "faced" with Mountain Dew that he reported on a game that wasn't or never will be played. He was found swimming in a West Virginia river wearing cement overshoes. Several new yeggs have been located for this week including South Dakota's Indian water boy Run-In-Water. We feel confident that this week's picks will put us ahead of the little man with the big computer.

We don't need anyone to tell us that Wisconsin will lose their eighteenth straight, although they will make a valiant attempt against the Orangemen. Their morale is rising and sometime this year they will break into the win column. Syracuse 21 - Wisconsin 17.

After a tough loss to Williams last week, the Bantams should be ready to overcome Bates. The only question mark is the "Bird" but even without him Trin will master the Bobcats. Trinity 20 - Bates 14.

In a "Battle of the Ancient Sams" the San Diego Aztecs will overwhelm the San Jose Spartans. Our Bandito in the desert reports that this will be "SANS EXCITEMENT." San Diego State 37 - San Jose State 20.

The Syndicate's Mosstrooper in the Bayou paddled up to Baton Rouge and claims that a greased monkey could not slip through the L.S.U. defense. In their first game they held Texas A. & M. to 12 yards rushing for three quarters. The Bears from Waco, Texas should give them no trouble. L.S.U. 28 - Baylor 3.

In a game of interest to all you Boston boys, the Crimson will eke out a close one from B.U. Harvard may well be on their way to a second straight undefeated season.

Harvard 14 - Boston University 7.

After last week's loss to, Montana, Coyote water boy, Run-In-Water, has thrown in his bucket. He feels that South Dakota does not have a chance in this week's game which could decide the samll college championship. North Dakota State 28 - South Dakota 17.

This brings us to the five most difficult predictions which involve some of the nation's top teams.

In a game of great importance to the South, Bear Bryant's seventeenth ranked Crimson Tide will prevail over the Rebels from Mississippi. Ole Miss has forty-two lettermen back but has a tough schedule, already having lost a squeaker to Kentucky. The Tide is as good as ever and should finish in the top ten. Alabama 27 - Mississippi 14.

A real battle shapes up on the West Coast as the nation's eighth and tenth teams square off. We give the game to Purdue and look forward to seeing the Boiler-makers in the Rose Bowl. Stanford is a solid passing team and should not have a good season after this game. Purdue 17 - Stanford 14.

Our Seer in Roebuck, North Dakota (who envisioned last week's Purdue upset) reported a dream in which he saw several slimy, stony rockets blow up some Communist invaders. The obvious interpretation of this is a victory for the Slippery Rock Rockets over the Shippensburg State Red Raiders. Incidentally this is the Rock's Homecoming. Slippery Rock 28 - Shippensburg State 14.

Two of the best games this week involve Michigan teams. State has an all important contest with Notre Dame and should pull off their third straight as the Fighting Irish are on their way out. Michigan State 24 - Notre Dame 21.

University of Michigan takes on Missouri and in the end the Tigers will outpace the Wolverines as they fight their way to a Big Eight title. Missouri 42 - Michigan 37.

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