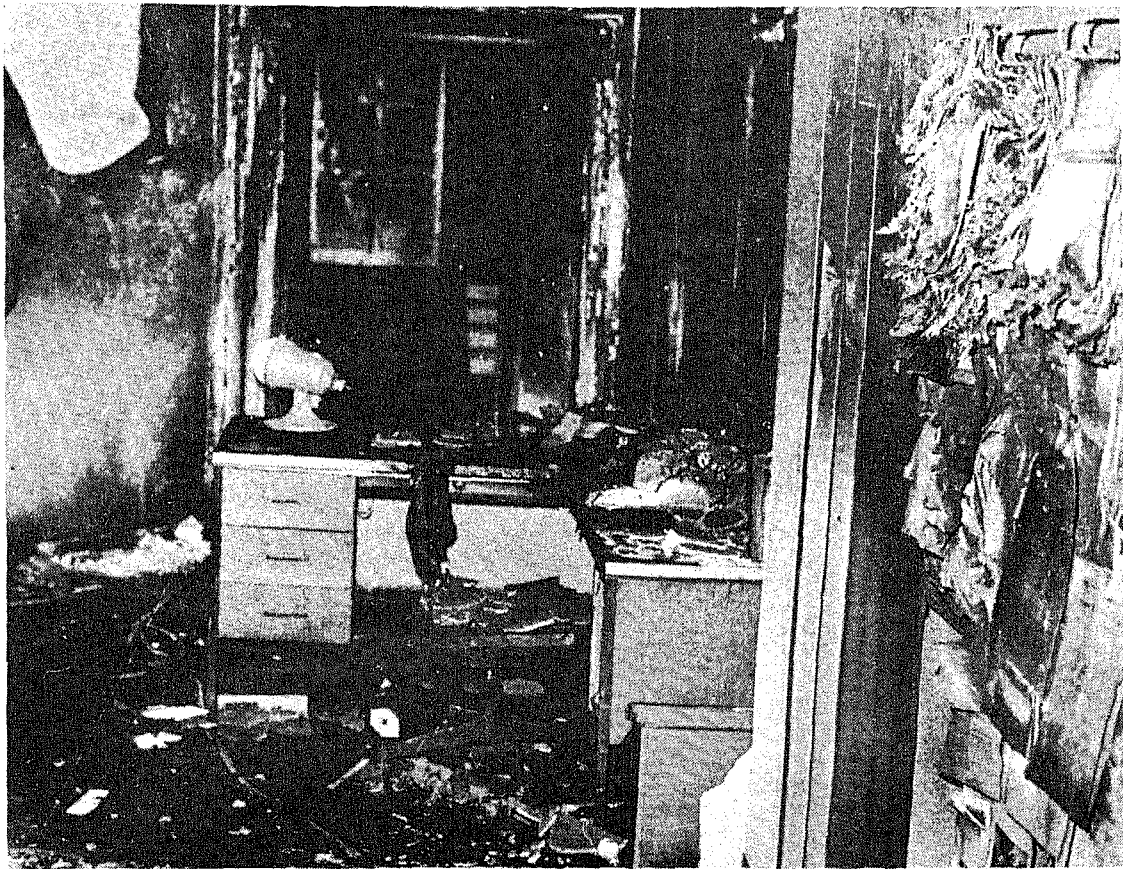


The Trinity Tripod

Vol. LXVIII No. 43

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

April 14, 1970



Arson Suspected

Fire marshals suspect arson in a fire two weeks ago which caused between 35 and 50 thousand dollars damage to Williams and Downes Memorials. See story on page 6.

(Hartford Times Photo by Ed Lescoe)

Aircraft Rally in Park Today; Part of Spring Peace Drive

by Steven Pearlstein

Picketing, rallying, and singing will mark the events of the anti-aircraft conspiracy today as students converge on the capital to protest was production by the United Aircraft Co., the nation's fifth largest defense contractor.

A rally in Bushnell Park this afternoon is planned for 2:00 p.m., with guest speakers Abbey Hoffman and John Froins of the 'Chicago 8,' and guest performers Phil Ochs and the Gasoline.

The conspiracy events this week are part of a nationwide anti-war revival.

In Boston tomorrow, the Student Mobilization Committee will try to repeat its October success on the Boston Common which drew 100,000 people.

Also part of the week's activities is a three day Fast for Peace sponsored by the New MOBE. The hope of the MOBE is that people will fast for three days this week, and send the money that they would have used for food to Vietnam relief agencies and domestic poverty groups.

Other rallies are planned for Wednesday in more than 200 cities and towns across the nation, including New York, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

This morning, members of the anti-aircraft conspiracy who were of age attended the annual stockholders meeting of United Aircraft as proxies. They planned to present six demands to the stockholders, including the end of UA war production without laying off workers, better working conditions, an end to UA pollution in the environment, and the turnover of UA factory control to the workers in those factories.

The afternoon rally on the pond

side of Bushnell Park received judicial sanction last Friday when Judge Emit Clarie ordered the city Parks Commissioner to issue a permit to the demonstrators.

The court order came after a week of legal proceedings between conspiracy lawyers and the city police department.

In the proceedings, the police chief said that the rally would cause too many traffic problems and would cause an increase in crime in the area.

Just before the court hearing, the police offered the demonstrators the use of Colt Park.

The demonstrators' initial request for the park was made in February by Kevin B. Anderson, '70, and he requested that an overnight permit be granted. Another request in March was made after that was refused, asking for a 2 to 8 p.m. permit. That, too, was denied.

The conspiracy was represented in Court by lawyers of the A.C.L.U., private lawyers, and law students and professors from the University of Connecticut Law School.

Judge Clairie quoted Charles Evans Hughes in his decision. He wrote, "It denies or unwarrantedly abridges the right of assembly and opportunity for the communication of thought, immemorally associated with public places." The Judge found the city ordinance giving the parks commissioner arbitrary power in granting permits in violation of the first amendment, and thus unconstitutional.

The police had also insisted, before the trial, that the leaders of the conspiracy put up \$1.5 million bond for possible property damage, which the judge also

overruled.

The conspiracy members picketed the house of William Gwinn, chairman of United Aircraft, early last month. Gwinn is a long-standing member of the Board of Trustees of the College.

Kevin Anderson and other leaders expect that more than 5,000 people will participate in the Bushnell rally.

The unions at United Aircraft have not agreed with all the demands of the conspiracy, although the conspiracy leaders maintain that students and workers are working together.

Union leaders will not agree that all war-related U.A. production should be stopped, although they

(Continued on Page 6)

Hamilton Talk Thursday: Urban Political Change

Charles Hamilton, co-author with Stokely Carmichael of **BLACK POWER, THE POLITICS OF LIBERATION IN AMERICA**, will speak at the College Thursday, 4:30 p.m. in McCook Auditorium.

The Black political scientist will speak on "Black Americans in Urban Political Change."

The lecture was arranged for a religion course on racial conflict in America but will be open to the public.

Hamilton is a former chairman of the political science department at Roosevelt University and is presently teaching political science and Black Studies at Columbia University.

He was a contributor to the recent book, **WILLIAM STYRON'S**

Scholarship Drive Falls Short of Goal

by Michael Zimmerman

Last month's Black scholarship drive fell far short of its \$10,000 goal, according to Robert D. Steigerwalt, Jr. '71, the drive's chairman.

Steigerwalt said that, while final figures are not yet available, he believes that "not more than a couple thousand dollars" was collected or pledged during the three-day canvass of all members of the college community.

"White backlash" hurt the fund raising effort, according to Steigerwalt and other committee members. Many white students told canvassers in the dormitories that they were not interested in the drive. Still more students imply ignored the pledge cards that they received.

Many whites expressed the feeling that "they didn't see the Blacks on campus making a contribution to Trinity," Steigerwalt said. He gave fear of Black separatism as another major reason for the poor participation in the drive.

The scholarship drive was originated following the sit-in of April, 1968, which sought a greater commitment by the College towards Black students. Last year, the drive for donations collected \$8,000. After much controversy, the now defunct Senate decided to bring the total sum up to the \$15,000 it had pledged by using a portion of the proceeds from this year's activities fee.

The College will match all scholarship drive contributions with equal funds. The College's donation is part of its total financial assistance program for Black students, which this year amounts to \$71,000.

The committee will try to raise the remainder of its \$15,000 commitment for this year by holding a used furniture sale in the fall, and possibly also a concert.

\$1,200 was raised through the profits from the Pete Seeger benefit concert last fall. Steigerwalt said that another benefit concert might be held early next fall.

This spring, the scholarship committee will solicit donations of furniture from graduating seniors. The furniture will be renovated and sold to incoming freshmen next September.

Despite the disappointing par-

ticipation, Steigerwalt emphasized that the committee "plans to keep going and not back down on its commitment." He expressed the belief that present student attitudes could easily change, and the drive "could be strong again."

Consistently good participation in the drive by students Steigerwalt said, is essential if the committee is to be able to secure support for the scholarship program from the Hartford community. With continued success, charitable foundations could be approached for funds, he said



Allard K. Lowenstein

Lowenstein To Discuss New Politics

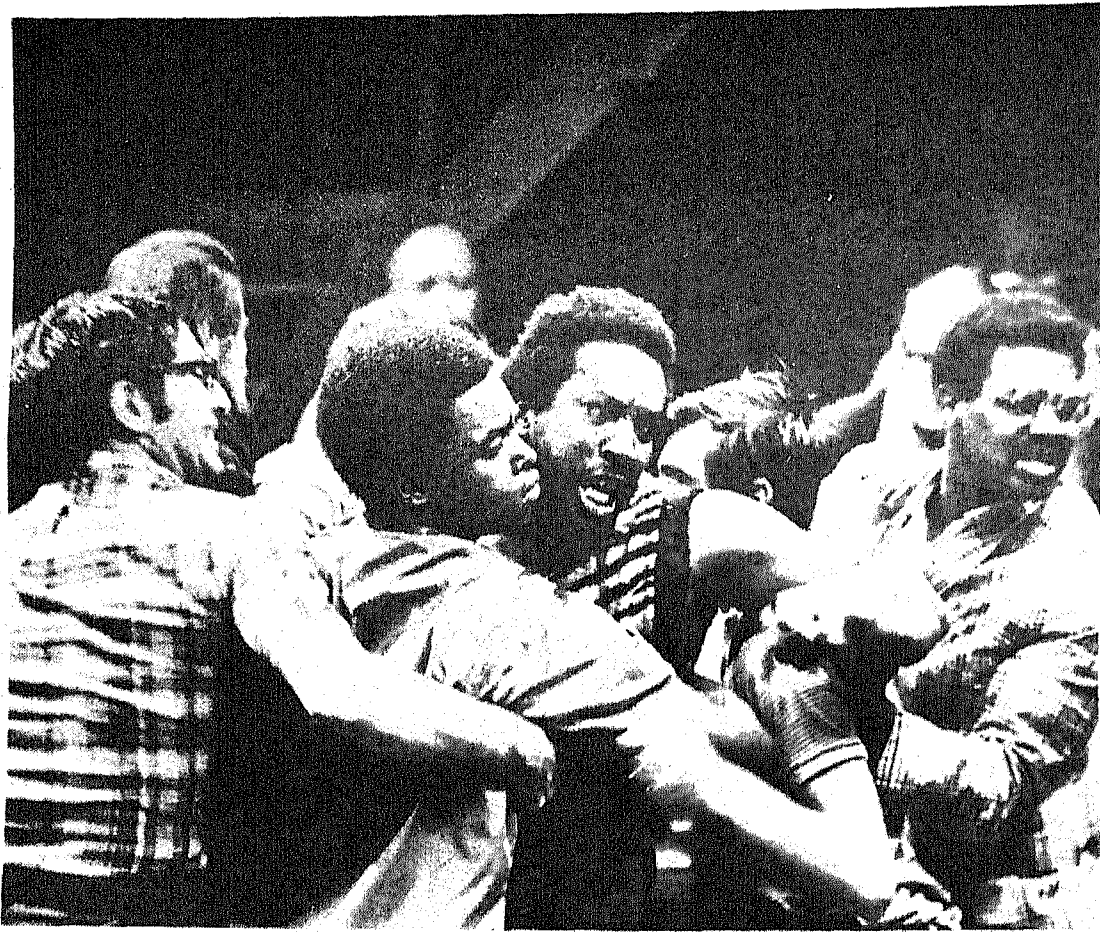
Allard K. Lowenstein, New York Congressman and leader of the 1968 "Dump Johnson" movement, will speak at the College Monday, April 27, on "The Politics of Hope and the Politics of Despair."

A leader in the development of the "new politics," Lowenstein was instrumental in convincing Eugene McCarthy to challenge Lyndon Johnson for the Presidency. He began his political career in 1949 as an aide to Senator Frank Graham of North Carolina. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1968.

Lowenstein has been quite vocal in keeping the issue of the Vietnam War alive. Scheduled to speak at Mt. Holyoke recently on the topic of conservation, he changed the topic to Vietnam, racism, and poverty, claiming that reports of more student interest in pollution than the war were "pernicious nonsense."

Lowenstein's view of the Nixon administration is that of a "political juggling act." He is reported to feel that people want to trust the President, but that they may be in for a let down.

He is also reported to be in disagreement with many radicals who claim that the entire U.S. society is hopelessly ill with Vietnam as only a symptom. He has spoken often of the need for people to stay within the system with a commitment that American democracy will work. He cites the closeness to that goal achieved in 1968.



Confrontation

Mel Winkler as I.A.T. Best is held back from violence by jurors at the Trial of A. Lincoln, now through May 10th at the Hartford Stage.

Insanity of War is Marketable; Proof: 'M*A*S*H', 'Lovely War'

by Aron Pasternack

The very popular antiwar theme of contemporary movies is very well shown in two productions currently in the Hartford area: *M-A-S-H* and *Oh! What a Lovely War*. Both present variations of the antiwar idea. War now is not only hell, but is totally insane.

M-A-S-H concerns three army surgeons in a "mobile army surgical hospital" three miles from the front during the Korean War. To keep from literally going out of their minds from the senseless horror around them, Hawkeye, Duke and John (well played by Donald Sutherland, Tom Skerritt and Elliott Gould respectively) take on and destroy all order in the camp which is their total world. You have to see their insane antics to believe them—Hawkeye trying to seduce a nurse on a pool table, Hawkeye and Duke stealing a jeep, the three calling their commanding officer Henry, Hawkeye placing a microphone underneath a bed on top of which Major "Hotlips" Houlihan is being seduced—and then plugging the microphone into the public address system; Hawkeye and John taking a hospital by storm. Nothing is immune from their attacks; the laughter comes easily even though much of it is cruel—in some cases the antiwar symbols can be crueler than the war, it seems—but still the army gets a well deserved kick in the pants.

The climax occurs during a football game between the officers of *M-A-S-H* and those of another division. The field becomes a bloody battlefield; the opposing sides cheat and lie in every attempt to win—and this football game with both sides Americans! What a great picture of the insane stupidity of war!

While *M-A-S-H* is loud and raucous, *Oh! What a Lovely War* is understated and almost beautiful. Essentially the picture is a collection of historical statements and old war songs. The director, Richard Attenborough, sees the war as an amusement pier at Brighton. The Smith family with its five sons pays the admission—and the price. Scenes of the family, the general-directors, and the trenches intermingle. A song by a war-whore becomes a recruiting

station. A puppet show becomes the French army. Battles are viewed through nickelodeons. The old European guard is a ballroom. Gigantic signs are put up showing "today's losses." The cinematography is absolutely gorgeous. The acting, by a tremendously large cast (including Dirk Bogarde, John Gielgud, Laurence Olivier, Michael Redgrave, Vanessa Redgrave, Ralph Richardson, Maggie Smith, and John Mills) is uniformly excellent.

Although the movie is all in song-segments—it has no conventional plot—it is held together by the war careers and deaths of all five Smith sons. Although it is insufferably slow in parts, the movie's tremendous sincerity and power more than make up for it. There are several unforgettable scenes: Maggie Smith as the war-whore, the English and German boys singing and meeting each other at Christmas in the middle of no-man's land, a minister praying for "God's blessing" for a good Friday offensive, John Mills as Sir Douglas Haig, praying for victory "before the Americans come," and most of all, the final sequence—Mrs. Smith, her daughters and daughters-in-law sitting alone in a cemetery filled with white crosses.

The camera pulls back slowly until there is no green but only white—acres and acres of nothing but crosses. It hits you.

You will enjoy *M-A-S-H* because it is hilarious and it literally takes apart that favorite institution of us all—the U.S. Army. But *Oh! What a Lovely War* will make you laugh, cry, and think. It is one of the most haunting films that I have ever seen.

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The Many Faces Of Abe Lincoln

by Jason Lloyd

Abe Lincoln is a: a) honky white bastard; b) great emancipator; c) the plaintiff in a court case in 1970 Hartford; d) a cheap espouser of corn-fed wit.

Answer: all of these.

Lincoln, alive, but not so well, heads the cast of an original play *The Trial of A. Lincoln*, now at the Hartford Stage Company. The play depicts long hot summers and racial hatred in a modern city.

A trial is taking place in the hot basement of an urban building. Abe Lincoln is suing a militant black for slandering his "lily white" reputation. The defendant, I.A.T. Best (short for "I am the Best") is defended by a black lawyer, who wears a three piece suit, and is tried before an elderly black judge—who is accused of being part of the white man's world.

There is a fifteen man jury (not counting the audience) and an at-first unexplained psychologist who helps the judge perpetuate the circus-courtroom and "maximize the confrontation inherent in the situation."

The courtroom scene includes name calling, physical violence, and holding people in contempt, in beyond—Perry Mason drama-verite. As the judge said, "We have a certain kind of trial here—your motion, counsellor, never existed."

"In that case, counsel withdraws the motion." Then, "Counsel waves opening statement."

"Well the judge waves it right back. ...The jury will disregard my last wisecrack."

The defense's case tries to reveal the "real Abe Lincoln" and his motives for "freeing" the slaves. Was his concern for racial equality secondary to his concern for the Union, or political pressures? Was Lincoln merely controlled by events, or did his decision to issue the emancipation proclamation reflect honest concern for the black man's position.

The play is a successful dramatization of confrontation. It brings out most of the issues in the black-white controversy, and presents them forcefully, without letting philosophies get in the way of a well written script. The play combines searching racial analysis, refreshing humor, and solid acting.

When I.A.T. Best is being sworn in before taking the witness stand, he places the middle finger of his left hand on the Bible, raises his right hand in the Black Power salute, and takes the oath from the judge, who tries to speak his language: "Do you swear the testimony you are about to give is the finger (meaning truth), the whole finger, and nothing but the finger, so help you God?" He does.

When Lincoln takes the stand, the play's controversy is about to reach its high point when a series of revelations are made, increasing the perspective levels of analysis of the drama.

The trial was staged in the basement of a police department, the audience discovers, and all the characters are policemen—and from there, another series of events take hold of the characters in the trial, and the officers of the law.

The psychologist (David O. Petersen) was to help the kangaroo court resolve some of the racial tension on the police force. But he was rebuked for his "minute analysis of the obvious," and "using the law as group therapy." Finally, he is accused of being, like all psychologists, "a frustrated football coach."

Thomas Coley plays a very realistic Abe Lincoln, and Mel Winkler plays Best. Also giving excellent performances are Robert Kya-Hill, Earl Sydnor, Thomas Coley, Donald Gantry, Carter Jahncke and Alan Gifford. It is notable that there is not one woman in the cast.

The play is very good; it presents the racial problem—both sides—but somehow rings of being written by a concerned, but schizo white man. It is unusual in its intentions and presentation, and makes for a worthwhile evening of theater.

The Hartford Stage Company, like many regional theaters around the country, has succeeded last year (Vladimir Nabokov's *Waltz Invention*) and this year, with this original play, in finding and encouraging new playwrights. It is hoped that good regional theaters will be able to help Broadway out of its slump.

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An Arts Center Presentation

Spring Arts Festival Begins This Week



Living Bra:

Charlotte Moorman whose TV bra will highlight the opening ceremonies of the Spring Arts Festival on Thursday evening in the Austin Arts Center.

Beginning Thursday, April 16, the Austin Arts Center will present its Spring Arts Festival which will run until Earth Day, Wed., April 22.

Concerts, street theater, art shows, electronic music and other happenings will take place during this period.

Thursday, April 16.

An environmental exhibit of contemporary sculpture at the Austin Arts Center's Widener Gallery and outdoors as well which will run until April 30.

The festival will officially open Thursday evening, at 10 p.m. at the Austin Arts Center; Charlotte Moorman (known as the topless cellist) and Nam June Paik will perform "TV Bra for Living Sculpture," which will include a segment during which Miss Moorman will perform while wearing a bra made out of two television sets.

Friday, April 17.

The Columbia Theater Troupe will perform "Urban Blight," a sardonic look at New York. It will consist of sketches ranging from short to instantaneous, and songs by Leadbelly, Woody Guthrie, Joseph Kosma, and Robert Paul. The material is written by Jules Feiffer, Ogden Nash, Jean Claude Van Itallie, and others. "Urban Blight," staged by Isaiah Sheffer, is a musical warning of the blight of today's cities and what could happen in the future if little is done. It will take place in the Goodwin Theater at 8:15.

Saturday, April 18.

Live electronic Music Program, directed by David Behrman, Robert Ashley, Alvin Lucier, Gordon Mumma. Known as The Sonic Arts Union, it is one of the first of a number of groups to harness electronic technology to a live performance-practice music—as opposed to studio electronic music.

Sunday, April 19

Michael Snow, world famous experimental filmmaker. He will present his film *Wavelength* which won the Grand Experimental Film Festival in Belgium in 1968 and was cited by Manny Farber, Film critic of Art Form, as the fourth best picture of the year 1969. Films by Joyce Wieland, Snow's wife and an outstanding filmmaker in her own right, will also be shown. Both artists will appear in person to discuss the films.

Tuesday, April 21.

Environmental events by students on campus.

In the evening there will be a campout and teach-in at which several speakers knowledgeable

on environment and pollution will talk. It will be held in an inflatable tent in front of the Life Science Building.

Wednesday, April 22

"Earth Day": environment events and happenings, both on and off campus.

Guerilla Theater: series of sketches, poems, and thoughts by Trinity students (date is tentative).

There will be special Earth Day pins given out throughout the week and at one point 1500 helium-filled balloons will be released with the inscription on them reading, "This is the only clean air you can breathe."

The inflatable tent or air structure will be 170 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 30 feet high. It will be set up on Thursday April 16 and Tuesday, April 21.

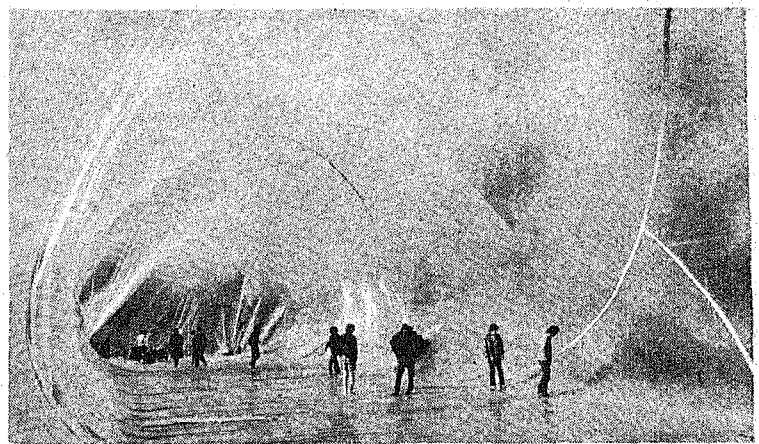
Admission to "Urban Blight," the Sonic Arts group, and Michael Snow will cost students \$1.00 each. All other events, including Thursday's concert, are free of charge.



Inflation Hits Campus:

(Whetzel Photo)

Two views (inside and outside) of the inflatable tent which was filled Sunday afternoon. The tent was collapsed but will be filled again on Thursday and next Tuesday.



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Salisch Anticipates Adequate Housing

Room selection will begin for juniors starting in two weeks under a process devised by a Senate committee earlier this year, announced Marc S. Salisch, associate dean for community life, in an interview on Friday.

Salisch said that the College will have enough rooms for everyone next year. The college has submitted a \$10,000 bid for a nearby apartment house expected to be used starting September, '71, he said.

Room rents for next year will be \$600, a rise of \$150 over the present rate.

Salisch said that the additional \$80,000 rent collected would be used for renovation and redecorating.

A request by the TCB for two floors in high rise to be reserved for their members has been rejected. Salisch said that Blacks could make bids for group living as provided under the selection system.

Salisch said that the possibility of a private company managing

the dormitories is still open for next year.

Some of the major provisions of the room selection system are:

—Class priorities will be maintained in the all-college lottery.

—Groups of 4 to 12 people can petition or selected areas set aside for group living. The priority for these areas will follow a point system: 3 points for seniors in the group, 2 for juniors, and 1 for sophomores. Floors for this non-coed group living will be located in North Campus, Elton, and Jones.

—Coed groups may petition in the same way for floors in Jones. —Once group members submit a petition, they must abide by the decision of the selection process, or else be put at the bottom of their respective class lotteries.

—There will be two coed floors in Jones, two in Jackson and in all of High Rise Allen East and West, and Vernon Heights.

—All female floors will be located in parts of Wheaton, Smith, Northam, Woodward, Elton, Jones, and North Campus.

Nixon Tightens Watch On Militant Radicals

Stepped-up surveillance of militant radicals may be initiated by the Nixon administration in an attempt to foil potential arsonists and bomb-planters.

As reported in last Sunday's New York TIMES, the objective of such a move would be to save the lives of innocent people who could be endangered by bombings and other "terrorist" activities.

According to anonymous government officials, steps are already being taken to beef up the Nation's domestic intelligence operations. Expanded and improved use of wiretaps, informers, and undercover agents were disclosed.

President Nixon has also asked Congress to broaden federal jurisdiction and to impose stiffer penalties in bomb cases.

One White House aide called the recent rash of bombings "the most severe internal security threat... since the Depression."

In fact, aides claim that surveillance of the potential terrorists today will be more difficult than tracking the Communists of the Thirties. The difference lies in the different

structures of the two groups. Officials claim that the highly organized structure of the Communist system gave undercover agents an important edge in infiltrating the operation.

Today's alleged anarchists and—or revolutionaries, however, operate in disorganized groups of three or four people. An official said that groups are known to be training themselves in terrorist tactics but that it is "extremely difficult to answer the who, when, and how."

Aides say they are aware of public sensitivity to "snooping" brought about by the McCarthy hearings of the Fifties. They claim however, that lack of surveillance now will lead to even more drastic measures that could be brought about by public outrage if bombings become more widespread.

The officials have concluded that attempting to bring the militant left back into mainstream society is futile. One aide claimed that the government was now dealing with "criminal minds." He said it made no difference "if the war and racism ended overnight."

'art (?)'

To the Editor:

It is really unfortunate that such a worthy idea as the "Earth Day" program is being turned into a circus by the Trinity art(?) department. If the art(?) that was sprawled in the art(?) center at the faculty art(?) show is any indication of the type of performance we'll have during Earth Day, then the whole thing will be degraded.

Instead of spending the money for the art (?) show it would be much better if the money and time went into actual work on controlling pollution. But then using liberal logic of "let's have a circus to appease the people" (they love to condescend and strut toleration—like the Romans and their Saturnalia) the problem is lost in the process (remember: education solves everything—not "what shall we teach" or "what is the truth?"), much as a neurotic problem becomes lost in the symptoms.

I would also like to (kill two birds with one stone) thank Mr. Marchisotto for an excellent analysis of the demise of our less than—illustrious senate.

R. David Stamm '72

'freaks'

To all Ecology Freaks:

I was just outside watching the sunset, as I am accustomed to do whenever Nature obliges with a show. My peace was disturbed by a self-preoccupied group of people obviously connected with the forthcoming Earth Day party. Much to my disgust, these individuals were quite oblivious to the splendor in the heavens and plodded about surveying sites for the staging of some banal exhibition or other.

This episode (which most of you probably do not understand) points out some difficulties with the entire Ecology Freak Approach. Your counterparts in the early 60's eventually learned that politics (i.e. Civil Rights demonstrations) is no substitute for human feeling. How long will it take you to realize that political is also no substitute for relatedness to Nature. Instead of the compulsive rounds of marches and meetings, why don't you all go out and roll around some in what you are (supposedly) trying to protect.

The real treasure here is not a clean environment, but rather a loving integration and communication with the universe that surrounds us. Such relatedness brings cleansing as a matter of course. Without such an attitude, an unpolluted world is just another obscene toy for gross "human" beings too preoccupied to look up.

All Power to the Wise
Robert LaRose '71

P.S. Don't let me see any more pine twigs decorating your advertising.

'Mr. Pye'

To the Editor:

As one of the main organizers of the petition circulated last week, I would like to clear up a few points in response to a letter printed in Friday's TRIPOD. The authors of that letter seem to believe that we were simply pointing out a case of racism on the part of the Hartford police; even without a thorough knowledge of the problems involved, which Mr. Pye and his friends evidently do not have, it is blatantly obvious that this case has brought out a number of issues—including racism, police policies, and the quality of life in Hartford's North End—that are in dire need of amelioration.

But a belief in the virtues of law and order as a sound cure to the problems here involved is as much an erroneous generalization as the belief that such a petition can only be destructive and that it is only anger that motivates us. We

LETTERS to the editor

decidedly do not wish to "petition away" the problems here involved. But, Mr. Pye and his friends, you say that this is a "sick society" in which we live and that we are in need of creative solutions," what golden proposal do you have for change and where do you plan to begin? Your little words are all very pretty, but someday you may discover that however attractive your all-encompassing theories may be, they alone will not be effective in producing change. If changes are to come about rationally within the system, then someone must be willing to dirty his hands within that system to help produce the changes. Reform will occur only when someone will take up an issue and work to find solutions to the problems involved therein.

The fact that we were circulating a petition does not in itself mean that our ends are radical and destructive; on the contrary, we are working through legitimate channels to achieve change within the existing order, and that change must begin somewhere. Our hands are beginning to get dirty and we are beginning to bring about necessary reform; I hope, Mr. Pye, that you and your friends are working hard on your theories about the "sick society" in your fraternity living room.

This issue was not taken up simply because we needed a cause or because it demonstrated racism in the community. Rather some residents of Hartford's North End, with whom another Trinity student and I have been working in connection with welfare problems, desperately threw the issue at us; they had been powerless in bringing about reform after similar circumstances in the past, and they were understandably angry and afraid of the mounting tension in their community. We spent time with the victim's family and we talked with people in the area. It was obvious that a rapid reform in police policy would have to come about before the area would once again be torn apart by its residents. We were asked to help, to do what we could in bringing out the issue, in backing people behind it, and in producing change.

This happened on Monday afternoon. Tuesday evening I went with two other students and an instructor to a meeting of the Human Rights Commission at city hall. Several residents of the North End were also present, and we joined with them in protest over the incident and in outlining steps to be taken. It was here that we received the petition that we circulated at Trinity, the same petition that was circulated throughout the city; the residents of the North End were simply hoping to get outside support for their proposed reforms.

The basic issue is that on Saturday evening, March 14, a nineteen-year-old black man was shot and killed for allegedly stealing a purse containing three dollars. A policeman who had been patrolling the area heard over his radio that a purse-snatching had occurred. He then saw a young man running with a bulge under his coat that the policeman assumed was the purse. He yelled at the young man to stop, and when he did not, the policeman fired one killing shot that landed in the man's heart. He was pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital.

There are a number of other little pieces involved that tend to complicate the case, but the very sad fact is that the young man is dead, and that the Hartford police can rationalize such a killing as it is not necessary for them to even fire a warning shot. This was the third time in the past year that this kind of incident has occurred in the North End, and the people are determined not to let it happen again. We hope that three martyrs in one year has been enough to

make people aware of the problem and to bring about the reforms for which we were petitioning.

The petition asked for the following: a temporary suspension from active duty for the officer involved, and for all such officers after similar incidents, not for punishment but for the officers' safety; a review of police policy on the use of firearms, with the suggestion that such weapons be used only when a life is in danger; a thorough investigation of a case followed by a public report; a greater degree of cooperation between the police and a community-organized civil patrol for the better understanding between the police and the community. Some of these points have already been met.

In his letter to the TRIPOD, Mr. Pye has stated that "the youth who was fleeing from the policeman will remain innocent until proven guilty;" how innocent will he remain, Mr. Pye, now that he has been arrested, tried, and executed by a single bullet?

Is he guilty because the woman's purse was found next to his bloody body? Is he guilty for having been poor and black in the ghetto and for living in a culture in which stealing and addiction are accepted ways of life? Is he guilty for living in a world very different from ones for which we are the judges who damn the crime we see in his world (sic)? Our proposals certainly don't answer these questions but they are a starting point, and these are the types of questions towards which we must direct ourselves.

"The police are concerned but they are limited. In today's permissive society..." If crime exists it must be punished. Law and order, right, boys? "What the petition seems to be saying is, 'Let's get more protection for those young thieves. We do not want them killed.' It seems to overlook the necessity of having all this crime corrected. We are very ill when we narrow ourselves to the view that only policemen commit crimes." We are very ill indeed, Mr. Pye; very narrow and very, very ill.

Unlike the authors of Friday's letter, I do not believe that this is a "sick society" in which we live, but I do believe that in accepting that society I have a commitment to work within it to help ameliorate its many seemingly insurmountable problems. Vague theories are fun, Mr. Pye. An awareness of the scope of real problems and real injustices isn't. Neither is formulating real ideas in answer to these and trying to do something about them.

"There aren't enough liberals at this school to sufficiently clear up all the symptoms of this sick society that exists in the very neighborhood of Trinity." I guess there aren't, Mr. Pye. Nor are there enough who have sufficiently examined these symptoms; instead they are content to work on simple theories that only add to the disease.

Molly Klobe '71

(Vassar Exchange)

Non-West Studies

Professor Donald Gillin of Vassar will speak on "The Success of the Chinese Communist Party" in a lecture sponsored by the department of Non-Western Studies. His talk will begin at 8:00 p.m. on Wed. in McCook auditorium.

The Trinity Tripod

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Moor LETTERS to the editor

Mr. Fox on Mr. Keeney and the new left

Dear Sir,

When a person of gigantic intellect and golden-tongued persuasive ability, as some would say, begins to dominate the life of a community, and destructively so, as some would say, then it is time for someone else of equally gigantic mental and oratory power to stand up and mightily confront him. In the absence of such a person on the horizon, I take the task for myself.

I refer to recent public comments in the Tripod and many other less public comments by Mr. Steve Keeney, who apparently can find in his heart very little good to say about either the administration or faculty at Trinity, and not much more for the students.

In the "Interview with Steven Keeney" of March 20, Mr. Keeney makes some points which I find well taken, among which are that there is room for further student participation in decision making, and that there is a strange lack of public debate on issues among faculty, such as on what constitutes legitimate authority.

But Mr. Keeney does not hesitate verbally and in print to make allegations about people which he does not, and could not, back up, as instanced by the silly statement referring to "departmental idols." If Mr. Keeney had counted on his fingers the number of religion department members, for instance, who have shown a particular interest in John MacMurray, he would have discovered at least eight fingers left over. And of the two occupied fingers, one began teaching at Trinity only this year. Had Mr. Keeney troubled to count the courses in which MacMurray has actually been assigned, he would still need only his two fingers. Having experienced some of Mr. Keeney's academic work, I will offer the opinion that the two in the religion department who might be thought to refer to John MacMurray on occasion do so with far more discretion, clarity, and consistency than Mr. Keeney does to his sources of information and inspiration.

As for Mr. Keeney's alleged desire for "rational, well-thought-out discussion," I witnessed Mr. Keeney for a whole semester at a gathering of students and faculty systematically undermine any such discussion by innuendo and manipulation. The faculty present

"bought the baloney" (myself included) that they were authority figures and that therefore they dare not speak out against the obvious distortions of truth and personal relationship which were taking place, because someone's ego might be repressed.

There were indeed oppressed egos, but, I submit, this was the result of the manipulation of power that took place when the legitimate authority allowed itself to be persuaded that authority per se was harmful. It was the same old story: when the legitimate authority is undermined, its place is likely to be taken by the demagogue.

There are wider issues. Mr. Keeney notes correctly that "we haven't yet been able to create a coherent, communal BODY of our own people." If by that he means that a large portion of the student body, faculty, and administration do not like it here at Trinity, I think he would be missing the point. If he means that a large portion of these people cannot stand to be in a close relation to each other, I would agree. In particular among the student body, something destructive occurs to the spontaneity and cheery good health with which most people embark upon a new venture such as college. It appears to me that there is an isolating, stifling, self-destructive atmosphere which affects a large number of students at Trinity, destroying much of the hope they may have come here with, which no amount of administrative or curricular reshuffling will touch.

It has been the policy of the "new left" (I confess that I am never quite clear just to whom such labels apply, but they seem to indicate a general area which can be sufficiently identified) to pick out either the administration or the faculty as the boogie. Or, when these run thin, to point out that the students are apathetic and have no spirit.

It strikes me as easy and shallow and naive to take pot shots at the administration on the grounds that it has not produced "the revolution" yet. Administrations, like faculties and student bodies, are necessarily composed of defensive, scared, uptight people, because, it seems, that is about the only kind there are. Or, at least, that is where you usually have to begin. No amount of student take-

over is going to change that, not for the students any more than for the administration or faculty.

Why is it, let us ask, that the "great middle" of the student body is not at all inclined to give carte blanche to the new left? It is merely because they are apathetic and dull? Or is there a more profound reason, namely that it is the new left which displays the very authoritarian and closeminded attitudes with which it is so gallantly tilting in the cultural and institutional authority symbols? This authoritarian undergirding, as I see it, proceeds in the very traditional manner of moral one-upmanship, that is, by convincing one's opponent that "I am a moral coward if I do not join with them, I am dirty, weak, and against humanity." There is hardly a greater pressure that one can bring to bear to twist the human heart and paralyze the human mind, sometimes called a "guilt complex." Students have told me that they are afraid to speak what they feel because they will be "branded." That, of course, is their problem, not the new left's. One must speak and take his lumps. But the destructive pressure is felt, nevertheless.

And more. Is it perhaps the case that most students do not wish to place themselves in a position which is by definition against authority and one's elders? Do students perhaps perceive, however dimly, that there is a distinction between good and bad authority? And do they not rather wish to find the good authority and ally themselves with it?

If that is the case, then the role of the new left, far from alleviating guilt complexes and sense of self-condemnation, is perhaps the greatest single purveyor of such poisons on the Trinity campus. And this is so because, if my experience is anything like accurate, the new left has an attitude which is, or is consistently felt to be, by implication against the very thing which people feel it right to ally themselves with, namely good authority. In other words, the most influential student group on campus, the campus authority in terms of setting student standards for attitudes and atmosphere, makes one feel guilty both for harboring notions that administration and authority are good things per se (even if often abused) and for not taking active

part with the new left, on the one hand, in destroying the "structure" and, on the other hand, in giving free rein to the "pleasure principle."

Note that there is a difference between the moral "put-down" which operates in such situations as I am pointing to and an open and honest moral challenge which supports the integrity of the other person to respond, and is open enough to hear the response.

Besides claiming to be against authoritarianism, those to whom I have talked also feel that there is no objective difference between good and evil. And yet, in our culture, this is the group (with the possible exception of the somewhat conservative Moral Re-Armament) which is clearly the most sensitive to the coercive power of moral persuasion. They may not believe in an objective moral good, but a significant number are willing to use other people's sensitivity to, or belief in, such a thing to further their own ends.

What, then, are their ends? Officially, they must speak for themselves. Whatever they say, however, in the popular mind the ends of the new left are identified with destruction of "the system" and with the pleasure principle of unlimited sex and unlimited pot. Pleasurable things are what authorities are always against, and the true goal of life is total and instant gratification. Hence (if one buys this pampered-child style of life) the bind one finds himself in mentioned above, being caught between wanting to cooperate with (or improve upon) legitimate authority, and yet feeling the terrible pressure of the peer group to polarize pleasure against authority, to turn pleasure into an even higher authority, and lose oneself in the abyss. It is pleasure-become-authority that is killing our campus.

It has been pointed out that many if not most of the hippy group and drug culture adherents come from the upper middle class (hence Trinity's saturation with the problem). It is inferred from this apparent fact that what these young people are rebelling against is the middle class values of their parents and neighbors. On the contrary, in many cases, it would seem that such persons are simply escalating suburban values (consumption, instant

gratification), and conditions (absence of father from the household) to their logical conclusion. The rebellion, in many cases, is merely a parading of the age old self-centeredness of the pampered child under the banners of justice, brotherhood, and individuality. This is a product of, not a rebellion against, a sick suburbia.

It is not true that authority is inherently against pleasure. A good authority has as a part of its function guarding and keeping free the channels to open, honest, and mutually responsible human relations, within which alone good and pleasurable and deep feelings can be enjoyed with safety and duration. But a good authority also has the job of clearly labeling destructive substitutes for human relationship such as drugs and sex are liable to become (along with alcohol, tranquilizers, Cadillacs, T.V.'s, etc., etc.)

I began by calling Mr. Keeney to task for some rather blatantly poor judgments. For better or for worse, Mr. Keeney is "Mr. New Left" on campus. Whether or not he has deliberately fostered this, it is my hope that students (and faculty and administration) will stop bowing down to paper dragons and subject his pronouncements to the same critical evaluation that anyone else's should be subjected to, and make appropriate and public response. There is no other way to save Mr. Keeney from the fate of the damned—becoming an "authority."

F. Earle Fox
Dept. of Religion

Poetry Reading

The Trinity College Poetry Center will present Louis Simpson, poet, in Wean Lounge at 8 p.m. tonight. Mr. Simpson will read from his own works.

Cinestudio

Fellini's 'Juliet of the Spirits' will be shown at Cinestudio on Friday, April 17 at 8 p.m. Godard's 'Sympathy for the Devil' will be shown throughout the week.



Books

Wisdom and War

by Jay Mandt

THE WARRIORS: REFLECTIONS ON MEN IN BATTLE, by J. Glenn Gray, Harper Torchbooks, 1966. 244 pages.

It is simply a truism that war is not polite anymore. Likewise any approving words about war are considered highly disreputable. Glenn Gray's study of the "Warriors" has the dubious honor of challenging these dogmas of the new left establishment.

Gray received one day in 1941 both his doctorate in philosophy from Columbia, and his induction notice into the army. It was not entirely an auspicious occasion; though Gray admits a childhood fascination with the military, even a wish that there might be one last war for his generation, he certainly felt only a general foreboding as he entered the war in Europe. But that experience some years later brought about some profound reflections, and these became this book.

Gray wrote originally in 1959, before Vietnam. Some no doubt would argue that once again the "men of peace" have failed, that war stands ever victorious over its foes. Gray, they would say, did not change the world, he did not even change his own country. I think however that such a judgment is incorrect, for far from showing anything written here irrelevant, the Vietnam experience merely reinforces the sharp sadness

running deep in these pages, a timeless sadness about the nature of man that Gray traces to Plato, a sadness founded on the tension between good and evil within each man. Our war is not relevant to Gray's book from the critical standpoint, rather it is the same old adventure of good and evil. The message of Vietnam does not need to be found, this book contains it.

But how has Gray reached this understanding? It is not through moralisms and armchair statesmanship, but through four years at the front, with the intense love and courage, the gentleness and violence that all go into war. The trouble with war we discover in these pages is not its horror, but its fascination, its intimate relation to man at his utmost existence. This is the fact that needs to be met before war is condemned, and Gray is almost alone today in meeting this full challenge. Only the man who has seen and done war is just in criticizing, he alone understands. But does this mean that fighting will only end by fighting so that fighting will be understood? This is madness, but still justice demands that the warrior put an end to war, and no one else. War is too much a part of man to be dismissed, it cannot be attacked through manifest ignorance and emotion, for this stance in its fullness is nothing different from war. If war is the product of man's baser potential, then so too are the mindless voices of strident protest and crusade. The gross injustice of murder is no less common among such protests than it is in war. To claim as many do, that such a stance of protest in opposition to war is more just than war is merely to confess laziness. That is what Gray proves, for he is

not lazy, and his voice is terribly quiet. And the words of this voice are enough, if only we would listen.

War is built into man's being; to end war is to become another kind of beast, one whose attitude Glenn Gray finds well expressed by Nietzsche, "Rather perish than hate and fear, and twice rather perish than make oneself hated and feared." Everyone should read Gray for the truth of war, and only then for the understanding of the terror it is.

Laxmen Fall In Opener

The Trinity lacrosse squad opened its slate on a disappointing note Saturday, falling to Bowdoin, 7-6, in a heartbreaking defeat. The Bants meet Nichols College this afternoon in search of their initial win.

The Trin laxmen jumped off to a quick start and at one time in the first period led the Polar Bears by 4-0. The Mainers fought back, however, to trail by only 5-4 at the end of the half.

The second half was closely contested with neither team able to gain a decided advantage until late in the fourth period when Bowdoin broke a 6-6 tie to win the tight contest. Trinity was decidedly hurt by 20 penalties incurred during the game. The Bantams opened strongly, but Chet McPhee charges faded quickly to fall on the short end against a mediocre Bowdoin outfit.

Department Reinstates Course Requirements

The (unstructured) religion major will be changed next year to include ten course requirements. Students who design their own programs outside the requirements will be allowed to pursue them only with special department approval.

The proposed changes will not affect the Class of '71.

Edmund LaB. Cherbonnier, chairman of the department, said in an interview Sunday that the new program for the major would be "more flexible and more substantial."

The present major program, instituted this year, requires only two courses, a senior seminar and a junior colloquium. Cherbonnier said that "many students were not really prepared to work out their own programs." The department decided that "not many students" were really prepared to plan their own work, Cherbonnier said.

He conceded that the unstructured program was "not completely successful."

"It was a successful experiment in that we have come out of it with something that is both more flexible and more substantial," he added.

The ten required courses in the new program must be taken in the department or they must be courses in other department which meet religion department guidelines.

The guidelines require at least two courses in religious scripture, one in evolution of thought and institutions, one in philosophical or scientific interpretation and one in "ethics and society." The senior seminar and the department's program for the general examination are also required.

Students will be able to fulfill the scripture course requirement at the College or at Hartford

Seminary Foundation where courses are available in scriptures of non-western as well as western religions.

Cherbonnier suggested that courses in the departments of philosophy, history and sociology might also be used to meet the requirement in philosophical or scientific interpretation and in "ethics and society."

The proposed changes have been approved by the Faculty Curriculum Committee but have not yet been submitted to the faculty.

John A. Gettier, instructor in religion, emphasized that the proposed program would enable a student who designs a good program of his own to pursue it for the major.

Gettier said that "some of the students this year really weren't sure of what they wanted." These students, he said, expect more guidance from the department in pursuing their studies.

Aircraft...

(From P. 1)

endorse the principles of no layoffs and better treatment of workers. The union leaders had no comment on the conspiracy's sixth demand for workers' control of the factories.

Arson Cited in Downes Fire

The office of the Fire Marshal has refused to release details on the investigation into the fire two weeks ago which caused between 35 and 50 thousand dollars damage to Williams and Downes Memorials. Fire Marshal Marone did say the case involves arson.

Marone said that there is no suspicion of a bomb. He said that an "undetermined amount of flammable liquids" were used to set the blaze.

A preliminary investigation on Wednesday morning after the fire

uncovered traces of breaking and entering in a first floor window.

The only fire damage caused by the blaze was in the reception area to the office of President Lockwood. The rest of the damage was caused by smoke, soot, water, and heat.

Marone said that the arsonists "evidently knew where they were going." Reil S. Crandall, director of Building and Grounds, said that an attempt was made to break the lock of the large oaken door leading to Lockwood's office.

The college insurance policy will cover most of the cost of the fire, with \$1,000 deductible.

During the two days before the fire, four false alarms were sounded on campus. On Monday, the day before the fire, the college telephone operator received a bomb threat, which proved to be false. Marone said that he felt there was no connection between the false alarms and the fire.

The fire started somewhere between 12:15 and 1:45 a.m. on March 25.

Crandall reported that the fire was so hot the plaster fell off the walls and ceiling of the reception room, and that a steel fire door and frame were warped beyond repair.

Crandall said a major part of the damage cost will go to stripping, repainting offices in Downes which received smoke and soot damage.

Most of the windows on the second floor of Downes were blown out.

There was no damage to the president's office.

Marshal Marone denied rumors that the college would be charged for the false alarms. He said that the alarm boxes were a public facility.

Marone said that he does not want to release any more information on the investigation lest he "tin his hand" to the arsonist. He said that in all cases of suspected arson, the case remains open until it is solved.

President Lockwood, in a letter to the college community, said that he will "take every legal action possible against persons found responsible for a false alarm or fire.



Reception Room?

(Hartford Times Photo by Ed Lescoe)

Fire in Downes Memorial caused extensive damage to reception room outside President's office.

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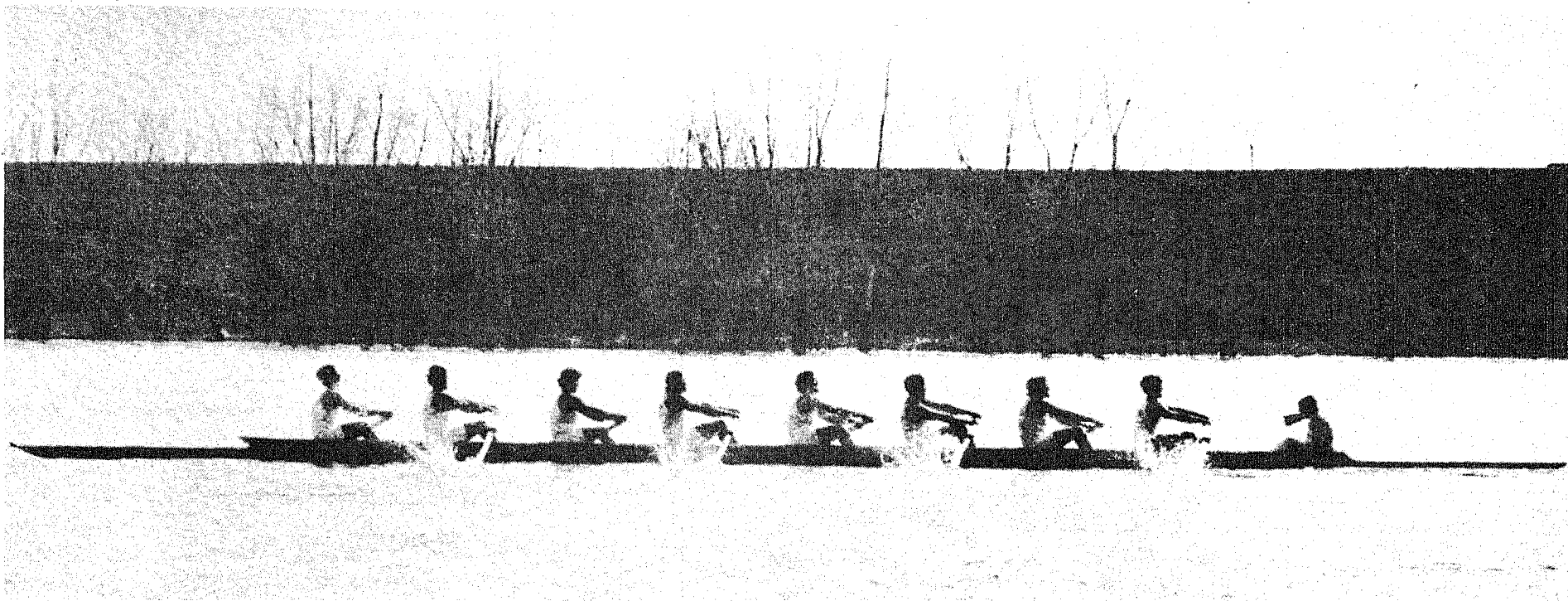
That's the best population slogan we've been able to come up with. Can you top it? A citation and an honorarium of \$10 are offered for the best slogan turned in to the advertising manager of this newspaper before the forthcoming Environmental Teach-In on Earth Day, April 22. The winning slogan from this campus will be eligible to compete for the national

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ment of the importance and urgency of checking population growth - to the environment, to quality of life, to world peace. Send it on or before April 22 to this newspaper, addressed "Population Contest." Judges on this paper's staff appointed by the ad manager. All decisions final and only their selection will be eligible for big national prize, to be judged by Paul Ehrlich, David Brower, and Hugh Moore.

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THE TRINITY CREW crosses the finish line after whipping Amherst and C.W. Post in the Mason-Downs Regatta.

Season Opener

Rowers Annihilate C.W. Post, Amherst

by Alexander Belida

The Trinity College crew smashed Amherst and C. W. Post by sweeping all four events on the Bantam's 2300 meter downstream course last Saturday. Trinity's varsity eight, stroked by co-captain Steve Hamilton '70, covered the extended course in 5:54 to defeat the Lord Jeffs by six lengths and C. W. Post by almost twelve. The victory gave the Bantams the Mason-Downs cup for the third consecutive year.

The Trinity varsity, which includes eight Henley veterans, led from the start as they went off the

line at 50 strokes a minute, settled at a 38 for the body of the race, and increased the beat to a 43 for the sprint finish. The Bantams rowed in their new Schoenbrod eight christened the John M. Meyer III in ceremonies preceding the cup race.

Trinity's awesome Freshman crew sparked the devastation by capturing both the first and second boat races with wide margins. Led by stroke Dave Brown and captain Malcolm Poole, the first frosh aced out Amherst by six lengths in 6:02. The Bantam yearlings, unquestionably the biggest and possibly the best frosh oarsmen in the history of Trinity rowing, blasted out to an early lead and held on to gain the win. Likewise, the second frosh, stroked by Steve Prudden, won handily in a time of 6:37, leaving the Lord Jeffs floundering about in the wash of Trin's merciless start.

Trinity's JV, which has consistently turned in impressive performances during the past few years, continued the tradition by whalloping both Amherst and C. W. Post in 6:19. Coxed by Junior Rich Schaeffer and stroked by Henley veteran Jeff Clark '71, the JV's

churned away at the start at 47 strokes a minute, settled at a 38, and finished with a sprint at 43.

Coach Norm Graf was pleased with Saturday's race results and expressed satisfaction with the times turned in over the course. An extra 300 meters had been added to the regular 2000 meters in order to make the races more competitive on the Connecticut River course with its swift current and strong tailwind. Frosh coach and former Henley coxswain Dick Dale, Jr. '70 was overjoyed with the Freshmen victories but promised that he would overwork his boys in order to achieve a more unified effort in the coming struggle with Philadelphia's potent St. Joseph's crew and Williams this Saturday.

While Trinity's heavyweight eights were sweeping the home course, the lightweight varsity was in Cambridge succumbing to

M.I.T. and Yale. (The times: Yale, 7:04; M.I.T., 7:08; Trinity, 7:22.) The lights, rowing in the Connecticut—the shell which brought three victories to the Bantams at Henley last summer, were narrowly edged the previous week in a race with Columbia. Rowing in the turbulent, trash-strewn Harlem River, the lightweights lost by a mere length after having sprung a leak and taken several gallons of water in the bow compartment.

Saturday's races marked the official opening of the 1970 crew season at Trinity, culminating two weeks of double practices under conditions which would have made a striking mailman wince. As National Guardsmen delivered the oarsmen your postcards from Florida or Bermuda, the crews were busy logging up hundreds of miles of practice time in

preparation for what Coach (has termed "the most se- schedule ever in Trinity row history."

Following this weekend's tes with St. Joe's and Williams, the crews journey to Philadelphia for the Kerr Cup Regatta in which they will meet the allegedly formidable University of Massachusetts heavyweight eight. The Bantams then travel to Worcester for the annual Rusty Callow Regatta which Trin swept last year in order to capture three massive but well-tarnished trophies. The regular season ends with the two day Dad Vail Regatta, the national small college rowing championships. Last season Trinity narrowly missed capturing the overall championship, finishing second to Washington's Georgetown University.

McCord Paces Trinity to 7-3 Win Colby Prevails in Nightcap, 11-4

by Shawn O'Donnell

Senior righthander Buzzy McCord delighted a sparse crowd by pitching the Trinity baseball team to a 7-3 victory in the first game of a season opening doubleheader. Unfortunately, the Colby White Mules came back to win the second

game 1-4, making the day bittersweet for Coach Robie Shults and the Bantams.

Sophomore BILL Foster made his varsity debut in the second game. He pitched well but wildness proved his undoing. With the game tied 4-4, Foster gave up two runs in

the sixth inning on walks and wild pitches. Still, he shows promise of developing into a first rate hurler. Steve Fink, also a sophomore, was impressive in a spot relief role.

Smooth swinging Jack Willin drilled three hits in four appearances at the plate in the opener to pace the Bantam batters. Sophomore Dave Nichols had two hits including a big fifth inning triple, good for two runs-batted-in. Catcher Don Viering and pitcher McCord contributed to the rallies in the fifth and sixth innings with timely hits. Trinity scored six

times in the last two frames of the opener to win going away.

McCord pitched the whole game, allowing just five hits. Both teams experienced some defensive problems as there were ten errors in all in the two contests. Shortstop Mike James scored Trinity's first run when his double was converted into four bases as the ball got past the Colby left fielder.

Trinity drew first blood in the nightcap by scoring once in the bottom of the first. However, Colby came back to score two runs in both the second and third to take the lead. The Bantams managed to even the score at 4-4 by driving in three runs in the fifth on singles by Willin, Viering, Bill Belisle and Tom Thomson. Belisle caught the second game and got three hits, with Viering moving to right field. The Bantams collected twenty hits in all, ten in each game.

The fine performances by many of the sophomores are encouraging. Captain Jay Bernardoni did an extraordinary job in the field. Now playing his second year at the hot corner, the Bird has the quick hands that one needs to play that position.

Trinity hosts Amherst and storied slugger Bob Jones on Wednesday. Buzzy McCord will handle the mound chores for the Bantams. If his tender arm holds up, McCord should be equal to the task.

TRINITY					COLBY					COLBY					TRINITY				
	ab	r	h	rbi		ab	r	h	rbi		ab	r	h	rbi		ab	r	h	rbi
April	4	1	1	0	Dane	4	1	1	0	McGlynn	5	0	2	1	Nichols	4	1	1	0
Willin	4	2	3	2	Wells	4	0	0	1	Brower	3	0	0	0	Willin	4	2	2	0
Bernard	3	1	0	0	Brower	4	1	1	0	Borman	0	0	0	0	Bernard	3	0	1	0
Viering	3	1	1	2	Smith	3	0	1	0	Smith	3	1	0	0	Viering	4	1	1	1
Thomson	3	0	1	0	McGlynn	3	0	0	0	Szostak	3	3	2	1	Belisle	4	0	3	1
Nichols	4	0	2	0	Agrella	3	0	0	0	Agrella	3	3	2	0	Thomson	4	0	2	1
Smyth	2	0	0	0	Szostak	2	1	1	0	Wain	3	1	1	2	Smyth	3	0	0	0
James	3	1	1	0	Moir	3	0	0	0	Dane	3	1	1	1	James	3	0	0	0
McCord	3	1	1	0	Glass	2	0	0	0	Hobbs	4	0	1	1	Foster	2	0	0	0
					Eddy	0	0	0	0						April	1	0	0	0
					Wain	1	0	0	0						Comeau	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	7	10	6	Totals	29	3	4	2	Totals	31	11	11	9	Totals	23	4	10	13
Trinity	000	133	x-7							Colby	022	002	5-11						
Colby	003	000	0-3							Trinity	100	030	0-4						

E—Nichols, Smyth, James 2, Wells, Smyth, Szostak; LOB—Trinity 8, Colby 6; 2B—Thomson, James, McCord; 3B—Nichols, Dane, Brower; SB—April, Bernardoni, Wells; SF—Viering; HBP, by McCord, (Szostak); WP—Eddy; PB—Viering; T—2:06.

E—Moir, Agrella 2, Nichols, Bernardoni, Belisle; DP—Colby 1, Trinity 1; LOB—Colby 6, Trinity 9; 2B—Agrella 2, Belisle; HR—McGlynn, Szostak; SB—McGlynn; S—Brower; WP—Foster, 3; PB—Belisle; T—2:05.

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Part Three: The Black Athlete Speaks

The Dilemma of the Black Athlete at Trinity

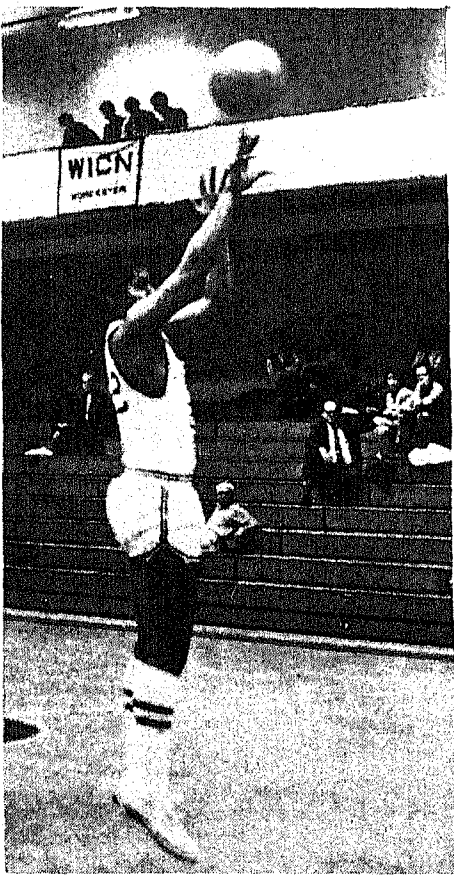
by Dick Vane

The Black people of America today are a new nation born out of a bitter past. They have known 350 years of oppression and have tried to combat it with both peace and fire; both have failed. They are a people who have completely changed their goal from one of forced integration to one which **TIME** magazine calls, "separate identity." They are a people who no longer beg for equality but practice it, who no longer ask for respect but demand it.

Like their people, the Black athletes at Trinity have changed too, from men who attempted to achieve whiteness like John Norman and Ralph Davis, to men who are proud of their blackness like Al Floyd and John Gaston. The Black athlete at Trinity now is a new man. In order to understand today's Black athlete one must understand his background and his relation to his people and their movement.

Gene Coney, star freshman football halfback, spent most of his life in Philadelphia's Black ghetto. Says Gene of those days, "it was very tough to excel academically where I lived. My friend would tease me and pick on me. You've got to be able to take care of yourself physically in Philly if you want to succeed academically."

"At home it was tough to study because



AL FLOYD: "Black people are no longer going to be willing to be respected solely for their athletic ability."

there was a lot of noise and besides that my friends were always saying, "Man, come on out and play some ball! Academics were all up to me. My parents wouldn't give me any big slap on the back if I got good marks; they were more interested in checking on my attendance. Also, the overwhelming majority of the teachers at my school were white even though the students were almost entirely Black, and they didn't relate or understand the Black kids. They'd pass you just to get rid of you."

Because of situations like those described by Coney, Black children turn their energy into other areas, usually athletic. Baseball, football and especially basketball are the sports which Blacks almost exclusively focus on. "Basketball is a game where a Black can show all of his ability," says Nat Williams, freshman basketball co-captain. "It's a sport which Blacks can play all the time because all it takes is a hoop and a ball, no other equipment is needed. Other sports you have to go much further before you can get exposed." Adds John Taylor, freshman lacrosse player: "basketball is an ideal sport for the city, where most Blacks live, because you don't need giant parks to play it in; it can be played in a very closed area on concrete."

For a variety of reasons, almost all of the Blacks interviewed thought that Black athletes are better than White athletes. "We should be better," said Stirling Reese, "because our environment is tougher. You prove yourself in the ghetto not by how in-

telligent you are, but if you can beat a guy in basketball one-on-one."

"Athletics is the place where Blacks can excel and be noticed," said Al Floyd, varsity basketball player. "It's become sort of our national heritage. Also I've heard it's a physical thing. The Black's heel goes out further because he has an extra tendon which gives him better leverage for greater jumping ability and better speed."

But times have changed for many Blacks, and so has their view of the importance of sports. "I enjoy sports for the individual thrill of beating another man," said Stu Hamilton, fencing co-captain, "but sports for me is nothing more than a diversion. I feel that if sports gets any higher on a Black man's priorities he needs a talking to."

At Trinity, where not only Black athletes but Black students were neglected for so many years, more Black athletes are being admitted each year. Many Blacks have found however that Trinity isn't quite the place they expected.

"I've found that all the things I'd heard about Trinity are true for the Whites but not for the Blacks," said Ray Perkins, freshman basketball co-captain. "The administration tries to play with the Black students and their feelings here. If sports was as much of a challenge as coping with the administration I wouldn't play. It's very depressing."

Ken Stone, freshman football player, agrees with Perkins. "The Black students here have no faith in the administration. I wish they would quit lying to us. If a man's a racist they should say so."

The Black athletes' feelings towards the athletic department are much different than they are towards the administration. Nearly all of those interviewed liked the coaches and thought they had been treated well.

"I thought I got a fair deal," said Stirling Reese, "considering that I had no high school experience and was able to make the freshman football team and start for the basketball team after joining the team at mid-season."

If there was any criticism of the athletic department, it was that it was over-zealous. "It seemed to me," said Ken Stone, "that they thought that they would be criticized for being prejudiced if they didn't have a Black athlete on their team. They exerted much too much pressure not only on me but Gene Coney and some others to join their teams. They're much too conscious and goody-goody. They should just leave us alone to make our own decisions because if a man wants to play, he'll play."

Nat Williams agrees about their over-zealousness. "It used to be that color made the difference between a Black and White starting. It still does, except now it's the Black athlete that plays."

"What we need," said Gene Coney, "is a Black coach. He could relate much better to the Black players and he would mean a lot because then we would have someone to go to, to discuss not only athletic problems but personal problems as well. Also, a Black coach would help in the recruitment of Black athletes here. Our recruitment's been hurt because we didn't have any Black professors, but if we had a black coach that might change."

The present recruitment policy of the athletic department has also come under attack. "I resent the recruiting of Blacks just because they're big football players if they're dumb," said Ken Stone. "They reflect on us and if this is going to be the policy of the athletic department I'll protest."

"I'm hesitant about telling the Black recruits how it really is here," said Perkins. "I know most of the other guys tell it as it is, but I feel hesitant because I want more Blacks to come here and I'm afraid if I tell them the truth they might not come."

The Black athletes have been receiving a kind of pressure from another source also, the TCB. Said Perkins, "There's no stand or anything but it has been mentioned to me that I should know how a coach feels before I play for him. In many cases the Blacks felt the same way about TCB over-zealousness as they did about the athletic department's. "I keep hearing that a certain coach is this and that but I just say forget it man," said Reese. "If a man is a racist let me find out, I'll be able to know without anybody telling me."

Nat Williams added, "I've got a feeling that if a man doesn't play and he blames it on racism he probably didn't want to play that much in the first place."

One area that hasn't changed significantly according to the Black's is the area of player relations. "We weren't as close as we

should've been," said Reese. "We were really just acquaintances."

Ray Perkins agreed, "We got along well together but there were no buddy-buddy relationships. Once we got off the court the Blacks went one way and the Whites the other. The only place we'd meet would be on the court."

As in times past, the Blacks felt that they gained respect only through athletics. "I'd like to think that I was respected for me the person, but I know it wasn't," said Al Floyd. "I was respected for Al Floyd the athlete." Added Gene Coney, "it was my ability that persuaded them to respect me."

All of the Blacks interviewed agreed that the United States was moving away from integration and towards polarization. They spoke about how this would affect athletics.

"Black people are no longer going to be willing to be respected solely for their athletic ability," said Al Floyd. This is demeaning to us as people. It will depend on the white members of the team. If they are unwilling to respect us as people then the coach will be faced with a decision. Either he will have to throw off those whites who are not interested in the Black athlete as a person, or he will have to have a non-Black team because Black athletes are going to be unwilling to play any longer under those conditions."

"I believe the key will be to get more black athletes into Trinity," said Gene Coney. "If there are more blacks then we will be less noticeable individually and they will no longer be able to look at us merely for our ability, but for us as people. If more aren't admitted I just don't know what will happen."

"Both the team and the sport will be hurt in the future if we try to mix the Black movement and athletics," said Stirling Reese. "I don't think they should be mixed on the field of play. As long as you know what you're doing and where you're going you don't have to let others know it."

Said John Taylor: "In the team sports the Black must play with the White and it is going to be very hard. I think there is going to be a drastic decrease in the number of Black athletes not only because they will no longer want to play but also because as the coaches continue to have trouble with them they will stop recruiting them. There will still be Black athletes, but they will no longer be so many sheep which the coach leads to college. The key will be not from athletics but from the outside. There will have to be friendships formed off the field before we come back on."

"Trinity right now is divided into two colleges, one white, one Black," said Ray Perkins. "We are different both socially and academically and I doubt that we will come together soon. This is probably because of



GENE CONEY: "What we need is a Black coach. He could relate much better to the Black players and he would mean a lot because then we would have someone to go to to discuss not only athletic problems but personal problems as well."

our backgrounds; Whites and Blacks never intermingle socially or academically. It's impossible. The one meeting point was athletics because skill and technique are things which defy color."

"But today things are changing and Blacks are becoming increasingly aware of themselves as people. Very soon I feel that the Black athlete is going to have to make a choice between spending his time playing sports or working for the Black movement. I think that most will choose to stand up and demand with the rest of their Black brothers."

The Black athlete at Trinity has come a long way from the awkward, white days of Ralph Davis. He has fought many battles not only with the administration and white students, but with himself. But now he has a sense of direction. He respects himself. It is now up to the White students to recognize that self-respect and to treat the Black athlete not as an animal with ability but as a person with feelings. If the White student can do this then the time may come when Blacks and Whites may be more united off the field than on it and teamwork will finally mean more than just something athletic.



NAT WILLIAMS: "It used to be that color made the difference between a Black and White starting. It still does, except now it's the Black athlete that plays."