

The Trinity Tripod

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TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

March 20, 1970



Conspiracy

Members of the Anti-Aircraft Conspiracy outside the home of William F. Gwinn, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of United Aircraft. Demonstrators protested UAC weapons production for the war in Vietnam.

Students March on Trustee Home; Want End to UAC War Efforts

by Susannah Heschel

The home of Mr. William F. Gwinn, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of United Aircraft, was picketed last Sunday by 30 members of the Anti-Aircraft Conspiracy, protesting UAC weapons production for the war in Vietnam.

Gwinn is a member of the College Board of Trustees and is also on the boards of Shell Oil, Hartford National Bank and Trust, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Hartford Hospital.

The Anti-Aircraft Conspiracy (AAC) is a coalition of workers of United Aircraft Corporation, college students, and other residents of Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, according to a mimeographed "news release" distributed by students at the Col-

lege.

The march on Gwinn's house came a week after a letter was sent listing five demands, and calling for a "concrete plan for implementation of the demands by the end of the first order of business at the stockholders' meeting April 14." The AAC is planning a demonstration at the meeting. In the afternoon of that day a "Festival of Life" is planned for the Bushnell Park with movement speakers, including Jerry Rubin, a guerilla theater, and rock groups. AAC will be at the stockholders' meeting with a mass picket line and inside the meeting with proxies.

In a letter March 6, the AAC demanded an end to United Aircraft war production, conversion to life supporting production, improved treatment of United Aircraft employees, no layoffs over the period of conversion, and an end to United Aircraft pollution of the environment.

According to Kevin Anderson, '70, a member of the coalition, Gwinn had not replied to the letter as of March 15. Gwinn was not at home at the time of the demonstration. Five or six students from the College participated, according to Anderson. Gwinn lives at 180 Ledyard Lane in West Hartford.

The Public Relations office at United Aircraft said that Gwinn had no comment.

The AAC said it chose United Aircraft to picket because it produces, in subsidiary companies, napalm, Fire Bombs, and other weapons used in Vietnam. Sikorsky Aircrafts, a subsidiary division, produces the helicopters used in Vietnam. Hamilton Standard is doing work related to the Minuteman missile, a nuclear missile capable of delivering a nuclear blast anywhere within a 6,000 mile range.

Pratt and Whitney Aircraft in

East Hartford, headquarters for United Aircraft Corp., devotes most of its production effort to producing spare and replacement parts for aircraft used in Vietnam and to produce war-related products for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, according to the AAC.

United Aircraft's newest contract, which according to the AAC, may run as high as \$3 billion, is Air Force F-15 and the Navy F-14B planes. They will carry America's newest missiles, the AAC

(Continued on page 4)

TCC Rebuffs Lockwood's Plans To Implement Judicial System

by Steven Pearlstein

President Lockwood informed the TCC Wednesday that he is "implementing immediately" the PROPOSED TRINITY ADJUDICATIVE PROCESS as amended by the faculty at its meeting last month. He asked Marc S. Salisch, associate dean for community life, to nominate students to fill the student posts provided in the judicial proposal.

The TCC refused to support a motion of concurrence with the President's action, as moved by Robbins Winslow, associate dean for educational services, at a meeting Wednesday. "My understanding was that they had recommended it," Lockwood said in a telephone interview Wednesday night. He said he thought he was to await the response of the faculty and the Senate, and "with their approval, implement the system."

The Faculty has approved the judicial proposal with a few changes, and sent to Lockwood the names of faculty members to fill the posts on the various judicial boards provided for in the system. The Senate made their approval

Black Professor Named by College

Herbert Edwards, a 41-year-old human relations expert and doctoral candidate at Brown University, will become the College's first full-time Black faculty member.

Edwards will join the department of religion as an assistant professor and devote one third of his time to the office of community life where he will be assistant dean for human relations.

Edwards will teach courses in ethics, Black religion and conflict in America, and the Black church in America.

In the fall of 1969, Edwards was a visiting lecturer in the department of the church, Harvard Divinity School. He also has taught at Morgan State College, Roger Williams College, and in the department of religious studies at Brown.

He holds a B.A. from Morgan State College, Baltimore and an S.T.B. from Harvard Divinity School and is presently completing doctoral work at Brown.

From 1957-'61, he served as minister of Union Baptist Church, Cambridge, Mass., and in 1961-'68 was minister of Trinity Baptist Church, Baltimore.

In 1964 and '65 he was a staff member of the Delta Ministry of Mississippi of the National Council of Churches. In 1965 Edwards was also a neighborhood development counselor for the Baltimore Action Agency Anti-poverty Program.

In 1965-'66 he was executive secretary of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations. In 1966-'67, he was executive director of the Providence Human Relations Commission.

Edwards' course on Black religion and conflict will cover the "reactions of various Black religious groups to the limits placed upon Black people which deny them full participation in American life; their attempts to break down racial barriers in society."



Herbert Edwards

Penn. Asks College Cite Agitators

Students receiving financial aid from the State of Pennsylvania will be faced with losing their aid if they are dismissed from the school or convicted in court of a felony, resulting from attempts to disrupt classes or activities of the college.

In a letter sent to President Lockwood, the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency has asked the college to report all such dismissals or convictions of Pennsylvania students. The Agency has threatened to cut off all aid to Pennsylvania students at the college unless the college agrees to comply with this arrangement.

Thomas A. Smith, associate dean of external affairs, said that there will be between 10 and 15 students affected by the college's actions.

(Continued on page 4)

TCB Sets Liberation Festival

A "Liberation Festival" to raise money for the court defense of Angelo Lewis is being sponsored by the Trinity Coalition of Blacks Monday at 8 p.m. in Goodwin Theatre.

Lewis was arrested at a demonstration in New Haven against the trial of 14 Black Panthers. He is accused, according to informed sources, of throwing rocks and breaking windows of the courthouse. If convicted, he could face a jail sentence of one to ten years. The Festival will feature music and poetry reading, and those who want to may bring food.

The public is urged to attend. No admission will be charged and donations to be used for Lewis' defense fund are voluntary.

TRIPOD

The TRIPOD is pleased to announce the promotion of Richard C. Vane '73. Vane will assume the responsibilities of assistant editor working for sports.

Lockwood said Wednesday night

Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

March 20, 1970

Commitment

The College's hiring of Herbert Edwards is a small but significant indication that the institution is beginning to recognize the special needs of the Black student.

Since the College's commitment to the education of more minority and underprivileged students began, their special needs have been generally misunderstood and largely neglected. When the Trinity Coalition of Blacks (TCB) delivered 10 demands to President Lockwood last year calling for Black faculty and administrators and the institution of Black studies, the College's response demonstrated concern yet little willingness to act. Little indication was given then that more could be done than the hiring of part-time visiting Black professors.

The events last January following the College's refusal to hire Chuck Stone made it clear that this response was inadequate. In spite of the reversed decision on the Stone appointment and the explicit policy statement committing the College to the hiring of permanent Black faculty members, no one could gauge the sincerity of the College's commitment. Some even feared that reaction against the Stone dispute would preclude effective implementation of the newly adopted policy.

The efforts of the College in the appointment of Mr. Edwards should be recognized as an indication of renewed institutional commitment.

The addition of a man of Mr. Edwards' qualifications to the Community Life staff and the religion department is a step towards reduction of the alienation experienced by the Black student at Trinity.

Much of the future success in the hiring of additional Black faculty depends upon the department chairmen who are responsible for initiating appointments. The TRIPOD hopes the other departments will begin to show the same initiative that the religion department has displayed throughout the year.

LETTERS to the editor

'grass'

To the Editor:

What is the point of wearing "EARTH" buttons when you continue to trample the grass lawns to death and make soil eroding ruts in the dirt with motorcycles? Try conserving Nature at Trinity before you go out and preach to industry. STOP walking on the lawns.

Christopher Nielsen '73

'ill society'

Editor of the Tripod:

We would like to direct a few comments on the petition which is being circulated concerning the "Black youth who was shot dead by a White policeman." Writing this off purely as racism is shutting one eye to the problem. We have no real love or admiration for the Hartford police force. But we have no real love for what is happening in this city. The youth who was fleeing from the policeman will remain innocent until proven guilty. We will not fall into the trap of calling him a thief. Yet there are many thieves among the youth of Hartford. Few of them have been tried and proven so before a court, but we feel justified in calling someone who steals something a thief. We know many in this category. There are a lot of minor crimes going on in this city every day. The police are concerned, but they are limited. In today's permissive society, when the police are all pigs, the ordinary citizen will be indignant about these petty lar-

centes, but will do nothing about them.

As there is no drug problem, it merely being the symptom of a violently ill society, there is no stealing problem. The roots of these symptoms go beyond racism. Many policemen can't stand "punks," no matter what color they are. What occurred when that youth was shot last weekend may have been an accident, and regrettably so. Or perhaps we could make a case that the officer did it on purpose. What the petition seems to be saying is, "Let's get more protection for these 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. No one likes to rat on a young hood, who may have a problem. Fine. No one wants an impressionable youth (who may be a compulsive car thief) to be dragged before Juvenile Court. Excellent. No one wants to see a misdirected little boy sent to that dreadful reform school where he will become a hardened criminal for life. Terrific. How liberal. But what do we DO about crime among the youth? There aren't enough liberals at this school to sufficiently clear up all the symptoms of this sick society that exist in the very neighborhood of Trinity. Schools are bad, parents are failing, times is tough, and policemen are pigs. It is evidenced by the signatures on the petition that shooting Black youths is not an accepted alternative. But in order for us all to be made whole, we must create as well as destroy.

We must seek to help cure this sick society. This is much more difficult than signing a petition out of anger. This is a total life commitment. Yes, the systems are bad, but we cannot afford to overlook the troubles that this system is trying to overcome, while we search for a better system. The problem of today's society cannot be ignored away, neither can it be petitioned away. Our solutions must be creative, or we will end up with destruction.

John Pye '70
A. Wolsky '71
Richard Hall '72
Anthony Yablonski '71

'tattered sheet'

To the Editor:

I would like to commend Dean Salisch on his fine substitution for the bankrupt and fraudulent laundry service under which we labored for so long. Another job well done. The new sheet man is punctually there every day just when he is supposed to be. He courteously hands out linen to us (for his supply is unlimited) and we smile and go back and make our beds.

Isn't anyone else tired of camping out in that humid hole in the vain hope of snatching a tattered sheet that I was led to believe I paid for? Isn't anyone else as angry as I am? Can't anything be done? I know Mr. Salisch, I know. You're out of town. And it really isn't your fault anyway. Excuse me for airing publicly my dirty laundry but it's been a long time since I've seen any clean stuff and well gee whiz but well dirty sheet Batman.

Steve Bauer '70

Faculty Ask New Grade Scheme; Does Not See Academic Decline

A report at Wesleyan University claiming the institution's academic standards are deteriorating does not apply here according to several Faculty members at the College.

The new curriculum does seem to be leading some departments toward a situation similar to that reported at Wesleyan where grades were found heavily weighted in the upper brackets, faculty interviewed this week indicated.

"With freshman and senior seminars, open semesters, and independent study it is becoming increasingly hard to evaluate a student's performance," George W. Doten, professor of psychology pointed out.

The College may experience a deteriorating of academic standards and an inordinate number of high grades unless the grading system is changed, Doten said.

Doten, the chairman of the grading Committee that recommended three grading systems be offered last week, said the Wesleyan report could be interpreted as indicating the need for a grading system which corresponds to the curricular innovations.

"One could argue that the Wesleyan faculty has found it difficult to apply a standard unified system to all types of courses and that many faculty thus gave nothing but A's and B's," he said.

Robert Lindsey, professor of physics, agreed with Doten. The objective of the seminar requires that it be graded in a different way, he said. "Grading must be subjective, looking at such things as interest and motivation."

W. Millet Brown, instructor of philosophy, and Edwin P. Nye, professor of engineering defended the traditional 12-point grading system.

Brown said that grades in his senior and freshman seminars were justifiably high. Students in the senior seminar were for the most part majors and therefore

excelled in this discipline, he said.

Nye pointed out that his freshman seminar grades were evenly distributed.

Lindsay and Nye said that a tendency toward comparatively high grades in their departments was due to the high quality of students.

Increased selectivity on the part of the admissions board and higher Mathematics Board scores have led to the increase in quality of physics students, Lindsay said.

Nye said the College's engineering students are forced to perform well because each of the department's courses are prerequisite for another. If a student fails to perform in one course, he said, he is unable to continue. Consequently, although very few A's are given, grades are concentrated in the higher brackets.

The Wesleyan report entitled "On Academic Standards and Procedures in Wesleyan" which was issued earlier this semester reported that Wesleyan students' chances for admission to the top graduate schools are diminishing.

Nye said the College's engineering students are not experiencing problems gaining entrance at the better graduate schools. He also said that none of the department's students had experienced difficulty once in graduate school.

Mrs. Anthony Netting, lecturer

of sociology, said she could see a tendency that grades were rising. "It's so much easier to give an A or a B. A student will accept a B but absolutely refuse to accept a C," she said.

In the mathematics department, grades and grade distribution have not changed in the last few years, said assistant professor George A. Anderson. "There are very few exceptional students who deserve A's," he said.

Anderson noted that dropping of the math requirement had not appreciably affected the distribution of grades in beginning calculus courses. Student interest, he said, increased.

CUNY Nite Students in Boycott

A boycott is being staged by thousands of City University of New York night students who claim they are discriminated against in the University's new open admission policy.

The night students are largely those, who, before the adoption of the open admissions policy, could not meet the school's academic entrance requirements and therefore paid 15 to 18 dollars per credit to attend the night school as non-matriculated students.

The protesters claim that since the otherwise tuition-free university is now admitting regular students regardless of grades, the fee for the night classes should be dropped.

The students also feel that they are being treated as "second-class" students because of reduced facilities available at night.

Trinity Tripod

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

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

Library

April 1 is a due date for library books.

inside

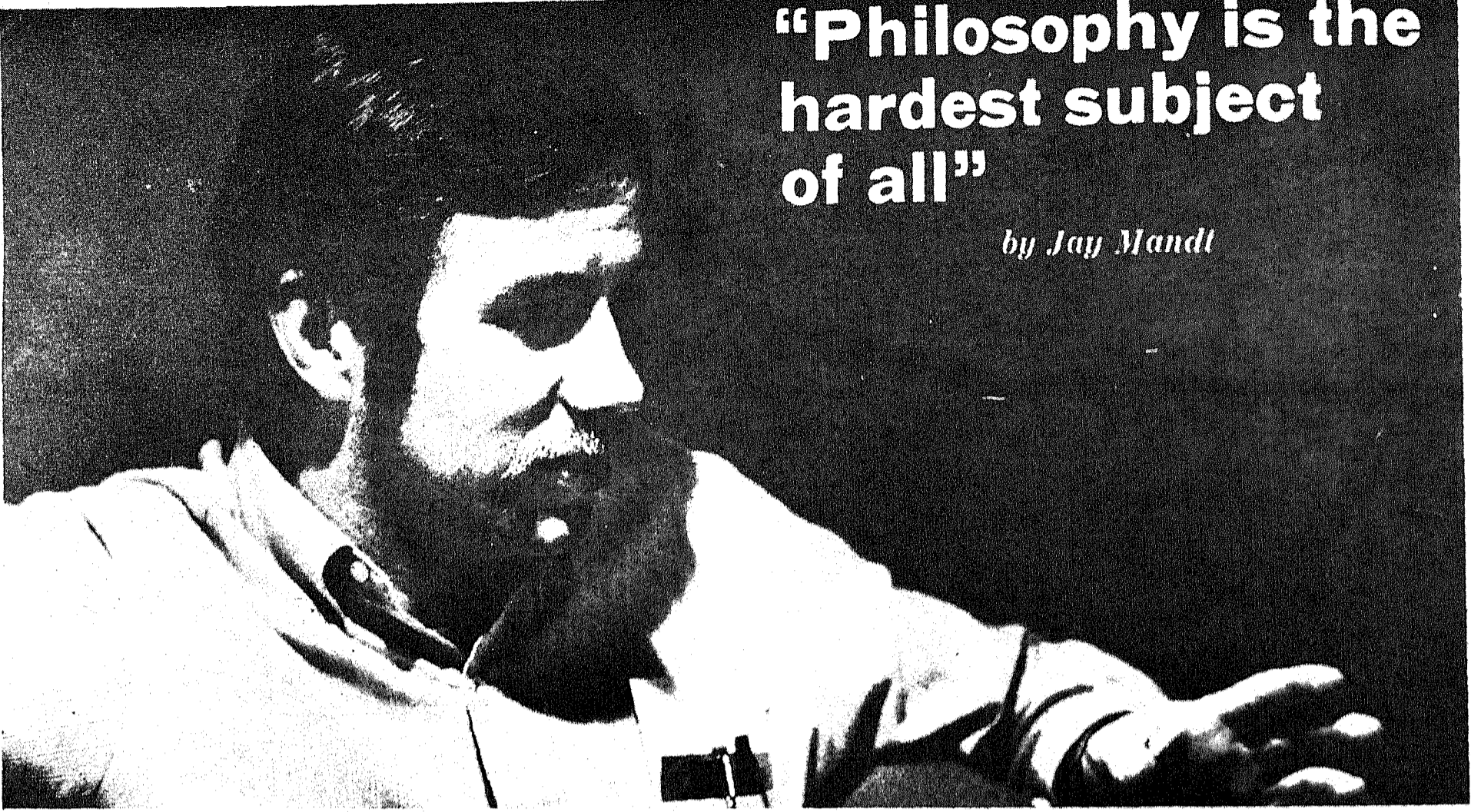


Skiing and Being

An Interview with Steven Keeney

"Philosophy is the hardest subject of all"

by Jay Mandl



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The House

Along with a dozen students, his wife, two babies, and 4-year-old Christopher, Dr. Hyland has spent the first half of this semester living in "Unserhaus", or "our house" is a rather large, decrepitly furnished, and utterly comfortable old Vermont house, with all the comforts of the country (like a driveway that's basically mud) and all the glamour of a ski resort. Perhaps as Charles Yeager, one of the participating students said, "The house is haunted," and if that's so, then up with ghosts! The experience of these people has been remarkable, not as two months of remarkable play, though it has been that, and not as two months of remarkable work, though it's been that too. Rather it's the haunting impression that what you see at "Unserhaus" is the good life, fit for a man.

You enter "Unserhaus" through the kitchen and the first thing you see is a very ornate, sooty old-fashioned stove. Not long after that you're off on a tour of the house, up to the loft which doubles as a guest room and cold storage, down one flight of stairs and up another to the dormitory room where most of the boys sleep, and then down to the living room where little Charlie Stewart is playing in his toy swing. Most of the group has gone to the library in Manchester, Vermont to study, a few others are out on the ski slopes at Magic Mountain. The people left can hardly control their happiness, telling all about their life, their house and their work, in roughly that order.

Bruce McWilliams is talking about the personality tensions. "Everyone's making a special effort to be cordial," he says, and even though the members of the group are all very different kinds of people, it doesn't seem to have caused any problems. If anything we're all a lot better off for being different." Ann Hyland says it all very well, "I think we've all behaved very maturely." And besides, how can you hate someone you ski with?

Charlie Yeager: "Skiing is the thing that has really brought us together...there's a lot of shared experience, a sense of community."

Bruce McWilliams: "You constantly reflect about the college itself. Trinity is made up of people, and like people everywhere, they have faults. Life in general is closed up, but not here. At Trinity, you can brush the people off, and keep things closed up, but here you can't."

The reflections on Trinity from the group are articulate and varying. Some of them feel that the campus is too "sterile", especially after their Vermont experience. Others feel they have almost a duty to bring back what they have, to begin opening the campus up. Professor Hyland admits that he has almost a political purpose, he wants to proselytize the campus, to open it toward the good life as he understands it. It is apparent the students have learned a Platonic lesson, politics is really a matter of what concerns the polis, the community, and not an issue of power. To bring the energy and playfulness of their own lives to the full community is the patriotism they have come to share. It is a strange sort of patriotism that wants to make life better, but what better purpose is there?



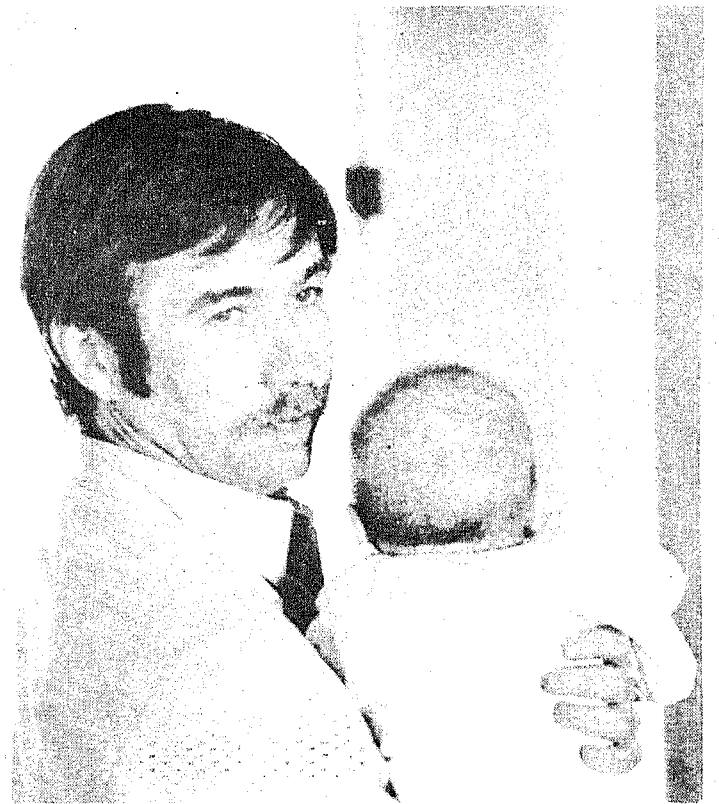
The Teacher

The vitality of "Unserhaus" revolves around Hyland, the teacher. He is responsible for the boldness of the project, and takes it quite seriously. Between chasing after four-year-old Christopher and quieting one of the babies he admits having a selfish interest in his teaching, and defends it vigorously. It is not true, he says, that I should treat students as pals and spend all my time working for them. In the first place, "the student-teacher relationship is one of the more fruitful possibilities of human encounter," and to maintain this relationship, a certain distance is necessary, between teacher and student. Second, the teacher has to preserve his own needs, and continue his own study. Otherwise, he ends up at thirty-five with no energy left.

One of the students says, "Dr. Hyland treats us like we were at Trinity...he hasn't forsaken his professional distance. At first, I think, he was unsure of himself about what kind of relations he should have with us." Now, they agree, he has "loosened up." Hyland is a father figure, but only in the sense that the students respect him tremendously. The relationship of student to teacher is very precarious and what Hyland is striving toward is not at first clear. To quote him, "It's part of the ancient concept of studying under a man. I just find a sense of very deep involvement that yet preserves the sense of difference."

"An initial basis for the difference is that I know more than they do about what we're talking about. But that's only an initial difference. To preserve it I have to continually prove myself more sensitive about things than they are...this is the challenge of teaching. I did not intend this to be a communal thing, I believe in privacy. I am very concerned with preserving people's right to privacy."

He says candidly, "I don't care what the kids do with their lives," by which he seems to mean that the content of his students lives, what they do, is none of his business as a teacher. His concern is rather that students ought to have lives in a full and heartening sense. And that means for them, thinking and reflecting. It demands that each individual adopt a point of view, a stance from which he meets the world. This point seems to be the heart of Hyland's teaching. It is neither adequate nor humane to encounter nature or other men from a stance of "mastery" or "submission" as Hyland tries to demonstrate is the commonly practiced way of going about things. An alternative, he suggests, is playfulness, which requires first of all taking seriously what is serious and not taking seriously what is not serious. It is a subtle distinction, and perhaps vacuous, but the skier understands it implicitly you can't master a mountain, and you had better not submit to it. What you can do is play.



The Good Life

At Trinity, Dean Fuller remarked, "A big university doesn't dare let their faculty do something like this. For one thing, their faculty members don't trust one another enough to decide that one of their colleagues is really going to enhance his teaching experience with something like this." Fuller thinks that this speaks well of Trinity in the sense that as an institution it makes possible something like the "Unserhaus" group. Comparing his seminars at Trinity with the three-times-a-week encounters in Vermont Hyland calls attention to a further difference, that sets his group apart even from Trinity.

At Trinity, the average seminar is conducted at a high conceptual level and tends to get dominated by the advanced students. But in Vermont, Hyland notes, "everything I say gets questioned." The kids are naive, but in the best sense. Everyone participates in the dialogue, sometimes to the point where violent argument is threatened. It's a healthy, bounding, vibrant and very thoughtful contest that goes on. The seminar Tuesday night concerned part of Plato's CHARMIDES, and it was unaccountably unlike other seminars at Trinity. An observer could tell there was quality work behind it just from listening, and could see as well that what was said was taken to be "relevant". Here is a reconstruction from the discussion. The subject is sophrosyne, usually translated as temperance, or self-control, which the CHARMIDES attempts to define.

Student: "Self-control is always related to something else, but what's the relation? We always talk about self-control in terms of other virtues, like justice and courage."

Hyland: You are suggesting that sophrosyne is not an intrinsic virtue, but becomes a virtue only IN something. But then it's like eros (We always have eros OF something.) It's conceivable that sophrosyne or self-control is not a virtue in some cases."

Student: "You know, I've thought of reason as a sort of self-control, maybe we've got a three way thing with eros, self-control and reason."

Hyland: Yes! We saw that in the PHAEDRUS and the CHARMIDES reason is like self-control, for example, the charioteer image in the PHAEDRUS. And the SYMPOSIUM, we had the discussion of the rationality of eros. But you remember, that in the SYMPOSIUM, eros gets identified with human nature. This sheds light on the classical definition of man—the animal having reason—reason is a matter of eros and self-control..."

Student: "But don't we have a translation problem with 'sophrosyne'? Is it really self-control?"

Hyland: "Sophrosyne is emerging as a quality so complex as to be beyond definition. It's related closely to justice, courage, and the other virtues, and also to reason and eros. Possibly the failure to define sophrosyne is not a failure."

Student: "But earlier, you were questioning whether Plato meant sophrosyne as a virtue. Now you're tying it to virtues. It's the same as with Heidegger and 'authenticity'; using it like a value, then saying it's not really a value at all."

And so it goes on for three hours.

These students show a warm sensitivity and insight in their work, yet none of them had the reputation of being intellectual when they left Hartford for the north country. This Open Semester has made possible something entirely out of the ordinary. It is proving that not just SOME people are intelligent, but that MOST are, given a chance. Many facile intellects on the campus would dispute this heatedly, but they haven't seen the evidence. The contrast between their thinking, and Trinity thinking, is unmistakable. Dean Fuller hopes that other faculty at Trinity will invent equally creative teaching experiences. It's what the curriculum makes possible, and from what can be seen, it looks strangely like the good life.

Hugh Mohr said, "One of the amazing things about this has been watching these two (the babies) grow up." More to the point, the children and the students have been growing. Their environment is circumscribed, their activity focused into skiing and thinking very hard. For one semester, it's a great way to live. There's no time for fermenting a revolution or for doing any of the other tedious chores of campus life. Just two things, both of which get done in a better way than ever before.

One of the guys was passing around a letter to his girl friend he had just written. Someone explained this odd occurrence like this. "we don't usually pass our love letters around, but being up in the mountains with a common concern, well, you know." And about that time the baby started crying, dinner was served, and everyone forgot that the house was haunted.



An Interview with Steven Keeney

by Steven Pearlstein

TRIPOD: Does not the politics of confrontation, which seems to be in vogue among students, preclude the possibility for a favorable faculty state of mind, i.e. a mood which favors change?

KEENEY: Confrontation occurs because their system fails. It's not something that any of us have control over, and it's not something that we can create. No student group can come into a situation where students are happy, and where government is working smoothly, and start a confrontation. The fact is that confrontation is an organic outgrowth of a sufficiently unstable system that it becomes insufferable to a majority of the people who are affected by it.

TRIPOD: Have the results of the '68 sit-in lived up to the expectations of the students? Have the faculty and administration lived up to their promises on the wake of that action?

KEENEY: Actually, the results of the sit-in by far have exceeded our expectations as I recall them. As we began the sit-in, we had hoped that at most we'd be able to get a black scholarship program going and at the same time, we hoped to open up administrative channels so that communications on sort of an informal basis at least would be possible. Well, administrative sensitivity is at a new high, and a lot of changes that we didn't anticipate growing from the sit-in have, I think, been tremendously rewarding to the Trinity community. I would point to items like the new judicial structure and the new

their secretaries, they would find student participation exceeding the participation of the faculty, in both continuity and intensity and, paper density!

TRIPOD: Why are so many students so unhappy with Trinity college?

KEENEY: Well, there are a couple of ways to look at that, and it depends on how you want to analyze it. One way is to look at it as a managerial structure...and to say that one way or another, Trinity college has not been able to optimize its resources. That is, in some sense, we have squandered our potential. And there are ways of assessing that. You can look at some of our dormitories. You can look at the way space is used on campus. Much of the classroom facilities are inadequate and inflexible, and that's a bad mistake for an institution planning for the future to get into....Some of the classrooms even have fixed seating. Many are triple the size necessary because of bad anticipation in the planning.

Another way to look at it is in terms of our own failures in the area of finance. The financial perimeters of this college have been established in a very curious kind of way. By and large, student needs and student interests have not been allowed to participate in any of the decision making that goes into determining the priorities of our financial allocations. In point of fact, as students have pointed out, Trinity college could be making more money in interest off its investment if it had its money in a bank account than it does the way it has the money invested now. The result of these misfit designs is that the



primitive, and perhaps less than human, norms of social life and social engagement have become almost what is expected on campus. Women are still treated terribly on this campus. Blacks are still treated in a way that suggests either enormous guilt or hidden racism. And so on. We haven't yet been able to create a coherent, communal BODY of our own people. We find, in terms of the faculty, a remarkable disinterest. I don't think you could make me more bored than to sit down and try to describe the faculty to me, faculty member by faculty member. Because I think what you will find is that in a college which says it looks for discussion, and dialogue, and divergence of opinion, we have faculties that are characterized by departmental idols—the English department has Northrop Frye, the Religion people worship John MacMurray, the Economics department idolizes Keynesian structure, and so on. You will find that most departments are unilateral in their position, that the faculty is reluctant, and damned unlikely, to engage in public intra-faculty debate. I seldom see faculty members arguing about either the logic or the propriety or the correctness or the accuracy of the positions that they take in their classes. Everybody wants to make a "hands-off" policy because everybody knows that they are not doing their job well enough. It's a kind of mutual, in-group protection. They have all agreed that since things are failing, the best way to deal with the situation is to not talk about it. And so we have a faculty that is on the one hand ideologically unilateral, and on the other, remarkably boring.

often at Trinity college. You can go through most of your classes, and a good many of the courses, without thinking well or even without being rational. In fact many of the courses are CONDUCTED in precisely that way. If you have a rational structure, then what you want to argue is that among other things, it is going to be a non-contradictory structure, that all its purposes will mesh into a symmetrical whole. Well, in point of fact, in every document so far that lists the purposes of this college or the purposes of a Trinity education, there are massive contradictions. The curriculum revision report is only the most recent example of that. There are older examples like, EDUCATION FOR OUR TIME, and things of that sort. And I am afraid that I find a lack of rational, good thinking in almost all spheres of college life.

I would certainly welcome it. I would welcome getting into dialogues and discussions and panel groups. I think that you will find that the faculty is very reluctant to do that partly for the reasons we discussed earlier, in terms of the faculty's own highly guarded prestige. I think that you will also find that small college politics are very cut throat when you are in the faculty or the administration. There are a lot of faculty members who just don't want to take the risk, cause the risk is high. You know that most of the faculty members that you have heard about as public figures, for one reason or another, have left this college shortly after you have heard of them as public figures. And the faculty is aware of that also. As things now stand, I am afraid that it is on the one hand dangerous, and on the other hand not well rewarded, and probably not even worthwhile in terms of the effects of the long range advantages to be gained, to engage in rational, well-thought-out-discussion. And that's a reflection on the kind of structure that we have to live in. And that's one of the other sores I point to that characterizes the Trinity experience.

TRIPOD: Some people have pinpointed the lack of well-thought-out, rational, discussion as the source of much of the malaise on campus.

KEENEY: I think it's true. I think there is a lack of rational, well-thought-out discussion. I think it's partially because there is no need for rational, good thinking



curriculum as examples of that.

TRIPOD: Some members of the faculty claim that even if students are given more power and responsibility, they do not want to do the necessary work to meet the task. They cite the work on faculty committees as an example.

KEENEY: I think that that's another example of the faulty perception and, sort of thinking in a rut, that characterizes Trinity college, and characterizes especially the entrenched governmental processes and, more importantly, the entrenched people in those governmental processes. In point of fact, students have very often been incredibly hard working, especially considering their academic workload. You have only to point to the committee on academic standing—and you might ask Professor Langhorn who chaired that. Professor Langhorn, of course, publicly defended students in a faculty meeting as being hard working on a continuous basis, when those charges were made in a faculty meeting... And I am convinced that if the faculty would give us the use of some of

students have constantly been asked to make up for the shortcomings of the college. The students are the ones the college managers turn to once again when their own managerial practice has failed to yield the kind of financial picture necessary for the operation of this college. So now the students are faced with a \$200 per year tuition increase for every year in the next three. I think that's typical. The students are the stopgap. The students fill in. The students are the cement. But the students aren't permitted any participation in decisions. They find themselves called up, but they don't find themselves participating in the structure that determines when calls are needed.

There is another way to answer the question, in terms of "How's your own life going?", not "How is the college working as a business?" You might ask, "How's your education coming along? What do you feel like as a man, as a person?" And I think once again we have to admit that Trinity college has failed. Its isolated us from the community that we are living amidst. It's isolated us from the realities of the urban complex that we are associated with. It's created a situation where, at best,

Editor John F. Bahrenburg '72
Business Manager Richard B. Thomson '71
Photos of Unserhau's Richard T. Markovitz '73
Photos of Steve Keeney James S. Sullivan '73

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'Civilization', Film Series, To Be Shown at Cinestudio



Kenneth Clark

Under the sponsorship of the Department of Art, the Department of History, and the Austin Arts Center, Trinity will present the Connecticut premiere of "Civilization," a series of 13 color films tracing the cultural history of Western man.

Written and narrated by the distinguished English scholar, Kenneth Clark (Lord Clark of Saltwood), the series will begin at the CineStudio on Sunday April 12, and run for seven consecutive weeks; there will be two other series on Mondays, one exclusively for students at the rate of \$5.00; regular series subscriptions are \$15.00. Tickets will be handled through the Austin Arts Center.

The titles of the films are: The Skin of our Teeth; The Great Thaw; Romance and Reality; Man, the Measure of Things; The Hero as Artist; Protest and Communication; Grandeur and Obedience; The Light of Experience; The Pursuit of Happiness; The Smile of Reason; The Worship of Nature; The Fallacies of Hope; Heroic Materialism.

Covering art, architecture, music, poetry, and history, the series has been called an intellectual soap opera for culture vultures by one wag, but Kenneth Clark has observed that in this

series he tries to define civilization in terms of creative power and the enlargement of human faculties. Already seen by thousands in Washington and New York, these films are full of ideas, but are so winningly presented that viewers do not need special background to enjoy them.

While in New York recently, Lord Clark received an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree from New York University at a special convocation.

A life peer, Clark had had a succession of high posts which included Keeper at the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, from which he was graduated, director of the National Gallery in London, and Surveyor of the King's Pictures.

The Washington Post said of Clark, "In narrating 'Civilization' Clark's great gift is that he is not only enormously well read, but also can knit together disparate elements to make a coherent whole. He can look at a carving in the nave of Chartres Cathedral and make you see how it personifies the spirit of an age.

"He pulls out a few sentences for the dazzling storehouse of his mind and makes the listener immediately curious to know more about the subject.

"His lectures are of the kind one would hope to find in a graduate seminar. Yet his thesis is so winningly illustrated and clearly and persuasively developed that the viewer does not need special knowledge to be challenged by the ideas.

"In an age of specialization, when most people seem to be focusing on a narrower and narrower fragment of the whole, Sir Kenneth Clark proves that it is still possible to see the history of civilization in terms of a single, unifying vision."

Concert Choir

The Trinity College Choir will perform in concert tonight at 8:30 in Hamlin Hall. Robert E. Gronquist, assistant professor of music, will direct. The concert will include the music of Thomas Tallis, Benjamin Britten, and Claude Debussy.

Loring Bailey '67 Killed in Vietnam

Business as usual. What else can anyone expect. It is all but impossible to remember that in that unforgivable mire in some bizarre place called Vietnam, a war continues, and that this war, like all wars, claims lives, mechanically, continually.

Last Sunday evening Loring Bailey, class of '67, was killed when an anti-personnel device was detonated. He was at what is called a night defensive position. Loring was a writer of uncanny insight, who certainly would have seen the irony of a "night defensive position" (are not all our positions in the night defensive?), and who would have truthfully asked what one expects of anti-personnel devices except that they will eliminate "personnel". The unspeakable horror is this dominance of irony, the lack of tragedy.

It was as a writer of magical, Fitzgerald-like stories that I knew Loring. He was a tall, dark-haired fellow, who had a somewhat mannered way of speaking, and who had a casual, affected way of holding his cigarette. His talk, even when he was heavily

depressed, which was often, was witty, wicked and unutterably ironic. He was entranced by beautiful women, fast cars, (if they were beautiful) and fine liqueur (if it was strong). Behind his facade of the arrogant dilettante was a reticent, very talented artist. His love of cars, their grace, power and speed, and the "beautiful people" that drove them, was real but he was never deceived by his own devotion. His stories, which were always full of those beautiful machines, were finally elegant diatribes against them and the mechanistic decadence that they have wrought. The stories were true because both the love and the hate of the author was true. The stories and their writer were quixotic anachronisms in a day and age when such anachronisms are barely tolerated. We will now never have the chance to know the fullness of what was apparently a considerable talent.

Loring leaves behind his wife, Maras, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Loring M. Bailey Sr. of Stonington, Connecticut.

—Jay Bernstein

Skimming

Deja Vu

by George Evans

I have been listening to this album for the past four days. On first hearing it, I was completely blown away. It seemed to be as perfect as their first, and each light listening reaffirms this. Upon detailed hearing, however, this conclusion proves false.

First off, the album, while a bit heavier than the first, is not as unified a package. We have Crosby, Stills, and Nash doing their songs as a unit, then we have them backing up Neil Young. Somehow or other, Young, at least on this album, seems somewhat autonomous of the rest of the group. This may or may not be true, but that's the way it seems to me. His songs

could have been done by Neil plus any other band. The other cuts are distinctively Crosby, Stills, and Nash. They depend on the close harmonies, skillful and tasteful backing and minds and feelings of the particular members of this group.

As far as individual cuts go, '4 & 20' is my favorite, being the most haunting of the set. From the first bar, one is aware that this song is really different. Its incredible beauty and sadness, coupled with its perfect simplicity, leaves you screaming for a longer version, yet glad that the pain within did not continue. The words to this song are the most poignant on the album, and the single-guitar accompaniment augments this. The first chord change is the most different but the most perfect in any of the bands. The pangs of sadness and loneliness it evokes set the mood for the song. Just incredible.

'Almost Cut My Hair' is close to being the finest song David Crosby has ever written. It packs so much power and digs into you so much that when it ends you realize just how much potential lies within this band. The lead-guitar organ harmonies, together with the painfully shouted vocal give this cut an intensity and immediacy that was never so apparent on their first album. Some of the guitar work leaves a bit to be desired, but in other places couldn't be more perfect.

'Carry On' was released a month and a half ago, and as such has

lost some of its beauty by repetition. But, for the most part, it is the perfect lead-off cut. The parts of the Springfield's 'Questions' that are used give us the essential clues that Young is now in the group, though he is not heard until later. The cut's happiness and inherent joy forecast accurately for the rest of the record, and lead us onward to what follows. And what follows is a new Graham Nash song. This is not the folksy Nash of the first album, but a beautifully countrified version. Jerry Garcia's steel guitar work on this cut is extremely tasteful, and the nice, tight harmonies and counterpoint make it one of the best of a collection of outstanding cuts.

Neil's 'Helpless' is a fine contribution, and fits in very well with the rest of the album. (Which seems like a rotten thing to say, but his other song, 'Country Girl', tends to break the continuity of the mood of the album.) The cut that follows this is a Joni Mitchell song, 'Woodstock,' and is the heaviest and 'funkiest' thing they've ever done. Despite its hard-rock approach, however, the song is generally well brought-off and leads nicely into the second side, which begins with the title cut.

'Deja Vu' is a very strange, but very nice song. Reminiscent of 'Wooden Ships,' it contains some fine bass work by Greg Reeves, and haunting guitar work. The beginning shows off the exquisite timing of the group, and gives the cut a happy feeling. The next song, by Nash, is called 'Our House' and is Graham's joyous statement of his life with Joni Mitchell. "Everything is easy 'cause of you."

The last cut, 'Everybody, I Love You,' could very well have been a Buffalo Springfield song (Young and Stills wrote it). It is good-timey and solid, and reminds one of 'Uno Munde.' It's a fine end to a fine album.

Despite what I've said above, this album is almost perfect. Except for a few small points (I'm a nit-picker), the set leaves nothing to be desired. In any case, don't miss it, and lock it up once you buy it. The cover alone is worth the price. I wouldn't give it anything less than an A. Carry on, Ta.

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Draft Challenged By Mass. House

by Jan Gimar

A bill that would challenge the right of the government to force men to fight in an undeclared war passed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday.

The bill, if cleared in the Senate and approved by the Governor, would allow a Massachusetts resident to refuse service in foreign hostilities not officially declared a war by Congress. The bill would also require the state attorney-general to represent the state or any individual involved in a dispute over the bill.

According to several of the bill's sponsors, the measure is being sought as a means to bring the constitutionality of forced service in an undeclared war before the

Supreme Court. One backer said, according to the Boston GLOBE, that since the Court has refused to consider such challenges from individuals, state involvement would be the logical means of gaining Court action.

Opponents of the bill say that in addition to being unconstitutional, the measure would be a delight to "the enemy in Hanol." Others accused supporters of the bill of being part of the Communist regime.

The bill will be sent to the Senate where it will probably face a final vote some time next week. Observers say the bill is now almost guaranteed of becoming state law.

Violence Mars Strike At SUNY Buffalo

Police continued to patrol the Buffalo campus of the State University of New York Wednesday, as several persons were arrested for inciting to riot and attempted arson. Tuesday, two guards were fired upon by snipers. Police had not arrested anyone in connection with the shooting as of Wednesday.

The University has been affected by the often violent student strike for several weeks.

The strike started as a very disorganized affair of a confederation of campus radicals. As the group began to coalesce, the demonstrators set forth twelve demands. These include termination of the ROTC program on campus,

a greater student voice in academic structures, and an end to University involvement in the Defense Industry.

Police were called about ten days ago when the radicals occupied buildings and began terrorizing school personnel. The faculty protested when the police were called in and 45 members were arrested when they tried to stage a sit-in in the president's office.

Since the protest began, there have been numerous incidents of vandalism, arson, bomb threats, and the sniping. In one confrontation with police, 35 policemen and 22 demonstrators were injured. Several students and at least two outsiders have been arrested in connection with the rioting and arson.

The administration claims that about 2,500 students are involved in the strike while the strikers claim 8,000. The full-time enrollment at the school is 16,000.

Vandalism Ups Soda, Five Cents

The price of soda in the College vending machines will be raised from 15 to 20 cents and, if vandalism of the machines continues, they will be removed from the campus, a representative of the 7-Up company told former Senate Treasurer Richard H. Schaefer '71.

The representative told Schaefer that the company would continue the vending machine service for a one-month trial period at the increased rates. If any more machines are vandalized, the service will be discontinued permanently.

During the last two months machines have not only been rifled for money, but also physically damaged beyond repair, Schaefer said.

Aircraft...

(From P. 1)

said in a statement.

Another issue the AAC is concerned with is the pollution allegedly caused by Pratt and Whitney Aircraft. The statement cited a Connecticut Clean Air Commission Report which said Pratt and Whitney, located in East Hartford, pours 4,780 tons of sulphur dioxide into the air each year, a pollutant 1,000 times more deadly than carbon dioxide.

AAC has also accused United Aircraft of keeping its labor unions weak and divided, keeping the pay and benefits of its workers as low as possible, and forcing many of them to work two jobs at once.

Last year United Aircraft was the nation's fifth largest war profiteer, according to the AAC release. The news release also contains five demands by the AAC to William Gwinn, director of the company, who is referred to by the AAC as a "War Criminal."

Review

The TRINITY REVIEW is now collecting material—poetry, short stories, a section from a novel, reviews, etc.—for its yearly issue. The final date for all submissions is Friday April 10. Send all manuscripts to Box 1017 or Box 735.

Storefront Needs Manpower

by Kirk Kubicek

Since November, 1969, Ben Foster, '71, has been operating a storefront community action center at 1019 Albany Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut. Though operating under a small grant from TCAC, the center is in great need of contributions of both money and man-power. Bill Searle, '70, of TCAC estimates that \$15,000 is needed to continue the storefront program for two years.

Beginning last fall, Ben organized the storefront as a center for Trinity College activity in the Weaver High School area. Ben and his assistants started by tutoring and counseling black students who wished to go on to college. The storefront provides both facilities for counseling and information pertaining to college entrance, scholarships, and black studies. In addition to this information, the storefront is beginning to collect books and pamphlets to form a library on urban studies and black experience. This will be offered to the Weaver High community as a resources center that will help the residents with the problems they face every day living in urban Hartford. Ben has also been working closely with Timothy Martin, Executive director of the Oakland Civics Organization, a neighborhood group that works for community improvements. At Christmas time Ben and the storefront combined efforts with the Oakland Civics, TCAC, and the Trinity AF-ROTC, to put on a most successful Christmas party for over 300 neighborhood children.

If enough operating funds can be raised this term, Ben hopes that his storefront center can sponsor several cultural bus trips. These trips would take Hartford area students to visit various places of Black American historical interest, such as the Schomburg Library in Harlem, the largest single collection of black literature; Boston, to view various sites of historical interest, as well as visiting Harvard to view the works of W.E.B. DuBois, a black writer; and a trip to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, to see the home of DuBois. Ben also wants to set up a film and lecture program that would offer various programs to the public at no cost. These programs would deal with urban problems, drugs, black politics, and education. The speakers will include community workers as well as several well known national figures, such as Chuck Stone.

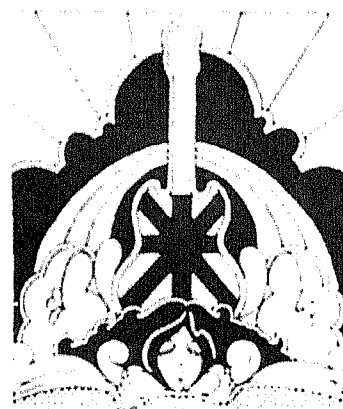
One of the most important phases of the storefront program is trying to get various existing community organizations to be responsive to the community. Along with the Oakland Civics, the storefront would like to see groups such as the schools, the police and fire departments, churches, the recreational department, red cross, and various youth groups become more sensitive to the problems of the urban area. "These organizations will be in Hartford long after we graduate from Trinity, and hopefully they will reflect our influence as well as the wishes of the community," said Ben.

To help increase the activities and scope of the storefront, Ben is student teaching a course at the college, Religion 316. The students enrolled in the course are doing research into various urban problems. Ben has designed the course so that the students will spend the semester visiting various agencies around the city, "and from their

empirical observations they will write up reports on the area of their concentrated interest. Different areas being studied are Education, Housing, Consumer Rights and Education, Legal Rights, Black Business, Welfare Rights, and Tutoring." These various reports will then be added to the storefront library and made available to the surrounding community.

Ben, as well as the TCAC, is willing to help anyone work in any of these areas, whether it be through the storefront or on your own. People are needed for tutoring, research, and working with various community agencies, such as the Oakland Civics Association. Contributions are also needed for both operating funds and the library. If you are able to help in any way, please write:

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Penn Aid..

(From P. 1)

Smith said that these students receive about \$13,800 in scholarships and about the same amount in loans.

Smith also warned that other states are contemplating similar action.

Lockwood has asked the TCC for advice before acting on the letter. He has until April 14 to sign the proposed agreement.

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