

The Trinity Tripod

VOL. LXIX, ISSUE 23

TRINITY COLLEGE HARTFORD

December 18, 1970

Seven Programs Get National Science Gift

The college received this week a grant of \$167,000 from the National Science Foundation to support programs in the science curriculum, science research, and urban and environmental studies.

The allocation provides \$20,250 for undergraduate research, \$38,600 for Faculty research and scholarly activities, \$46,680 for curricular studies, \$1,865 for scientific equipment and ecology laboratory, and \$59,070 for an urban studies director or professor and Faculty sabbaticals.

The grant will not affect next year's budget. All programs were dependent solely on the receipt of the grant.

Dean Nye indicated Tuesday that the grant might cost the college a few hundred dollars. According to the NSF agreement the college is expected to match the allocation for permanent new equipment.

Most of the \$167,000 will go toward student and Faculty summer research, both curricular and scientific, over the next three summers, according to Robert Lindsay, professor of physics and project director for the grant. The grant money must be spent over the next three years, he said.

Urban and environmental studies will be

receiving money for a one-year, full-time director or visiting professor plus two Faculty leaves for study of environmental and urban aspects of regular college disciplines, such as biology and economics. Money is also allotted for Faculty and student curriculum research over two summers.

The Mathematics department will receive funds for curriculum development, special seminars over the next three summers, and a leave of absence.

Two of the Mathematics teachers cited in the proposal, George A. Anderson and Donald A. Mattson, assistant professors, have not been rehired by the college for next year.

It is uncertain whether they are eligible to take advantage of the grant programs. Anderson was slated for a leave of absence to study numerical analysis and statistics, and Mattson was to lead summer seminars.

Lindsay refused to comment on the matter and Walter Klimzak, chairman of mathematics, said he could make no decision on the matter at this early date.

(Klimzak has been generally reluctant to talk about Mattson and Anderson since it was announced they would not be granted tenure. He has indicated that both were given high recommendations to the Committee on Appointments and Promotions.)

The physics department will receive grant money to study the use of computers in physics courses, and the relation of physics to environmental studies for summer physics research.

The sociology department will be helped by the grant in supplementing its drive to increase the number of its faculty. The social science lab will also be partially funded by the grant, and there are

(Continued on p. 6)

Curriculum Group Hears Proposal

by John Mattus

Dean Robbins Winslow recommended that the College adopt a minimum course load, a residency requirement and a definition of a full-time student in a proposal to the Curriculum Committee Tuesday.

Winslow, dean for educational services, said his recommendations would clarify the present minimum course requirement and the definition of a full-time student and make the present residency requirement "official".

The College has no official statements concerning these matters, although the College does enforce informal rules on residency, course load, and full-time status, Winslow said in an interview Wednesday.

Winslow recommended that every candidate for the degree be required to "enroll in at least 4 courses" per semester.

The proposed residency requirement

(Continued on p. 6)

Best Player, Best Coach

Kiarsis, Miller Win Post-Season Awards

Trinity's football team seems to be winning more in the off-season than it did during the fall. The coach and player who were the major factors in the Bantam's success this season were honored this week with awards naming them the best in their respective fields. The awards complete Trinity's sweep of all the major post-season honors.

Head football coach Don Miller was named as the 1970 United Press International College Division "Coach of the Year" by the New England College Football Coaches Association. Miller won the regional title Tuesday in a close three way battle with Bowdoin's Jim Lentz and Joe Sabol of Norwich University.

The man who made Miller's award possible, halfback Dave Kiarsis, was named Saturday as the Player of the Year in Division II by the Eastern College Athletic Conference. The 200 pound senior led the nation in rushing this fall.

Miller, who raised the Bantams from a 3-4-1 mark last year to a 7-1 record and the 1970 UPI New England College Division championship this year, received nine of the 23 votes cast by the balloting coaches. Lentz

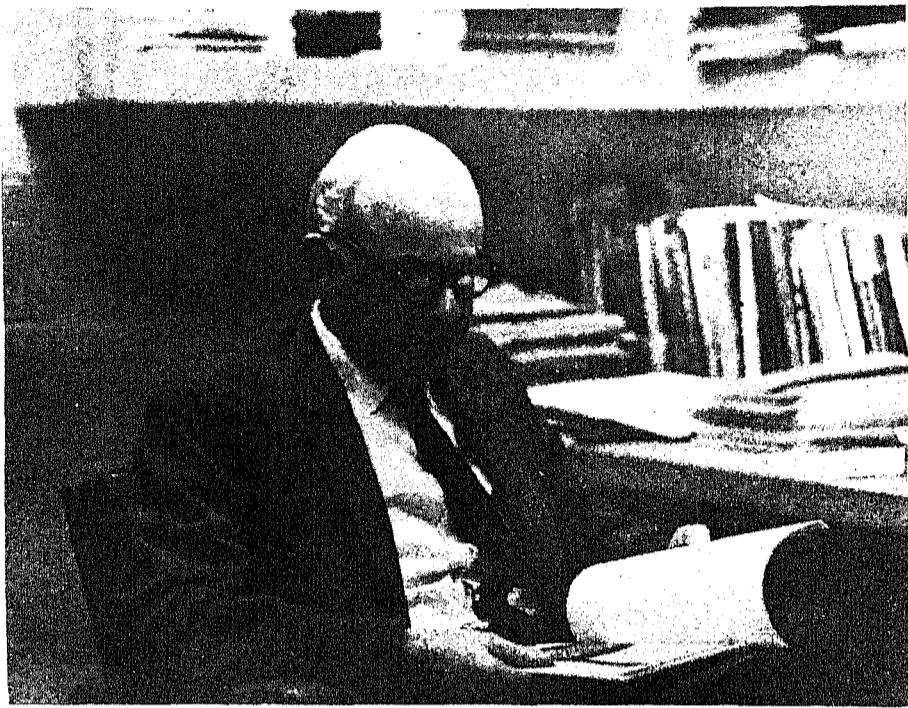
got seven votes while Sabol had five. Single votes went to Middlebury's John Anderson and Tad Schroeder of the Coast Guard Academy.

Miller said that he will receive a trophy in the mail from UPI in recognition of the honor. Commenting on the award Miller said, "I am extremely honored to receive this award. An honor such as this really goes to the team though, because a coach really is only as good as his players. I think it's a tribute to our football program here and I'd like to thank everybody from the players to the administration for making it possible."

In leading Trinity to its most successful season in 15 years Miller upped his career record to 22 wins, eight losses and two ties.

The election of the coach of the New England championship team follows the pattern set last year. Wesleyan's recently retired coach Don Russell received "Coach of the Year" honors last fall after his Cardinals flew to an undefeated season and the New England championship.

In discussing the season Miller said that his personal highlight was the 36-19 victory over Amherst. The Bantam head coach had been an assistant coach for the Lord Jeffs



Big Bucks

Robert Lindsay, professor of physics, explains the provisions of the \$167,000 granted received by the college this week from the National Science Foundation. The money will go to seven science-oriented programs, including a healthy chunk for Urban and Environmental Studies.

Council Asks Guidelines For Relations with Felons

The College Council has asked the President to withhold any college action against students, faculty, or administrators convicted of a felony until the Council sets up guidelines for such action.

The motion by council member Tim N. Wallach, '72, asked that any situation which needed immediate action be referred to the Council before a decision was made.

The call for council consultation on pending cases, of which two are known, was struck from the final motion, which passed 11 to 4.

Voting against Wallach's motion were Thomas A. Smith, vice-president, N. Robbins Winslow, dean for educational services, Ronald J. Quirk, instructor of modern languages, and Dr. Charles Jacobson, a Fellow who sits on the Council. Neither Jacobson or Winslow spoke out against the motion.

In an interview on Wednesday, Smith said

that in the absence of any policy which the college has set in its relations to students convicted of felony, administrative action was warranted. He argued that the administrative action would neither be unilateral or capricious, in that a due process "within the administration" would be provided.

Both of the pending cases now involve students charged with the sale of narcotics, and with other felonies.

Smith emphasized in interview and at the meeting that the college will not, in the President's words of last year, "condone the sale of drugs on the campus." There is question of whether the students now charged were actually dealing on the campus, said Wallach.

The administration, will not take action on any case until there is an actual conviction. Smith and others at Wednesday's Council

(Continued on p. 6)

Tripod

The TRIPOD is pleased to announce the promotion of Paul Dumont '73, Cathy Harris '74, John Mattus '73, and Matthew Moloshok '74 to the position of assistant editor.

Student Actors

O'Neill Theatre Troupe Impresses at Austin

by Glenn Gustafson

There are a number of ways to learn about the theatre. You can audition for the school play, get a part (if you're lucky), spend maybe five or six weeks rehearsing (a few hours every day), and try not to look nervous as you say your lines in front of a live audience for the four-night run. Then, your ego bloated you can turn to other business content with the knowledge that you gained 'behind the scenes'. Or you can spend a semester at the Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theatre Center and learn what theatre is really all about. Like getting up every morning at 7:45 to begin a day of classes in everything from costume design to directing and, oh yes, acting. Like rehearsals in the afternoon and more classes in the evening and learning a scene until perhaps 2:45 the next morning. Like talking to agents in New York and going to parties where Broadway producers reveal their fixation with money.

The difference between these two approaches is enormous; the former is superficial and the latter is exciting. If you saw the Bus Company, the student troupe from O'Neill, at the Austin Arts Center Monday night you know what I mean.

It was obvious from the start that the group was together, in every sense of the word. "Old Movies", their own composition, featured takeoffs on the classic silent films. 'Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice' spoofed the keystone cops; Christian Horn '73, Trinity's only representative at the Center, played a mustachioed villain in 'The Perils of Polly'; and a saloon brawl to end all saloon brawls in, what else, 'Cripple Creek Barroom'. Each scene was meticulously choreographed so no one got hurt as punches and bodies flew.

But this was only an appetizer to ready the audience for the main meal, "Flowers and Trees," a new play by Tom Crehore. I'm told that there were 52 scenes but I didn't bother to count. As you might guess, the effect was cinematic. Instead of a structured plot, the play was dotted with scenes that shed light on the events surrounding the murder and robbery of an old woman and the suicide of a young man. Two glimpses: the woman (Jacqueline Shapiro, Smith College) lies still, then begins slowly to quiver, to shake, and finally she convulses with the cry, "Find me!" Richard Tuttle (Marc Vincenti, Brandeis) pleads for the last time with Maggie (Martha Rush, Bloomfield); she speaks nonsense words as he says, "I love you."

The scenes range from two seconds to five minutes and are often accompanied by a



Christian Last Year:

Christian Horn '73 as he appeared last February in a scene from a one act play produced at the college. This semester he is a member of the Eugene O'Neill Theatre Institute which put on a play and some sketches Monday night in Goodwin Theatre of the Austin Arts Center.

harpichord. The cast sits in a semicircle, like an acting class during an improvisation exercise. Aside from a menorah and wooden pieces to a jigsaw puzzle the stage is bare: no curtain, no backdrop, no nothing. Just the actors and actresses. That was enough.

Although I'm sure that not every member of the O'Neill troupe burned with the desire to be an actor (there are other aspects of theatre), their performances were impressive, all of them. Since one goes to the Center to learn about the theatre, as opposed to coming out a polished actor or actress, the result, in my mind, was that much more spectacular.

One reason why "Flowers and Trees" probably left different thoughts and feelings playing in the minds of every member of the audience is probably the reason why many people might have disliked it. There was no message or truth that stamped your face as you left the theatre, only scenes, parts of scenes, or the face of an actor, say Chris

Horn, who circled with another character as the stage crowd alternated chants of "Hope" and "No Hope." Or Ron Hines and Allin W. Tallmadge as a blind beggar and a hood who taunts him. Bathed in blue light they enact in slow motion a hideously beautiful sequence in which the boy robs the beggar, the beggar blinds the boy, the boy stabs the beggar and gropes his way into darkness with the dead man's cane.

Of course the troupe did their thing with a little help from their friends. Playwrights Crehore and John Guare, director Robert Anderson, and puppeteer Bill Baird were among the list of 73 guest artists and advisors, as were Danny Kaye, Joe Layton, Jo Mielziner, Anthony Perkins, and Harold Prince.

The Bus Company, as the troupe calls themselves, is being bused to each of the participating institutions to perform. Besides Trinity they include Amherst, Brandeis, Connecticut College, Dartmouth,

Mount Holyoke, Smith, University of Connecticut, U. of Hartford, Vassar, Wellesley, Williams, and Wesleyan.

According to George E. Nichols III of the Theatre Arts Department, the hope is that students involved in the O'Neill program will return to the "mother colleges" and take on more responsibility therein the area of theatre. At a workshop with interested Trinity students Monday afternoon a member of the troupe conjectured that this would happen in most cases. He also admitted that some students had decided not to return.

CELLULOSE

WOODSTOCK

by Ted Kroll

One of the most complimentary comments that can be made about WOODSTOCK is that it is not boring. In no way do I mean this as a put-down since there are extremely few three-and-a-half hour films that can hold your attention the way WOODSTOCK does, especially when you consider that it is a documentary film. The only other feature length documentary I have seen that has maintained this same sort of intensity has been Leni Riefenstahl's TRIUMPH OF THE WILL. But to anyone who has seen both these films, mentioning them both on the same breath might seem a bit outrageous when you consider that Miss Riefenstahl's film was made as propaganda to promote the career of Hitler and his ideas. Yet maybe on second thought the connection is closer than a lot of people would like to admit, simply because both use the same cinematic devices to con the audience into believing certain ways of behavior, into conforming with certain preconceived ideas.

On the simplest level TRIUMPH OF THE WILL is a reportage of several of Hitler's mass meetings in Germany during his rise to absolute power. We see thousands of Germans in groups that look as huge as the Woodstock crowd praising Hitler as a personality, but more important we see them agreeing in a unified mass to his ideas. What pushes this film out of the category of a straight documentary is the cinematic

point of view which Riefenstahl takes in presenting these public gatherings. She does not show them as an interesting sociological phenomenon which occurred during the early 30's, rather she puts her cameras into formal positions which divide Hitler and friends on the stage from the audience watching them. Then in the editing of the film it is easy and effective to cut from a shot of Hitler's speech to a shot of a cheering crowd. This bit of editing produces on the screen the effect of the crowd spontaneously cheering at a remark made by Hitler. Despite the fact that this might have happened exactly as Riefenstahl presents it, the entire film maintains this same tone throughout, showing the people completely attentive and in agreement with the words and actions of Hitler. Never does she show discontentment or boredom on the smiling faces of the German crowds. After watching an hour and a half of this, the effect is overwhelming while sitting in the cinema audience. How can Hitler be wrong if every one of these fine looking people is nodding in approval.

Remember, however, that this is an effect which is produced through the skillful use of cinema. Certainly these political rallies actually took place, but the tremendous emotional response that the cinema audience receives watching the film comes through purely cinematic means. Why, a good film maker could make you believe in almost anything he wants you to, maybe

even in a super rock festival.

Cut to WOODSTOCK. Again, we see a film which tries to present an image of an event rather than the event itself. For example, in the entire film there is not a single shot which shows the stage and its music from the audience's point of view. Sitting in a movie theatre the rock stars are much more captivating to watch in super close up rather than from a mile away. Yet most of the people at the festival saw the whole show with the performers looking the size of ants. If you want to re-create the true experience of Woodstock, if you want to show what most people saw, then the more authentic approach is to film from their point of view, the view of the actual participants.

But the makers of WOODSTOCK approached the even with single idea of showing what a groovy thing it was supposed to be. Rather than presenting a balanced perspective, they have tried to make up a myth of the event and cash in on it by showing only the exciting and beautiful side of what happened there. From this critical point of view WOODSTOCK, the film, can be placed into the same category of totalitarian cinema with Riefenstahl's film. We in the audience are forced into seeing an actual event from a single point of view, that of the film maker's. We are not allowed to see any more than they want us to; we are not allowed to make up our own minds as to what actually happened at Woodstock.

CHRISTMAS VESPERS

A Service of Lessons and Carols
with the
Trinity Concert Choir
Sunday, Dec. 20 at 5:00 and 7:30 p.m.
Trinity Chapel

Get your entry in for the \$100

Tripod photography contest.

One mounted print and one

unmounted black & white

glossy should be submitted to

the Tripod office no later than

Jan. 30.

Carnegie Hall To Present Holiday Music

Alexander Schneider conducting the New York String Orchestra will again celebrate Christmas at Carnegie Hall in New York by performing three holiday concerts.

The music of Bach, Haydn, Vivaldi, Mozart and Purcell will be performed by world-renowned artists and the New York String Orchestra, a group of 55 young string players, under the direction of Mr. Schneider. These concerts, on Christmas Eve at midnight; Saturday, December 26 at 8:30 p.m. and Sunday, December 27 at 3:00 p.m. (a repeat of the Christmas Eve program), will feature contralto Maureen Forrester; violinists Jaime Laredo, Itzhak Perlman and Hiroko Yajima; and violist Nobuko Imai as guest soloists. Since the concerts are designed to attract an audience of the orchestra's contemporaries, all seats, except boxes, will be unreserved and priced at \$2.50.

During these concerts two outstanding Japanese artists will be presented for the first time at Carnegie Hall: Miss Yajima, who recently made her London debut and will give her first New York recital later this season; and Miss Imai, who was first-prize winner in both the 1967 Munich Competition and the 1968 Geneva Competition. In addition, Mr. Schneider will select members of the orchestra to appear as soloists.

These three performances at Carnegie Hall are part of the second annual "Christmas String Seminar," a new and exciting educational venture sponsored jointly by The Carnegie Hall Institute for Advanced Musical Studies and the New School Concerts. From December 17 to 27 the "Seminar," under the musical direction of Mr. Schneider, will present the 55 student musicians an opportunity to work intensively on chamber repertoire, receiving invaluable string quartet coaching through daily instruction from such distinguished musicians as violinist Felix Galimir of the Galimir Quartet and cellist Mischa Schneider of the Budapest Quartet; as well as to acquire true professional concert experience by performing as an orchestra at Carnegie Hall.



Tomahawk

(Lawson Photo)

Arriving over an hour after they were scheduled to appear, Red Bone settled down to a two hour concert in front of about 200 people in the Ferris Gymnasium Sunday. It was a benefit concert for the Alcatraz Indian settlers (Red Bone consists of four Indian musicians).

Sunday at Ferris

Redbone Gives a Poor Performance

by John Speziale

I heard a rumor that at a recent outdoor concert by the rock band Redbone the sun went down and bolts of lightning started to light up the sky. A real spiritual event. I'm quite surprised that the gods didn't make it rain on them. But then, they probably weren't that interested.

We could have used some lightning at Sunday's appearance by Redbone in the Ferris Center. Not only were they an hour and fifteen minutes late, but, even more sadly, they gave one of the most boring concerts I have ever attended.

It's not that Redbone lacks talent. Lolly

Vegas and Tony Bellamy (I got the names from their first album's jacket; they never introduced themselves) are better than average guitar players. I especially like the funky wah-wah rhythm that Vegas uses. Pat Vegas is only adequate on bass, but what he lacks instrumentally he has vocally. He's got a rasping voice and is a fine lead singer. And Pete DePoe, the drummer, is good at sneaking in rolls where the listener doesn't expect them.

The group's vocal harmony almost sounds Black, and at times it reminds me of slick New York City Rock and Roll (remember the Rascals?). They do a song called "Promise I Won't Let It Show" where the harmony is just great. And on Sunday, they proved that they can reproduce that harmony well in a live concert situation.

But, in spite of the group's potential, they gave a poor show. They opened up with that bouncy rhythm that I like, guitars and drums really chopping it up. But they never stopped chopping it up. Almost every song had the same "bop bop bop, ba bop-a-da" bounce. And almost every song was over ten minutes long. Creedence Clearwater Revival has done some repetitious music, but they've managed to keep things pure and simple. Redbone has a simple rock-boogie beat, but their music isn't really pure. It's filled with all kinds of gimmicky leads played to make the guitars sound like everything from organs to saxophones. And the songs (in concert at least) are just too long.

I have never seen any band go into so many single chord jams. Every once in awhile, one of the guitarists would play a lead which leapt beyond the boundaries of the chord, making the song reminiscent of avant garde jazz. But such guitar work is

only reminiscent of jazz -- it isn't really jazz. It's fake.

The band's material is primarily their own. And not only are the rhythm and the instrumentation repetitious, but the lyrics are often simply ridiculous. In "Prehistoric Rhythm" Lolly Vegas sings to us about "that Prehistoric Rhythm and that King Kong beat." I don't object to simple lyrics in blues and good rock and roll, because genuine blues and rock have a certain sincerity of feeling or spirit that, in my opinion, qualifies them musically without having to hassle about the lyrics. But Redbone does not produce genuine blues, and their rock and roll (although they may be sincere about it) seems rather gimmicky. The lyrics themselves aren't just simple, they're often poor.

Redbone "ba bop-a-daed" for two hours. The only break in the concert came when DePoe did a drum solo and some Indian chanting. The drum solo was actually entertaining, but the Indian chanting wasn't even as good as the chanting in some of the mediocre Westerns I've seen (But I won't quibble about it since DePoe is supposedly a real Indian and obviously knows much more about such things than I do. I'm primarily concerned with contemporary music.)

Another disappointing feature of the concert was Redbone's volume. They were very well balanced, but much too loud. The repetition and the volume were overwhelming. One person in the audience commented that the whole thing was one big anti-climax.

The increasing number of mediocre bands today reminds me of the early sixties and rock's all time low just prior to the Beatles' arrival. Rock could use another act with Beatles-like force right now, but Redbone, in spite of their potential, is not the group. I mean, like I gave it a sixty-five, Dick, 'cause I could dance to it -- but I didn't really want to.

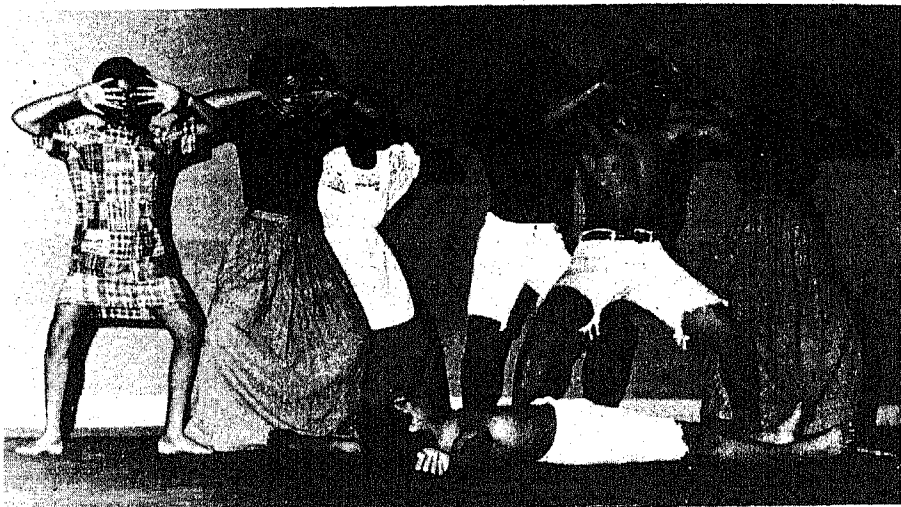
Dworin 1970 Dance Thesis Given Jan. ETV Showing

"John Brown: The End is Not Yet," an American studies thesis performed in dance at Trinity last May, will be shown on ETV Channel 24 on January 8 at seven p.m. The dance which was choreographed and produced by Judy Dworin '70 was the first of its kind to be presented as a thesis project.

The dance was conceived to demonstrate the impact of John Brown on American history and culture. John Brown was a northern abolitionist at the time of the Civil War. Regarded by many as a fanatic, he attempted to take over a United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and free the slaves there. As a result of his

action, both the north and the south moved closer to civil war. However, even with a war, the basic attitudes of people concerning the black man in America did not change. The dance attempts to raise the question, "What will change people?"

The dance involved fifteen dancers and two speakers. Most of the dancers were Trinity students with the exception of one girl from the Alternate Education Center and one girl from Annie Fisher elementary school. Both of these girls were students in Judy's classes. Music for the dance ranged from chain gang songs to electronic music.



Defiance:

Naoka Morris, Renne Mehlinger, Thelma Waterman, Lewis Williams, John Gould, Areatha Washington and Dave Lee (prone) in a scene from John Brown, Judy Dworin's Dance Thesis which will be shown on ETV in January.

Cinestudio

presents

Woodstock

FRIDAY
and
SATURDAY

evenings

at

7:30

and

10:45

Be There

The Arts & Criticism

Dancing

A multi-faceted dance program will be held in the Goodwin Theatre of the Austin Arts Center Friday, Dec. 18, at 8:30 p.m.

Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

December 18, 1970

You'd Better Not Pout

The common thread running through the news of this campus has been, for the last four months at least, the impending financial crisis which faces this and other private institutions of higher learning. The strike of Buildings and Grounds employees is only one example. Problems in housing, dining, and recreation, remain with little hope of resolution because of the budgetary squeeze. Black Studies, Asian Studies, Urban and Environmental Studies, Sociology, Psychology, to name a few, are lacking in the funds necessary to establish and nourish these disciplines. Proposals to improve the curriculum are tossed from committee to committee until they meet their death in the Committee on Financial affairs. Most depressing is the temporary halt in Faculty raises anticipated by the administration this month.

The report by the Carnegie Commission on Education which summed up these institutional woes was no surprise, therefore, to the members of this community. The only happy note from that fifth report in the Carnegie series was that we might not be as bad off as some other schools, at least not yet. This year's budget deficit is still inestimable.

But the essential question before us is not whether we can maintain our solvency, although that is a question. It is not whether we can maintain a socio-economic mixture in our student body if tuitions soar and scholarship supplies plummet, although this is of concern. What is most frightening is that this college, and more generally private colleges everywhere, will drift unwillingly into a stasis based on expediency. But a stagnant college is not a college at all, in the most basic sense of the word. As Mr. Lockwood asserted in his convocation, "...an institution which does not consciously experiment and renew itself is a dying institution." To sigh in relief that we have made it through yet another year is only of minimal satisfaction. A college has an enduring responsibility to set its goals above its present capabilities. If for any reason we cannot begin again to challenge ourselves for academic and educational improvement, then how can we continue to challenge, push, prod, and shove the society and culture of which we are trustees?

In a time like ours it is only the impossible commitments which are believable, for only the impossible commitments are now worth making," said Archibald MacLeish at the inauguration of Hampshire College. "If the probabilities of the future overwhelm us there will be no future which men, as we have known them in the past, will wish to live. It is precisely the probabilities, even the certainties, that must change. And only education can perform that miracle."

Our problem in the long run is not a financial one. The present crisis is one of the human spirit, of the "bleak despair" which has been so often noted on this campus. A society large or small which sits on its ass and bemoans its condition financial or otherwise, has no where to go. The time of the feasibility study must be replaced by an era of confident and bold planning. If any progress is to be made, it will be made in the spirit of hope, and as soon as we dedicate ourselves to that spirit, the sooner we can begin to overcome the present difficulties which face us.

* * *

The editors and staff of the TRIPOD extend their best wishes for a jolly holiday season and a healthy New Year to all its readers. Please drive carefully, Peace.

City Scope

Retreat on Poverty

The Nixon Administration has cut back funds for OEO and other programs of the nation's cities, and the economic slowdown of the past year has made the situation even worse. Programs begun under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson are theoretically still in operation, but slicing of funds has dimmed the promise of the "War on Poverty."

Housing has perhaps suffered most from the pullback. Many communities took two to three years to plan and submit Model Cities applications. Local politics, antagonism between the people and the "target area" and the city administration, and disagreement over degree of community control combined to stall proposals for months. Cities that have only recently completed application are skeptical of funding, as there is a huge backlog of requests. In addition, the Nixon administration looks rather unfavorably upon Model Cities, and has managed to tighten its appropriations.

Other housing programs are stalled in similar ways. The general cut in construction nationwide and the administration's refusal to step up federal aid have left many cities with severe housing shortages.

Such programs as Neighborhood Youth Corps have also felt the pinch of economy, as thousands of city teenagers who had worked for NYC for one or two summers found themselves jobless in 1970.

Yet people involved in such programs often express more frustration over the red tape and bad scheduling than lost funds.

The Nixon Administration has tightened qualifications and erected even narrower guidelines than before, so that fewer people are eligible, as in Neighborhood Youth Corps, or money must be spent according to rigid specifications. Other administrators claim that they are given too little time to spend their allotted funds effectively;

money left at the end of a given period reverts to the city or federal government. The mountains of paperwork slow down application, funding and the start of a program.

Despite the almost universal criticism of Nixonian cuts, many local workers blame city administrations as much as national. Local politics run havoc with many "poverty programs"; Model Cities is a prime example. The city administration can often buy off key neighborhood people and thereby keep the program very much in their control. Similarly, city agencies compound the tangle of red tape even further, and a strong bureaucracy is again used to effectively check programs. Funds disappear into fat salaries for project directors, and otherwise diminish before reaching their destination.

The cutbacks, red tape and fighting have only made the people involved more frustrated, confused and bitter than ever before. Many entered the "War on Poverty" with high hopes and enthusiasm; some, more skeptical, were convinced by the heavy funding of the early days. But today the mood has changed. People now see such "poverty programs" for what they are - pacification schemes to keep the lid on urban unrest and leave the poor still powerless. This realization is another step in the growing consciousness of the people of the city, another step toward real rebellion and community self-determination. When those in control tossed out the first crumbs of the "poverty program", they started the development of an increasingly sophisticated political consciousness among the poor. Yet their attempts to control it with a bureaucratic stranglehold, followed by undercuts of the careful structure through withdrawal of money, backfired, leaving those whom they intended to pacify in a much more rebellious state than before.

Mastering the Draft

The Political Co.

Copyright 1970 by John Striker and Andrew Shapiro

No C.O. should let himself become a political eunuch. The law does not call for such emasculation. Nevertheless, some C.O.'s feel compelled to hide their politics from the draft board. Although this inhibition may seem tactically sound, it is alien to the legal requirements for exemption.

The chief requirement (explained in this column a few weeks ago) is still "religious training and belief." The Selective Service Act requires that a C.O.'s opposition to war in any form must exist "by reason of religious training and belief." According to the Act, "religious training and belief" does not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code. "Recently, the Supreme Court drew a clear line between "religious training and belief" and "essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code."

The line was drawn on June 15 in *Welsh v. United States*. The government had argued (unsuccessfully) that Elliott Welsh held "essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code." To support this contention, the government belittled Welsh's system of ethics, his belief in the moral value of all human life, and, instead, emphasized a letter that Welsh once had the courage to send his draft board.

"I can only act," Welsh wrote, "according to what I am and what I see. And I see that the military complex wastes both human and material resources, that it fosters disregard for (what I consider a paramount concern) human needs and ends; I see that the means we employ to 'defend' our 'way of life' profoundly change that way of life. I see that in our failure to recognize the political, social, and economic realities of the world, we, as a nation, fail our responsibility as a nation."

The Supreme Court declined to fault Welsh for his strong expression of political and sociological views: "We certainly do not think that Congress' exclusion of those persons with 'essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code' should be read to exclude those who hold strong beliefs about our domestic and foreign affairs or even those whose conscientious objection to participation in all wars is founded to a substantial extent upon considerations of public policy." (emphasis added).

In fact, the Court recognized only two

groups of registrants who obviously succumb to the Congressional exclusion. First come registrants whose beliefs are not deeply held. These beliefs (upon which the conscientious objection is based) may be moral or ethical or religious in nature, but they must be deeply held with the strength of traditional religious conviction. Otherwise the beliefs do not function as a religion within the registrant's own scheme of things; and his board might be justified in concluding that his beliefs were excluded by Congress.

The second group of excluded registrants are those "whose objection to war does not rest at all upon moral, ethical, or religious principle but instead rests solely upon considerations of policy, pragmatism, or expediency." (emphasis added). The Court's key words here are "at all" and "solely"; together they minimize enormously the exclusion that Congress enacted. There will rarely, if ever, be a C.O. whose objection does not rest "at all" (i.e., to the slightest degree whatsoever) upon so-called moral, ethical, or religious beliefs. Such a man would be a thoroughgoing pragmatist, whose objection rests "solely" (i.e., exclusively) upon the dictates of public policy and expediency.

Draft Director Curtis Tarr has failed to tell draft boards just how much Welsh really narrowed the scope of "essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code." Instead, Dr. Tarr instructed the boards: "A registrant who is eligible for conscientious objection on the basis of moral, ethical, or religious beliefs is not excluded from the exemption simply because those beliefs may influence his views concerning the nation's domestic or foreign policies." (Local Board Memorandum No. 107, para. 11).

This inane truism avoids the real heart of Welsh. Certainly the Supreme Court never doubted that a "registrant's moral, ethical, or religious beliefs...may influence his views concerning the nation's domestic or foreign policies." Actually the Court was concerned with exactly the opposite situation: namely, the degree to which the registrant's pragmatic views can influence his ultimate beliefs. This latter problem was solved by Welsh in no uncertain terms - terms which, unfortunately, remain hidden from draft boards. Therefore, it is once again up to you to bring the supreme law of the land to your local "friends and neighbors."

Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITOR
Steven R. Pearlstein '73
MANAGING EDITOR
Jan C. Gimar '73
EXECUTIVE EDITOR
Richard B. Klibaner '72

PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
William M. Whetzel '72

ARTS EDITOR
Robert F. Shapiro '73

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Alan L. Marchisotto '71
Aimer J. Mandt '72
David Sarasohn '71
Ted H. Kroll '71

BUSINESS BOARD
BUSINESS MANAGER
Richard B. Thomson Jr. '71

ADVERTISING MANAGER
A. Jerome Connolly '73
CIRCULATION
Edward J. Wojciechowski '72

STAFF

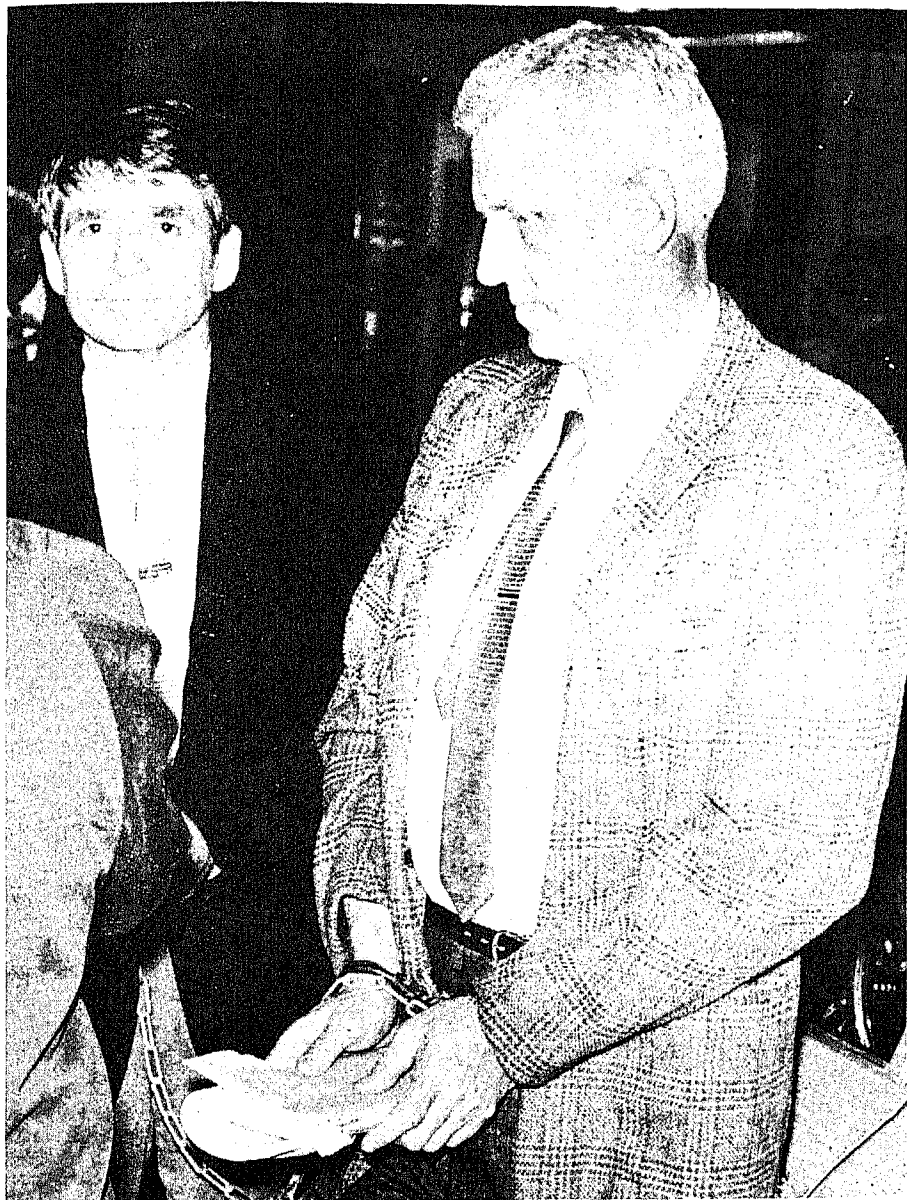
John F. Bahrenberg '72, Margaret Clement '71, Bruce Cunningham '71, Albert Donsky '72, Roy A. Dudley '71, Paul Dumont '73, Margie Erhart '74, Jeanne Frawley '73, Kevin Gracey '72, David W. Green '71, Cathy Harris '74, Peter J. Hartman '71, Russell P. Kelly '71, Joel M. Kemelhor '73, Kay Kowaluk '73, John Maddus '73, Richard T. Markovitz '73, Mark Miller '74, William J. Miller, Jr. '72, Matthew Moloshok '74, Jeff Morgan '74, John J. Novello '72, Shawn F. O'Connell '71, Steve Roylance '73, Paul M. Sachner '72, Phyllis Scheinberg '73, Christopher R. Sehning '73, Rick Spencer '74, Mark von Mayrhauser '73, Roger Werner '72, Christine M. Wilson '72, and Kenneth F.P. Winkler '71.

Published twice weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays during the academic year except vacations by students of Trinity College. Published by The Stafford Press, Route 190, Stafford Springs, Connecticut.
Student subscription included in activities fee; others \$8.50 per year. Second class postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Offices located in the basement of Mather Hall, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut 06106.
Telephones: 244-1829 or 527-3153, ext. 252.

Day in Court**Berrigans Sue For First Amendment Ruling**

by Susannah Heschel



(Hartford Times Photo)

Seek Injunction

Revs. Phillip and Daniel Berrigan leaving the Federal Courthouse in Hartford. The priests were sentenced on November 8, 1968 for destroying government property and interfering with the draft system when they helped burn draft records with home-made napalm in Catonsville, Maryland, on May 17, 1968. The brothers are now serving time in the Federal prison at Danbury. They are seeking a preliminary injunction to stop what they claim is interference with their first amendment rights by prison authorities. (Hartford Times Photo)

Announcements**Paris**

Community for March 27 through April 9. Round-trip airfare from Boston to Paris will cost \$198. An optional Paris package includes twelve days at a moderate first class (three star) hotel tours of Paris, entertainment and two meals each day costs \$153. Those who wish only hotel accommodation and two meals a day may purchase the package for \$121.

Deposits of \$50 per person are due by January 25, 1971. For more information please call Ellen Mulqueen, extension 274.

Career Counseling

Students who will not be at the College during the exam period should sign up for appointments with recruiters they wish to see before leaving for the Christmas vacation.

Monday, January 25: U.S. Civil Service Exam. In addition to interviews, the Federal Service Entrance Exam will be given.

Tuesday, January 26: Worcester Public Schools; Aetna Insurance Company
Wednesday, January 27: Connecticut State Civil Service Commission. They will also do testing.

Thursday, January 28: General Electric Company (Business Training Course) Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, Mutual Benefit Insurance Company (Hartford Office)

Friday, January 29: RCA Corporation (Computer systems and sales)

Library Hours

December 1970 - January 1971

Dec. 22 & Dec. 23	8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Dec. 24 & Dec. 25	CLOSED
Dec. 26	10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Dec. 27	CLOSED
Dec. 27 - Dec. 30	8:30 a.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Dec. 31	10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Jan. 1	CLOSED
Jan. 2	10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Jan. 3	CLOSED
Jan. 4 - 14	Regular Hours
Jan. 15	8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Jan. 16	10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Jan. 17	CLOSED
Jan. 18 - 22	8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Jan. 23	10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Jan. 24	CLOSED
Jan. 25	Resume Regular Hours

Two Roman Catholic priests sent to federal prison for burning draft records filed suit in Hartford court this week for the right to deliver sermons while in jail. The hearings on their motion ended Wednesday.

Daniel and Philip Berrigan are seeking a preliminary injunction to stop what they claim is interference with their first amendment rights by prison authorities. They have charged that authorities at the Danbury Federal prison refused to permit them to deliver sermons on tape and in person.

On November 2 the Berrigans filed suit to test the right of prison authorities to (1) deprive inmates "of their right to speak, write and disseminate ideas, (2) suspend the rights guaranteed to the inmates "by the First Amendment during the term of their incarceration," (3) deprive inmates "of their freedom to practice their religion in a full and meaningful way," and (4) "limit the free flow of ideas and associations among men so vital to a democratic society."

They requested in their lawsuit that the judge certify the case as a "class action," so that the first amendment rights of all 21,000 federal prisoners would be considered. In a class action one or two persons can bring a lawsuit on behalf of many other people.

The Berrigans are suing on behalf of themselves and as "representatives of all prisoners incarcerated in institutions maintained and operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

The Berrigans appeared before District Court Judge T. Emmet Claire Monday to present testimony for a preliminary injunction.

Specifically, the suit concerns a sermon written by them in September at the request of a religious group in New York. They claim they were denied permission to circulate the sermon to groups outside the prison.

The Berrigans claim that the warden of Danbury Federal Correctional Institution prohibited them from making a tape recording of a sermon to be played outside the prison and refused to allow them to present the sermon in person outside the prison.

They both testified Monday, however, that they had made their requests to prison caseworkers, not to the warden.

At one point in Monday's testimony, Father Daniel Berrigan said he had not shown the sermon to the caseworker, Eugene Kelley, because he had not been asked for it.

Pressed on that point by assistant United States attorney Barry J. Cutler, the priest said no further effort had been made to show the sermon to Mr. Kelly because "we had in mind that I would be turned down... and because of the necessity for a test case."

Under direct examination Wednesday, Kelly stated that Berrigan never asked to have the matter brought before the warden. Kelly quoted Berrigan as saying, "they're not going to let us write sermons, are they?"

Kelly said that "no particular reason" was involved in his decision not to refer Berrigan to the prison's education department as specified in prison regulations. Under cross examination by prosecuting attorney Bender Kelly explained that the decision to release the sermon was not within his realm, but must be handled by the education department.

Father Philip Berrigan explained under cross-examination that he thought it "useless" to make an attempt to see the warden about the sermon.

Cutler suggested to Berrigan that he had not followed official procedures for sending out his sermon. Berrigan replied that he "knew the regulations" and had reason to believe that no writing could leave the prison without "federal censorship."

The Danbury warden, J. J. Norton, testified he had never received a request from the caseworkers for the Berrigans to have the sermon released. Norton described regulations concerning censorship as "a very loosely drawn memorandum" that is "being revised." Norton said he would exercise an "extra measure of discretion over and above the censorship regulations," as is the prerogative of all wardens. He said he would apply three standards to any manuscript: "advocacy of law violations; advocacy of violence," and threat to the security of the prison. In a questionable case he would ask the Bureau of Prisons in Washington for a decision.

Norton testified that he had never seen the Berrigans' sermon before the lawsuit was filed. He did say that the sermon "could cause disturbance" at the prison.

Under a revised memorandum release of manuscripts would be left to the discretion of the warden. The present memo prohibits release of writings advocating violence and illegal acts, but does not include grounds of threat to the prison security.

William Bender attorney for the Berrigans stated, "all that's in issue in this case are matters that should be protected by the First Amendment. The plaintiffs are asking that prisoners be entitled to the same protection under the amendments as any other citizen." Bender also said that if a man's rights are denied when he goes to jail he cannot be expected to function as a full citizen with all his rights under the amendments after he is released.

Cutler, in his summary, stated, "There's nothing wrong with a test case," but they "cannot use the court as a forum for expressing their religious and political views... It is a matter of common sense that a warden, no matter how many policy statements he has, must exert some discretion." Elimination of all censorship, he continued, "would mean to allow all letters to go through, or else none."

Judge Clarie will hand down his decision within a month, according to informed sources. He suggested in court that he might hold his decision until he sees a complete transcript of the testimony. Typing the transcript may take a week to a month, depending on the court reporter's schedule.

**Two-Part History Exam
Announced by Department**

The General Examination in History for 1971 will consist of two parts. Part I will be a written examination which all senior majors will take on May 19, 1971. On that day each student will write on two questions during a three-hour period. The questions will be based on topics announced early in the second term. In order to stimulate thinking and preparation these topics will be discussed by students and faculty at four or five meetings during the second term. The emphasis in Part I will be on the student's breadth of historical knowledge and his skill in comparative history. Part II may be taken as either a) a three-hour written examination on May 20, 1971, or b) a one-hour oral examination scheduled between April 15 and May 14, 1971. Part II of the exam, whether written or oral, shall be on a topic selected by the student with the approval of the department. The emphasis here will be on the student's depth of knowledge and understanding of a subject on which he believes himself to be particularly competent.

**Proposed Schedule for
General Examination**

February 1: Announcement of topics for Part I. Guidelines for choosing Part II topic.

February 10: Submission of topics for orals, Part II. Meeting to discuss one of the topics for Part I.

February 24: Meeting to discuss one of the topics for Part I.

March 10: Meeting to discuss one of the topics for Part I.

March 17: Submission of essay (approximately 20 pages) on topics for orals, Part II. or

Submission of topics for written exam, Part II.

March 24: Meeting to discuss one of the topics, Part I.

April 15-May 14: Individual oral examinations.

May 19: All students take Part I as written examination.

May 20: Part II written examination for those not taking orals.

Grant . . .

(from P.1)

provisions for summer work in Sociology curriculum development.

An ecology laboratory, primarily geared to testing the effects of pollutants on water, is part of the biology department's share of the grant. The chemistry department will receive money for equipment and research.

To be supported by the grant is a research project by the engineering and psychology departments, involving Joseph D. Bronzino, associate professor of engineering and David Winer, assistant professor of psychology. Bronzino will provide the technical assistance to test Winer's theory that human performance level increases and then decreases as the activity increases. Winer theorizes that an absolute peak is reached before the performance starts to decline. He explains the function mathematically in terms of an inverted U-shape curve. The two will be assisted over three summers by two students.

Lindsay said the grant will bring "the natural and social sciences closer together." He said that the original request to the NSF, made last August, was for

\$206,000. Major cuts were made in physics and chemistry.

The 25 students whose research work is funded by the grant will be chosen by the different program directors, predicted Lindsay. The professors' research to be funded was stated in the grant proposal.

Lindsay said that the NSF generally accepts about half as many grant applications as it receives. He suggested that the two new science classroom buildings - Life Sciences and McCook - added weight to our request by "making it clear to them that the college had invested a lot of time and money into its science programs."

The National Science Foundation is an independent agency funded by the Federal government. While the Foundation has given the college research grants in the past, this is the first allocation of this size according to Lindsay.

Council . . .

(from P.1)

meeting referred exclusively to suspension from the college as the college action in question.

The Council action is only a strong recommendation to the President. He can accept the action, or reject it and send his reasons why back to the Council. The group is not scheduled to meet until the end of January.

Smith said in the interview that there "was pressure from both inside the college and out" to suspend students convicted of drug dealing. "People -- some people that is -- feel the college a very special kind of place which should not harbor people whose activities are embarrassing to it as an institution."

When asked who decides what is embarrassing, Smith replied, "The administration."

In arguing against the motion, Smith said the "no sensible administration would accept these guidelines," referring to those which the Council will draw up by February 15.

Smith admits that the college policy on student felonies is "still unclear." He raised the larger question of whether conviction in any way alters the student's relationship with the college.

"While we have eliminated in locus parentis," Smith asserted, "we are still in a transitional stage" in making that change. The vice-president argued that the present circumstances still do allow "some remnants of in locus parentis."

Curriculum . . .

(from P.1)

states "a degree candidate must complete at least one-fourth of his academic work in residence at Trinity or in programs conducted by or supervised by Trinity faculty members".

The recommendation defines one-fourth of a candidate's academic work as "two terms of the regular academic year and at least 9 course credits.

If the recommendations are approved by the Curriculum Committee and the Faculty they will be added to next year's College Bulletin.

Currently, a student may enroll in 3 courses and still be "in regular standing", according to the 1970-71 handbook.

If the recommendation is approved, a student would have to enroll in at least 4 courses, although he could drop one course and still be considered a full-time student, according to Winslow.

Winslow said "virtually everyone" on campus is taking at least four courses already. He said that he knew of no students who enrolled in only 3 courses for this semester.

Exceptions to the 4-course minimum would be made if the student obtains the approval of the Academic Affairs Committee to reduce his course load or if he has been approved as an irregular candidate for the degree" Winslow said.

Exception would also be made for students who have 30 or more credits. They would be permitted to take 3 courses in each of two semesters to satisfy the 36 credit graduation requirement, he said.

The residency requirement has been applied to transfer students for several years, Winslow said.

A clear definition of a full-time student is needed by students facing the draft and for clarification of tuition billing, Winslow commented.

Winslow said he would welcome comments about his recommendation. He said they should be directed to Robert Lindsay, Curriculum Committee chairman or James H. Wheatley, Committee secretary.

During the Tuesday meeting the Curriculum Committee approved three new Trinity term courses.

Non-Western Studies 202, a study of Pan-Africanism taught by Mohamed Jibrell, and News Writing II, taught by Richard Klibaner, '72, were added to the curriculum.

English 464, "Studies in Ideas", a reading course, was also approved.

Driver, Lithway Drop Charges Against Gainey

Auto tampering and theft charges against Buildings and Grounds employee, Ben Gainey were dropped Monday in Circuit Court, according to Reil Crandall, director of Buildings and Grounds.

Gainey was arrested last Friday and held by police for four hours before his release without bail. Gainey denied both charges.

Jerry Lithway, manager of Saga Food Services claimed that Gainey broke into his car and removed personal belongings, Friday morning. Lithway decided not to press charges and did not come to the hearing Monday. "It wasn't that serious an offense," Lithway said.

The truck driver who charged Gainey with smashing the rear view mirror of his truck also did not appear at Monday's hearing to press charges.

Because no one pressed charges, the judge dismissed the case, Crandall said.

LETTERS to the editor

'sorry'

To The Editor:

There have been unfortunate repercussions concerning the letter which I wrote to the Tripod on Dec. 11 describing my illness and ensuing visit to the infirmary. I intended the letter purely as a humorous account of a situation which, at the time, seemed to merit retelling. I in no way wished to impugn the integrity or ability of any member of the infirmary staff. Having spoken to the nurse in question, I have seen that the situation was a misunderstanding on both parts. I have also seen that my letter caused some unhappiness, and can only say that nothing could have been farther from my mind. The intent was not to single out any one individual as the butt of humor which, in this case, was certainly not deserved.

Apologies,
James W. Allison III

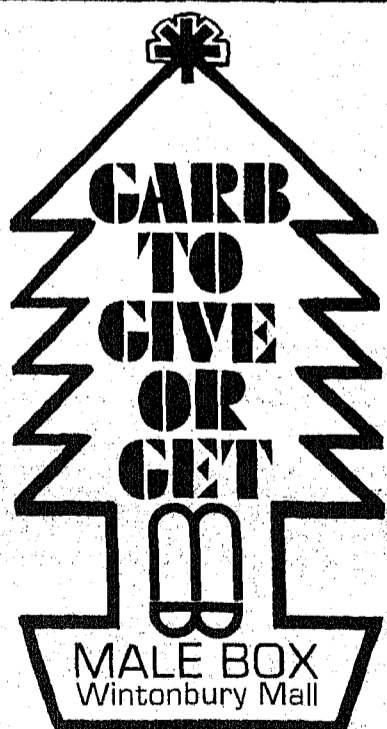
Tripod

The last issue of the TRIPOD for this semester will be Friday, December 18. Publication will resume again Tuesday, January 26.

Photo

Get your entry in for the \$100 TRIPOD photography contest. One mounted and one un-mounted black and white print should be submitted to the TRIPOD office no later than January 30.

ATTRACTIVE GIRL
TO MODEL
FOR PHOTOGRAPHER
CALL MR. BUCK
623-9350



Summer Program
of the
TRINITY COLLEGE/ ROME CAMPUS
unique and stimulating
* * *
June 9 - July 29, 1971
broad curriculum -- outstanding faculty
transferable credits -- excursions
Etruscan archaeological program
Time for independent travel
\$960 inclusive
For information: Prof. Michael R.
Campo, TC/RC
Hartford, Conn. - 06106

Two Things Are Better On A Water Bed ONE IS SLEEP

The water bed is the first totally new concept in bedding in 200 years. It's designed for the way man's body was meant to sleep. It is the most comfortable, orthopedically supportive bed available today.

The water bed is a vinyl mattress scientifically developed and tested to give you safety even under extreme weight and pressure. It follows your natural body rhythms, gently lifting you to a state of sensual relaxation. Each movement echoes back as three, making night time an event of total joy. You fall asleep faster, sleep deeper and wake up rested, fresh and thoroughly alive.

Noah's Hydra-Pickle
57 Pratt St. Suite 602
Phone: 249-4258

11-5 Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat.
11-9 Mon., Thursday.

Prices: \$65 and up. Live and love in liquid luxury.

BLOOMFIELD BICYCLE SHOP

ONE OF THE LARGEST BICYCLE SHOPS IN NEW ENGLAND

Just Arrived
5-10-15 Speeds
Gitanes - Pougots

— Jock Anquitel & Roleigh —
also 3 speed & Domestic Bikes
Completely Guaranteed and Assembled

242-9884
BLOOMFIELD



OVER 300 BIKES ON DISPLAY
IN THE CENTER OF TOWN - 5 SENECA ROAD

Sorbonne Summer Session

for American Students

Extension universitaire de l'Universitaire de Paris

COURSES OFFERED

Professorial Staff from l'Université de Paris: M. Georges MATORÉ, M. Antoine ADAM, M. Maurice DUVERGER, Mme Cécile GOLDSCHIEDER, M. Jacques Van den HEUVEL

I. Lower Division Courses

- 102 **Elementary French** - emphasis on grammar, phonetics and conversation. 60 hours
(prerequisite: 2 years high school French or 1 semester college French.)
- 201 **Intermediate French** - grammar review with emphasis on conversation. 60 hours
(prerequisite: 1 year college French.)
- 202 **Intermediate French** - composition and syntax study. 30 hours
(prerequisite: 201 or equivalent.)
- 212 **Intermediate Phonetics** - emphasis on pronunciation, reading and speaking. 30 hours
(prerequisite: 102 or equivalent.)

II. Upper Division Courses

- 331 **French Civilization** - political, social and intellectual development up to the French Revolution, with emphasis on literature and art. 30 hours
(prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.)
- 332 **French Civilization** - political, social and intellectual development from the French Revolution to the present, with special attention given to literature and art. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours
- 412 **Advanced Phonetics** - intensive practice in pronunciation, reading and speaking, to achieve a true command of the spoken language. 30 hours
(prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.)
- 421 **Survey of French Literature** - advanced study of French literature from the Middle Ages to the French Revolution. 30 hours
(prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.)
- 422 **Survey of French Literature** - advanced study of French literature from the French Revolution to the present. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours
- 433 **Principles and Methods of "Explication de Textes"** - advanced study of techniques and elements of literary expression in poetry, drama, and prose. 30 hours

III. Graduate Courses (open to last semester seniors)

- 515 **17th Century Literature** - study of Baroque and Classical trends of 17th century. 30 hours
- 525 **18th Century Literature** - study of the whirlpool of new ideas during the first half of the 18th century. 30 hours
- 535 **19th Century Literature** - study of French Idealism from Lamartine to Hugo. 30 hours
- 555 **French Drama** - indepth study of 2 or 3 contemporary plays including ALL aspects of its presentation and literary merit (décor, mise-en-scène, audience participation, etc.). 30 hours
- 565 **French Art** - study of the evolution and revolution in art from the Middle Ages to the 17th century. 30 hours
- 566 **French Art** - study of the movements and schools of art from the 17th century to the present. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours
- 585 **French Stylistics and Creative Writing** - study of structural and semantic elements and their application in literary expression. 30 hours

IV. Graduate Seminars

- 605 **Baudelaire** - les origines de la poésie contemporaine. 30 hours
- 615 **Flaubert devant la Critique** - ses contemporains, la critique traditionnelle, la nouvelle critique. 30 hours
- 655 **La Notion d'Engagement** - de 1918 à 1938, de 1939 à 1958, de 1958 à 1970. 30 hours

NOTE: Special "Conférences" will be given, if the demand for them is sufficient. (Gallo-Roman Art; The Recent Discoveries in Archaeology; The New Wave in French Cinema; French Politics since De Gaulle; France and the Common Market; The French Press; Education since May '68; France and the Problems of Big Business, etc.). Therefore, students are asked to indicate their choice on the application form. 10 hours

KEY TO COURSE NUMERATION

Undergraduate Courses: The first number represents the academic year (100 = Freshman, 200 = Sophomore, etc.). The second number indicates the general subject-area treated (0 = Grammar & Composition, 1 = Phonetics, 2 & 3 = Literature, Civilization, and related subjects). The third number represents the semester level.

Graduate Courses: The 500 and 600 series courses represent graduate level. The last two numbers designate the course title.

CREDIT

REGULAR ATTENDANCE is a requisite for obtaining credit. Although the purpose of this summer session is to fulfill the requirements of American college and university credits, it also conforms to French university regulations. Each 30 hours course is usually equal to 2 American credits. If students successfully complete the average summer session load of 90 hours, they normally receive 6 American college credits. However, students are advised to consult with their professors, their Department Chairman, their own school's Registrar's Office, BEFORE MAKING FINAL ARRANGEMENTS, to ascertain the EXACT number of credits their school grants for the Sorbonne Summer Session.

SORBONNE SUMMER SESSION for American Students

A special Summer Session is offered by the "Cours de Civilisation Française" at the Sorbonne for those students who wish to improve their knowledge of French language, literature, and civilization. This program is particularly designed with American academic needs in mind, as it can meet the standard semester requirements of most universities and colleges.

Thus American students can derive the double benefit of foreign travel and college credits.

Similar to American summer sessions, the Sorbonne Summer Session lasts six weeks, June 29 to August 7.

A round trip flight from New York to Paris by Air France will be scheduled to leave New York June 28 and return from Paris August 8. Students on this program will enjoy the privacy of a luxurious apartment plus two meals a day. All university fees, a round trip ticket, apartment and meals will cost only \$1638.

RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE JAN. 20, 1971.

For Pre-Enrollment and Reservations, please air mail special delivery the following items to Dir. M. Ward McIntosh/ASTRA, Summer Session for American Students, Cours de Civilisation Française, Sorbonne, 47, rue des Ecoles, Paris 5^e, France:

1. this application form.
2. a 65 dollar deposit (by International postal money order).
3. a transcript or transcripts of college or university work.
4. a small recent photograph.

APPLICATION FORM

Please type or print all information.

Last name (Mr., Mrs., Miss)

First name Date of birth

Permanent address

Academic standing as of Sept 1970: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior, Graduate

University or college last attended

University or college address

If different than the above, address of university or college to which Sorbonne transcript should be sent

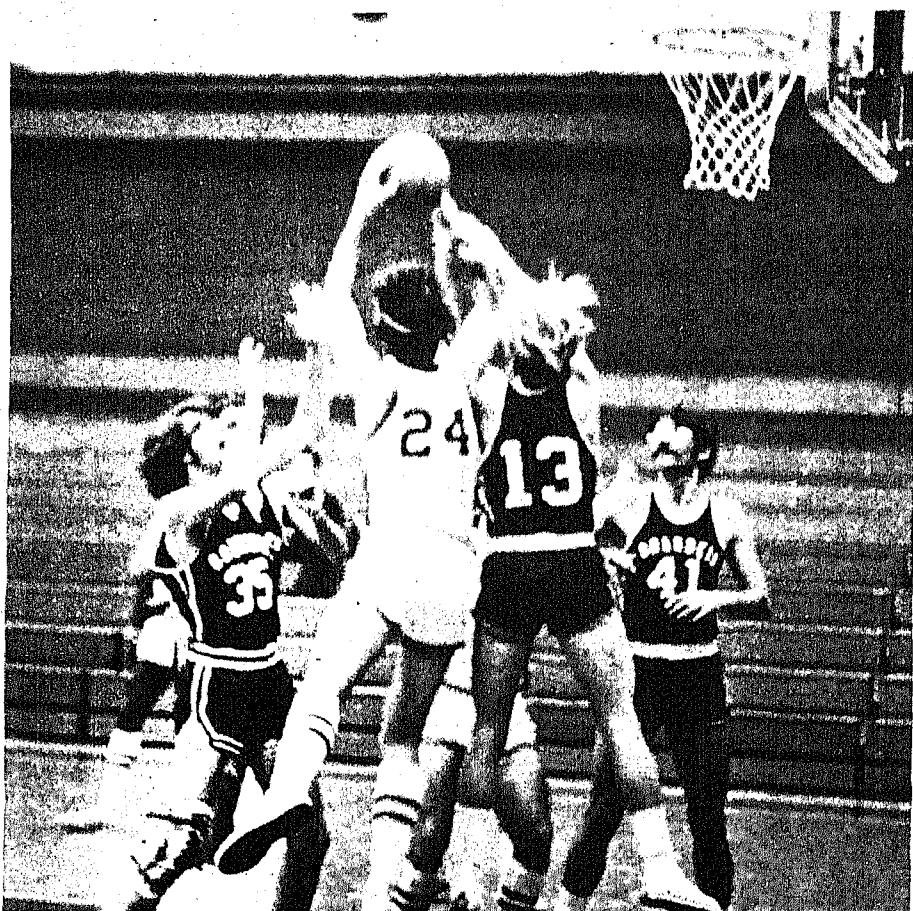
Date and type of diplomas earned (or to be earned) as of June 30, 1970

Major Minor

Teaching experience (indicate level, subjects taught, number of years):

Name and address of persons to be contacted in case of emergency:

Courses selected: (please check)			
102 <input type="checkbox"/>	301 <input type="checkbox"/>	515 <input type="checkbox"/>	605 <input type="checkbox"/>
201 <input type="checkbox"/>	302 <input type="checkbox"/>	525 <input type="checkbox"/>	615 <input type="checkbox"/>
202 <input type="checkbox"/>	331 <input type="checkbox"/>	535 <input type="checkbox"/>	655 <input type="checkbox"/>
212 <input type="checkbox"/>	412 <input type="checkbox"/>	555 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	421 <input type="checkbox"/>	565 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	433 <input type="checkbox"/>	585 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Choice (or choices) of special "Conférences"			
Will you be taking the final examinations for credit?			



Jumping Jimminy

(SULLIVAN PHOTO)

Senior forward Jim Wolcott (24) fights a Brandeis player for a rebound during the Bantams 109-99 loss Tuesday. Wolcott scored 22 points in the loss and helped the Bantams to their first rebounding edge of the year.

Frosh Cop Third Straight; Duckett, Fenkel Pace Win

By Mark Von Mayrhauser

The Trinity freshmen copped their third straight victory by knocking off a tough St. Thomas More quintet here on Tuesday night, 70-64. The Bantams remain undefeated with a 3-0 record. Ron Duckett and Bill Fenkel were incredible in the first half when Trinity jumped ahead by ten, but their efforts were only one part of a superb team performance put on by Trinity.

On offense, the Bantams worked the ball patiently and fed the open man, while on defense, all five men were constantly applying pressure. And when it came down to the wire, it was only fitting that all had a hand in the Bantams' final points.

St. Thomas More had cut the lead to four, 56-52, when forward John Kindl hit two hoops, one on pretty tip-in, the other on a breakaway set up by Duckett. Two minutes later, Duckett shut off another surge with a rebound basket and, just after that, a free throw. St. Thomas More kept the pressure on, slicing the Bantams' lead to three, 63-60, with three minutes remaining.

The frosh would not fold. Fenkel hit a free throw and thirty seconds later, Reggie Martin, taking a perfect pass from Kindl, connected on a 10 foot jumper. With just under two minutes to go, Bruce Kahn calmly dropped both ends of a one-and-one situation to keep Trinity's lead at six, 68-62. St. Thomas More came back with a breakaway hoop and the score was 68-64.

The Bantams' aggressiveness, both on defense and on the boards, did the job at the end, allowing St. Thomas More just one shot at their hoop in the final minute of play. Fenkel assured victory for his team by confidently hitting both his free throw attempts with fifteen seconds to go.

In the first half, Duckett got things going right away; fifteen seconds into the game, he popped in a 12 foot jumper. After St. Thomas More scored to tie it up, Fenkel dropped a free throw and Trinity had the lead it never relinquished, a lead which was never greater than 10 points and never less than 3.

Three more jump shots by Duckett and one by Kahn brought the score to 11-4. The clubs exchanged a few hoops before Duckett went high in the air for a tip-in to bring the score to 20-12. Duckett, who had scored 12 of his team's 20 points, then handed the game over to Fenkel.

The Bantams' center became Trinity's offense; he scored 16 of his club's next 22 points, connecting on 7 or 9 field goal attempts. He hit from all over the court, inside and out, and boosted Trinity to a 42-32 halftime lead.

In the battle of the boards, Trinity won, 45-31; Fenkel had 17, Duckett 11, and Kindl 10. With 25 of these rebounds coming off the offensive boards, the frosh were often able to take more than just one shot at their hoop,

and thus outshot St. Thomas More, 69-56.

The Trinity freshmen have achieved early in the year that quality which many freshmen clubs never do achieve: team unity; they complement each other's moves and, as a result, move as a unit. Tuesday night the frosh played a team which has undoubtedly played together more often than they have, yet the Bantams were just as cohesive a group, helping each other on defense and moving to the ball on offense.

One discouraging aspect of Tuesday night's game was the lack of support for the Bantams in their own gym. During the few instances that St. Thomas More surged, the noise, which can contribute significantly to a team's momentum, was much louder than during those times when Trinity was hot.

The frosh play their last game before the Christmas break tonight at Ferris Gym, at 6:00 p.m. against the Amherst freshmen.

Draft

Draft counselling is available in the Chapel Monday through Friday 3-5 p.m. and Monday night 7-9 p.m.



Tom McGuirk is seen scoring on a fast break during the first half against Brandeis. In the background is sophomore forward Nat Williams.

Bantams Fall in Overtime; Battle Lord Jeffs Tonight

by Dick Vane

Despite a spectacular clutch performance by sophomore forward Nat Williams, Trinity lost its fourth game of the season Tuesday night to Brandeis, 109-99 in overtime at the Ferris Athletic Center gym.

Williams scored 27 point and collared 17 rebounds in the loss. More important, he made the key baskets and assists from the inside, an element which was missing in the Bantams' earlier contests. Of the 14 times Trinity tied or went ahead by a basket in the second half, Williams played a direct part in the resurgence nine times.

In the end it was Trinity's inability to convert important foul shots that caused their downfall. Trinity was 0-3 from the line in the overtime period while the Judges were 10-10.

Brandeis' Marc Eisenstock scored on a layup for the first points of the overtime period after an 89-89 tie in regulation time. Captain Howie Greenblatt, who scored 25 points, quickly knotted the score with a 25 foot jump shot, but Don Fishman, who led all scorers with 28 points, gave the Judges back the lead on another layup. Williams tied the score on an inside shot, but Eisenstock drew a foul from Tom McGuirk and converted both shots in a one and one situation.

McGuirk tied the score but Eisenstock scored again to give Brandeis a 97-95 advantage. Williams took a shot, missed it, but grabbed the rebound and jammed the ball in to knot the score again. Fishman quickly unknotted it with a jumper from the key. Trinity then took a series of close shots, missing them all but in the process McGuirk was fouled with 1:32 remaining. He missed both of his foul shots, however, and Trinity was never able to close the Brandeis lead after his failure at the charity stripe. The Bantams were forced to foul in order to get the ball back but the Judges were perfect

from the line and therefore gained the final ten point margin.

It was Williams, of course, who got Trinity into the overtime period; he scored a rebound after a McGuirk shot and banked in the follow up to tie the score at 89 apiece with 0:35 left. Brandeis called a series of time outs after the score attempting to set up a perfect final shot, but Fishman's hurried corner attempt with two seconds showing on the clock was short.

The Bantams had trailed at the half 48-44, mainly because of the 18 turnovers they committed. The score was tied at 42 with 2:18 remaining in the half but three turnovers in a row resulted in layups by Marc Forbes, who had 21 points on the night, to give the Judges their halftime advantage.

Williams second half soaring helped Trinity to a 61-49 rebound advantage, the first time this year Trinity has won the battle under the boards. The Bantams meet Amherst tonight here at 8 p.m.

BRANDEIS				TRINITY			
B	F	Pt		B	F	Pt	
2	4	8	Still	Greenblatt	11	3	25
6	9	21	Forbes	Cretaro	1	0	2
3	4	10	Eisenstock	Merrill	0	0	0
13	2	28	Fishman	Shepard	0	1	1
0	0	0	Thomas	Floyd	1	0	2
6	1	13	Ohlson	Williams	12	3	27
6	1	13	Shea	Wolcott	9	4	22
6	4	16	Roach	T. McGuirk	7	0	14
				Perkins	3	0	6
				Reese	0	0	0
42	25	109	Totals	44	11	99	

League Standings

TEAMS	Overall Standings			JOCKS		Standings		PTS FOR	PTS AGST
	W	L	PCT	W	L	PCT			
Williams	3	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	252	215	
Union	2	1	.667	1	0	1.000	215	202	
Wesleyan	2	2	.500	2	0	1.000	315	303	
Bates	1	2	.333	0	1	.000	254	270	
Middlebury	1	3	.250	1	1	.500	268	284	
Amherst	1	3	.250	1	1	.500	271	295	
TRINITY	1	4	.200	0	0	.000	417	472	
Colby	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	0	0	
Hamilton	0	2	.000	0	0	.000	147	222	
Tufts	0	2	.000	0	0	.000	164	176	
Bowdoin	0	5	.000	0	3	.000	347	385	

LAST WEEK'S RESULTS

Brandeis 109	TRINITY 99 OT	Utica 120	Hamilton 77
Williams 89	Hartford 63	Bates 110	Norwich OT (2)
Wesleyan 81	Bowdoin 70	Union 90	Norwich 76
Assumption 81	Wesleyan 73	Brandeis 87	Amherst 76
WPI 90	Tufts 82	Coast Guard 60	Middlebury 51