

# The Trinity Tripod

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Vol. LXIX No. 10

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

October 20, 1970

## Faculty Seeks Students For Committee Seats

Elections for all student seats on Faculty committees will be held Friday, by the Faculty Committee on Committees.

The TRIPOD had reported Friday that elections would be held only for the vacant student seats.

Rex C. Neaverson, chairman of the Committee, denied the report noting that the Faculty resolution of last week called for the elections of all student representatives.

(A self-nomination blank appears on page 3 of the TRIPOD, along with descriptions of each of the committees. The first round of the elections will be held Friday. The terms of office will all run until December, 1971, according to Neaverson.)

Newly elected TCC members, who indicated after the Council's first meeting that they wanted to run the elections, have failed to take further action.

At least one committee has expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that it can not retain its present members.

The Chairman of the College Affairs Committee, George C. Higgins, said the election would set the committee back "about six months." "We'll be back to go again," he said.

The affairs committee presently has four members who were chosen at random last spring. The random method of selection was chosen by students who expressed interest in serving on the committee.

Higgins said that it would be very "inefficient" to continue the work now in progress with four new members.

The affairs committee is in the process of examining the problems of housing, food service and the relationship of the student to the College.

Higgins said the present members of the committee were elected to serve staggered terms to allow for better continuity. Two have one year terms expiring in December,

and two have two-year terms.

The elections now being run by the Committee on Committees makes no provision for staggered terms.

Higgins said that he left the Faculty meeting last Tuesday before the resolution concerning the election was presented. He said he did not remember the resolution's being on the agenda.

"Faculty can do anything it wants with its own committees," Higgins said.

The five committees involved in Friday's elections are the Curriculum, Academic Affairs, Financial Affairs, Lecture, and College Affairs Committees.



**Yiddish Yummies**  
College chaplain Alan C. Tull enjoys his share of the Chapel-Hillel Lox 'n' Bagels Brunch as Jewish students celebrate Succot

## Joint Committee Reports Bookstore Not Overcharging, Making Little Profit

by John Mattus

"The financial analysis . . . shows that the Bookstore does not exceed normal markup" the report stated.

The Committee recommended that profits from the Bookstore be distributed between the Mather Hall Student Center and a fund for the improvement of the Bookstore.

Theft is "one of the most important problems of the bookstore operation amounting to thousands of dollars each year" the Committee noted. It recommended shelves be provided outside the bookstore for student belongings and a change in the entrance-exit patterns in an effort to alleviate the theft problem.

A major change in policy resulting from the report was the suspension of discounts on books and other merchandise to the faculty and administration. This move, effective last July, was intended to improve the profitability of the store.

The operating philosophy, according to the report, has been to break even or show a modest profit.

Total sales in 1969 were reported as approximately \$230,600 with a net excess of income slightly over \$2500.

A used-book exchange at the beginning of each semester was suggested by the Committee to help lower the mounting costs of course books for students. This however will not be a part of the Bookstore's operations because the store is especially busy at these times. The report suggested that a student organization or committee oversee the book exchange.

One recommendation implemented has been the opening of the store on Monday evenings for the benefit of graduate students.

According to Bookstore Manager J. Penn Hargrove the Monday night hours are not serving their intended purpose. The store is being used primarily by undergraduates, he explained.

The bookstore has been closed on Monday mornings, Hargrove said, because of a shortage of help.

The Committee investigated the feasibility of a cooperative replacing the present Bookstore. After considering the size of the College market, restricted space of the store, and extra necessary bookkeeping for a cooperative, the Committee rejected the idea.

Outside management for the store was also rejected because it would tend to emphasize profit and selling rather than concentrating on the less profitable book trade.

The ten-member Bookstore Committee, headed by J. Ronald Spencer, instructor of history, met for five months beginning in November 1969. After an open hearing they submitted their report to the President's Cabinet.

## Weiker: Duffey Hedging On Draft Dodger Amnesty

Republican Senate nominee Lowell P. Weiker, Jr., in a statement released Sunday, asked his Democratic opponent to "declare his position on amnesty for draft dodgers."

Weiker charged that Joseph Duffey "has avoided the issues by stating that amnesty for people who avoided the draft should be the subject of discussion after the Vietnam War."

In a debate in New Haven during the primary campaign, Duffey said that he agreed with Senator Edward Kennedy that amnesty for those who resisted the draft would be considered once the war ends.

Sunday, in response to Weiker's charge, Duffey said "I do not support amnesty for

those who break the Selective Service laws."

"Mr. Weiker is dredging up an old charge that he has used several times before," Duffey's statement continued.

Weiker's charge was based on a section of the 1970 legislative program of the Americans for Democratic Action which Duffey presented at a press conference in Washington, D.C. on January 15, 1970. Duffey is national chairman of the ADA. The legislative program called for "Congress to grant amnesty to those who conscientiously object to the Vietnam War."

In his statement Weiker accused Duffey of trying "to run away from" the ADA position because it had become "politically unpopular."

Duffey said Sunday that he "never supported the resolution to which Mr. Weiker refers and did not vote for it."

"I presented the ADA program, but did not support all of its recommendations," Duffey said.

"Mr. Weiker's latest Agnewism is just another attempt to use tactics of smear and innuendo in order to avoid discussion of the real issues in this election," Duffey continued.

Two weeks ago Weiker called on Duffey to resign his position as national chairman of the ADA because the group supported amnesty for draft resisters.

"Amnesty for draft dodgers is an issue in this campaign for the United States Senate. I oppose amnesty. I feel it would be an injustice to the millions of men who obeyed the law and served their nation," Weiker said in his statement Sunday.



LOWELL P. WEICKER

## TRIPOD Adds, Promotes Staff

John F. Bahrenberg, editor of the TRIPOD announced three editorial and five staff promotions after a full staff meeting on Friday.

Richard V. Vane, '73, was named sports editor. He replaces Paul M. Sachner, '72, who has resigned to work in the College News Bureau.

James L. Sullivan, '73 was promoted to photography editor, working with William M. Whetzel, '72. Sullivan replaces Richard T. Markovitz, '73, who resigned last month.

Joel B. Strogoff, '73, was elected assistant editor for sports.

Five additions to the arts staff were announced by arts editor Robert F. Shapiro, '73, Peter J. Hartman, '71, Joel M. Kemelgor, '73, Ted H. Kroll, '71, John J. Novello, '72, and Jay L. Schaefer, '71.

Eleven additional writers were added to the staff, all members of the student-taught Practical Journalism course being taught this semester by Bahrenberg. They include: Paul Dumont, '73, Margie Erhart, '74, Jeanne Frawley, '73, Cathy Harris, '74, Kay Koweluk, '73, Mark Miller, '74, William J. Miller, Jr., '72, Matthew Moloshok, '74, Steve Roynance, '73, Phyllis Scheinberg, '73, and Rick Spencer, '74.

Elected to work on photography were: Margaret Clement, '71, Bruce Cunningham, '71, Russell P. Kelley, '71, Kay Kowelu, '73, Jeff Morgan, '74, Martin Natvig, '74, and Roger Werner, '72.

Kevin Gracey, '72, and Albert Donskey, '72 were elected to the sports staff.

### Correction

The TRIPOD learned on Monday afternoon, after the Tuesday copy was sent to the printer, that the Committee on Committees will NOT run elections for ALL student seats on Faculty Committees this week.

Instead, elections will be run for vacant seats only. Elections for all remaining seats will be run in December.

When the TRIPOD suggested, late last week, to committee chairman Rex C. Neaverson that he not run elections for non-vacant seats, he charged the reporter involved with "Meddling".

## The Hartford Stage

# Stoppard's "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern"

by Jason Lloyd

ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD in Hartford!

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, the world's most famous non-entities, were first seen trying to glean what afflicted Hamlet. They've reappeared as the tentative central characters in Tom Stoppard's serious comedy, now playing at the Hartford Stage Company.

Winner of the New York Drama Critics Circle awards for the Best Play for the 1967-68 season, R and G offers the audience an orgy of clever lines and penetrating wit. Combined with the excellent direction of Paul Weidner and the cast's solid acting, the amusing play becomes a commentary on identity and commitment in an uncertain world.

Jeremiah Sullivan (Rosencrantz), who played the lead roles in last year's production of JOE EGG and SCAPIN, once again gives a total performance and evokes a response for every wink, grimace and chuckle. He seems entirely suited for and at home in the role, and boards on up-staging his alter-ego, Guildenstern.

John Colenback (Guildenstern) makes an excellent foil for the almost dominating Rosencrantz. Continuing to star as Dr. Dan Stewart on CBS-TV's AS THE WORLD TURNS, Colenback will become more at ease in the complex but subtle role as the play progresses.

The two leading actors work well together in rapid exchanges of dialogue (the question game) and keep the play from becoming "talky" even though they portray two characters (a la Vladimir and Estragon) always on stage, and most of the time alone, waiting for Hamlet.

Henry Thomas (the player) adapted his normally velvety smooth voice for the demanding and crucial role of the wandering Tragedian. He delivers many of the funniest lines in the play, and, if you wish to interpret the author's professed "comedy" as containing a deeper message, he also gives perceptive and pseudo-theoretical statements about reality and the plight of mankind, (i.e. "We are tied down to a language which makes up in obscurity what it lacks in style," or "Uncertainty is the normal state; you're nobody special").

The walk-ons—Hamlet (John MacAllan), Ophelia (Tana Hicken) and Polonius (David O. Petersen)—speak Shakespeare's original lines, cleverly intermixed with the confused, out of phase world of R and G. The Tragedians, who compounded the play-within-a-play perspectives, move freely in and out of the action, and demonstrate the basic components of any drama, "Blood, love and rhetoric" in their mime adaptation of the Murder of Gonzago.

Santo Loquasto, resident designer, for the Hartford Stage Company and the Yale Repertory Company, created a simple set and backdrop (similar to one now being used at the Yale Rep), which adapts to many moods with the creative use of strobe, colored, and spot-lighting by Joe Pacitti.

## "Bob, Carol, Ted, and Alice" Don't Consider Possibilities

by Chris Wilson

Bob and Carol and Ted and Alice strikingly exemplifies the conflict of values which is currently revolutionizing filmmaking in this country. It combines many of the worst features of the old approach with some of the dirtiest elements of the new. The film attempts to deal with several highly topical issues, the difficulty of maintaining honest human relationships in a material world, the validity of sensitivity sessions, the outmoded strictures of sexual codes. Yet in every case it stops short of being either effective satire or good comedy, and in effect becomes a rather smug parody of itself. The final product is a film which superficially imposes a network of contemporary problems on what is essentially an old fashioned, if somewhat liberated, Hollywood sexual farce.

The movie begins promisingly enough with the participation of Bob (Robert Culp) and Carol (Natalie Wood) in a marathon group sensitivity session. Their initial detachment quickly yields to unequivocal enthusiasm for total candor in interpersonal relations, a zeal which they attempt to communicate to their closest friends. Ted (Eliot Gould) and Alice (Dyan Cannon). The remainder of the film is devoted to reconciling the apparently idealistic framework



There is method in his madness:

John Macallan (left, Hamlet) and David O. Petersen (Polonius) rehearsing for Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead by Tom Stoppard. The play, currently at the Hartford Stage Company, will remain until November 22.

Now in its eighth season, the stage company continues to offer the highest quality and most worthwhile theater in Connecticut. The mini-theater-in-the-round home of the company on Kingsley St., across from Constitution Plaza is the center for provocative and original drama, workshops and discussions that keep the dramatic arts alive in Hartford. (When you've seen the play at the Stage Company," one critic said, "all that's left is to stay home and masturbate.")

Tuesday through Thursday, the curtain up at 8 p.m. Friday and Saturday at 8:30, and Wednesdays there is a matinee at 2. Sundays there are two performances, 2:30 and 7:30. The non-profit company desperately needs money, but so do students, so they graciously offer Student tickets (\$2 or \$2.50) for matinees and Sunday evenings, the Thursday night "previews" before the opening of each new show, and any night 10 minutes before the curtain if there are seats available.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern will run until November 22.

## "L. B. Jones": Wyler Heads For Undistinguished End

by Christopher Sehring

William Wyler's *The Liberation of L. B. Jones* is a good example of the type of film that is emerging from Hollywood more and more as time goes by. It is geared to hit the upper and middle class masses and try to leave a lasting impression. Unfortunately, very few films of this nature succeed. *The Liberation of L.B. Jones* does not.

Based on the novel by Jesse Hill Ford, *L. B. Jones* is the story of a black undertaker, Lord Byron Jones (Roscoe Lee Browne), who wants a divorce from his wife (Lola Falana) because of her affair with a white policeman, Willie Joe (Anthony Zerbe). In a town such as Somerton, Tenn., a white man having an affair with a black woman spells disaster for the white. Willie Joe tries to make L. B. drop the charges. When he does not, Willie Joe kills him.

Roscoe Lee Browne was good as L. B. Jones. He managed to convey a certain amount of dignity and pathos in his role in what certainly wasn't a very dignified film. Lee J. Cobb, who should know better than to appear in a movie like this, was incredibly mediocre as the lawyer L.B. Hires to take his case. Barbara Hershey, who was so good in *Last Summer* must have had less than five five words in the whole film. Lee Majors, who played her husband and Cobb's nephew, was almost equally inept. As for the debut of Miss Falana, she is as good as any actress when it comes to talking sweet and sexy or to sneering and curling her lip.

The two actors who I enjoyed watching the most were Yaphet Kotto and Anthony Zerbe. In terms of acting, neither was really outstanding, but both were interesting.

Kotto, whose role was involved in a sub-plot in the film, has considerable stage presence. Zerbe as Willie Joe was in the line of Eduardo Ciannelli as the Guru in *Gunga Din* and Basil Rathbone as Mr. Murdstone in *David Copperfield*, as the villain audiences love to hate. At times though, he reminded me of a mean Andy Griffith, since his role was sort of a moronic sheriff instead of a sinister lawman.

The big flaw in the film, even bigger than Robert Surtees' unimaginative photography and Stirling Silliphant's two-dimensional screenplay, was Wyler's directing. It has been said of Wyler's work that his is a 'style without a style'. From the man who created such outstanding films as *Wuthering Heights*, *The Best Years of Our Lives*, and *The Heiress*, Wyler has gradually slipped into directing slipshod affairs. *L. B. Jones* lacked any unification. Certain 'main'

characters were nothing more than 'extras', with no real reason for being in the film. *L. B. Jones'* luxuriously furnished mansion completely turned off any thoughts I may have had that this was a true account of the plight of the black in the south. The use of shock techniques dragged the film down to the level of the old William Castle garbage such as *House on Haunted Hill*, *13 Ghosts*, etc. All in all, Mr. Wyler looks as if he's headed for an undistinguished end.

The advertisements read: "Most Motion picture makers don't make pictures like this. William Wyler does." Maybe that's his trouble.

## Today Begins Black Theatre Productions

The first production of the Black Theatre of Trinity College will be presented on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 4:30 in Goodwin Theatre of the Austin Arts Center.

The production is made up of two connecting one-act plays: *Growing into Blackness* by Salimu which deals with young black girls trying to live their blackness in the face of fierce parental protest and *Family Portrait or My Son the Black Nationalist* by Ben Caldwell which is about a young black man whose militant philosophy conflicts with his middle class father's feeling that he just doesn't want any trouble.

The plays are directed by Lewis Williams and the cast for both plays include Princess Hodges, Colleen Pendleton, Aletha Strong, La Leace Williams, Renee Mehlinger, Ann Smith, Fred Redeaux and Steve Newsome.

The TRIPOD regrets a series of mistakes in last week's issue, specifically concerning the lead article on elections for Faculty Committees. Erroneously, the Committee on Financial Affairs was not mentioned as having student vacancies when indeed there are two. It was also stated that the Faculty had asked its Committee on Committees to run elections for the vacancies. In fact, the Faculty asked the Committee to run elections for all student seats, be they vacant or not.



# Nye: Abolish Dean's List, 'Too Crude To Work With'

Edwin P. Nye, dean of the Faculty has joined his predecessor in asking that the Dean's List "be abolished in its present form."

Nye said in an interview Sunday, that the list is "not an accurate index of real scholarly achievement." He described it as "inadequate" and "too mechanistic and too crude an instrument to work with."

Offering a possible alternative, Nye suggested a "qualitative review by major departments", recognizing outstanding scholarship in specific areas, "things that students do over and above grades."

The Dean's List has in recent years become less meaningful, Nye said, due to the pass-fail system, open semesters, and inflation of grades. Comprised of students with at least a "B" average, its purpose has been to recognize academic achievement, he said.

There is a possibility that the List will be disbanded in the near future, according to Lewis J. Gorman, assistant registrar.

Gorman described the Dean's List as "inconsistent" with "certain implications of a wide open curriculum." "A system of rewards and retributions does not have a place here," he said.

Certain pressures, mainly from department chairmen, are responsible for the continuation of the list, according to Gorman.

Records at the Registrar's office show a significant rise in the number of students on Dean's List in the past few years. There were 539 "honored" students last Christmas term representing 38.89 per cent of the student body. This figure compares with 35.65 per cent the year before. The percentage of freshmen on Dean's List increased markedly from fifteen per cent in the fall of 1968 to thirty per cent of the list a year later.

George T. Doten professor of psychology was not optimistic about faculty acceptance of a proposal to abolish Dean's List in the immediate future. Last spring, Doten's Grading Committee proposed a revised marking system and a consequent abolition of the dean's list. The committee's proposal was rejected by the faculty. The actual vote was not recorded in Faculty minutes.

## Black Theatre Lives

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## Folk Dancing

Anyone interested in studying international folk dancing should contact Sue Hoffman, '73. If there is enough of a response, students will try to hire a teacher on campus. Sue plans to go down to Yale on Sunday nights where they have a large folk dancing group. Transportation will be provided.

Come to an organizational meeting Sunday, October 25, at 4:00, in Jackson 308, or call 522-8308.

## TCC

The Trinity College Council (TCC) will hold its regular meeting today at 4:00 p.m. in Wean Lounge. The meeting is open to the public. Included in the agenda is discussion of the future role of the council.

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Educator Activities Association

# Seek Students For Faculty Committees

If you are interested in becoming a member of any of the following committees please circle your preferred choice(s) and sign in the appropriate space and return to campus mail box 6006 by October 23rd. A run-off election will follow. Those elected will serve from the date of election until December 1971. If you are interested in more than one, remember that a single committee can use two or three hours a week of your time.

**ACADEMIC AFFAIRS** - Membership: three undergraduate students  
It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to: oversee the application of the Faculty rules on academic standing; vote to require withdrawals for academic reasons; vote to approve re-admission of persons required to withdraw for academic reasons; consider requests for exception from academic rules; recommend to the Faculty students for academic probation (except in June, at which time the Committee votes with the authorization of the Faculty); consider requests for modification of academic rules and consider and rule on cases of plagiarism and academic dishonesty.

It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to maintain a continuous review of the admissions policy and to serve as an advisory body for the Director of Admissions.

**COLLEGE AFFAIRS** - Membership: Four undergraduate students  
It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to serve as an advisory body for the Associate Dean of Community Life and to act as a grievance committee for the student body on matters pertaining to student affairs and residential life. (It is

assumed that all disciplinary matters will be handled through the Trinity College Adjudicative Process)

**CURRICULUM COMMITTEE** - Membership: three undergraduate students  
It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to oversee the operation of the curriculum in the undergraduate, graduate and summer programs; evaluate any changes that may be made; receive, explore and propose changes and innovations; screen new course offerings; and encourage discussion of the process of education at Trinity College.

**FINANCIAL AFFAIRS** - Membership: two undergraduate students  
It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to: receive and review analyses of past budgetary experience; receive and review current budget reports that may be prepared for both short and long-range projections; present the Faculty view relative to budgetary procedures and expenditures to the Board of Trustees, and to review, with the Administration, the development of faculty salary schedules and fringe benefits.

It shall also be the responsibility of this Committee to serve as an advisory body for the Library, the Athletic Department and the Director of Financial Aid.

**LECTURE COMMITTEE** - Membership: two undergraduate students  
It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to select and make arrangements for the annual Lecturer-in-Residence program and for subsequent publication of the lectures; and to assist when possible other lecture programs on the campus.

### FACULTY-STUDENT COMMITTEES


- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Academic Affairs | 4. Financial Affairs |
| 2. College Affairs  | 5. Lecture           |
| 3. Curriculum       |                      |

Circle the committee(s) you would like to serve on and return to Box 6006, campus mail, by October 23.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

TONIGHT @ 7:30 & 9:15

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## H.E.L.P.

Volunteers are needed to work with young offenders or potential offenders with the organization Helping Ex-Offenders Live Positively. H.E.L.P. is non-profit, and works tutoring children, sisters and brothers of inmates; counselling families; collecting clothing and other articles; recruiting employers with job openings.

Students interested should contact Al Cooper, Bob Brubaker, or Ed Freiberger, at 525-4111.

## Poems

Beginning with the Spring, 1971, issue, **ALKAHEST: AMERICAN COLLEGE Poetry** will award annually a first prize of \$100.00 and a second prize of \$50.00 for the best undergraduate poems published in **ALKAHEST** that year.

The deadline for admissions for the Spring issue is November 1. **ALKAHEST** is published by Wesleyan University Press in Middletown, Connecticut, and is a semi-annual publication.

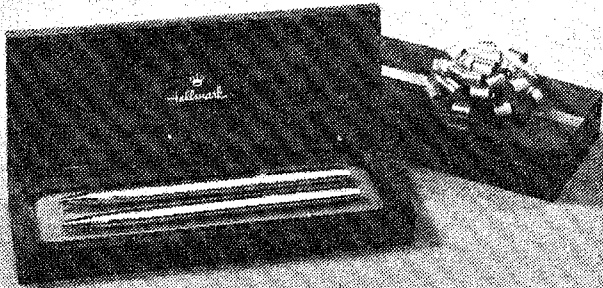
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## Mastering the Draft

# Unrequested II-S

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The last two installments have explained why, as December 31 approaches, some students may want to be in class I-A. These will be students with high Lottery numbers who want to have their year of vulnerability to the draft behind them on January 1, 1971. They must be in class I-A, I-A-O (noncombatant C.O.) or I-O (civilian work C.O.) on December 31.

Students who began college this September have no difficulty in being I-A. If they do not request the II-S deferment their local boards have no authority to place them in class II-S. The form submitted by the student's college attesting to his student status is not a request. Only a written request from the student will suffice. A student beginning his first year who does receive an unrequested and unwanted II-S deferment might consider writing to his board explaining that no II-S deferment was sought nor desired. A sound practice is to send all letters by certified mail, return receipt requested. A copy should be made for the student's own records.

Students who were in class II-S last year are in a more difficult position. The Selective Service System has been following the practice of requiring only one request from a student. The single request covers all four or five years the student attends college. As a result, many students may be placed in class II-S this year without having requested the deferment. Unless they succeed in losing the deferment prior to December 31, they will be compelled to worry about the draft for at least one more year. This result is in direct conflict with the avowed purpose of the Lottery, i.e., to allow young men to expose themselves to the draft for one year early in their lives.

In addition, we believe the Selective Service System's interpretation of the law is wrong. We are led to this conclusion for the following reasons. (1) The 1967 Act provides that a student must request the II-S deferment under procedures to be established by the President. (2) The President has provided in the Regulations that the II-S deferment cannot be granted for a period longer than one year at a time (32 C.F.R. s1622.21 (a)). (3) Thereafter, the student's classification must be "reopened" and the student must be classified "anew" (32 C.F.R. s1622.21(b)). (4) The President's Regulations further provide that after a classification is "reopened" the student must be classified "as if he had never before been classified" (32 C.F.R. s1625.11). There is no doubt but that a student who has never before been classified must request the II-S deferment. Consequently, there should be no doubt that a student must request the II-S deferment each year, regardless of his prior classification. If he has not requested the deferment, he should not be in class II-S.

Most local boards are probably not familiar with this position and will continue to follow their old practice. A student who is placed in class II-S who does not wish to be so classified should consider writing to his board. The letter might explain that he does not want the II-S deferment, that he has not requested, it, and that, in fact, the law does not allow it.

Since no court has yet ruled on this particular issue there is no authoritative determination of its correctness. We will first seek to convince the Selective Service System to alter its present policy. Should we fail, we will seek to have the issue resolved in court through a class action brought on behalf of all students. We will report the results of our efforts in a future column.

## Vote 18

LET'S VOTE 18 needs students who want to help lower the voting age. This issue will appear on Connecticut ballots Nov. 3. Students are needed to help canvass and telephone. Student speakers are needed to fill invitations from local rotary clubs. Contact State Headquarters, 37 Webster St., 549-3066.

## Auto

An automobile for student use has again been made available free of charge to the college by Dworin Chevrolet of East Hartford. Students may apply to Dean Winslow to use this car for academic or academically related purposes. To cover gasoline, oil, insurance, ect., students are charged 5¢ per mile.

# The Trinity Tripod

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Telephones: 246-1829 or 522-3153, ext. 252.

# LETTERS to the editor

## 'Walinsky'

To the Editor:

Last May, hundreds of college groups, supported by thousands of college students, organized to end the war and to oppose signs of repression. Many of the groups formed to coordinate an effective political movement based upon the ideals of peace and upon the recognition that most students wish to be directly involved in decisions that shape their lives and to experience their student years as more than simply an academic venture.

I am supporting the candidacy of Adam Walinsky for Attorney General of New York state over Louis Lefkowitz, the incumbent. If any students are interested in working for Walinsky during the Open Week preceding Election Day, please contact me.

Walinsky will provide accommodations for campaigners in New York City. I can be reached for further details at 549-0430, Box 263, or Wheaton 324.

The following is a letter from Walinsky's Volunteer Coordinator, Marc Caplan, explaining Walinsky's position. "Adam Walinsky is running for Attorney General of New York State. He has previously worked as an attorney in the Justice Department, as Robert Kennedy's chief speech writer and legislative assistant, and as coordinator of the New York Vietnam Moratorium Committee. He was instrumental in nationally exposing "Tommy the Traveller," a police undercover agent at Hobart College.

The state attorney general can act as a voice for peace, with his words influencing both his constituency and other government officials. He can establish statewide model programs to deal with poverty and delinquency. He has the power to enforce civil and legal rights for all citizens - not only members of minority groups, but also the lower-middle-income worker who has been increasingly ignored by those in leadership. The Attorney General can fight organized crime which annually takes out of the ghetto more than all the O.E.O., federal anti-poverty programs spend.

New York's Attorney General has a staff of 460 lawyers. Adam Walinsky wants to use this staff to enforce the rights of migrant farm laborers; to ensure that more black construction workers are hired; to establish model police forces, more representative of society; and to crack down on industries flagrantly polluting our environment.

Adam Walinsky needs your help. He is a natural for that help. The choice New York State is clear. Walinsky's opponent, the 66-year-old incumbent Attorney General, Louis Lefkowitz, has been in office for 14 years. During this time, he has spent only 2% of his office's total efforts in fighting all forms of crime (including organized crime) and only 1% of his office's total effort in enforcing civil rights. He has further failed to enforce worker's health safety laws, and to prosecute large companies polluting our environment.

Most politically-oriented students have concentrated on aiding Congressional candidates. But Congress cannot by itself deal with the repression which is appearing in many national, state, and local actions. Congress cannot

by itself deal with the alienation caused by distance between government officials and local citizens. Before this country will become responsive to the needs of the poor, the Blacks, and the alienated, local and state officials must be made more responsive to their constituencies."

Thank you,  
Marc Caplan, Volunteer Coordinator

## 'Lowenstein'

Dear Editor:

Most of the Student Body, in one way or another, participated in the strike against the war last spring. That effort must be seen as worthless if it was an end unto itself, something that died when the black armbands were taken off. Rather it must be seen as the beginning of an effort of concerted, intelligent political action to change the direction of the country.

Open Week this year falls on the eve of the November elections. There are many election contests in which your contribution would be valuable; I should recommend one of special significance--Allard Lowenstein's campaign for re-election in New York's Fifth Congressional District. This district was tailored by Republican gerrymander to provide consensus for a Nixon-Agnew candidate; yet Lowenstein stands a good chance of winning in spite of this cynical political manipulation by the State Legislature. Your contribution can make a difference. Two or three days of Open Week spent in Long Island for Al can be of great value.

I have not the space here to give you a personal history of the candidate--there will be articles posted around campus to serve that purpose. Many of you might know of him as the founder of the Dump-Johnson movement, or as the architect of the McCarthy campaign. Others might know him as a trustee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and from his extensive civil rights work. He is a good and gentle man, a politician of rare integrity and courage.

It is not politically desirable for a politician to associate himself with college students this fall, yet Lowenstein has imported them by the busload. The people of the Fifth District will choose between the worst and best of America this November, and your contribution can be something special. We shall attempt to contact every student personally to solicit a pledge. We shall also have a table in Mather Hall for this purpose. We hope to take one, two, or as many busloads as we can fill to Long Island to help out.

Al has said that the central issue of this election is "the direction of the country--whether we shall seek solutions or scapegoats." In reading Spiro Agnew's latest comments, I am reminded of an old saying-- "people get the government they deserve."

CHARLES J. YEAGER

Box 466

525-7436

## TRIPOD

Attention frustrated writers! The Tripod could well be your medium of relief. Learn how to vent your anger in the form of scathing editorial features. Even if you're not angry or frustrated, the TRIPOD would be an exciting, challenging experience.

The TRIPOD needs writers to fill positions on the news, arts, sports, features, and business staffs. Interested students, regardless of experience are encouraged to stop by the offices in Mather Hall any time.

## 'lamps'

Sirs--

It has occurred to me that the Tripod, being the voice of the Trinity students, is the proper place to direct comment, and query, about the plethora of high intensity lamps that suddenly cover the campus. Personally, I find them all offensive, particularly the one that hums and buzzes five feet above the head of my bed (attached to the wall outside, over my window). The sound and lights make it difficult to study, sleep or think in my room between the hours of 6:45 PM and 7:15 AM. No doubt the time will get longer as the days get shorter. Presumably these lamps were installed in my benefit. I wish they had asked me. In reference to the other lamps--which I experience only as I walk from one peel of light to another, seeking vainly for a shadow--I feel a good deal safer in shadows than I do in an expanse of light where anyone can see me.

Am I hopelessly old fashioned? Are all the rest of you delighted with the new lamps, or are there others like me who would like to walk in the dark and sleep without sounds? I'll admit that there is now an unprecedented opportunity for nighttime sports, and it's comforting to find that somewhere on campus, if not always in the classrooms, there is more than enough light by which to read. Still, I'd be glad to hear that by popular student request, through the duly constituted channels some of these lights were to be removed. Otherwise individual student action may have to suffice.

M.E.U. '71

## White House

Applications for White House Fellowships are available from Mr. McKee or Dean Winslow.

Fellowship is open to anyone who is between the ages of 23 and 36, and who is an American citizen.

Fellowship winners receive a \$24,000 salary while working with the Executive Branch in the White House.

## Volunteers

College students are needed to help mentally retarded children and adults. Various volunteer assignments include assisting teachers in classrooms, teaching adult retardates community living skills, assisting in recreational activities, etc.. If you have a free hour or more before or after classes, contact Mrs. Young at the Hartford Regional Center, 71 Mountain Road, Newington, Connecticut or call the Center at 666-1471.

## Recruiting

The Recruiting Calendar for this week is:

Tuesday: Temple University Law School, Dean Magaw, 10:45-4:00 p.m. Northeastern University School of Law 10:15 a.m.

Wednesday: B.U. School of Law, 11 a.m., Dean Wilson, Drake University School of Law, 12 noon, Dean Flynn Georgetown School of Law, 9 a.m.-1 p.m., Mr. Fisher

Thursday: Thunderbird School of International Management, 9 a.m., Mr. Plowman

Friday: Boston College School of Law, 10:00 a.m.



# Inside

## *an interview with William Sloane Coffin, Jr.*

*by Susannah Heschel*

**TRIPOD:** *There is ample evidence that American society is becoming increasingly polarized, increasingly violent, and increasingly unequal. What do you foresee for the future?*

**COFFIN:** I think it's pretty hard to predict. I'm afraid the country is drifting to a choice which no citizen should ever have to make, namely, between the promotion of change through violence or the repression of violence caused by no change. It's a very unhappy kind of choice. I hope that it won't come about; that's where I'm afraid we maybe going. At it's most profound level we will be dealing with a very sort spiritual affair, namely, most people don't know what human freedom is all about. They've never felt free; they don't anticipate feeling free.

As John Holt said once, freedom for most Americans is little more than a slogan which makes it all right to despise, hate, or even kill. Foreigners have presumably less of it than we do. For most people, becoming free means to be spiritually unemployed. The sad thing is that once people are not free and see upon occasion someone who is really free, their inclination is not to get some of this freedom, but rather to try to take this freedom from him.

So, at the deepest level, we have to try to get more and more people aware of what human freedom is all about. I think students, at their best, have a better notion of what freedom is all about than anybody else. They know it has something to do with creativity, something to do with love, something to do with decent community, something to do with political structure.

I'm hopeful that the country will begin to realize that nobody is very happy any more. The blue collar workers are not happy; they're not free. If some of these same processes that students have gone through would color their humanity and take place with blue collar workers and white collar workers, maybe we would increase sufficient awareness of the depth of the problem so we wouldn't get into repression right away. We could buy a little time. Maybe we could come up with new forms of life that would make this country a little more free; the country that we always hoped it would be.

**TRIPOD:** *What is your reaction to the term "revolution" as it is currently so often employed. Do you believe that there is a sound basis for revolution in the United States today? Do you see it ever becoming a viable means for change in the immediate or distant future?*

**COFFIN:** Every decent revolutionary as well as every decent reformer knows that we're not in a pre-revolutionary period now. The only revolution that could possibly come about now is a revolution to the right. So the tactics between reformers and revolutionists seems to be really not that different. The revolutionary has to increase a consciousness in people's minds of just how bad things are for them. Or he has to have some kind of political base, which he doesn't have now.

A revolution gains strength through frustrated reformism. So if he pushes very hard for reform, he may also be pushing very hard for a revolutionary change in the future. But right now it seems to me that the possibility of any revolution to the left is exceedingly unrealistic.

**TRIPOD:** *Is this revolution to the right or "facism" a very real danger in the United States?*

**COFFIN:** I think the notion that it can't happen here is very naive. I think facism can happen any place. It can sneak up in America very quickly because in most people's minds the possibility of facism is not a real possibility, so it can sink in very easily and not very carefully.

I think we are living under a very kind of repressive society in the sense that it's very hard to change things for the better. I don't think it does much good to tell people they're a bunch of facists. Charles Reich in the NEW YORKER article, "Dreaming about America," which will be published as a book, is correct that the best approach is to try to get to the blue collar workers and learn from them what their own unhappiness is, try to show them ways in which perhaps they can do things differently. But it certainly doesn't convert the blue collar worker to call him a facist, any more than it converts cops to call them pigs.



# “...there's an illusion of potency in bombs, dynamite, and drugs.”

**TRIPOD:** How effective are such groups as the panthers, the weathermen, and the SDS?

**COFFIN:** Well, it's very hard to assess. I think that there's an illusion of potency in bombs, dynamite, and drugs. And I don't think they're very potent means of changing the country at this point... For instance, those people who came back from Cuba were told again and again by North Vietnamese and others there, “for God's sake, leave these bombs alone. Go back and build a movement. And that seems to me to be the main trust. You have to build a political movement. And that means you have to bear with an awful lot of frustration. And I think that in one sense, you could say that students are soft.

That's a great plus, because by implication other people are important, too. So students more than any other segment of the population are very sensitive to the humanity of human beings and they see where the humanity of human beings is at stake: housing, education, jobs, etc., etc. The other side of that coin is a very low threshold of oppression; the nail barely grazes the palm and up goes the cry, Crucifixion! I think the most difficult thing for students these days is to recognize the fact that if they're disillusioned, it is their fault for having illusions in the first place. Whoever said that things were going to be easy? I think this country is represented none too wisely but all too well in Congress. I think the situation is worse than most students think. And for that reason it's going to take even more work, and capacity to beat with even more frustration, than we had anticipated. My fear is that as Europe lost a generation after World War I, so we in America may psychologically have lost a generation because of the sixties. Nothing seemed to work. The establishment responded too early and too late if at all. So a great many students are getting very disillusioned. So I think we have to be very tough-minded at this point and say, if I'm disillusioned who's fault is it for having illusions in the first place. And if one can get over this disillusionment hang-up then perhaps one is prepared psychologically for the long hard fight.

## William Sloane Coffin, Jr.

In 1968, William Sloane Coffin Jr. went on trial with four others for conspiring to aid and abet disobedience of the Selective Service Act. He was found guilty on June 15, 1968, by the Federal District Court in Boston, sentenced to two years in Federal Prison, and fined \$5,000. A subsequent appeal overturned the conviction, returning the case to the District Court for a new trial, which found him innocent.

The defendants--Coffin, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Marcus Raskin, Mitchell Goodman, and William Ferber-- had all participated in antidraft activities. Coffin, Spock, Raskin and Goodman had signed a circular entitled “Call to Resist Illegitimate Authority.” Those four had also been members of a delegation that delivered 992 draft cards to the Department of Justice in October 1967.

Coffin, who is the chaplain of Yale University, has been associated with many acts of civil disobedience during his life time. In 1961 he was arrested along with ten other Freedom Riders in Montgomery, Alabama for challenging Jim Crow laws on buses and restaurants. He was arrested again in 1963 and 1964 for protesting segregated facilities, first in amusement park outside Baltimore, Maryland, and then in St. Augustine, Florida.

**TRIPOD:** What is your opinion of Black Panther Party ideology, specifically their Middle East policies?

**COFFIN:** Let me say first of all that I can see why any Black in this country might be very sympathetic to the Palestinian Arabs. There is a real analogy between Black rage in this country and the rage of Palestinian Arabs who have said for years we've been trying to get somebody's attention. We haven't succeeded in getting the attention of the Egyptians, the Jordanians, the Syrians, and of course the Israelis. So the hell with them all; we'll grab ourselves a Liberation Strip, we'll put three planes down on it and let the world make of it what they will. So there's a real kind of rage on the part of the Palestinian Arabs because nobody's paid any attention to their very just grievances. Now, typically, the NEW YORK TIMES rages against the hijackings. But after a great deal of raging, the last line of the editorial reads, perhaps it might not be a bad idea if the Palestinian Arabs were included in the peace talks. I see real analogy between what the Palestinian Arabs have gone through in the last twenty years and what blacks have gone through. They, too have gotten frustrated and they're full of rage, so they turn to a kind of violent action and everybody deplores their violence, but if they want to get what lies behind the violence they'll see that there's a very just grievance.

So I certainly can understand a lack in this country or anybody in this country feeling particularly sympathetic to the Palestinian Arabs. Now I don't think that there's an easy solution to the Middle East problem. Clearly the Israelis deserve security, and the Arabs deserve development; and it's going to be very hard to work out a peace treaty so that both get what they deserve. You can say that the Israeli solution is very unjust.

My answer to that would be twofold: One, that ANY solution that would remove the Israelis from Israel NOW would produce greater injustice than almost anything else I can think of, and secondly, what country in the world can claim that its borders were established in justice, least of all the United States? In other words, time has a way of establishing borders that were established in very unjust situations, there's no question about it. But the first point's the one I come back to. Now any solution to give all of Israel back to the Arabs would produce even greater injustice. So I think we've got to accept the fact that Israel is a government, that Israel is going to remain a government, that Israel should have security, for the same reason, but at the same time the Arab's obviously deserve not only security but a kind of development which is long overdue.

There is a fair amount of anti-semitism among Blacks. But I tend to think it's mostly in New York. Blacks are fighting Jews in New York the same way that Blacks are fighting Irish in Boston, and Blacks are fighting Poles in Chicago. In other words, they're fighting any of those who are in power, who seem to be using that power oppressively.

But I don't see anti-semitism on the part of Blacks at this point to be a very serious threat and I think that Jews along with all the Gentiles should try to come to grips with what produces the rage of Blacks rather than getting upset about some of the prejudicial aspects this rage might take.

**TRIPOD:** Do you think there is any possibility for a return to Martin Luther King's use of nonviolence?

**COFFIN:** I hope so - because I think that non-violence is still a more revolutionary tactic than violence; that is, revolution has more to do with the depth of change than the speed of change. A non-violent approach tends to change things at a much deeper level than a violent one does. As a tactic I like to see non-violence from a religious, philosophical point of view, as well as from a political point of view. At this point I think violence tends to be rather counter-productive, that is, bringing on a depression.

Let me say that I'm the last person in the world to condemn Blacks who turn to violence. I won't condone violence, but I refuse to condemn it without pointing out what produced it. That's the thing we have to keep our attention on.

**TRIPOD:** *Where is the peace movement headed this year?*

**COFFIN:** The peace movement is in a terrible state because we're faced with a situation that Restor pointed out the other day: most Americans agree that Vietnam is a disaster, yet they don't consider it a political issue. I think most people are convinced that Nixon is carrying through in his program to liquidate the war; unfortunately, they don't care enough about the way he's doing it.

From my way of thinking, Vietmanization is primarily a means of gaining control for the Thieu-Ky government over South Vietnam, and the Thie-Ky government is the biggest obstacle to peace. We're not dealing with the real souce of war. I'm convinced there are all sorts of people in South Vietnam who would be willing to set up a new government, which would come to terms with the NLF and with the North Vietnamese. So that to me the big obstacle in the way of peace remains the Thie-Ky government. But most American don't see it that way, and as long as we have American boys over there, then unfortunately most Americans don't care how long Vietnamese don't go on killing each other.

That's why I think our whole way of withdrawing is very immoral. We're washing our own hands while we're giving them the armaments to go on killing each other. Since we got them into this mess, very largely, that's not a very nice way of getting them out of it.

Now as far as what can be done, this is very difficult, because probably the peace movement can exaggerate the situation without improving it. For instance, I'm not sure that large demonstrations and marching are very effective. I feel that most people are now turned off by them. Its very hard to control demonstrations and marches, so that they don't become violent.

So just what the peace movement does, if that is the situation, is not easy to figure out. I think there are things the corporations are very vulnerable. There are 12 to 13 large corporations in this country and they have a lot of money invested in this war. It also happens that a great many American purses have their money invested in these corporations. Unless we can really publicize the fact that the churches, while they refuse to commit their money to tobacco and alcohol, they are willing to commit it to armaments, you may have the churches in a rather embarrassing position, and it may be that there are some real opening wedges to be made there. There are several people who are working very hard on this, taking a Nader-like approach, that is, to really do the homework on the corporations, go to the Churches show them how church money is helping these corporations, and bring pressure to bear on the churches, and pressure to bear on the corporations. That's a rather promising avenue, I think.

Obviously, the other avenues that remain open to students are still there; they can refuse to go in the army. I think that is still a highly commendable form of civil disobedience for those who believe this war is immoral, and don't want to have anything to do with it. But there are not that many students who are willing to take a very strong stand and say just say I'm ready to go to jail. And if nobody wanted to go in the army and thousands of people went to jail I think that really would have an effect. That's probably what students can best do...

**TRIPOD:** *Why hasn't the church been doing something to gain a closer control over its funds?*

**COFFIN:** We have people working on it. First of all it is very difficult to do all the homework on the corporations. Once you get into the corporate world you're into a jungle. Each corporation has subsidiaries here and there, and to try and get the picture of which corporations are doing what, and get your homework so that you have all the facts and then see where the pressure points are. This takes a certain amount of time. Now this is being done, being worked on Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnamese are working very hard now on this whole corporate structure.

**TRIPOD:** *What has been the effect of Vice-president Agnew's denunciation's of the Scranton Commission Report, Dr. Spock, college presidents, students, liberalism, ect.?*

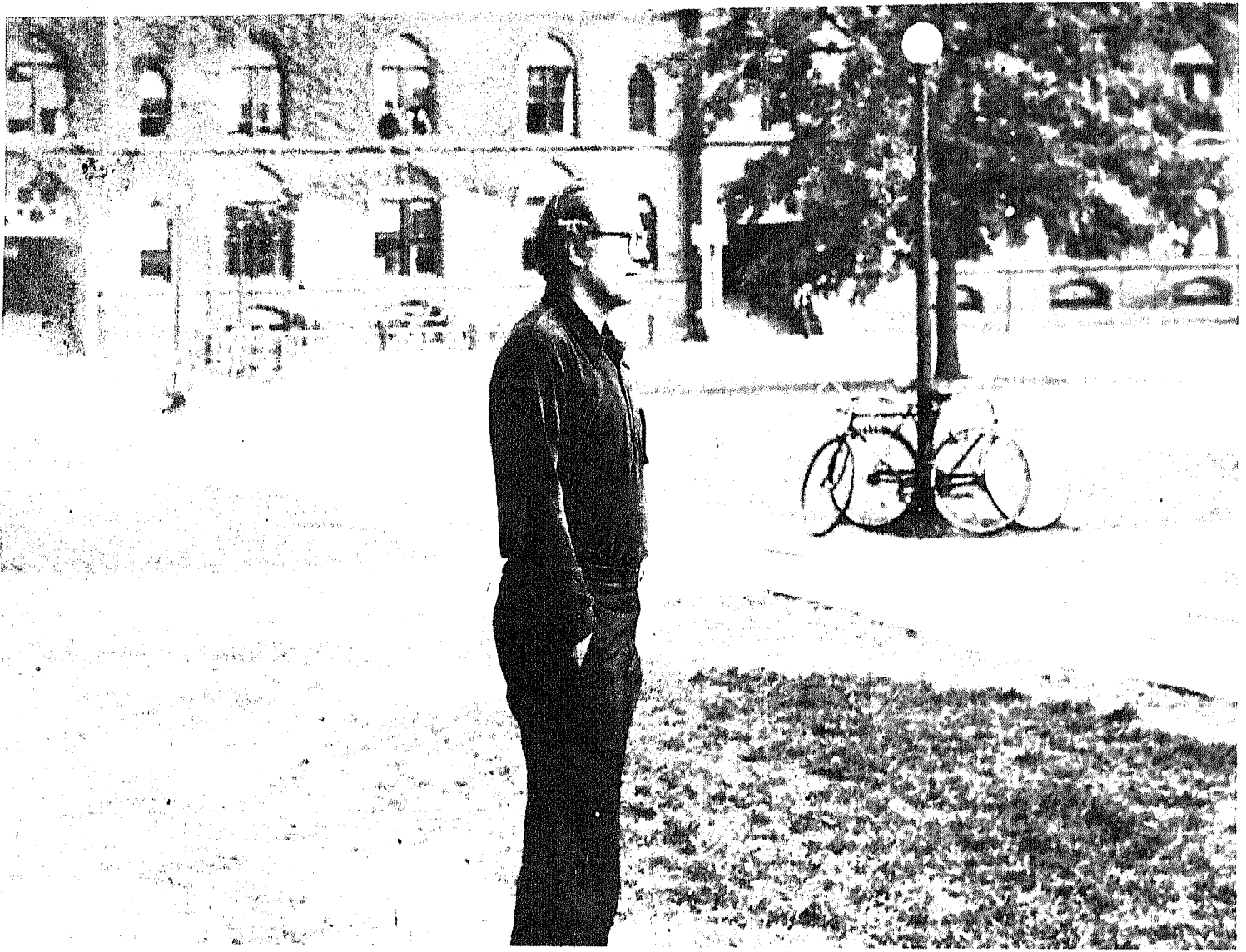
**COFFIN:** I think Agnew probably is very shrewd in that he is the giving the majority of Americans what they would like to hear. Now Reston said the other day its plain and clear that he's clearer than the truth. The truth is far different than what Agnew says it is. And in certain cases, as with Dr. Spock, he just lies, there's no question about it.

Agnew basically would like to feel that the choice is between Agnew and Abby Hoffman. He's engaging in a kind of deception which is very tempting which many Americans would like to believe. Now we're back in this question of freedom, because most people don't like the vast unwelcome uncertainty of truth. And they'd rather deal with what psychiatrists call in a nice phrase, premature closure. Let's keep it simple these are the good guys and these are the bad guys. Here are the children of light and here are the children of darkness. And we know that the children of darkness are the hippies, the bearded students, the liberal-radical professors who are poisoning their minds, the doctor Spocks who are giving them too much permissiveness. etc., etc, where as the good guys are the God-fearing, freedom-loving, hard - loving, hard - working American hard-hates as it were. In other words, what Agnew's doing is trying to bolster support for his policies, but he's not enlarging the understanding of the American people. The reason why Agnew happens to be listened to very carefully is that he probably knows what the gut issues are to the American people. Student unrest is one of the visceral concerns of most Americans.

***“non-violence  
is still  
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We have to be very careful that we don't walk into the Agnew trap. But it's not easy to figure out how to get around it, except by trying to enlarge out awareness of there's a terrible chasm between Nixon and the students. But there's another great chasm between students and blue and white collar workers. There's a real town-gown chasm. What a wonderful thing it would be if the academic communities through the country took upon themselves the job of bringing together students with the white collar worker. Suppose a place like Trinity divided up the dormitories. One dormitory said, 'we'll try to get together with the cops,' and another dorm said, 'we'll try to get together with the mass media,' another group said, 'we'll try to get together with the business men, the chamber of commerce,' and all these groups were invited, to a very thoughtful program on campus where there could be some real exchange of ideas. That's a very simple elementary thing. Yet I'm sure it hasn't been done at Trinity or at Yale or at any other college across the country. We haven't begun to do the simple elementary things that we can do where we are. You know it's hard to communicate with these people. The Jewish students ought to be going out to the synagogues every Friday; and Christian students should be trying to get a platform in all the churches. This may strike some people as Mickey Mouse, but I don't think there's anything else we can do except Mickey Mouse. If every body would do what little they can do, the accumulative affect might be quite great.

The temptation is to believe that only an apocalyptic solution will serve. Now that responds to a mood, but it may not respond to a reality. The situation may be so bad that no apocalyptic solution is possible and that only the patient, pedestrian tactics will work. We have to be careful that we are very realistic in our assessment, in our analysis, that we don't respond to our mood of rage, frustration and despair and respond instead to the reality of the situation, which may mean that it takes us a long time and that we're going to have to do an awful lot of work. One of the reasons I don't want to take part in demonstration anymore is that demonstrations tend to make people believe that there's a short-term solution.

I don't think there is a short-term solution. I think the situation is so bad that it's going to take a lot of time and only long-term solutions are going to be possible.

**TRIPOD:** How effective are these "long-term" tactics? Weren't they used during the Strike last May? How effective were they then?

**COFFIN:** It should be done much more. It's something that we tried and found difficult. Maybe it has to be tried again and again. I don't see what alternative solutions there are at this point than trying to widen the awareness of our fellow citizens of what we believe to be the situation in this country.

**TRIPOD:** How significant were the Princeton Plan and other forms of student activism over the summer?

We're back to where we were on this question of disillusionment. I think many students are disillusioned with the electoral process. We have a right to be disillusioned, but it's our fault for being disillusioned in the first place. I don't think the electoral process is the whole answer, by any means. But pushing doorbells allows you to talk to people. A candidate like Duffey gives you a good way to get at people to spread this kind of awareness. Without Duffey, now do we go about doing this sort of thing? It's a terribly important, I think that Duffey get elected.

The coming election, if it shows the country swinging to the right, will give President Nixon much greater freedom to become more repressive. If the country is now swinging to the right, and a few Duffeys get elected, then Nixon will still have to stay on dead center, as it were. And that will give us a little more time to increase the awareness of people of just how bad things are.



TRIPOD: *What do you think the outcome of the November elections will be?*

I'm afraid the country is drifting to the right. This is going to be a very bad thing. When we get to the dangers of repression, when we have as much unrest as we have in this country, there are only two solutions: that you deal with the causes of the unrest, or you repress the unrest. And I'm afraid repression is going to be a very tempting solution, as the easiest, simplest, least expensive one.

I don't like to see anything happen that will give further license to the federal government to become more repressive.

One way to stop that is to elect people who don't believe in it. Even if you don't believe that makes much difference, it's a technique of getting at people and widening their awareness. If you don't have a political base, you haven't got anything when it come to a revolutionary change.

TRIPOD: *What should be the student's role in the system of college governance? Should students be given equal voting rights with faculty and administration on issues concerning curriculum, admissions, faculty appointments and promotions?*

COFFIN: I think we have to sit down and figure out what it is that students can understand well, and what is it that they can do as students. What is it the faculty can understand well as and do as faculty? What is unique about the president that the president should do? And if we try to figure that out carefully, we'll probably come up with some different structures.

Students know very well who the good teachers are. There's no reason in my mind why students shouldn't be in, therefore, on decisions regarding tenure. Now, I'm not saying they should have their way, but they should have their say. The faculty is in a better position to know how much research a particular faculty member has done, because they the faculty read the professional journals. But there should be some com-

bination of faculty and students to produce better decisions on who gets tenure, if we're going to take seriously the man's ability both to do research, and to be a good teacher.

The same is true on the way students live their lives. What kind of parietal rules, and things of that type. Students should obviously be in on that kind of decision-making, too. I think they should be in on any kind of disciplining. I wouldn't want the students to handle it alone, because they tend to be more repressive than faculty and administration, from my experience in dealing with matters of student discipline. There should certainly be students on the admissions committee. They can certainly help with the finance of the university. Universities are hard-put these days, so students could be solicited to help raise some money. Put students on the alumni circuit and they'll say more about a university than the faculty or administration will.

I think basically what has happened is that the faculty opted out on the running of the university.

So in came the administration like corporate management, a rather inhuman set-up. So the students began to protest. Faculty then came out of the woodwork, and out of their primary loyalty, which is to their guilds, and research, and so forth. So what we see now is that the old system was not the best, and now we have to work out new systems whereby each group - students, faculty, administration - plays a more proper role, producing a more humane community. I see some real progress along those lines.

TRIPOD: *What is your opinion of Dietrich Bonhoeffer? Do you regard his life as that of a "martyr"? What is your opinion of his "Letters and Papers from Prison"? Do you see any connection between the life and writings of Bonhoeffer and the life and writings of Philip and Daniel Berrigan?*

COFFIN: He certainly was a martyr in the sense that he was killed. Bonhoeffer could have stayed in this country, or he could have been a "good German," but he elected to go back to Germany and fight the Nazis. So, he's a martyr in the sense that he voluntarily took his place along side of the victims. He was a witness to a religious truth that the integrity of love is far more important than the purity of dogma. It is how a man commits his life, rather than the correct opinions he holds, that is really going to count.

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***“There’s a terrible chasm between Nixon and the students. But there’s another great chasm between students and blue and white collar workers...”***

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In other words, Bonhoeffer realized that suffering love is the way of the religious person, and in that sense he was a very deeply religious person; he lived his faith. I think that Phil and Daniel Berrigan are very much in that same situation. They take very seriously their faith; they're very orthodox. The important thing for religious people these days is to realize that the time for "witness" is really upon us. We're called upon to recognize some very hard facts. We're back again to this question of disillusionment. For instance, if most Christians would realize that Jesus was not an innocent victim; he was not an innocent criminal. He was a guilty criminal, according to Roman law. And Roman law wasn't a bad one; as laws go, it was pretty good.

But if the best of law puts a man to death, one has to remember that being a Christian is to be a criminal. So one is not surprised when one ends up persecuted, when one ends up in jail, or when one is crucified. One should not be surprised; that is what we're led to expect. It's the point of view of our faith.

Jews and Christians are alike at this point. They know that the world is not made up of Boy Scouts. Therefore, they shouldn't be disillusioned by recognizing this fact.

The second thing that Bonhoeffer and the Berrigans recognize is that faith should give you such security that you don't need any security whatsoever in this world, because your security is with God.

A man's security will dictate his ethic. If your security is in your reputation, you'll never risk it. If your security is in your job, you'll never risk being fired. If your security is in your country, you'll never oppose it.

The amazing thing in the New Testament is that they put people in jail for preaching the resurrection of the dead because people don't understand what it means.

What the resurrection of the dead fundamentally means is that one is perfectly free to die, because it doesn't matter. Neither death nor life can separate us in the love of God, Saint Paul says. Therefore, one has a kind of thumb-nosing independence of the powers that be in this world. That's very threatening to the powers that be because their one control is death. They have a final sanction over peoples' lives.

Fundamentally, that's what a religious person is supposed to believe, that he has no security whatsoever in this world. So he can take on, he must take on, all the insecurity that this world presents. His security is elsewhere. And that frees him to live freely as a human being, extolling human virtues as opposed to profiting virtues, insisting that the humanity of human beings is most important.

So Bonhoeffer and the Berrigans are saying to all of us who count ourselves believers, 'Where is your security, friend?' Is your security in this world? Or is your security with God? And if it's with God then you should be living your life in this world in a much more insecure fashion.'

Now that is essentially what a witness of a Bonhoeffer or of a Philip or a Daniel Berrigan says to the believing community. It's very strong stuff, but religion is very strong stuff. Unfortunately, it's been so watered down that people can't recognize it any more.

Now people say, turning back to this disillusionment business, 'Why do you knock yourself out when people don't respond?' The believe has a ready answer: God had that problem with each of us. And if a person like Jesus never counted the world as unworthy of his suffering, then why should a Christian? What right has a Christian to find the world unworthy of his suffering?

One accepts suffering as normative when one lives in bad times. But, unfortunately, we think suffering is unnatural. We think people shouldn't expect to go to jail. But I don't believe that. I think suffering is natural. I think people should expect to go to jail for a good cause. And I don't think we should be embittered by these kinds of experiences.

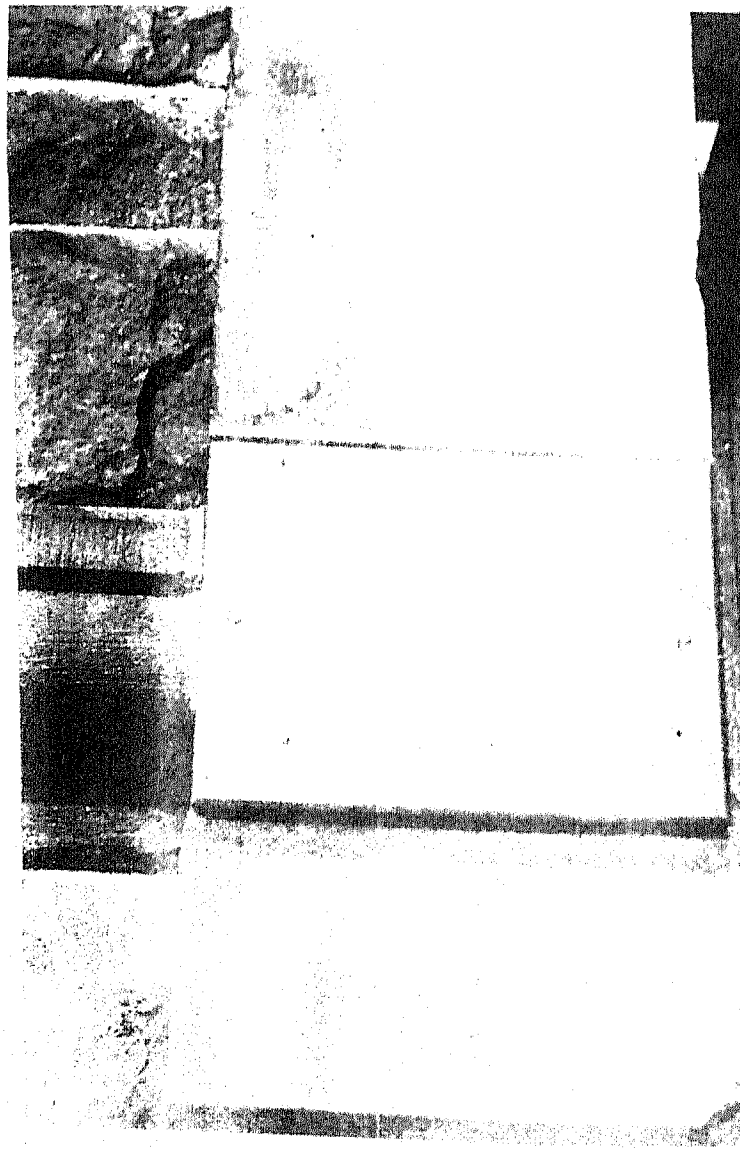
This is the kind of thing that the Bonhoeffers and the Berrigans are saying. That's where I come back to the problem of the academic world, and the problem of students today. Students have been just terrific in recovering the essential human values they want a more humane society, and they have a pretty good feeling about what a humane society ought to be like.

But I think we've got to realize that we've got to get beyond the casual warmth. We've got to realize that we're in for a long haul, and it's going to take an awful lot of hard work. We're going to have to learn skills, we're going to have to learn crafts. We're going to have to learn to bear with a great deal of frustration, but we should be able to do it. We need to get a little more iron in our spines. That's the chief message the religious community has to offer.

*"Where is your  
security, friend?*

*Is your security  
in this world?*

*Or is your security  
with God?"*



# Students, the Strike, and Campaign '70

by Steven Pearlstein

On August 21, David S. Broder of the Washington Post wrote in the Hartford Times, "Whatever else it turns out to be, this is not going to be the year of the student in American politics." Broder was commenting on the political scene as he saw it in Hartford that day, just after the upset victory of Joseph Duffey in the Democratic state senatorial primary. His prophesy which was also expounded this summer by Attorney General John Mitchell, was that student involvement in campaigns would cause backlash against their candidates.

Mr. Broder's "backlash" assessment has been seriously challenged by such organizations as the Movement for a New Congress, which acts as a clearing house and training center for student political action. But his point about this not being the year for students in politics seems to reflect the reality of the situation, at least where Connecticut is concerned.

A quick telephone polling of seven major campaign headquarters in Hartford reveals that student participation is nothing exceptional this year, that it is certainly not reaching the participation levels of the McCarthy campaign of 1968, and that the next week before the campaign is not going to see a great increase in that participation.

What led to expectations of widespread student involvement in the election process this fall was, naturally the student strikes last May. Two facets of that movement received much attention: the Princeton Plan and the Movement for a New Congress.

## Princeton Plan

The Princeton Plan was first conceived in a motion to the Princeton University Council presented by chairman of the PRINCETONIAN, Luther T. Munford. Later adopted by the college, the plan would allow a two week recess from classes before the November elections, with no actual time loss as far as the entire semester was concerned.

The plan met with widespread national attention almost immediately. Attention, however, did not necessarily lead to acceptance. A survey of state colleges and universities by the American Association of State College and Universities showed that 88% of the respondents had no plans for time off for political participation. Eight reported that such a plan had been submitted by students and been turned down by campus administrations. These included Florida, California, Iowa, and New York.

The PRINCETONIAN, in an article this September, reported that 36 colleges, with a total enrollment of more than 175,000 students, have reshuffled their calendar to allow for the pre-election break.

In Connecticut, Trinity is alone in having some recess before the election, in the form of the open week. President Lockwood said Sunday that the calendar was altered slightly at the request of some Faculty members at a meeting last May. He explained that two days which normally would have been part of the Thanksgiving recess were transposed to the end of the October open period. "It was an adaption of our basic open week to recognize the concern of students," he said.

Earlier in the semester, Lockwood told the Hartford TIMES THAT STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS WAS "worthwhile, so long as it is not at the expense of the mission of the institution."

Weslyan, University of Connecticut, University of Hartford, and Yale have all rejected various forms of the Princeton Plan.

President Kingman Brewster, Jr. of Yale had recommended to the trustees that they reject the revised Princeton proposal of the Yale College Faculty because it did not "provide the most effective educational use of its resources." In a letter to Yale administrators, Brewster said that closing the college for the two weeks would be "inconsistent with our institutional neutrality...It would short-change those who would not be able to take advantage of it." He continued: "It would make a special, privileged, political class out of students since few of their fellow citizens will have the same recess from their jobs. IT CREATES THE MISIMPRESSION THAT EFFECTIVE POLITICAL ACTION CAN BE A COSTLESS, EFFORTLESS, AND ONE SHOT AFFAIR."

Students of the Yale Law School, the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and the Faculty of the School of Forestry voted overwhelmingly against any calendar changes.

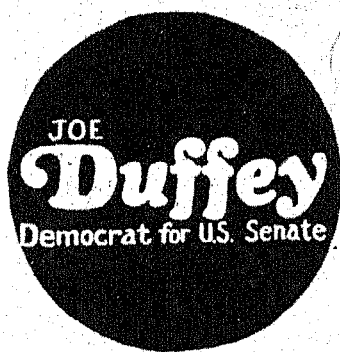
The Yale Daily News, in response to the trustee decision, said, "Rather than violating the university's neutrality, the Princeton Plan is a means of protecting it by taking partisan concerns off campus into the community where they are ultimately best solved."

Smith College has its mid-semester break next week, but the Amherst, Williams, and University of Massachusetts Faculties have in one way or another all thwarted attempts to provide a recess.

There appears, then, after many oaths of good faith on the general principles of the May Strike, few institutional mechanisms for facilitating student participation in the November elections, especially as

*"Whatever else it turns out to be, this is not going to be the year of the student in American politics."*

*David S. Broder*



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# Kingman Brewster, Jr., on the Princeton Plan:

*"It creates the misimpression that effective political action can be a costless, effortless, one-shot affair."*

September, 1970

Connecticut is concerned. This retreat from the spirit of those glorious days last spring, however, has also manifest itself in the lack of student political organization.

## Movement for a New Congress

In a converted storeroom in the basement of the Palmer Physics Laboratory at Princeton is the national headquarters of the Movement for a New Congress. MNC defines itself as "a national coalition of students and faculty members dedicated to reversing American war policy and reordering American priorities by election men committed to these goals to Congress."

The activities of the MNC began early in the strike when massive canvassing drives were started, and contingents of students, mostly from Princeton, were bussed and flown to Washington to talk with the nation's legislators.

Since that time, the MNC claims it organizations has grown to include 50 regional centers and campus chapters at 500 colleges and universities.

During the summer, the MNC held workshops on how to organize students in political campaigns. Researchers were put to work compiling voting records of members of Congress, and amassing background information on many of the salient issues of the upcoming fall campaign.

The main focus of MNC activities now is to funnel interested students from the campus to the campaigns where they are needed.

MNC decided early in its existence that it would concentrate its efforts solely on what it called "marginal" races, or those in which it was thought that student participation could put an endorsed candidate over top. Approximately 70 such races have been selected.

In the middle of September, MNC joined with other student, political, and labor groups in forming the Coalition for a Responsible Congress. Included in the coalition are the National Petition Committee, the Continuing Presence in Washington (a lobbying group), and the Academic and Professional Alliance. Sitting on the coalition's board of directors are Leonard Woodcock, United Auto Workers president; Frank Rosenbloom, Amalgamated Clothing Workers general secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Coretta King, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark; and Georgia state representative Julian Bond.

Much has been said over the relative importance of MNC in Connecticut's senatorial race, specifically in the campaign of Joseph Duffey, the Democratic nominee.

MNC spokesman call the Duffey victory their "greatest victory." Early in the strike, scores of students from up and down the Northeast corridor helped canvass the entire city of Hartford for Duffey in a weekend. Help continued sporadically throughout the summer, and has dwindled off to almost nothing since the successful September primary bid.

The Duffey people are more reluctant to attribute the primary victory to the MNC students. They say they could have won without the help. Just after the primary, Mrs. Anne Wexler, Duffey campaign chairman, was quoted as saying she would never use the services of out-of-state students again. She said that the reaction to these young campaigners in the urban areas was "disastrous."

MNC spokesman are saying now that their support of Duffey in terms of number of students has dwindled because of the relative success of the Duffey people in their own recruiting. They say more and more emphasis is being placed on the work of local chapters as election day draws near. What this means is that now that school has begun, students are less able to travel long distances for political purposes. In Connecticut, it also means that not much organizing is going on, at least not in Hartford.

## Trinity and Connecticut

The only Connecticut organization which this writer could come up with in his research is a group called the Yale Election Strategy with headquarters on the New Haven campus. Heading the group is Robert Bruner, a senior.

"We know that students as a whole are apathetic," he told the Hartford Times. "The spirit of Cambodia isn't there but that doesn't depress us with a little effort, we can get them out."

From all indications, Bruner's efforts haven't "got them out." The group has been working on supplying students for three races: the Duffey contest, the 4th Connecticut Congressional District, where MNC has endorsed the Daley bid and the close Lowenstein battle in New York. The results have been only sporadic.

In Hartford, the major campaign headquarters have not been the scene of massive student activity. Kacey Chapel of the Duffey volunteer organization says that student enthusiasm has slipped considerably since September. Peter Bennett at Daddario headquarters reported that while most of the paid or regular staff is under 30, he has seen no great influx of student volunteers this fall. The Cotter people report two or three students doing some polling on a regular basis, but were hard pressed to come up with much else. Meskill reports five students working regularly in the Hartford office. A spokesman for the Weiher organization ad-

mitted that their candidate "did not seem to attract college students." Mayor Ucello's office reports no significant increase in student participation over previous elections. And Ned Coll, running as an independent for Hartford's Congressional seat, finds students "apathetic and not too terribly interested this year," according to one of his spokesmen.

The situation on the Trinity campus reflects the poor showing this fall. A meeting which was ostensibly called by the local chapter of the Movement for New Congress (in the guise of Steven R. Foley, '72) attracted nobody. There is nothing resembling a campus organization which is actively seeking student help for either a candidate or a slate of candidates. Only a few scattered "Volunteers needed..." posters can be seen as evidence of political potency and activity.

With the open period one week away, two efforts to enlist volunteers for a week's work in New York have emerged. Charles J. Yeager, '72, is attempting to fill a bus load of students to work for Congressman Allard K. Lowenstein's reelection bid in New York. The Lowenstein organization will pay for half of the transportation fare, and provide for room and board during the stay in the city area. Gregory P. Sammons, '72, is making similar preparations for soliciting student support of Adam Walinsky, who is running for New York state's Attorney General's post.

Students are becoming an ever-increasingly important factor in national politics. Quite unrelated efforts by such national figures as Eugene McCarthy and Spiro Agnew to bring student activities into the national limelight have forced every major candidate to come and say whether he is "for" students or "against" them. But student activism, instead of producing great legislative and electoral achievements, is beginning to turn itself into solely a positive or negative reference point for the rest of the electorate. It is becoming an issue rather than a fact. It is slowly becoming a myth rather than a reality.

Open week begins on Tuesday night, October 28.

## Inside Magazine

INSIDE magazine is published by the staff of the Trinity Tripod; John F. Bahrenberg, editor; Richard B. Thomson, business manager.

The photographs for this issue are by James L. Sullivan and Steven R. Pearlstein.

## Selective Service

## New Regulations Affect Students

Copyright 1970 By Andrew Shapiro

In a September 30 press release, the director of Selective Service, Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, previewed some new draft lottery regulations. In general, Dr. Tarr's preview received a good press nationwide. For some mysterious reason, however, the actual text of the regulations was not made public until several days after Dr. Tarr's press release. Although the regulations had been signed into law by the President on September 26, this reporter managed to pry them loose from White House aide Peter Flanagan only on October 2.

A close examination of the new regulations reveals some disastrous pitfalls facing students. These pitfalls were ignored or glossed over in Dr. Tarr's press release. This fact has led some cynical Washington observers to speculate adversely on the reasons why the news media were forced to rely on a packaged press release, before the regulations, themselves, were revealed.

I have constructed 8 specific examples of how various students will now be affected by the draft lottery. Two of these examples involve the I-S (C) deferment, which has already been discussed in this column.

## STALLING TRAP

**EXAMPLE (1):** Suppose a student named John Lewis, who holds any lottery number from 1 to 366, requested and received a II-S deferment in September. He remains deferred throughout the rest of 1970.

In the future, whenever John is reclassified I-A, I-A-O (noncombatant C.O.) or I-O (civilian work C.O.), he will fall into the lottery pool and be available for induction (or civilian work) according to his lottery number. This situation represents no change from the old law.

Now suppose that instead of being reclassified I-A, I-A-O, or I-O, John manages to stay out of the lottery pool through deferments and exemptions, until he turns 26. Then, for all practical purposes, John can forget about the draft. He will sink so low in the "order of call" for induction that, barring full-scale mobilization, he will never be reached.

The same end-result holds true if John falls into the lottery pool prior to his 26th birthday and stalls off the issuance of an induction order (or civilian work order). For example, after college John Lewis holds a III-A hardship deferment until he turns 25. When he loses the III-A, he immediately has his new I-A classification reopened so that he can be considered for conscientious objection. The draft board's consideration is unfavorable, but John pursues a personal appearance and an appeal from the adverse decision.

During this administrative process, which lasts beyond John's 26th birthday, no valid induction order can be issued to him. Such a legitimate delay would have been nullified under the original lottery regulations; they used to extend draft liability past age 26 to catch up with anyone who would have been drafted but for a delay begun prior to age 26. This stalling trap, first enacted in November 1969, has now been eliminated from the new regulations.

Consequently, if a student, for any reason, reaches age 26 without having been issued an induction order, he immediately sinks toward the bottom of the "order of call" for induction. In this sense, there is absolutely no difference between the lottery system and the "oldest-first" system which the

## New Rule In Draft

The Selective Service has issued a new regulation which could allow thousands of men to escape the draft.

The new rule, sent to local boards Oct. 1, states that any man who has reached the age of 26 cannot be inducted unless he had been inducted before his 26th birthday. Formerly, any man who had taken action to avoid the draft could be inducted after reaching 26.

The new regulation, implemented by an executive order signed by Pres. Nixon, primarily benefits college students. A student is able to delay the draft by a 2-S student deferment classification until the age of 24. Two more years can be passed safely by utilizing various legal appeals and rights with a little advice from a draft lawyer.

The new policy, announced by Dr. Curtiss Tarr, director of the Selective Service System, affects from 10,000 to 30,000 men nationally.

Kenneth J. Coffey, an aide to Tarr, doubts that the number affected is substantial. Last year only 467 men over 26 had been drafted. Coffey also doubts that those men using it would make good soldiers any way.

lottery replaced. Under both systems, many students will strive to attain age 26 without being ordered to report; the whole draft law accommodates such a course of conduct.

## NO CHANGE

**EXAMPLE (2):** Let us return to our student friend, John Lewis, and this time assume that he has a lottery number which is higher than the highest number reached by his draft board in 1970. (Say John's number 210, and his board never surpasses 190.) John forgoes a II-S this fall and deliberately stays I-A instead. Since he remains I-A in the lottery pool on December 31, and his number has not been reached, the draft board will notify him that he is entitled to reduced priority in the 1971 lottery pool. Barring a full-scale mobilization, he will never be drafted. This situation represents no change from the old law.

**EXAMPLE (3):** Assume the facts here are identical to those in the preceding example, with one exception: John Lewis is engaged in some legitimate delay (e.g., a postponed physical) when December 31 passes. Nevertheless, the result will be the same as in Example (2), representing no change from the old law.

## LOST GAMBLE

**EXAMPLE (4):** Suppose that John Lewis gambled on his lottery number (e.g., 190) and did not take a II-S deferment when he returned to college this fall. John loses the gamble; his number is reached, and he is mailed an induction order before January 1, 1971.

As this draft column has explained previously, John will immediately have his induction order cancelled and receive a I-S(C) deferment for the rest of the academic year. (Remember, the I-S(C) is available, once, to any fulltime college student who, while satisfactorily pursuing his studies, receives an induction order.)

Thereafter, whenever John is reclassified I-A, I-A-O, or I-O, he will fall back into the lottery pool and be available for induction (or civilian work) according to his lottery number. That number alone is determinative under the new regulations. Under the old regulations one misleading provision gave some boards the false impression that a registrant in John's position should be automatically drafted as soon as his I-S(C) expired. Fortunately, this misleading provision has been eliminated from the new regulations. Therefore, whether or not John will be drafted after his I-S(C) expires depends entirely upon the position his lottery number occupies within the board's lottery pool.

Of course, John may be able to remain out of the pool even after his I-S(C) ends. If he can do so beyond his 26th birthday, through a series of deferments, exemptions, and delays, he will, for all practical purposes, be immune from the draft.

## EXTENDED PRIORITY

**EXAMPLE (5):** This example and the three which follow illustrate the most important innovations in the new law. Let us assume that our student friend, John Lewis, has lottery number 150. After John's last II-S expired in August, he did not request or receive a new one this fall. As of September 15, John was completely vulnerable to the draft as a I-A member of the lottery pool.

At the same time, John's board had already passed his number (150) and reached 175 by September 15. Thereafter, the board's pool experiences an influx of I-A registrants who, like John, are completely vulnerable to the draft. Many of these registrants are recent college graduates, whose summertime draft appeals have just ended unsuccessfully. Among these ex-students are some whose lottery numbers are not only below 175 (the highpoint reached by the board on September 15) but also below 150 (John's number). Therefore, in filling draft calls for the rest of 1970, John's board will be forced to backtrack from 175 to the lowest available numbers -- i.e., this case numbers which are even lower than John's.

By December 31, 1970, the board has returned only to number 140, after first backtracking even lower. Consequently, John does not receive an induction order in 1970, even though he remains I-A and vulnerable on the last day of the year.

Under the old lottery regulations, John's 1971 status could not be clearly predicted.

However, the new regulations are quite explicit. They create a special new group within the 1971 lottery pool. This group is designed exclusively for registrants caught in a position like that of John Lewis.

This new group is called the "Extended Priority Selection Group." You will automatically join this group in 1971 if you meet three membership requirements in 1970: (1) You must have been in the lottery pool (i.e., classified I-A, I-A-O, or I-O) on December 31, 1970; and (2) Your lottery number must have been reached or passed by your draft board at some time during 1970; and (3) You have not been issued an induction notice during 1970.

John Lewis satisfied all three requirements: He was I-A on December 31; his number (150) had been reached, and even passed, by September 15 (when the board hit 175); and John was never issued an induction order, because when 150 was first reached during the summer, John was still II-S, and by the time he became I-A in September, many new lower numbers had fallen into the pool.

John will not be alone in his board's 1971 Extended Priority Selection Group. With him will be all the other registrants who meet the three requirements. These registrants will probably have lottery numbers somewhere between 175 (the board's first highpoint reached on September 15) and 140 (the second highpoint reached on December 31) - although some numbers may even be below 140.

Starting in January 1971, the draft board will induct men only from the Extended Priority Selection Group. This group has exclusive top priority within the overall lottery pool. No one will be inducted from the overall lottery pool (except volunteers), until the Extended Priority Selection Group is exhausted.

The exclusivity accorded the Extended Priority Selection Group will not last throughout 1971. Instead the new regulations subject registrants like John to just three months of extended priority. During the first quarter of 1971, the draft board will call only men from the Extended Priority Selection Group, unless that Group is exhausted (in which case the board will resort to the overall lottery pool). The order of call within the Extended Priority Selection Group will be determined solely by the lottery numbers of members of the G Group.

For example, John's board might have to begin with number 141 in January if that were the lowest available number in the Group. From the lowest available numbers the board will climb toward its legal ceiling within the Extended Priority Group; that ceiling is 175, the highest number reached during 1970. If John's number (150) is reached, he will be issued an induction order. However, if John's number (or that of any other member of the Extended Priority Group) is not reached, and he is not ordered to report for induction prior to April 1, 1971, then he will immediately leave the Extended Priority Group and sink to a level of reduced priority within the overall lottery pool. At this reduced priority within the

Continued on page 6



## The Draft ...

(from P. 5)

overall lottery pool. At this reduced level, John will never be drafted, unless there is a full-scale mobilization.

### RESURRECTED

**EXAMPLE (6):** This example and the next two illustrate special problems which arise when members of the Extended Priority Group become restless and hunt for a way out. First, let us imagine that John Lewis is engaged in some legitimate delay while a member of the Extended Priority Group. This delay may have begun toward the end of 1970 or at the beginning of 1971. Regardless of when the delay began, it prevents the issuance to John of a valid induction order. We may assume that such an order would have been issued but for the delay, because John's lottery number (150) is reached within the Extended Priority Group during, say, February 1971. However, John is temporarily passed over due to his continuing delay.

John will not thereby escape the draft. Instead, the new regulations extend further John's already Extended Priority. Thus, whenever John's delay ends, he will instantly fall back into the Extended Priority Group again. Suppose April 1, 1971 has already passed, and the surviving members of the Extended Priority Group have long since sunk safely to the bottom of the lottery pool. John will then find himself a resurrected, one-man, Extended Priority Group, and he will be promptly ordered to report. This result will occur regardless of what number the board happens to be calling from the overall lottery pool.

### ONE ALTERNATIVE

**EXAMPLE (7):** Now let us assume that John Lewis manages to gain some deferment or exemption (other than the C.O. exemptions) while he is a member of the Extended Priority Group. Thereafter, say, in March, 1971, John's lottery number (150) is reached. Of course, he is passed over, because he is deferred or exempt and, therefore, no longer a member of the lottery pool -- let alone the Extended Priority Group within the pool.

John has not escaped the draft. As in the preceding example, the new regulations extend further John's already Extended Priority. He will instantly resume his former condition of Extended Priority as soon as he is reclassified I-A, I-A-O, or I-O. This reclassification may not occur until long after April 1, 1971. Nevertheless, John will be subjected to an instant replay of his old Extended Priority days. He will promptly be issued an induction order (or civilian work order) before anyone else in the general lottery pool.

Faced with the constant prospect of extended Priority, John has only one legitimate alternative. He can try to stay out of the lottery pool altogether by remaining deferred or exempt until he turns 26. Thereafter, he will be immune from the draft for all practical purposes.

(It should be noted that the results described in this Example would also apply to John if he had been engaged in some delay while in the Extended Priority Group, and that delay had culminated in some deferment or exemption.)

### CRITICAL TIMING

**EXAMPLE (8):** For our final example, let us assume that while John Lewis is a member of the Extended Priority Group, his lottery number (150) is actually reached.

The draft board orders John to report for induction prior to April 1, 1971. John now enters the worst of all possible worlds. Under the new regulations, he is, in effect, forced to choose between induction now or, perhaps, a decade from now!

If John does not want to be drafted now, he will immediately request a I-S(C) deferment -- a procedure previously outlined in this column. (Again, remember that the I-S(C) is available once to any fulltime college student who, while satisfactorily pursuing his studies, receives an induction order.) John's induction order will be cancelled, and he will be deferred for the remainder of his academic year.

While this solution seems perfectly acceptable, its long-range consequences, hidden within the new regulations are devastating. By taking a I-S(C) while a member of the Extended Priority Group, John becomes trapped in a state of draft limbo that will haunt him until his 35th -- not 26th -- birthday. Up until age 35, whenever John is reclassified I-A-O, or I-, he instantly reenters the state of Extended Priority. Then he will be issued an induction order (or civilian work order) before anyone else in the general lottery pool.

Therefore, once John receives a I-S(C) while a member of the Extended Priority Group, he has one tack left: remain out of the lottery pool altogether until age 35 (at which time he will qualify for an overage V-A exemption). This particular dilemma should be carefully contrasted with the one in Example (4). There, remember that the student got his I-S(C) prior to January 1, 1971. This difference in timing is critical, because the student in Example (4) will become safe from the draft if he stays out of the lottery pool until age 26, rather than 35.

### AGONY OF SUSPENSE

In conclusion, the "new" draft lottery leaves this reporter with one distinct feeling: dismay. To him it is most discouraging when federal regulations barely a year old, and about to enter a period of peak effect, are suddenly scuttled in favor of new regulations.

The problem, as always, is yours: Many of you have, no doubt, already planned your futures to some extent in reliance upon your understanding of the old regulations, according to a White House press release of November 26, 1969, were supposed to establish a "fair and easily understandable method of random selection." In actuality, the old method was so "fair and easily understandable" that it had to be drastically overhauled before its first birthday; and what is worse, the new brain-child of the federal regulators has enough birth defects to render its life expectancy problematical at best.

This reporter has scratched the surface of the new regulations with his eight examples. You, however, will probably bump into other examples as you try to replan your futures according to the new lottery system. When the road gets rocky, recall the inspiring words President Nixon uttered in the Roosevelt Room of the White House at 10:11 A.M. (EST) on November 26, 1969: "In signing this draft lottery bill, I think it might be well to refer to a statement that was made over 100 years ago by General Grant with regard to the draft that was then in effect. He said that the agony of suspense is worse than the effect of the law itself." Thank you Mister President.

## Mead Lecture To Examine Explanations For Protest

Dr. Alan F. Westin of Colombia University will deliver the Mead Lecture in Political Science tomorrow night at 8:30 in the McCook Auditorium. His topic will be "Student Protest: Does Social Science Have Any Useful Explanations?"

Dr. Westin has recently conducted research dealing with this topic which is nearing publication. The research involved interviews with some 7,000 students and studies of reports of student protest in 1,400 newspapers. He has selected ten case studies from his research which involve the interface between school and community in racial, cultural, and ethnic conflict.

Westin is currently a professor of public law at Columbia as well as the director of the Center for Research and Education in American Liberties, Columbia University and Teachers College.

He is also the author of fourteen books and twenty-nine of his articles have been published in leading law reviews, journals, and popular news media.

Much of his work has dealt with civil liberties culminating in the publication of *Privacy and Freedom* in 1967 which won him, among others, the Sidney Hillman Foundation book award of 1968.

# THIS WEEK

TUESDAY, October 20

1:30 p.m. Town-Gown Forum "The Emergence of A 20th Century Chinese Foreign Policy" by Dr. Robert Oxnam-Goodwin Theatre.

4:30 p.m. Lift One Act Black Theatre

4:00 p.m. V&F Country-Wesleyan-Away

10:30 p.m. Compline Chapel

WEDNESDAY, October 21

Noon(12:15) Football Highlights-Senate Rm. For Faculty and Staff.

10:00 a.m. Mead Lecture History by Dr. Edward T. Salmon, Rome, Italy "The Making of A Latin Italy"-Kriebel Auditorium

Noon-The Eucharist-Chapel

4:00 p.m.-English Majors-Wean Lounge

6:00 p.m.-Kundalini Yoga sponsored by MHBG-Washington Room

7:30 p.m.-Film: "They Shoot Horses"-Cinestudio

9:40 p.m.-Film: "Take the Money and Run"-Cinestudio

8:30 p.m.-Mead Lecture in Political Science "Student Protest: Does Social Science Have Any Useful Explanations?"- McCook Auditorium by Prof. Alan P. Westin, Columbia Univ.

4:00 p.m. TCC-Senate Room

THURSDAY, October 22

4:00 p.m.-Draft Counseling Training Session-Goodwin Lounge

7:00 p.m.-MHBG-Senate Rm.

7:00 p.m.-Chess Club-Washington Room

## Chapel, Hillel Host Brunch Of Lox 'n' Bagels

by Susannah Heschel

A bright, sunny Sunday morning was the setting for a lox-and-bagel brunch at the Funston Gardens of the Chapel. The brunch, sponsored by Chaplain Alan C. Tull and the Hillel Society, was open to the College community free of charge.

A succah, or booth, was erected in the Garden to commemorate the Jewish holiday of Saccot, which is being celebrated this week.

The succah represented the booths in which the Israelites lived after the exodus from Egypt. The booth was decorated with fir branches, fruit, ears of corn, and cranberries strung on cords, representing the harvest season in Israel.

The Chaplain provided the traditional Hillel brunch menu of lox and bagels, orange juice, coffee, and sweet wine.

Food was abundant; Chaplain Tull purchased 25 pounds of lox and a gallon of wine. But all was consumed by the ravenous 70 students who attended.

The brunch is a Chapel tradition, although this was the first year it was held on the holiday.

Chaplain Tull explained that the brunch was a "way of telling Hillel that they're part of the Chapel, too; it is a way the Chaplain can minister to the needs of the Jewish students."

Another brunch is being considered for the spring, as well as holding a Passover seder on campus, according to Tull.

Professor E. Toto Salmon will present the first Mead Lecture in History on Wednesday at 10:00 a.m. in Kriebel Auditorium. His topic will be "The Making of Latin Italy". The public is invited.

## UConn

The Development Administrators Training Program of the University of Connecticut is inviting students to an evening of music, refreshments, and fun every Friday night, from 7:30 to 10:30 at UConn, 1380 Asylum Avenue. For information and transportation requests call 236-5277 or 563-4143.

7:30 p.m. and 9:40 p.m.-Films in Cinestudio(as Wednesday)

10:00 p.m.-The Eucharist-Chapel 10:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 23

3:00 p.m.-F. Football-Coast Guard-Away

6:45 p.m.-Hillel Sabbath Service-Senate Rm.

7:30 and 11:00 p.m.-Film: "Take the Money and Run"-Cinestudio

9:05 p.m.-Film: "They shoot Horses"-Cinestudio

SATURDAY, October 24

8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.-Graduate Record Exams-McCook A. and L.S.C. Aud.

1:00 p.m.-V Soccer-Williams-Away

1:30 p.m.-V Football-Rochester-Away

2:00 p.m.-F Soccer-Coast Guard-Away

5:00-7:00 p.m.-Halloween Student Buffet-Mather Dining Hall

7:30 p.m.-Film: "They Shoot Horses"-Cinestudio

9:40 p.m.-Film: "Take the Money and Run"-Cinestudio

SUNDAY, October 25

10:30 a.m.-The Eucharist, Chapel Singers, Sermon by the chaplain-Chapel

1:15 p.m.-Newman Apostolate Mass-Alumni Lounge

5:00 p.m.-Vespers-Chapel

7:30 p.m.-Film: Bouda Saved from Drowning"-Cinestudio

9:05 p.m.-Film: "Elusive Corporal"-Cinestudio

MONDAY, October 26

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.-Ivy Photos-Senate Room

7:30 p.m. and 9:05 p.m.-Films in Cinestudio(as Sunday)

### CHAPEL

Sunday, October 25

10:30 a.m.-The Eucharist Chapel Singers, Sermon by the Chaplain

5:00 p.m. -Vespers

### EXHIBITS

Austin Arts Center

Thru October 31-J.C.E. Taylor Retrospective Exhibit

College Library

Thru October 31-Edna St. Vincent Millay Thru Nov. 3-Elections 1970

REMINDER: Bookstore open Mondays 11:30 a.m.-7:00 p.m.

Open period: Wednesday, Oct. 28-Tuesday, Nov. 3-Courses resume Wednesday November 4

Calendar compiled at Mather Campus Center

Deadline: Tuesday prior to week of event-ext. 275

## National ROTC Remains Active

The national Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps is in no danger of being disbanded, according to Major Richard I. Brubaker. The R.O.T.C. program produced more officers in 1970 than in any year since the Korean War.

On the high school level, interest in R.O.T.C. has remained constant according to the Major. He added that last year 5 thousand high school students applied for 5 hundred nationwide R.O.T.C. scholarship openings.

The College A.F.R.O.T.C. program is leaving campus in June, 1971 due to lack of student interest. This year seven College students are involved in the A.F.R.O.T.C.

The four seniors involved in the program are receiving one course credit for three hours of class each week. The three juniors involved are receiving two course credits for six hours a week. According to Brubaker, the juniors are having no problem in getting through the program in one year.

Besides teaching at the College and doing paperwork, the staff makes visits to high schools on request, and provides applications for other area schools. The three A.F.R.O.T.C. staff members on campus are Brubaker, Chaplain Lawrence D. Flynn, and Sgt. Raymond J. Tull.



DR. ALAN F. WESTIN



# Frosh Booters Downed By Williams, Record Is Now 1-2

Playing against Williams on Friday, the Trinity freshman soccer team was defeated by a score of 4-1. The Bantams, who now have a record of 1-2, next play at Coast Guard on Saturday.

Against Williams, the Bantams were simply outplayed. The Ephs opened the scoring by converting a first period penalty kick. The Bantams simply could not generate much of an offensive threat and the quarter ended with Williams on top 1-0. Williams managed to score again in the second quarter to establish a 2-0 halftime lead.

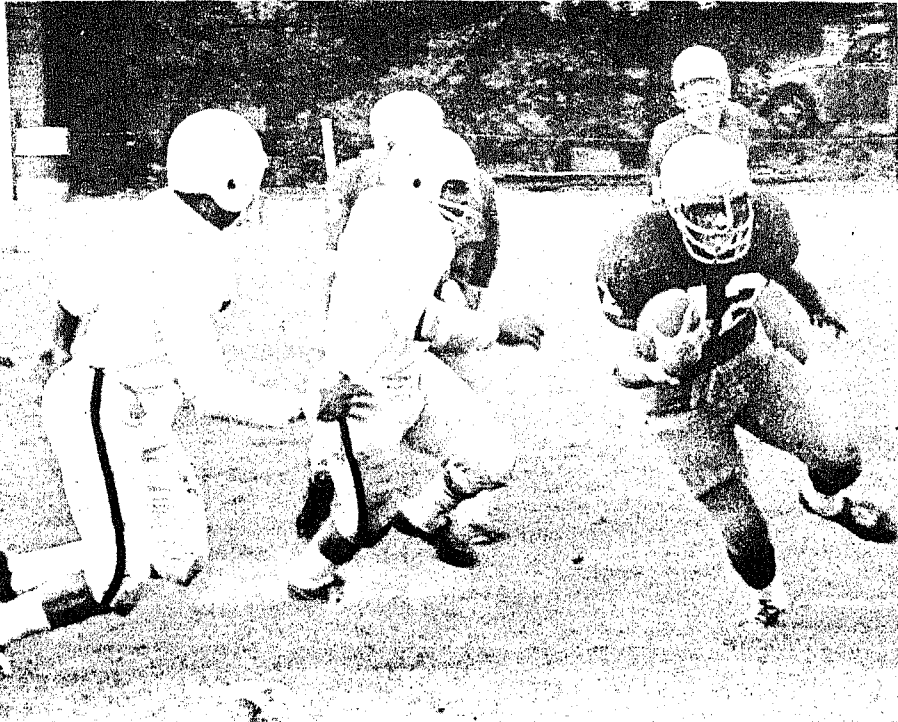
In the third period the Bantams missed a golden scoring opportunity. Trinity, awarded a penalty kick, just could not put the ball in the goal. By this time the score was 3-0 and the game was virtually out of reach; by missing the penalty kick, the Bantams blew an chance to get back in the game. Trinity finally scored on a goal by Peter Hiemann in the last quarter. Williams also scored in the final stanza, however, to make the final score 4-1.

According to coach Robie Shults, the frosh

"must improve. We obviously did not play as well as we did in our previous encounter against Springfield." Besides missing a number of good scoring chances, the booters made a lot of mistakes on defense. Williams was able to control the ball in the middle of the field without being seriously challenged by the Bantam defenders.

In order to improve their defense, the Bantams may make a change in their present 4-2-4 alignment. According to coach Shults, the 4-2-4 puts a lot of pressure on the team's halfbacks. Before Saturday's game against Coast Guard, coach Shults hopes to experiment with many new formations in an effort to strengthen his team's defense.

With only four games remaining on their schedule, the booters must win on Saturday in order to keep alive their chances of a winning season. After Saturday's game against Coast Guard, the Bantams still have contests with UMASS, Amherst and Wesleyan. Should the Bantams finish with a winning season, it will be the first time since 1967 that a freshman soccer team has finished with a better than .500 record.



## Walker On The Run

Robert Walker sweeps the end in the freshmen football team's 26-25 victory over Springfield. The Bantam halfback scored two touchdowns in the win.

## Topple . . .

(From P.8)

defensive unit. Last year the team was plagued with an inept defensive squad, resulting in things like the 43-43 tie against RPI.

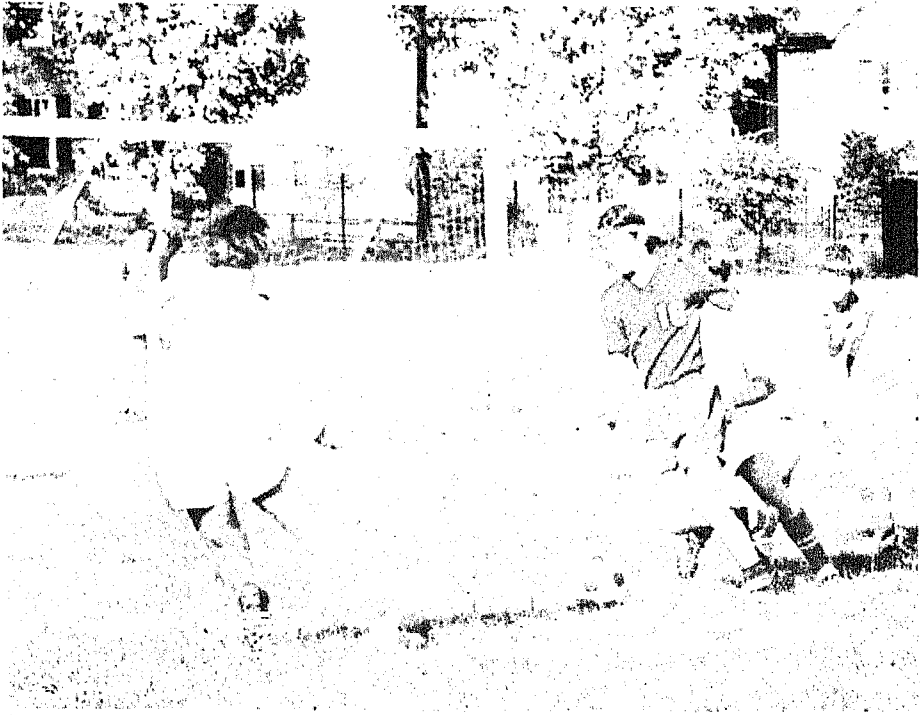
In comparing the first four games of last year and this year's first four, the prowess of the 1970 Bantam defense becomes more evident. After beating Colby for their first win last year, the 1969 Bantams record stood at 1-2-1. Morale was not at its peak and games against even such weak teams as Colby were never sure victories. Trinity allowed 123 points in the first four games last year, 20 against Williams, 26 against Bates, 43 against RPI and 34 against Colby. The Bants scored 118 in that span last year.

This year Trinity has yielded only 58 points, a difference of 60 points from last year or less than half the points allowed last season. The result is that Trinity is undefeated now and is pointing towards an undefeated season with high morale.

Scoring:						
Trinity	7	7	7	7	-	28
Colby	7	0	0	7	-	14

C - Lane, 35 pass from Cone (Lane kick)  
T - McCabe, 19 run (Keith kick)  
T - Kiarsis, 31 run (Keith kick)  
T - Cook, 12 pass from Wolters (Keith kick)  
T - Wolters, 4 run (Keith kick)  
C - Theberge 20 pass from Cone (Cameron

Trinity	Statistics	Colby
20	First Downs	7
264	Yards Rushing	20
76	Yards Passing	112
15-7	Att/Comp	15-6
1	Intercepted	0
6-25.3	Punts	9-39.1
3-51	Penalties	3-35



## Eph Troop

A Trinity freshmen soccer player is surrounded by Williams players during Friday's action. The Bantams lost 4-1.

# Isaiah Nearly Perfect; Says Slim Toe-Tasting

by Kevin Gracey

"And so it came to pass that the feet of Slim went forth from out his shoes and went to dwell in his mouth forever."

So after shooting off his mouth last week, it seems that Slim has finally revealed his complete and all-encompassing ignorance whilst I, in my infinite wisdom and all-around smarts, called 9 out of 10, kept from a perfect day only by a lackadaisical Coast Guard bus driver, rest his soul. Slim, meanwhile, was compiling a record second only to that of Gen. Hood's in the Civil War. It now has become perfectly clear that, despite a puny lead Philadelphia, (if I may be so familiar as to call him by his city) is on the way out, totally pitiful and completely hopeless. It must be questioned whether Slim should be allowed to continue to perpetrate this embarrassing travesty, or should be forced to hang up his last year's copy of True Football Adventures by the Editors of Argost and go back to picking Pony League games in Passaic, where he worked up quite a reputation as a tips hustler on drag races held in Safeway parking lots in the dead of night. He could even go back to calling himself Bergen County Bobo, his real name. But whatever he chooses to do, I suggest the Tripod employ as his replacement a certain chimpanzee of my acquaintance who, along

with an infinite number of his fellows, is currently engaged in the writing of all the great books. He should be able to pick them as well as Slim.

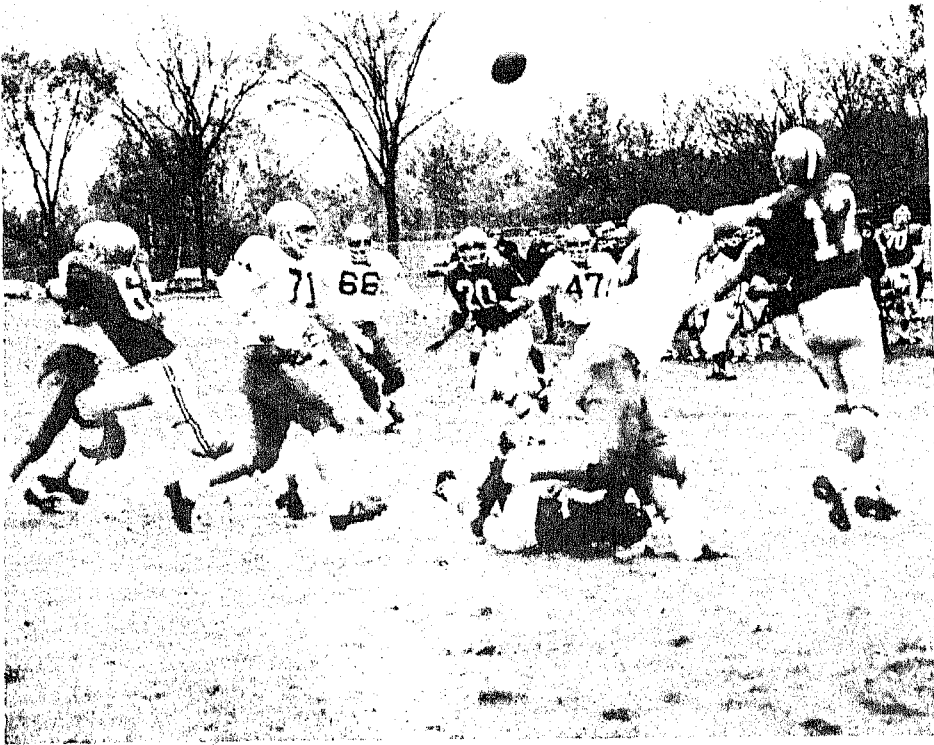
SEASON'S RECORD					
	THIS WEEK		TOTAL		PCT.
	W	L	W	L	
ISAIAH	9	1	26	14	.650
SLIM	6	4	27	13	.675

THIS WEEK'S RESULTS		
	I	S
Trinity-Colby	W	W
Oklahoma-Colorado	W	L
UCLA-California	W	W
VMU-William & Mary	W	W
Colgate-Princeton	W	W
Georgia Tech-Auburn	W	W
Wisconsin-Northwestern	W	L
Yale-Columbia	W	W
Coast Guard-Southwestern	L	L
Notre Dame-Missouri	W	L



## Snow 5, Bantams 0

The Trinity soccer team is seen playing in unaccustomed dry weather here. The Dathmen rode to Middlebury Vermont Friday but were unable to play a game the next day due to five inches of freshly fallen snow.



Bantams Cream Cone

Colby quarterback Brian Cone is seen in a typical play against Trinity Saturday. Cone is about to be thrown down. Doing the throwing on this play is tackle Bill Sartorelli. Also seen are Bill Belisle (71), Tom DiBenedetto (66) and Phil Poirier (47).

Frosh Upset Chiefs 26-25; Duckett, Hall Pace Victory

A 99 yard return of an interception by Ron Duckett and a nimble defense brought the freshman Bantams their first win of the season here Friday, a 26-25 come from behind victory over Springfield.

Trinity stood only four inches away from defeat as the game ended. Springfield had scored a touchdown with only seconds remaining and, trailing by one point, elected to go for the two point conversion. The Springfield quarterback rolled to his left and then pitched to his halfback angling for the corner on the left side of the end zone.

The halfback was met by several Bantam defenders and he and the tacklers piled into the flag. The official was in good position on the play and ruled that the Chiefs' halfback had stepped out of bounds four inches before the end zone.

Springfield, trailing 20-19, had driven down the field to the Bant 1. On third down the quarterback faked to the fullback going into the line and fired the ball into the right flat.

Duckett burst in front of the intended Springfield receiver, grabbed the ball and streaked the rest of the way unmolested to make the Bantam lead 26-19. It was the longest return of an interception in Trinity freshman football history.

Following Duckett's brilliant play the Bantams made an onside kick, but two plays later Springfield connected on 60 yard touchdown pass to set up the goal line heroics.

The frosh were trailing 19-0 when they left the field at halftime but roared back against a much bigger Springfield team behind the passing of Richard Hall.

Hall had been a linebacker in Trinity's loss to Union last week, but was inserted at the quarterback slot early in the game against Springfield. He responded by completing ten of his 21 passes for 254 yards and one touchdown.

Hall began the second half fireworks by completing a 25 yard pass to tight end John Westermann and then a 30 yarder to wing back Duane McKay. Halfback Robert Walker, who scored two touchdowns, culminated the 70 yard march with a four yard run. The kick by John Entine was good.

Midway through the third period Hall connected with McKay on a 70 yard aerial bomb to bring the Bantams within five.

Harriers Felled; Are Still Winless

The hapless Trinity harriers dropped their fourth meet of the season on Friday to a strong Southern Connecticut team by a 15-48 score. With the defeat Coach Craig Phillips' runners remain winless on the year.

Southern Connecticut copped the top five places enroute to the easy victory. Tops for Trinity was again John Durland who copped fifth place over the 4.6 mile course. Rounding out the top five for the Bantams were Jay Moller, Mike Geiser, Bob Halpern, and Bob Haff in tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth place respectively.

The team meets Wesleyan Tuesday in a 4:00 p.m. meet at Middletown.

Entine again converting.

Walker put the Bants ahead to stay with a seven yard jaunt around right end. The score was set up by a 38 yard pass from Hall to Duckett.

Springfield had taken the lead on two long passes and a short run. They had beaten Northeastern 36-0 last week.

Coaches Chet McPhee and Ed Miller were pleased with the win but concerned with a heavy injury toll. "Springfield's freshman teams had won nine straight games over a three year span," said McPhee, "and the fact that we could come back after trailing by 19 points is indicative of the fighting spirit this team has."

Lost to the team for the year was defensive signal caller Mike Hoskinson with a knee injury. Seven other starters were also hurt.

Trinity is still perched on the top of the Joint Organization for Competitive College Sports. The Bantams kicked the Colby Mules 28-14 Saturday to retain the hold they gained of first place last week.

Middlebury and Bowdoin remained second and third respectively while Union and Wesleyan moved past Hamilton. Tufts and Williams traded seventh and eighth place.

The Bantams rank second in team offense, trailing Middlebury by 41 points. The Millermen were fourth in team offense last week.

Union remained the league's stingiest squad, having allowed only 29 points in their four games; they blanked RPI Saturday. Hamilton had been the league's top defensive unit last week, but they surrendered 21 points in falling to Middlebury. Trinity remained in third place defensively.

TEAMS	Overall Standings				JOCKS Standings				PTS FOR	PTS AGST
	W	L	T	PCT	W	L	T	PCT		
TRINITY	4	0	0	1.000	3	0	0	1.000	105	58
Middlebury	4	1	0	.800	3	1	0	.750	146	81
Bowdoin	3	1	0	.750	3	1	0	.750	101	63
Union	3	2	0	.600	1	0	0	1.000	66	29
Wesleyan	2	2	0	.500	1	0	0	1.000	76	85
Hamilton	2	2	0	.500	0	1	0	.000	80	47
Tufts	1	3	0	.250	1	1	0	.500	76	97
Williams	1	3	0	.250	1	2	0	.333	94	104
Amherst	1	3	0	.250	0	1	0	.000	71	115
Colby	1	4	0	.200	1	2	0	.333	55	124
Bates	0	5	0	.000	0	3	0	.000	67	140

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

TRINITY 28	Colby 14	Rochester 14	Amherst 9
Middlebury 21	Hamilton 20	Union 14	RPI 0
Bowdoin 20	Williams 13	AIC 61	Bates 12
Wesleyan 34	WPI 13	Wash & Lee 35	Tufts 34

THIS WEEK'S GAMES

TRINITY at Rochester	Hamilton at St. Lawrence
Amherst at Wesleyan	RPI at Middlebury
Bates at Norwich	Union at Hobart
Bowdoin at Colby	Tufts at Williams

Bantams Topple Colby; Defense Keys Triumph

by Dick Vane

A ferocious defensive effort and a crunching ground game brought Trinity its fourth consecutive win against a weak Colby squad on Saturday 28-14.

The defense, led by the bruising front five of Bob Thiel, Bill Belisle, Bill Sartorelli, Ron Smith and Jim Frost continually harassed Colby's quarterback. The effect of their rush can be seen in the second half statistics where Colby showed a net offense of minus three yards after they gained 32 yards passing but lost 35 on the ground.

Other than the success of the defense, the game was notable because Dave Kiarsis broke the college's career rushing mark set in 1955 by Charlie Sticka. The nation's leading rusher for three consecutive weeks, Kiarsis was the game's top rusher with 113 yards in his 23 carries. His career total now stands at 2,302. Sticka's 15 year mark had been 2,293.

The Bantams began this game just as they had begun last week's against RPI: inauspiciously. On the second play from scrimmage Erich Wolters pass was intercepted giving the Mules possession on Trin's 23.

Two plays later Thiel, who dropped Colby's quarterback eight times, and his friends had moved the stubborn Mule offense back to the 35. They almost had Brian Cone, the Colby Passer, nailed on the third down play, but he eluded them and lofted a touchdown pass to David Lane, all alone at the five; with only 2:10 gone Colby led by seven. It was a short lived lead.

Sophomore fullback Joe McCabe, who had his best game of an already outstanding season by gaining 111 yards in 18 carries, rambled 35 yards to bring the Bants into Colby territory.

From the 19 he exploded off right tackle and scored territory, Quentin Keith, who was to run his consecutive conversion string to 15 before the game was over, made the conversion and the score was tied.

Late in the first period Trinity began a drive from the Bantam 24. Wolters completed an 18 yard pass to Whitney Cook to the 31. Kiarsis carried the ball the rest of the way, sweeping the right end and cruising down the sideline for the score on the second play of the second quarter.

Midway through the second quarter the Bants appeared to have crossed the Mule's

goal line again. Kiarsis received a handoff from Wolters and skirted the end on what seemed to be one of his patented sweeps when he stopped and fired a strike to co-captain Mike James all alone in the end zone for a 55 yard score. However, an official ruled that a Trinity lineman was downfield

Kiarsis Sets Mark

With an eight yard plunge up the middle Dave Kiarsis became the leading rusher in Trinity football history, but the senior halfback was unphased by the honor.

"I didn't really know that i was that close to the record," said Kiarsis, "and I was surprised when the announcement was made that I had broken it."

"I'd be more proud of the single season record because I think its harder to achieve," said Dave. "You have three years to break the career mark and you can have some terrible games and still go on to earn the all-time leadership."

"But to become the single season rushing leader you have to be extremely consistent and if you have one bad game you won't be able to make it up like you can for the career mark because the time is so limited. You have to work much harder to earn the single season record."

Kiarsis' biggest goal is to become the first Trinity player to break the 1000 yard barrier. After four games he has gained 686 yards. The single season record is 900 yards set by Charlie Sticka in 1955. At his current pace Kiarsis should break that record against Coast Guard and the 1000 yard mark should fall against Amherst.

on the play, so instead of a 21-7 lead, the Bantams lost 15 yards and, a few plays later, the ball.

Here Colby began the only series of plays that could have been called a drive. A 40 yard pass play gave the Mules a first and goal to go from the Trinity five. Three running plays were crushed and on fourth down Cone rolled out only to be greeted by Thiel and Frost and dropped for a two yard loss.

The Bantams began a drive from their own 47 in the third period. Kiarsis moved the ball on the ground to the Colby 12. From there Wolters hit Cook over the middle for his seventh touchdown pass of the season and first since the third quarter of the Bates game. The catch was Cook's third touchdown reception of the year.

The Bantams mounted their final scoring drive of the afternoon in the middle of the fourth quarter. Kiarsis' record breaking jaunt up the middle along with a facemask penalty and a 16 yard pass from Wolters to James moved the team to the four where Wolters scored on an option.

Colby closed the scoring with a little over a minute remaining when they completed a 20 yard scoring pass against the Bantam reserves.

The Bantams' success this year is directly attributable to the sudden tenacity of the



BOB THIEL

Sacked quarterback eight times