

The Trinity Tripod

Volume LXX, Issue 15

Trinity College, Hartford

Tuesday, November 16, 1971



'neath the elms again

Alumni returned to the College last weekend to dine with the President, fill the Life Sciences Center with their gayety, and watch Trinity shut-out Wesleyan 21-0. Grads from all classes seemed to bring the Bantams luck as they finished their season 5-3. The very prospect of hundreds of former students also pushed both the soccer and women's field hockey teams to victory last week. See stories page 12.

In This Issue

Faculty

The faculty voted at its meeting last Tuesday to table a motion which would have prohibited students on academic probation from serving on faculty committees. The meeting voted to give a student group time to draw up criteria for student membership on committees. See page 2.

XTX

The College is exploring the possibility of purchasing the former XTX fraternity house. Two student groups have already suggested ways of using the building. However, the College does not expect to be able to buy the house until late this winter or next spring. See page 2.

Jibrell

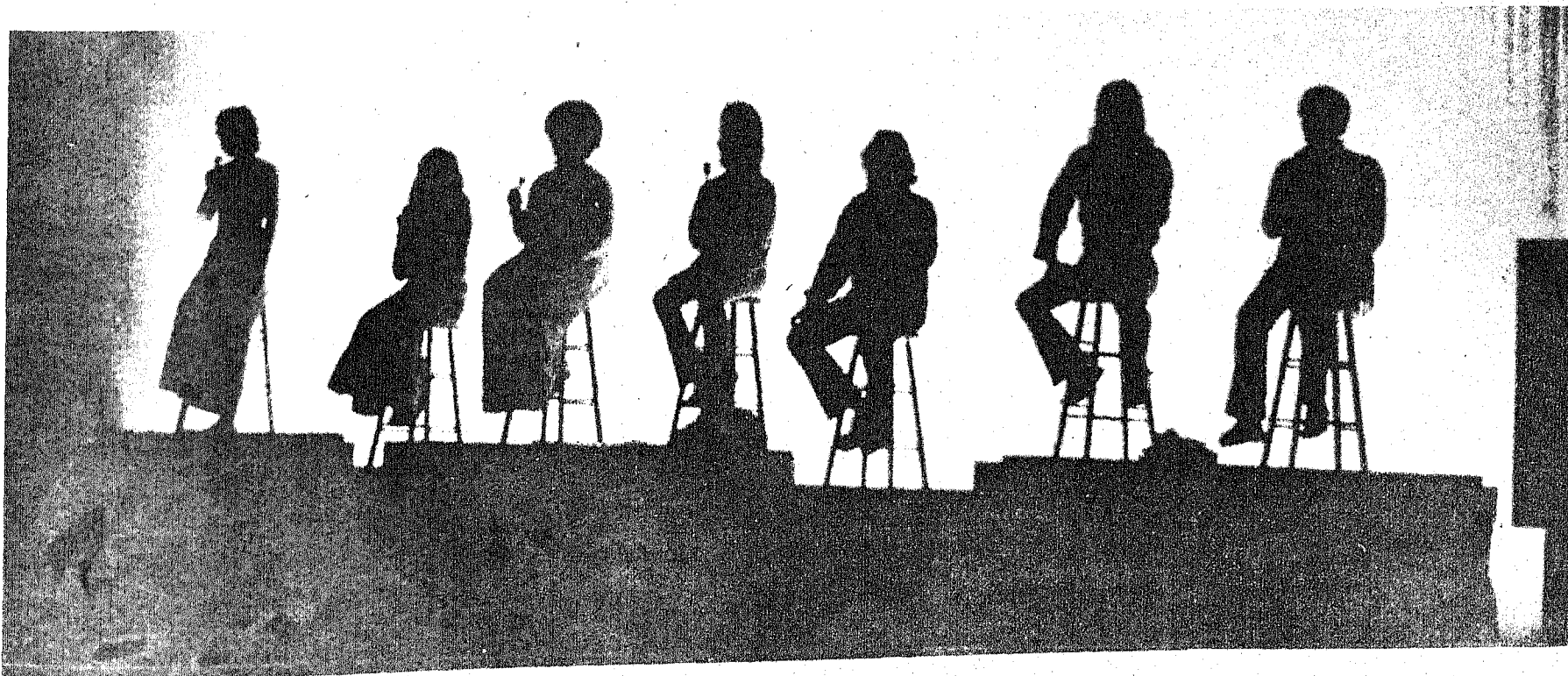
Mohammad Jibrell, assistant dean for community life, calls for the College to break out of its "Western frame of mind and look to other cultures in seeking solutions to its problems." See page 3.

Security

A campus guard, suspended after six black students charged that he used "racially abusive" language has been reinstated. The decision was made by Director of Security Alfred Garafolo after a three member hearing board was unable to reach a decision. See page 3.

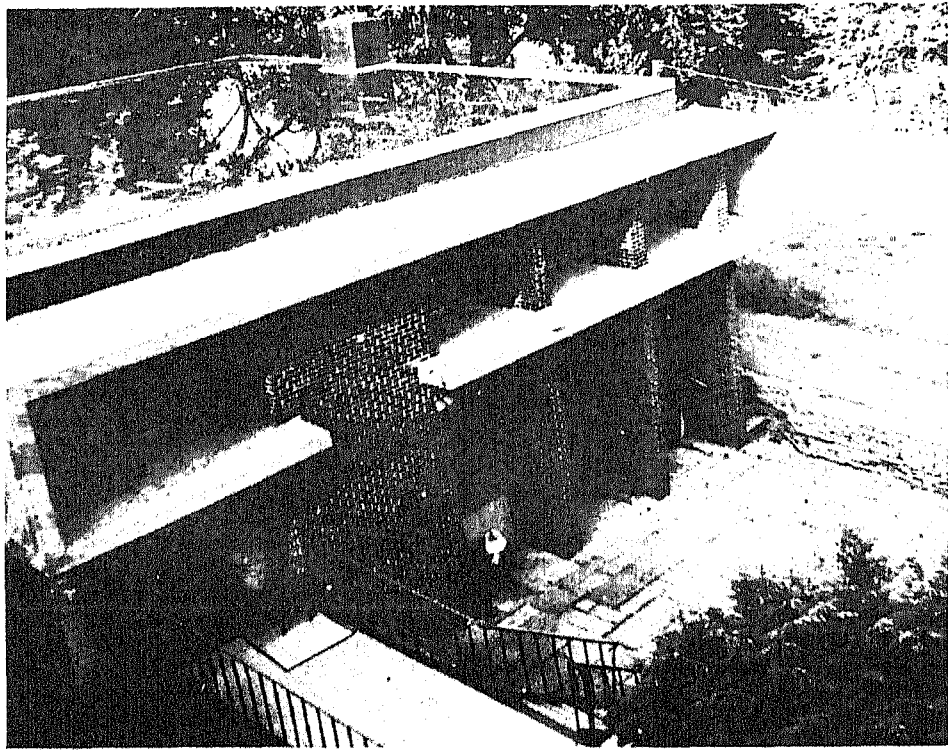
Lecture

Dr. John William Ward, president of Amherst College, will deliver the annual Clement Memorial lecture Thursday at 8 p.m. in Kriebel Auditorium speaking on Violence and American Liberal Values. See page 9.



Superstars

"If one was able to reconcile the fact that JC could not be understood for most of the show and that the band drowned out some of the singing, then the showing of JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR was good...An awful lot of people seemed to like it, only God knows why...As an opera, Jesus Christ Superstar didn't make it. As a rock concert it didn't come close. As a rock opera it needed (take your pick) a lot of work, a lead singer, and a lot of help." See review Page 4.



Whither TX?

The College will buy the former XTX fraternity house if it is offered for sale, according to Thomas A. Smith, College vice-president. Students have proposed that the building be converted to an informal student center and coffee house. The Trinity Women's Organization is working on a plan to use the building as a day-care center. See story this page.

Students Prepare Film On 'Fantasies of a Little Girl'

by Sue Avery

Three seniors at the College, Stephen Gyllenhaal, Michael Schwartz, and Bryan Sperry, are producing a 16 mm film which they hope will encourage the founding of a 16 mm film department here. Gyllenhaal is author of the script, Sperry is doing the camera work, and Schwartz is composing the film's musical background.

According to Gyllenhaal, who is an English major, the film will concern the "whimsical, gentle fantasies of a little girl." It will feature Cynthia Ogden, ten-year-old daughter of English professor Hugh Ogden.

Sperry, a former film editor for Connecticut News Room, a news program on Channel 24, Connecticut Public Television, described the film's technique as "straightforward". Reaction shots, or changes of expression, will be used to suggest that the little girl's impressions are

imaginary, he said.

Gyllenhaal declined to suggest a theme for the movie, preferring to "let the film speak for itself". The movie's meaning, he said, will largely depend on the actors' interpretation.

"The biggest thing is not this film", Gyllenhaal said. He expressed hope that the film's quality will encourage the financing of a new Trinity film society.

Both Gyllenhaal and Sperry said they would like to see an academic, 16 mm film department with its own faculty member. At present, they contend, Trinity does not even have the necessary equipment to produce 16 mm films. According to Sperry, the group has submitted a request to Judson Rees, Director of Development, for basic editing equipment and a small, 16 mm camera.

Gyllenhaal said that the film will cost approximately \$550 to produce. Production is being financed by the Jesters, Cinestudio, and the Matrix Fund, he said.

The film, which will run about fifteen minutes, is scheduled to be shown at McCook Auditorium in January.

News From The Outside

LOCAL

Governor Meskill named Welfare Commissioner Henry C. White to pursue the recommendations made by the Etherington Commission to make the state government more efficient.

NATIONAL

New York's welfare program is saving more than 39 million dollars a year under a reorganization plan that is providing more efficient and better service to relief clients, Human Resources Administrator, Jule M. Saganmor said yesterday.

John B. Connally, the Secretary of the Treasury said that the world monetary uncertainty could continue for "an almost indefinite period." He added, however, that the United States "would not suffer" and was "presently doing very well."

INTERNATIONAL

Military sources reported that the enemy was massing supplies in North Vietnam in preparation for a major push down the Ho Chi Minh Trail network and into Cambodia and Laos.

A group of 21 Latin American countries led by Brazil, has proposed in the General Assembly that the industrialized countries accept the concept that political security cannot be achieved without economic stability.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi returning from a 3-week Western tour said Saturday that the military confrontation with Pakistan was becoming "less and less tolerable". She did not state any future plans for dealing with this matter.

President Nixon says 45,000 more U.S. troops will leave Vietnam before February and 139,000 will be kept there as peace aid.

UNIVERSAL

The television-equipped Mariner 9, an unmanned American spacecraft is presently orbiting Mars. The spacecraft was designed to search out regions which might be favorable to some basic form of life.

Faculty Tables Motion On Academic Probation

by Eugene Pogany

The faculty voted this week to table a proposal which would prohibit students who are on academic probation from participating on faculty committees. The motion from the faculty Committee on Committees was tabled after the Tuesday afternoon meeting heard a letter from student members of faculty committees requesting an opportunity to recommend criteria for committee membership. These criteria will be presented to the faculty before the December faculty meeting, the letter said.

A proposal by the Committee on Committees for the Mather Hall Board of Governors to conduct elections of students to faculty committees was also tabled. The proposal stated that if the Board of Governors refused to conduct these elections the Committee on Committees would make selections at random from a list of volunteers.

The report of the Committee on Committees also contained an amendment of that committee's responsibilities as originally given at its establishment two years ago. The amendment included the deletion of the Secretary of the Faculty's position as chairman of the committee.

The faculty also passed a proposal by the Committee on Committees stressing the obligation of faculty members to serve on faculty committees.

A fifth proposal recommending that ex officio members of faculty committees be prohibited from serving as chairmen was defeated by a vote of 49 to 39. Earlier this year, dean of faculty, Edwin Nye, ex officio member of the Curriculum Committee was elected chairman of the committee. Had this proposal passed Nye would have been ineligible for reelection to that post.

In other action, the faculty received the Curriculum Committee's recommendation for the adoption of an Alternate Degree Program. The faculty will vote on this recommendation at a special meeting this afternoon in McCoolle auditorium.

The ADP proposal specified that a degree would be granted after a student demon-

strated proficiency in three of the four College Guideline categories which were adopted in 1969, and proved mastery in a major area. The resolution further proposed that no specific number of course credits would be required for graduation and that no length of time would be established for completion of the program.

Under the proposal, a student could enter the ADP at the end of his freshman year. A student would have the option of transferring out of the program if he so desired at the "intermediate" level of the ADP.

The resolution specified that an effort should be made to maintain the present student-faculty ratio in the College within the ADP. The Curriculum Committee finally recommended that the ADP be initiated in September, 1972. The Curriculum Committee will present a similar set of recommendations on the Intensive Study Program (the Tutorial College) at today's meeting.

Sit-In Climaxes Tuition Protest

A twenty-five minute sit-in at the lobby of the state capitol climaxed a 2 hour demonstration in Bushnell Park by 250 students protesting raises in tuition in the state colleges. Against the advice of organizers of the rally 250 students filled the capitol lobby shouting "Where's Tom" and "Strike, Strike, Repeal tuition hike." Governor Thomas Meskill in his office at the time did not make an appearance.

As state troopers looked on as they guarded stairways to upstairs offices the organizer of the march on the capitol urged the protestors to leave. Charles Matthews, president of the student senate at Greater Hartford Community College said, "We can stay here all night or we can leave now. We have made our point so let's go." The students filed out of the building.

While in Bushnell Park, the demonstrators were addressed by Hartford Mayor George Athanson, six state senators including the chairman of the House Education Committee, Howard Klebanoff, and professors and students.

"Our governor and the state legislature are hallucinating," said Frank Connally, assistant professor of philosophy at Eastern Connecticut State College. "They're under the illusion they're our bosses. They're our servants. Let's make them work for us."

Tuition increases voted by the state legislature this year varied from college to college.

Connecticut students at the University of Connecticut will now be paying \$350 a year. Last year they had no tuition. Students complained that most of the tuition they will be paying will not be going to their education but into a general state fund.

Terence Mariani, press secretary to Meskill, contacted after the demonstration said that the governor had favored an even higher tuition. Mariani said that chances are "practically nil" that the state legislature will repeal the hike in the coming session. He also said that he couldn't understand why the students are protesting because somebody has to pay for their education and if they don't pay then the average taxpayer must.

American Studies

"THE PRISON DILEMMA IN AMERICA" will be the topic for discussion at the first American Studies Colloquium, which will be held Thursday, Nov. 18 at 4:30 in Goodwin Lounge. Amherst's President John William Ward and an ex-convict Gil Meade will lead the discussion. Everyone is invited, free of charge.

Students Propose New Role For Unused XTX House

The College may buy the former Xi Theta Xi fraternity house if the XTX corporation which owns the building decides to sell it, according to Thomas A. Smith, College vice-president.

Several students have proposed that the building be converted into an informal student center. A committee of the Trinity Women's Organization is preparing a proposal to use the house for a day-care center.

Smith said that the College would be prepared to pay "something like market value" for the house if it is offered for sale. The fraternity corporation cannot sell the house without the agreement of two-thirds of the fraternity's alumni, Smith said. The corporation will probably not be able to sell the house before mid-winter, Smith said. TX, which operated as an eating club last year, did not open in September when too few students agreed to join. Smith said that proposals for using the TX building if it is bought should be sent to him or to Dr. Alan Tull, College chaplain, who was faculty advisor to the fraternity.

The proposal to turn the building into an informal student center was signed by students including members of the Poetry Center, Northam Fine Arts Society, Jesters, Gay Liberation, and the Film Society. They proposed that the second floor of the two story building be used as a "lounge where poetry readings, discussions, and meetings could take place."

The students suggested that the first floor "be made into a quiet coffee house" and "an informal cabaret where student theatre and dance productions, films, and music

performances could be held."

They proposed that the new student center be run by a board of students.

Students will be asked to sign petitions supporting the proposal for an informal student center on Wednesday and Thursday in the Mather Hall lobby, according to Durward Watson, '73.

Joan Chipman, assistant dean for community life, said that she thought the building could be used both as a student center and as a day-care center. She said that the proposed day-care center would probably begin as a pilot program run only in the mornings for less than fifteen children.

J. Ronald Spencer, dean for community life, said that he believes the former TX building should be used as a "multi-purpose" center. The center should include the day-care center if possible, he said.

According to Chipman, a detailed proposal for the day-care center will probably be submitted "within a couple of weeks." The proposal will include position papers by Ivan Backer, special assistant for community affairs, on how the day-care center might affect the College's relationship with the Hartford community, and by Ann Robinson, assistant professor of psychology, on possible links between the day-care center and the psychology department.

Chipman said that members of the committee would visit a day-care center at Sacred Heart University in Bridgeport today to observe the operations of a college-

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Chipman Sees Women's Role 'Second-Class'

According to Joan Chipman, "women are segregating to develop a feeling of identity, a notion of who they are." In a Tripod interview, the assistant dean of community life compared the women's movement to the current situation of Blacks in America. "Women are just as visible as Blacks and just as much second-class citizens as Blacks," Chipman stated. Chipman said a common handicap of Blacks and women in the job market exists today.

Chipman stressed the value of encounter groups "where problems can be shared and women can find the identity and solidarity which blacks are now seeking." The Trinity Women's Organization, (T.W.O.) formed in September with Chipman's help, often holds small discussion groups to deal with the problems that women face at the College and in society. At the meeting tonight, Michele Toomey, assistant professor of psychology, will lead the group in role-playing.

The T.W.O. has appointed four sub-committees to deal with establishment of an on-campus day-care center, bring speakers and symposiums to the College, and improve gynecological facilities for coeds.

The T.W.O. has also adopted a constitution in order to become eligible to receive funds from the Student Activities Budget. The constitution grants voting status to "any member of the Trinity community, regardless of sex, race, or religion" who attends three of four consecutive meetings.

Men have "reaped the benefits" of a system designed to favor them, according to Chipman. Men in society point to the "loophole women" who succeed despite job handicaps, and pass over the discrimination against women prevalent in the business community, Chipman said. To overcome this built-in prejudice in society, women must unite, Chipman asserted. She said that "those women desiring a career should have the same opportunities as men."

Chipman says she does not see herself as a "token woman administrator" at Trinity, commenting that she has established a "trust level" with coeds. She says she hopes to make herself better known through the T.W.O. as de facto advisor to the group. She is currently working with the newly-formed group to establish a day-care center on campus.

"The male tradition of the College is still very much with us," she commented. Chipman suggested a greater emphasis on the role of women in the curriculum, stating that "the small number of women professors and administrators is disappointing."



Mohammud Jibrell

The College must get out of its western frame of mind.

Faculty Research

Miller Studies Hasidism

by Brooke Ferris

Norman Miller, chairman of the Sociology Department, is presently writing a book on the conditions that influenced the eighteenth-century origins of Hasidism, a Jewish religious movement begun in the Ukraine.

Miller describes his book as a "labor of love". He is interested in finding the conditions which influenced the emergence, rise, and continued success of the Hasidic movement within Judaism.

Hasidism, according to Miller, is a revitalization movement begun by a man named Baal Shem Tov, "Master of the Good Name," who wished to inject enthusiasm into Judaism, which was suffering from repeated pogroms and persecutions.

The movement stresses spontaneity, enthusiasm, and involves religion with daily life.

Baal Shem Tov was a simple man who

spent much of his life in meditation in the Carpathian mountains. Toward the end of his life, he had attracted ten or fifteen disciples. One disciple, the Maggid of Meseritch, "Preacher of the town of Meseritch," organized the movement and its followers as it spread throughout Eastern Europe and Russia.

The leaders of Hasidism were known as "tzaddiks" (derived from the Hebrew word meaning righteousness), who served as spiritual leaders for the people. The problems, both material and spiritual, of the people, were always of primary concern to the tzaddik, while matters of ritual and law, though stressed, were secondary.

The position of the tzaddik was hereditary. According to Miller, these spiritual leaders served as "intermediaries" between man and God, pleading the social and economic plight of his followers before God. Miller explains that it was the duty of the tzaddik to help his people arrive at a closer understanding of God.

The tzaddik was sometimes believed to have supernatural powers, Miller said, and work miracles. Legends of such miracles were collected by Martin Buber, the twentieth-century Jewish theologian, and published in English in several volumes.

All followers of Hasidism agree that the rules of orthodox Judaism must be followed rigorously. Miller said there is a good deal of disagreement within the group. All, however, center their lives around their "tzaddik".

Today, for the first time in 200 years, young Jewish intellectuals in America have shown a personal interest in Hasidism Miller noted. It's appeal, he said is probably due to its mystical elements.

Miller has been writing his book for five years and plans to take a sabbatical next year in order to pursue the subject in Israel. He also hopes to examine archives on Hasidism in Poland and the Soviet Union, where the movement flourished until the Nazi holocaust, if he can obtain permission from the governments.

Half of the known records (at least in non-Communist countries) of Jewish communities are in Jerusalem.

If possible, Miller would like to visit Germany in order to observe the Herrnhut Brethren a Christian movement similar to Hasidism. Miller is interested in the origins of the Herrnhut movement and hopes to see how it can be compared to the origins of the Hasidism movement. He would like to study economic, social, and political situations of Germany and Russia and compare these with those of the eighteenth-century Ukraine in order to compare the origins of the two movements.

Miller's research is not being sponsored. A shortage of money and time may not permit him to visit Germany.

Miller hopes to publish his book in 1973.

Jibrell Says College Must Expand View

"Trinity has the potential for developing flexibility in its programs, but it has one great handicap which it shares with many other institutions. It must get out of its Western frame of mind and look to other cultures in seeking solutions to its problems," said Mohammud Jibrell, assistant dean of community life and lecturer in the Inter-Cultural Studies Department in a Tripod interview Friday.

Jibrell said that Trinity's basic outlook reflects an Anglo-Saxon tradition and that for "true learning" to take place, the college must expand its curriculum to allow minority groups to express their viewpoints.

Jibrell praised the Inter-Cultural program as a "step forward" in meeting this need, but still felt more courses in Black and Puerto Rican culture are needed.

A native of Somalia, East Africa, Jibrell stated that "Whites are ignorant of the black experience and its goal. They naively expect a social fraternity of Blacks and Whites, after they have ignored the problems of Blacks for years. Blacks are just now beginning to develop the unity needed to develop their cultural identity and liberate their minds from Western cultural imperialism."

"White America should look to itself and see that it is conditioned to an Anglo-Saxon frame of thought," Jibrell commented. According to the assistant dean, "people are fearful of change, especially the faculty. People must learn to listen, real education can not take place if there are not a variety of outlooks," Jibrell stated.

Although pleased with the Intensive Study Program soon to be voted upon by the faculty, Jibrell added that he thought it would have "little meaning" for Blacks if more black professors are not hired. Jibrell said that there has been a difficulty in communication between black and white faculty.

Jibrell stressed the need for increased financial aid to Black and Puerto Rican students. Despite the College's tight financial condition, he said it should be a "matter of priority."

College Plants Trees, Shrubs

The Knox Foundation has donated \$20,000 to the College to landscape the area around the Life Sciences Center and the Connecticut Public Television building on New Britain Avenue.

Half of the money came directly from the Knox Foundation, a fund established for the beautification of Hartford and its institutions. The foundation's funds were matched by Robert C. Knox, Jr., a senior partner in the firm of R.C. Knox.

The beautification project was originally initiated by Elizabeth Knox, former prominent civic leader, who had a lifelong interest in the beautification of Hartford.

Receipt of the money will be over a two-year period, beginning this fall.

Phase I of the project, begun this month, involved planting trees along the McCook Math-Physics complex, and around the Life Sciences on the open area west to Summit Street.

Phase II of the project involves planting shrubs along the south face of McCook and placing shubbery screens around the parking lots near the Halden Engineering Laboratory and the South Campus dormitories. This phase will begin next year.

The plantings were designed by Johnson and Dee, landscape architects, of Avon, Connecticut.

Campus Guard Resumes Duties

A campus security guard suspended after six black students charged that he used "racially abusive" language has been reinstated.

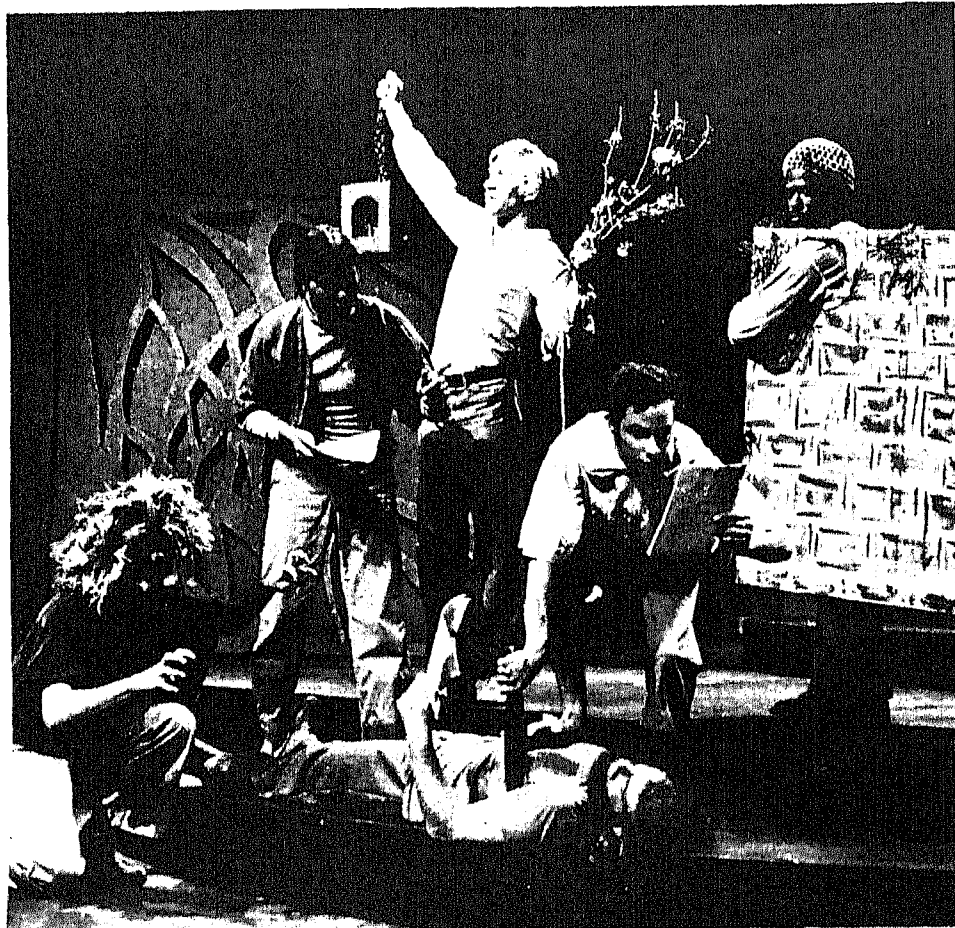
In a TRIPOD interview Alfred A. Garofolo, director of campus security, said that "because the hearing board wouldn't act, the decision fell back on me. I took what I thought to be appropriate action."

The guard had been suspended without pay since October 4, pending a decision of a three member hearing board on the students' charges. The board was dissolved after the two sides were unable to agree on procedures for a hearing, according to JoAnne Epps, '73, a member of the Board.



Joan Chipman

"Women are just as visible as Blacks and just as much second-class citizens as Blacks."



Run Through

(Photo by Woodward)

The Theater Arts Department staged the last performance of *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM* Sunday. Above, six "rustic Athenian craftsmen" put on the "tedious brief scene" of the story of Pyramus and Thisby, a play within the play.

J.C. Superstar Not Super

by Ken Post

If one was able to reconcile the fact that J.C. could not be understood for most of the show and that the band drowned out some of the singing, then the showing of Jesus Christ Superstar in the Ferris Athletic Center was good. An awful lot of people seemed to like it, only God knows why.

First, let me admit my prejudices. After hearing the original recording of J.C. I liked only a few songs. "Everything's Alright" and "Herod's Song" were among them. By and large, the songs I liked in the recent production were the ones I liked on the record.

Dane Donohue played Jesus Christ. He looked like J.C. He looked as though he had really gotten into his part, although if we could have understood him it would have been helpful and would have added something to the production. As it was, we could not decipher what he was singing except for occasional instances when he wasn't eating the microphone. Too bad his voice couldn't put across what his facial and bodily expressions did.

Joyce Gordon was Mary Magdalene. She was excellent. It was a pleasure to listen to her, and she offered a well deserved respite between the blaring of the high playing, screeching band.

Caiphas also was an excellent singer. His rich, deep voice offered a good contrast to Judas's voice and to the band. I think it is easy to see that I have little love for the eight piece band. They were too loud. They screeched. They drowned out some of the singing. Their amplifiers hummed like the flapping of the flying fauna in "The Birds". But I have one nice thing to say about them. The acoustic guitar accompanying Mary Magdalene in "I Don't Know How to Love Him" and Jesus in "Gethesemane (I Only Want to Say)" contributed to the few good parts in J.C.

There were some good moments of comedy. The chorus during the last Supper was great as the apostles sang about their "trials and tribulations". If anything was blasphemous in Jesus Christ Superstar this was. The apostles singing about their troubles sounded like drunks who should have been singing Wild Rover in a pub.

Always hoped that I'd be an apostle
Knew that I would make it if I tried
Then when we retire we can write the gospels

So they'll talk about us when we've died
King Herod's song is the wittiest of the "rock-opera".

So you are the Christ, the great Jesus Christ

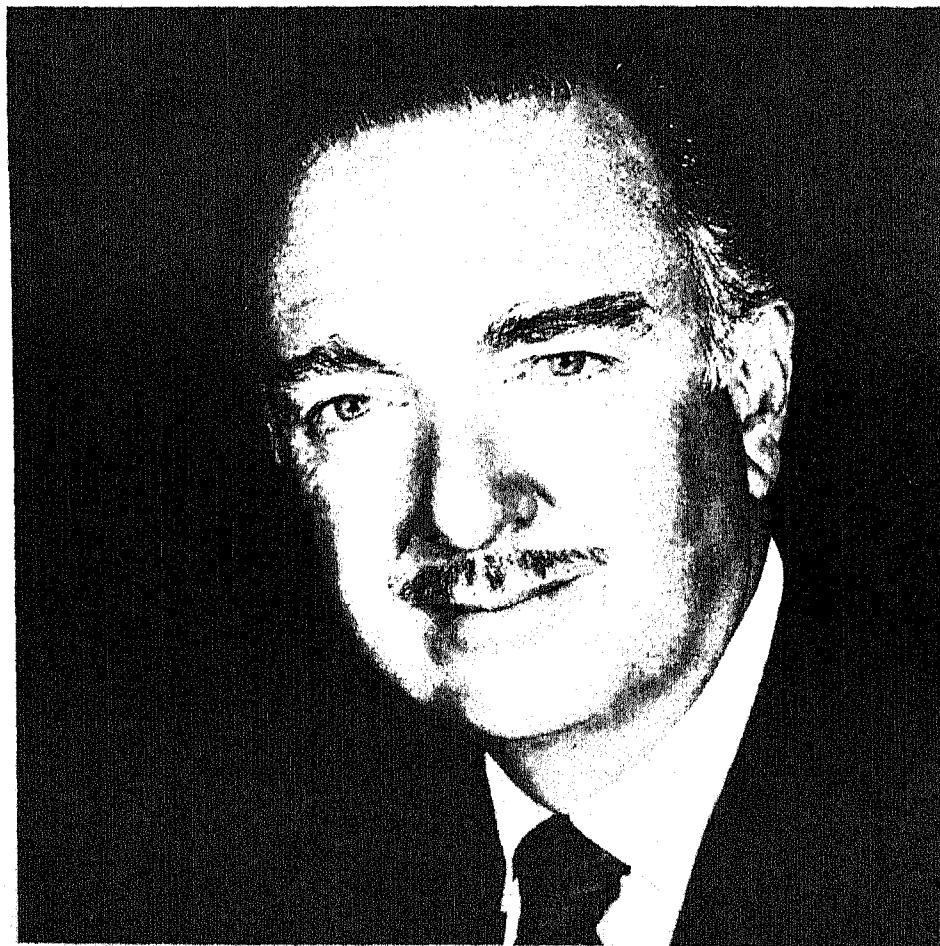
Prove to me that you're so cool, walk across my swimming pool

If you do this for me, I'll let you go free.
Come on King of the Jews.

It's a very lively vaudeville, rag-time song that should have a lot of movement in it. Unfortunately, gay Herod played it pretty straight. Whatever excitement or momentum was built up prior to King Herod's song was lost after the song's completion. The rest seemed like an anticlimax.

As I listened to the cackling of the chorus during the bazaar and crucifixion scenes someone sitting next to me commented that it sounded like Nick Danger and the Firesign theatre cast.

As an opera Jesus Christ Superstar didn't make it. As a rock concert it didn't come close. As a rock opera it needs (take your pick) a lot of work, a lead singer and a lot of help.



Cronkite

Walter Cronkite of CBS News, who will be heard in an exclusive WRTC interview

Eating Out

grinding 'em out

by Rick Palamar

During those occasional moments of evening hunger, due to study fatigue, or perhaps battle fatigue, a superior knowledge of grinder shops becomes most important. In this article we will uncover the "story" on six local grinder shops. They will be reviewed in order of preference.

FRANKLIN GIANT GRINDER SHOP 454 Franklin Ave.

Directions: Take Broad St. south to its end and then take the first left at the light onto Brown St. Go two blocks and make a right on Franklin Ave. The shop should be on your immediate left. This shop offers a huge variety of grinders available to eat there at their booth tables or to take out. Prices are reasonable and the size of the grinders live up to their name - Giant. Located in an Italian neighbor, this grinder shop combines local character with a very good quality grinder. A half roast beef grinder (\$1.00) is delicious. This is the best grinder shop in the area.

M-L PIZZA HOUSE 863 Park St.

Directions: Head west over the rocks to Zion St. and take Zion north as far as it goes to Park. The shop is at this intersection on the right.

A large variety of grinders plus pizzas, spaghetti and shells are available. Grinders range in price from 80¢ for a one-half salami or sausage to \$1.50 for a full Roast Beef. A B. Q. Chicken dinner with spaghetti or french fries costs \$2.75. Small pizza goes from \$1.10 to \$1.80 and large pizzas from \$2.20 to \$3.00. The large pizzas are really huge, and the good cheese base and spicy sauce make for a class A "za". The meatball grinder is very good as are the shells with sausage. The proprietors here are very friendly and the quality and prices of their food are right. This is the best shop offering both pizzas and grinders.

PIZZA PLUS 297 1/4 Washington St.

Directions: Take Allen Place east to Washington St. Take a left on Washington and The Pizza Plus is a half block down on the left. Very convenient for all residents on the north side of campus.

Pizza Plus offers a selection of pizzas, grinders spaghetti and shells. Pizzas range in price from \$1.20 to \$2.15 for a small and from \$2.40 to \$3.50 for a large. Grinders range in price from 65¢ for a meatball half to \$1.35 for a whole salami, B.L.T., Pastrami or tuna fish.

The hot meatball grinder is very tasty but is a bit smaller in size than those we had at other grinder shops. Open seven days a week.

ABC PIZZA 287 New Britain Ave.

Directions: Famous for its easy accessibility, best for those without transportation and for those who fear possible

wreckage of their body (auto or otherwise). Offers good thick crusted pizza at prices slightly more expensive than those of the M-L grinder shop. Grinders are also slightly more expensive, and the last one I had there was slightly disappointing due to very bland salami.

LUCKY'S PIZZA 168 Hillside Ave.

Directions: Go over the rocks down Catherine St. to Hillside Ave., and take a right; Lucky's is one block down on the right. Prices here are reasonable with a salami grinder for 70¢ and \$1.30. Pizza is also available, ranging from \$2.20 to \$2.90 for a large. The salami grinder was very disappointing due again to bland salami and a noticeable absence of onions, considering it was a salami with onions. A bit off the beaten turf and thus no possibility for action, switch blade or otherwise.

UNCLE SAM'S GIANT GRINDER SHOP 1707 Park St.

Directions: Take Summit St. north to Zion which runs to Park Street. Take a left on Park St. and the shop is about a mile out on the left side.

Both grinders and pizzas are available here as well as fried chicken. Grinders prices go: Meatball, 85¢ and \$1.60 Genova salami, 90¢ and \$1.70 and Turkey, 95¢ and \$1.90. Pizzas are fairly expensive, the most inexpensive large size being \$2.80 (only one ingredient). The turkey grinder proved disappointing because the turkey was of the pressed variety and void of any taste. Nearly empty at 7:00 p.m. on a Sunday night, this shop gives no indication of being a local favorite.

WRTC

Cronkite to Talk

Walter Cronkite of CBS News will be Doug Cooper's guest on Thanksgiving evening at 7 p.m. over WRTC FM (89.3) Cronkite, whose nightly news broadcast reaches more Americans than any other single news source, tells how it feels to have such an awesome influence on public opinion. He talks about his early years in journalism and details his current behind-the-scenes routine as Managing Editor of The CBS Evening News.

Cronkite expresses his strong views on press freedoms and talks about the controversial documentary broadcast, The Selling of the Pentagon; he also tells about his interview with Daniel Ellsberg.

Seeming on screen to be the space program's most enthusiastic supporter, Cronkite reveals his true position on the U.S. space effort, then he gives a personal glimpse of some of the Presidents he has known and comments on his historic series of interviews with Lyndon Johnson and his recent television interviews with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Yugoslav President Marshal Tito.

Since Cronkite avoids talk show appearances (which he feels tend to overemphasize entertainment and undercut serious issues), this will be a unique opportunity to hear his private views.



THIS WEEK

Wednesday
Through
Saturday:

"The Andromeda Strain"

and

"Taking Off"

The Arts & Criticism

Cellulose

A Japanese Classic

by Chris Sebring

Perhaps the most famous Japanese film in the western world is Akira Kurosawa's RASHOMON. The first Japanese film to be shown at a major European film festival since World War Two, Rashomon won the Grand Prize in Venice in 1951 and then proceeded to win the Academy Award as the best foreign film of that year. Tuesday night, Cinestudio will present this great classic.

Set in eighth century Japan, the film

relates four different versions of how a merchant is slain and how his wife is raped by a bandit through a series of flashbacks. Each interpretation of the incident - the woman's, the bandit's, the dead husband's (through a medium), and a woodcutter who had secretly witnessed the deed - lead the viewer to search for some clue as to who is telling the truth, but in the end, there is no solution. As to who did what, the viewer is as unable to decide the verdict as he was at the

beginning of the film. This is the theme of RASHOMON - that nothing is the way it seems, that everything is interpretation.

Akira Kurosawa is one of the finest directors in the cinema. Such works as SEVEN SAMURAI, THRONE OF BLOOD (a Japanese version of Shakespeare's Macbeth), and YOJIMBO, are unexcelled pieces of filmmaking, but it was RASHOMON that opened the world's eyes to this brilliant artist. Kurosawa had wanted to do RASHOMON for some time, and in 1948, was ready to begin production when plans for the film were suddenly cancelled by the Toyoko Company because the movie was considered to be too much of a financial risk due to its short and unsolvable plot. But he was finally able to get backing and produced the film. It is based on two tales by the Japanese writer Ryunosuke Akutagawa (who committed suicide in 1927): *Rashomon* and *In a Grove*. According to Donald Richie in his book, *The Films of Akira Kurosawa*, Kurosawa's central theme in his films (and especially in RASHOMON) is that "... the world is illusion; you yourself make reality, but this reality undoes you if you submit to being limited to what you have made." In RASHOMON, Kurosawa refuses to accept the nature of visible truth and the nature of visible reality. There is no good nor evil except that which is in man himself - and man sees life and himself differently than his neighbor does.

Cinematically, RASHOMON is a beautiful film. As Richie points out in his book great use of contrasting shots in this film. The use of close-ups is also one of his notable tools - especially his "triangle composition": the woman, the bandit, and the husband. This is Kurosawa's "silent-film technique" - his great reliance upon composition - and is perhaps the strongest element of his film style. The almost dream-like beauty of certain scenes in RASHOMON leave an unforgettable impression upon the viewers' mind that very few films of any country have ever been able to achieve. It is a film that is truly "unforgettable".

RASHOMON is an excellent introduction in to the cinema of Japan. For those who are unfamiliar with this branch of the cinema and whose only previous experience with foreign directors has been with the movies of Bergman, Fellini, and Antonioni, RASHOMON will open up a whole new world. It is truly a film classic, and truly one of the greatest films of all time.

Fullness of Human Felling Is Caught In Van Morrison's Profound Simplicity

by Chris Merrow

Tupelo Honey
Van Morrison
Warner Brothers WS 1950

Van Morrison started in recording as lead vocalist with a band called Them back in the days of the British Invasion in the mid-60's. Them was a hard rock band probably most famous for an old standard called "Gloria" which was written by Morrison. Morrison eventually left Them and set off as a solo artist. His first solo effort was a single called "Brown Eyed Girl" which was a "big hit". A big single called for a follow-up album, which in this case was "Blowin' Your Mind", which is Van's poorest recording. After a brief lay-off and semi-obscurity, Van released an album called *Astral Weeks*, which, to say the least, was a drastic change and a great album. The title song "Astral Weeks" is in my opinion Van's best song. The lyrics are similar to the closing stanzas of *Song of Myself* by Walt Whitman (yes, the poet). It is at this time that the word essence began to be used to describe Van's music. As with Whitman, Morrison captures the simplicity and fullness of human feeling and

states it in such a manner that the most profound feeling is easily understood.

Morrison's next album was *Moondance*. *Moondance*, in its genre, has been critically acclaimed as the best album made. Rolling Stone called it, along with *Let it Be* by the Stones, the best album of the year (1970). I don't think that there is anything on record that rivals the mood created by the first side of *Moondance*. It is that good, simply because it captures that essential element: essence. After *Moondance* came *Street Choir*, which is good, but Morrison at times becomes lost in the midst of too many background musicians.

Tupelo Honey is a synthesis of *Moondance* and *Street Choir*. Background music is used but not to the point of distraction. The result is a beautiful album, even the album cover is beautiful. The beauty grows out of simplicity. The song which best exemplifies this on "Tupelo Honey" is a tune called "You're my Woman". Musically, "You're my Woman" is different, from previous Morrison songs. It has a stop-and-go rhythm which prevents the song from flowing lyrically. But probably more so in this than any other Morrison song there is a feeling which flows through the whole song and ties

it all together. "You're my Woman" is probably the high point of *Tupelo Honey*.

As with all other Morrison albums, (and I don't know why this is so), side 1 is far superior to side 2. Side 1 starts off with "Wild Night" which was released as a single. It is a good song, even though it is being bastardized by AM radio. The next cut "Straight to your Heart Like a Cannonball" is a happy foot stompin' tune helped by some mellow flute playing and background vocals. The next tune "Old Old Woodstock" is "You're My Woman's" rival for the album's best song. Side 1 closes with "Starting a New Life" and "You're my Woman". In "Starting a New Life" Van makes his debut playing the harp. He's not Magic Dick but he's good. Side 2 starts off with the title song "Tupelo Honey" which is far and away the best cut on this side. The other three cuts on this side "I Wanna Roo You", "When the Evening Sun goes Down" and "Moonshine Whiskey" are good, but I think that Van is trying to create a mood which isn't compatible to his style. That is, these three songs have a rocking country flavor to them and Morrisons eccentric style can't provide the smoothness needed to do country music.

Despite some disappointing cuts "Tupelo Honey" is nonetheless a damn good album. I'd like to close with a borrowed description from Ralph Gleason. Van Morrison, the Belfast cowboy, singing songs of love, is the most positive thing happening in "rock" music today.

In the Arts

Live Music

Live music will be featured every Friday afternoon from 3 to 5 on the WRTC "Dirty John's Hot Dog Stand" show with Chris Merrow. Prominent area and Trinity folk-blues-country (etc.) musicians will appear. This coming Friday, the 19th, Mike McGuire will be Merrow's guest on the show. McGuire is regarded as one of the better folk-blues artists in the Hartford area.

Shakespeare

Rehearsals have begun for the Hartford Stage Company production of Shakespeare's *Henry V* which will open November 26th. Stage Company Producing Director Paul Weidner will direct. Harris Yulin, acclaimed for his performances in films and on the stage, has been signed to play the title role.

Ticket information and reservations may be obtained by telephoning the box office at 525-4258.

Lapidary

Want to become a lapidary?

In the Children's Museum lapidary (cutting and polishing minerals for use as ornaments) course, students emerge with rings, pins, and other decorative things to show for their new standing...as lapidaries.

Classes for grades 5-12 meet Wednesdays from 4-5 p.m. for six sessions. Adult classes will also meet Wednesdays, but at 7:30 p.m. for five sessions.

There will be three semesters for each: Fall, November 10-December 15; Winter, January 5-February 9; Spring, March 8-April 12.

The fee for grades 5-12 is \$12 and the adult course \$20. Please call the Museum Registrar - 236-2961 - to enroll.

Katz

The "Alex Katz Retrospective," a special exhibition of over seventy paintings, cut-outs, collages and one drawing by the "new" realist artist, will be on view for the first time in New England at the Wadsworth Atheneum November 10-January 2.

Katz is known especially for his life-size, free-standing, cut-out figures which are less sculpture than liberated wall paintings.

Twentieth century influences of television imagery, advertising techniques and movie close-ups are reflected in the work of Katz, who has been credited with reviving the traditional figure painting that has been a central focus of western art from the Renaissance to the advent of impressionism.

French Flick

Francois Truffaut's "The 400 Blows" is the final film in the French Cinema Series presented by the Wadsworth Atheneum.

"The 400 Blows," showing November 19 at 8:00 p.m., is Truffaut's first feature-length film and is one which has marked him as a director of considerable skill, with a sensitive grasp of the character and quality of the contemporary world.

Doors open one hour prior to showtime in the Atheneum theater. No seats reserved. Admission free of charge.

Taliaferro

Clay Taliaferro taught the second in a series of master dance classes yesterday in the Washington Room. About 70 students attended the session, which was sponsored by the Dance Department.



Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

Tuesday, November 16, 1971

Faculty Foolishness

The proposed rule prohibiting students on academic probation from sitting on faculty committees is a serious attack on the students' right to choose their own representatives.

There are two arguments offered for this proposal, and behind the arguments a disturbing motive.

The first argument is that students on probation should spend their time studying, not taking part in committee affairs. The second argument is that there is a conflict of interest involved when a student on probation rules on other probation cases in the Academic Affairs Committee.

The first argument cannot be taken seriously, since it applies equally well to other activities, such as athletics, which the sponsors of the motion have no intention of interfering with.

The conflict of interest argument could only arise in the Academic Affairs Committee. Yet, the proposal applies to all committees. A student on both probation and the Academic Affairs Committee would certainly disqualify himself if his own case were being discussed, removing the apparent conflict of interest. But this argument goes further, by suggesting that a student on probation would be "soft" on others facing the same sanctions. This however applies equally to those who have been, are, or might be in the future on probation. It really means simply that faculty don't believe students can be impartial, fair, or responsible.

The motive behind this proposal does a lot more to explain it than the arguments advanced in its favor. The proposal grows out of the faculty's collective regard for its own "prerogatives" and the requirements of propriety. The faculty are supposed to be "offended" that students on probation are taking part in their committee business. It is said that committees will lose the respect of the faculty if such students serve on them. This is just another example of the faculty's overblown sense of professional vanity, which it seems willing to let interfere with sound judgement.

The real question here is whether the faculty, after inviting the students to send representatives to their committees is now going to start telling the students who they can send. This is clearly within their power, but is an unwise and unfair use of that power. It is the responsibility of each group to select its own representatives as it sees fit -- a point made by Professor Cooper in another connection at last week's faculty meeting.

To take away the right of students to select their own representatives will only increase the growing distrust between students and faculty at the College. The faculty should recognize that this is too high a price to pay for the slight gains they expect from restricting one person, every two or three years, from participation in faculty committees.

A.J.M.

Letters to the Editor

'survey'

To the Editor:

I would like to clarify several issues which have been raised this week and last regarding the "Study of the Community of Trinity College", which was distributed to all students on November 4-5.

First, let me thank those of you who have taken the time (which I know is considerable) to complete the survey. At the end of last week I had received completed surveys from approximately 50% of the student body.

I have received two general kinds of comments about the study. The first is simply that it is too long. There is little I can say about this--it is long and may take up to two hours to complete. Shortening the survey considerably, however, would work toward defeating the goal of a broad picture of life at the College and would significantly reduce its value to all of us.

The second and more significant question I have received deals with the confidentiality of the survey and the code number procedure. As I explained in the booklet itself, no one under any circumstances will have access to any individual responses. The Office of the College Counselors, which deals with the personal lives of individuals daily, is bound to absolute confidentiality with the students we see, and I am treating survey responses under the same conditions, i.e. as if they were information given personally in the context of a counseling relationship. It is for this reason that keypunching of the responses onto data processing cards will be done by professionals unaffiliated with the College who will have no way of identifying individuals. Similarly, computer operators compiling frequencies and percentages will not even know which keypunches relate to which questions.

However, a large percentage of response from the student body is more important than the procedure of following up those not responding and asking them to do so. Therefore, if you are still disturbed about the code number on your booklet, simply cut off the corner of the cover with the number on it and return the unidentifiable book. (If you follow this procedure, I'd appreciate your returning the number separately; trimmed, of course, so I can't fit it to the book, so I can check you off and not bother you with follow-up.) This procedure has already been done by about 50 students.

If you have other questions, please feel free to give me a call. Again, thank you very much for your help.

Randolph M. Lee
Asst. College Counselor &
Asst. Professor of Psychology

'robbed'

To the Editor:

If you are robbed remember how you are living, what you need, and that the robber is no less in search of himself.

Tom Milligan

'Gronquist'

To the Editor:

I was shocked to see the front page of the Tripod (Oct. 22) which I received today in the mail. There was a large picture of Professor Gronquist with a caption telling how he had been fired by the college because of new policy. I question any policy that involves the "rotating out" of fine men - dedicated to the college and to their profession. I was among the many who last year wrote letters of protest concerning the treatment of Mr. Gronquist but these letters went unheeded. This, I suppose, is water over the dam as is the fact that Mr. Gronquist had been promised tenure several years ago, and is now the victim of Dean Nye's "new policy" designed to treat the new fine arts professors as "artists in residence." This "new policy" is merely a cheap cover-up for the fact that the college is enslaved by the tenure system that allows men of such high calibre as Mr. Gronquist to be rotated out while others slip into a life long rut of mediocrity. The whole thing has been handled by the administration in an incredibly clumsy and tactless way. But this tactlessness was only to be surpassed by that of the Tripod who added insult to injury to Mr. Gronquist by plastering his picture on the front page with the words "rotated out" beneath. During my four years at Trinity I

never heard of any body getting that kind of treatment or of anybody who deserves it less.

Timothy D. Woolsey '71

'blood'

To the Editor:

The Red Cross wishes to express grateful thanks to the members of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, especially Mr. Dave Banash who was Chairman, for the commendable job of recruiting they did again. The fraternity effort produced 163 pints back on March 3, 1971 to get Trinity back on the blood map, and on Tuesday, November 9, a record of 259 pints were collected. Even more important was that 189 of the 259 pints came from first time donors.

The bloodmobile was a triumph in more ways than one. Most of the work at the bloodmobile was done by volunteer students, who for the most part were working on a bloodmobile for the first time. The Chairman of the Day, Mrs. Carolee Leathe, who was in charge of all volunteers for that day, requested a special "Thanks" be given to those hard working students who assisted her and also Peter Basch, who was greatly helpful in recruiting volunteers. A wait of 1 1/2 to 2 hours to donate existed most of the day and the students' patience didn't go unnoticed. In the words of one of the Medical History nurses "They sat there quietly and patiently, were very courteous and polite. Their hair might have been too long - but it was clean - and they just restored my faith in the younger generation!?"

Amy Havey, Director
Blood Program

'questionnaire'

To the Editor:

The psychic digestion of the "College Council" questionnaire could have conceivably left many students (i.e., of those who bothered to fill it out) in doubt as to its purported effectiveness. The attempted element of therapy vis. a vis the relationship of a student and his college community was present. Unfortunately, the written inquiry overindulged in certain questions which could offer little relevance to Trinity as a community. Questions such as: Do you take aspirin and when was the first time? most definitely could have been deleted. This particular blatant example is just one of a string of many queries which were strangely stupid enough to be printed. As an afterthought, one could consider the money which our "hard-hit" college could have saved had the numerously ludicrous questions been weeded out, thus reducing the necessary printing material. It is a minor incident such as the questionnaire that makes one wonder about the effect of Trinity on the student and not vice versa.

Michael McDonald '72

Trinity Tripod

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Magazine

November, 1971



Hugo Black

1886-1971

Hugo Black: A Tribute

by George Bachrach

One day late last September Hugo Black reached a decision. At eighty-five years of age he sent a brief note to the President of the United States announcing his retirement from the Supreme Court. One week later, on Saturday the 25th, Justice Black was dead.

In the months and years which follow much will be written about the profound impact this man had on American jurisprudence. For over thirty-four years the Court had been his world, the Constitution his bible. From that day in August of 1937 when Franklin Roosevelt appointed him to the Supreme Court, Hugo LaFayette Black struggled determinedly in defense of civil liberties, civil rights, and our basic freedoms of expression and religion.

He believed strongly in both the power and simplicity of the words written in the Bill of Rights. For Black, the First Amendment was the very cornerstone of liberty. When it said that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech" then Black simply maintained there should be no law at all. He held the first ten Amendments to be absolute rights and quickly made clear his belief that the Fourth Amendment provided safety against all unreasonable search and seizure; that the Fifth granted the famous "due process" clause for all Americans with protection from self incrimination; and that the Sixth required free counsel for the poor.

It was this love of the letter of the law and faithfulness to its meaning which won Black the label of strict constructionist. His passion for it led the Justice to the curious habit of carrying a copy of the Constitution with him. Once failing to find it, he remarked to a friend in a serious tone, "I always keep my Constitution in my coat pocket. What could have happened to it? Have you got one on you? . . . You ought to keep one on you all the time. . . I like to read what it says. I like to read the words of the Constitution."

This concern with the "words" of the Constitution was the essence of Black's judicial philosophy. Perhaps he was a strict constructionist, but always tempered by a sense of civil liberty. Today, as the Senate examines the men who may succeed Black on the Court, the late Justice's legal interpretations stand in glaring contrast to this dramatic foil. What can we expect of an experienced constitutional lawyer like William Rehnquist, responsible for the

recent illegal May Day arrests and an active promoter of wiretapping? What can we expect of a distinguished attorney such as Lewis Powell who last summer warned that radical protest movements at home were a greater threat than our enemies abroad? Certainly not the same sensitivity to the rights of men that Justice Black championed for three and a half decades. Where Black employed his strict constructionist views to strengthen and extend the protections of the Bill of Rights, there is every reason to fear that these Court hopefuls would use the same philosophy to diminish or even abrogate those cherished guarantees. Those observers of the Court who optimistically hoped that the momentum of the progressive Warren years would carry on, despite the addition of Burger and Blackmun, must now recognize a new majority.

To attempt to fit Black's judicial influence on a liberal/conservative political spectrum is a meaningless exercise. His position and opinions were above a political label. Although he interpreted the law conservatively as a strict constructionist, no liberal alive today, whether it be Kennedy, McCarthy or Muskie, is a greater civil libertarian. When, subsequent to Nixon's election, Black announced that he would have to be carried off the Court before yielding to the new Administration's appointive powers, it was more an expression of concern for his life's crusade for those civil liberties than a rebuff to political conservatism.

What was it that imbued the Justice with such a fervent defense of the Bill of Rights and the individual's freedom? Born in Clay County, Alabama on February 27, 1886, Black's home could hardly be called a hotbed of liberalism. Upon graduating from the University of Alabama Law School in 1906, Hugo LaFayette Black spent nearly twenty years in legal work in Alabama. The years from 1923 to 1925 were later to become the most controversial of his career. Black held membership in the Alabama order of the Ku Klux Klan. . . not precisely one's conception of a "prep school" for a civil libertarian.

However, by the time Mr. Black reached the United States Senate in 1926 he had achieved a moderate image. Despite stands in opposition to anti-lynch laws and in favor of suspending immigration, the Senator from Alabama vigorously supported most New Deal legislation, fought diligently for Negro rights in Federal labor legislation

and wrote the progressive Wage Hour Act of 1938. When in 1937 President Roosevelt made Black his first New Deal appointment to the United States Supreme Court, it was to fill the seat of retiring Justice Willis Van Devanter, one of the Court's famous "Four Horsemen of Reaction". The appointment represented Roosevelt's respect for both Black's distinguished Senate work and support of Administration programs.

If today this seems a curious background for a man of Black's persuasions, it appalled the northern press at the time. Although his nomination was confirmed quickly through Senate courtesy to a "club" member, Black was yet to formally take his seat when the press launched an attack on the Justice's earlier ties with the Ku Klux Klan. Black reiterated his long separation from the organization, and denounced its credo of prejudice and hatred, over national radio, but it wasn't until 1940 that he finally vindicated himself.

In that year the case of *Chambers v. Florida* reached the Court and Black wrote the decision for a unanimous bench. The Florida courts had sentenced four Black tenant farmers to death for a rape conviction based on confessions extracted after six days of continuous interrogation. Reversing the convictions Black wrote eloquently:

Under our constitutional system, courts stand, against any winds that blow, as havens of refuge for those who might otherwise suffer because they are helpless, weak, outnumbered, or because they are non-conforming victims of prejudice and public excitement.

With this forceful declaration of principles, Justice Black won both the reputation of a judicial activist and the support of the liberal press.

He firmly established himself as a judicial activist through his famous use of the Fourteenth Amendment to extend the protections of the Bill of Rights as binding upon state courts. This constitutional "bridge" required the same "equal protection under the law" in state cases as in federal ones. For this judicial construction we owe Black our greatest debt of thanks because it gave universal application to the Bill of Rights.

Through the fifties, however, Black's unique marriage of strict construction and civil liberty was destined to represent the minority philosophy of the Court. In a 1959 obscenity case the Supreme Court upheld the ruling which banned the film version of

D.H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterly's Lovers*, despite the dissent of Justices Black and Douglas. In their minority view, "all censorship of movies is unconstitutional", and Black went on to quip that "this Court is about the most inappropriate Supreme Board of Censors that could be found". All restriction of the right to expression Black believed in violation of the First Amendment, and he subsequently refused to review any films on obscenity charges.

During the paranoia of the McCarthy era Black and Douglas often stood alone. Their dissent in the Dennis case of 1951, in which the majority upheld the convictions of eleven American Communists for conspiring to advocate the overthrow of government, was typical of their absolutist defense of liberty. Black's dissent was not a defense of communism, but a denunciation of the practice of prior censorship which again violated First Amendment rights. Justice Black lamented:

... few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later Court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society.

Black was to say much the same thing in subsequent cases; in 1957 and 1961 in *Konigsberg v. California*, and 1961 when the Subversive Activities Control Board required the registration of Communist Party members. Black found these to be violations of First and Fourth Amendment rights, but his voice was always on the losing side. Despite vast political and press opposition the Justice persevered, and he

demonstrated a personal integrity and quality of mind that maintained a sense of order in a chaotic environment. He held fast to his principles despite the pressures of the times - a strength that we might well question in the men who follow him on the bench.

With time the Court slowly bent to the sagacity of its senior member, and in tribute to the Justice's dedication and tenacity, Anthony Lewis wrote in eulogy:

For years he found himself in a small minority on the Supreme Court on issues of free speech and the scope of the Bill of Rights. A despairing tone would then occasionally weave its way into his dissents. But he did not give up -- on free speech, or the right to counsel, or the legislative districting issue, or a dozen others. No other Supreme Court justice has lived to see so many dissents become law.

The quality and commitment of Justice Black, the man and his work, was not an abstraction but a reality. Today when confronted with such overwhelming mediocrity in high places and the prospect of more arriving day by day, the unique quality of the late Justice becomes a standard to cherish.

But the greatness of the man should not be confused with perfection. Controversy still rages over decisions as far back as *Korematsu v. U.S.* in 1947 when Black upheld the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast during the second World War, and as recently as 1967 when he proclaimed that the Fourth Amendment held no protection against electronic eavesdropping. Yet these moments seem but aberrations in the crusade of a civil libertarian and complex individual.

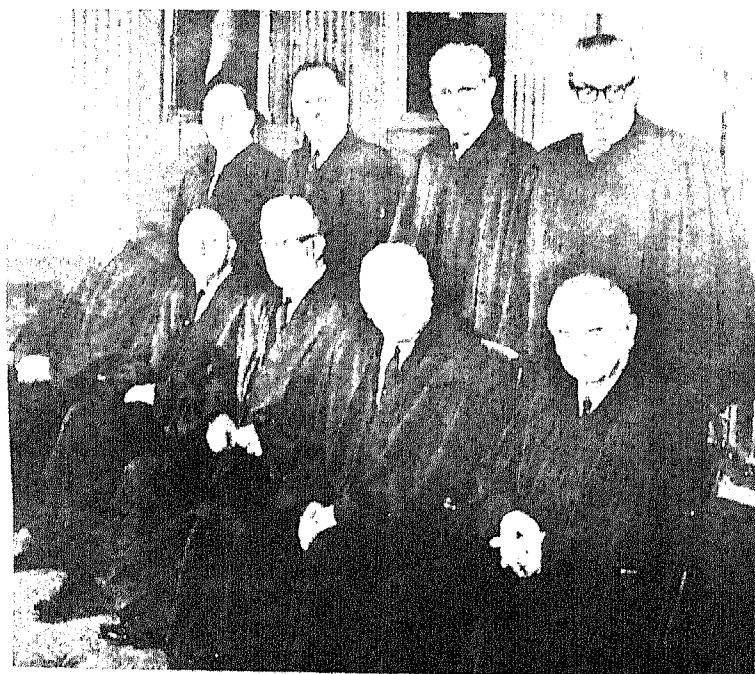
As early as 1948 the eminent historian Charles Beard felt secure in writing that:

Justice Black has labored with a force, firmness, and daring that place him, in my opinion, even above Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis in the record of judicial resistance to governmental encroachments on the liberties of press and speech. Justice Hugo Black will strive until the last hour to keep open the refuge established by the Constitution against the passions of rulers and multitudes.

As we look to the new Court nominees it is important to understand the import of Beard's words. How will these men treat our basic liberties and how strongly will they stand against the "passions of rulers and multitudes" or the pressures of our times? For over thirty-four years Hugo Black championed the cause of individual freedom against those passions: in the forties he labored for the rights of the accused in court proceedings; in the fifties he protected even the rights of socialists to free speech; and in the sixties Black upheld the cause of conscientious objectors in their opposition to war. He never felt threatened or intimidated by the temper of the times, but rather strengthened in his conviction of the Court's "sacred trust" to defend the common man under the Constitution.

In a time when we see men of quality fleeing from public service and replaced by lesser lights, and in a time when more and more men are swayed from principle through coercion or temptation, we must search desperately for figures of Black's stature, men of compassion and strength, integrity and dedication to uphold that very "sacred trust". That trust is our very freedom, and deserves our every concern.

“Under our constitutional system, courts stand against any winds that blow, as havens of refuge for those who might otherwise suffer because they are helpless, weak, outnumbered, or because they are non-conforming victims of prejudice and public excitement”



On Judicial Activism

by Gary Jacobson

Though President Nixon has promised to leave us with a full generation of peace, the most notable legacy of his administration will probably be a full generation of Supreme Court appointees. He has been able to fill four of the Court's nine seats already, and if he is re-elected for a second term, there will undoubtedly be a Nixon majority on the Court by 1976. The President is fully aware of this unusual opportunity. He has let it be known that he believes the selection of Supreme Court justices to be among the most important decisions a president makes. It is therefore more than a little disquieting to observe the criteria by which he seems to be making his choices.

For the record, Mr. Nixon has declared that he is looking for justices who share his judicial philosophy of "strict constructionism." The Warren Court, he implies, played fast and loose with the Constitution instead of properly adhering to the actual meaning of the phrases and paragraphs in the Constitution. They interpreted—or constructed—these passages broadly in order to write their own social and political philosophies into the law. In so

doing, they have shifted the judicial balance in favor of the accused at the expense of the police, the prosecutor, and other agencies of social control; they have entered areas of politics outside their legitimate sphere of competence—as in the decisions requiring the reapportionment of state legislatures; and they have allowed pornographers to run wild in the streets. Justices who strictly interpret the Constitution, the argument concludes, would never have made these decisions.

The argument it seems to me, is fraudulent, as a brief account of the judicial philosophy of the late Justice Hugo Black will make clear. Black led the Court into just those areas of judicial protection of the rights of the accused, and of speech, and of voters, to which the President most strongly objects. He was the quintessence of a "strict constructionist," if the term, in fact, has any meaning at all.

John MacKenzie of the Washington Post described the essence of Black's judicial philosophy as "an absolutist faith in the supremacy of the First Amendment and a reading of the Bill of Rights that most resembled a fundamentalist preacher's interpretation of the Bible." Black's reading of the Bill of Rights was so literal, in fact, that he could not bring himself to

oppose governmental surveillance through bugging or wiretapping. The Fourth Amendment, which forbids unreasonable searches and seizures, did not explicitly forbid electronic intrusions into a citizen's privacy; therefore, there was nothing the Court could do to restrict such activity. That the Bill of Rights was written long before the progress of American genius had made electronic eavesdropping possible was no matter; the Constitution didn't forbid it, so neither may the Court.

In other decisions, however, Justice Black's literal reading of the Constitution—his strict construction of its words and phrases—placed him squarely on the side of individuals confronted by the police powers of the state. Most fundamental was his conviction that the Fourteenth Amendment applies to the states each of the specific guarantees of the federal Bill of Rights. He argued this position in the case of *Adamson v. California* (332 U.S. 46, 1947). The majority had held that the states were not bound by the Fifth Amendment prohibition against forcing a witness to testify against himself. Black dissented: "My study of the historical events that culminated in the Fourteenth Amendment . . . persuades me that one of the chief objects that the provisions of the Amendment's first section,

Mr. Jacobson is an instructor of political science.

separately, and as a whole, were intended to accomplish was to make the Bill of Rights applicable to the States . . . I would follow what I believe was the original purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment—to extend to all the people of the nation the complete protection of the “Bill of Rights.” The historical evidence was not so convincing to others, and the doctrine of incorporation never won the support of an open majority on the Court. But selectively, and on a piecemeal basis, the guarantees of the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments have come to apply to the police and judicial proceedings of the states. In the process, Justice Black lived to see some of his most vigorous dissents become the opinions of the Court. *Adamson* and its predecessor, *Twining v. New Jersey* (211 U.S. 78, 1908) were reversed in *Mallory v. Hogan* (378 U.S. 1, 1964); thereafter the states would be required to uphold the right of an accused person to refuse to testify against himself. In *Betts v. Brady* (316 U.S. 455, 1942) Black had dissented from a majority which held that state courts were not required to provide counsel for indigent defendants and could convict persons of certain crimes even if they were unable to afford legal counsel. His dissent became the opinion of the Court in the landmark case of *Gideon v. Wainwright* (372 U.S. 355, 1963), which established that the states, too, were required to provide such counsel.

A clear intention to regulate the behavior of the police and to demand strict procedural guarantees has in fact been the hallmark of the Court in the last decade. Black joined the Court majorities in the series of decisions which have extended this line of judicial action, most notable *Escobedo v. Illinois* (378 U.S. 478, 1964) and *Miranda v. Illinois* (384 U.S. 436, 1966). The accused must be told of his right to remain silent—that is, not to testify against himself. He must be told explicitly of his right to consult a lawyer, and to have his lawyer present while he is undergoing interrogation. And, of course, if he is indigent, the state must supply him with counsel before questioning can take place. The influence of Justice Black's interpretation of the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment is obvious in this whole line of decisions. It is not without justice that many have suggested that the Warren Court ought really to be called the Black Court.

Nowhere has Hugo Black's Constitutional fundamentalism been more apparent than in his decisions regarding the First Amendment rights of free speech, press, and religion. In his last opinion, delivered in the recent Pentagon Papers case, he declared that “in the First Amendment, the Founding Fathers gave the free press the protection it must have to fulfill its essential role in our democracy . . . The press was to serve the governed, not the governors.” He was fond of reminding lawyers from the Justice Department and other prosecuting agencies that the First Amendment reads “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging freedom of speech, or of the press . . .” with particular verbal emphasis on the word “no.”

It is apparent that Hugo Black's own strict construction of the Bill of Rights led him to make just those decisions which President Nixon and other conservative critics of the Court finds most obnoxious and most damaging to the Republic. The question, then, cannot be one of merely a strict or a loose interpretation of the Constitution. President Nixon surely wants something more than a strict constructionist on the Court, since as a Constitutional lawyer he is certainly aware of both the decisions Black has taken and the philosophy behind them. And none of this is really news to the chief executive.

An additional Nixon criterion is that the justices be political conservatives as well as strict constructionists. He is interested not only in how potential justices are likely to interpret the Constitution, but also in the basic political philosophy of the men he appoints to the Court. He is, of course, acting on the belief commonly held among students of the judiciary that judges do not extinguish all traces of partisanship when they are elevated to the bench. Bias need not be conscious; several generations of investigation into the human psyche have revealed, if nothing else, that we often act from unconscious motives. (It is well-known, for instance, that judges who are Republicans will, on the average, pass out stiffer sentences than will Democratic judges—for the same crimes.) Hugo Black may have been a strict constructionist, but he had been a liberal New Dealer before being elevated to the Court, and this was certainly reflected in his opinions, regardless of how firmly he based them on the Constitution. Presumably, then, any

In politics,
conflicts over
jurisdiction
are always
conflicts over
policy.

President would be wise to put those who share his political philosophy on the Court.

The Nixon appointee must also be judicial conservative. A judicial conservative is not merely a strict constructionist; our brief account of Justice Black's judicial philosophy and opinions should make that clear. The judicial conservative that Mr. Nixon wants to seat on the Court will take a basically modest view of judicial authority. He will have strong reservations regarding the right of the judiciary to overturn acts of Congress, or of the states, or of the executive, and will, whenever conceivable, defer to the decisions of these other agencies of government. The trouble with a justice who is merely a strict constructionist—like Hugh Black—is that he may feel himself duty-bound to take an activist view of the judicial role. If his reading of the Constitution requires that acts of Congress must be overturned or that state criminal procedures must be reformed, then he will not hesitate to rule so. He may, in short, make rather drastic changes in important national policies because his strict interpretation of the Constitution indicates that such changes are required. Only if he is also an advocate of

judicial modesty, of judicial restraint—as were Justice Frankfurter and Justice Harlan, for example—can he be trusted to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court to where President Nixon and other conservatives think it ought to be. The perfect Nixon justice will not only make decisions that conform to the President's ideas of how the Constitution should be interpreted, but will also very often refuse to make decisions at all.

But in politics, conflicts over jurisdiction are always, at heart, conflicts over policy. Mr. Nixon's preference for a judicially modest Court does not depend merely on some abstract theory of American government in which the Court is assigned a modest role. What he really objects to are the decisions that the Court has been making. He prefers that Congress, or the states, or the Justice Department, make the decisions regarding method of interrogation, the right to counsel, the right to remain silent, or the right to tap telephones, because these agencies will be more likely to make the decisions he wants. This is of course why conservatives have been attacking the Court since 1954, when segregated schools were first declared unconstitutional. The Court is accused of judicial usurpation of the powers of other branches of government and of the states. But this is not what the critics of the Court are really worried about. Their real concern is to maintain segregated schools. If the Court were instead upholding the rights of states to maintain segregation in school and elsewhere against the attacks of, say, Congress, then these same critics would be hailing it as the last bastion of freedom. This was, in fact, the conservative view of the Court during the early Thirties, when the majority busied itself with throwing out New Deal legislation. And of course at that time liberals were attacking the justices as the Nine Old Men who were obstructing the will of the people by taking it upon themselves to decide things that ought really to be left up to the legislature and the President. Conflicts over jurisdiction are always really conflicts over policy.

Finally, a review of the candidates Mr. Nixon has preferred to put on the Court indicates that there may be a fourth, and quite disturbing criterion which has been lurking in the back of his mind. Haynesworth, Carswell, Mildred Lillie and Herschel Friday, all seem to have some characteristics in common. They were all obscure, with less than brilliant legal and judicial careers behind them. They were, in the term that became common, mediocre . . . And clearly, they were not the only candidates available who matched the other three criteria. Others who by any legal standard were more qualified, and who were equally conservative in their judicial and political philosophies and equally restrained in their judicial roles, were available. William Rehnquist and Lewis Powell, Jr., will serve as examples. But these more qualified candidates were not the first choice of the President, which leaves us with a final implied criterion—that the new justices also be mediocre, at least as legal minds . . . This may be the ultimate means by which the President expected to make the Court more modest, less activist. For these people who were without great legal distinction, without any political or intellectual influence who would owe their entire rise from obscurity to the Supreme Court to Mr. Nixon would be the least likely to take their judicial mandate as a broad one. They would be the least likely to act or take jurisdiction when decision could be deferred to other organs of government. Justices with modest gifts and modest attainments could be expected to act modestly.

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II

This does not mean that no rational argument can be made for a modest view of the duty of judges in a democracy. Among students of the Court there is a running controversy on this matter, with many of the most distinguished scholars and judges taking sides with the more modest: Judge Learned Hand, Justice Holmes, Justice Frankfurter and Professor Charles Black of the Yale Law School. The late Professor Robert McCloskey's concluded that "the Court ruled more in each case when it tried to rule less, and that paradox is one of the clearest morals to be drawn from this history (of the Court)."

Scholars take the modest point of view for good reasons. McCloskey mentions one—that the Court, by restraining its own hand whenever possible, hordes its authority and prestige for really important decisions. Another is that the power of judicial review has never really been established as a bedrock of the Constitution either as written or as intended by the Framers, despite a great deal of scholarship intended to demonstrate just that. But most importantly, it is felt that judicial review is somehow undemocratic, that a democratic system of government is one in which the people, through their representatives, are supposed to govern themselves. If judicial power by nature undermines this principle of government, then its exercise in a democracy the argument concludes must be severely restricted.

This distinction between an undemocratic judiciary and a democratic legislature or executive rests on what amounts to an extremely naive understanding of how the American political system actually operates. As Martin Shapiro, has argued, scholars and judges who are anything but naive when it comes to understanding the political nature of the judiciary, suddenly become starry-eyed when they talk about the legislature. They fall victim to an illusion that the will of the majority of the people is somehow absolutely expressed through the legislative process. But, then we may ask, did a majority of the people, or even of their chosen representatives, demand that Texas oilmen be granted a depreciation allowance? What majority decided that Senator James Eastland should get a hundred thousand dollars a year not to grow various crops? When did the will of the people require that federal gasoline taxes be used only for the construction of highways rather than for other forms of public transformation? The questions could go on indefinitely; though the point is clear: any view which holds that legislature are bastions of majoritarian democracy is not taking into account the real nature of these institutions.

Consider the distribution of power in Congress. Most important Congressional decisions are actually made in committees or subcommittees which represent no cross-section of Congress or of the nation. In fact, each committee is manned by legislators who represent constituencies having a special interest in the legislation that the committee handles. Representatives of farm districts populate the committees and subcommittees dealing with agriculture; maritime and fisheries committees attract legislators from coastal states; westerners are over-represented on the committees dealing with land and mineral resources.

Furthermore, the seniority rule ensures that the committees will be chaired—and, as it often turns out, dominated—by members from non-competitive districts. In practice this has meant that the Southern Democrats have enjoyed positions of power far more frequently than their numbers in Congress would warrant.

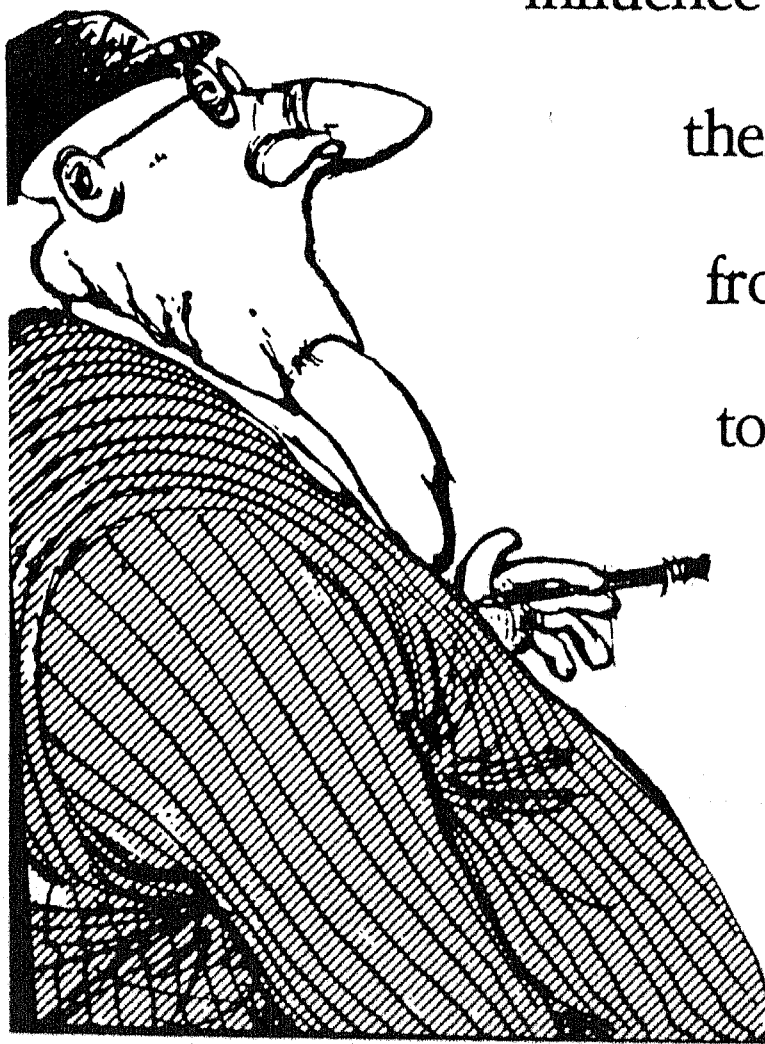
Given the volume and complexity of the legislation that must be considered each year by Congress, there is little wonder that formal and informal arrangements of this type have been developed to allow Congress to get on with its work. But we should recognize that these rules, like all rules, are biased. They operate in such a way that certain groups and interests are overrepresented in the legislative process, while other groups and interests are given short shrift—or ignored completely. It is by now accepted that Congress as a whole too strongly reflects rural and small town

groups, local and parochial interests, at the expense of urban and suburban interests. It is also widely recognized that pressure groups which are able to maintain superior organization and financing will, in the long run, serve the interests they represent through Congressional lobbying while interests which are difficult to organize, or which are poor in financial resources, will find it difficult to find an ear on Capitol Hill.

In sum, no serious observer of the legislative process could possibly conclude that Congress merely reflects majority sentiment. But when the argument turns to the proper role of the judiciary in a democracy, this notion of Congress as the palpitating heart of democracy is slipped in without reflection. Casting the legislatures of the states and of the nation in the role of democratic St. George against the judicial Dragon simply ignores political realities.

But at least the president is chosen by a

Supreme Court candidates who were
without great legal distinction,
without any political or intellectual
influence, would owe
their entire rise
from obscurity
to Mr. Nixon.



majority of the people—or is he? He is elected by the Electoral College where the large, marginal states, and especially the cities in those states, are given exaggerated importance. He may, like President Nixon, even get into office with less than a majority of the popular vote, and conceivably he could win even if a popular majority voted for someone else. But even more important, no one dares claim with a straight face that the national conventions which nominate the presidential candidates are hotbeds of majoritarian democracy. A review of the delegate selection process would make that clear, as would a study of the role of bargaining and compromise in the traditional smoke-filled room where nominations are sometimes determined.

Furthermore, most of the decisions made in the executive branch and on the President's authority are not made by the President at all. They are delegated to the

great executive departments like State and Defense or to the lesser executive agencies. And it is well known to students of bureaucratic behavior that these agencies are not merely neutral administrators of the law, acting rationally and in the public interest. More often than not, they become colonized by the very groups which they are supposed to be governing: farmers end up dominating the Department of Agriculture; the Labor Department caters to the interests of organized labor; the Department of Commerce turns out to be especially solicitous of business interests. Most agencies, in short, have a special clientele which supports them and which in turn they service. In many cases there is nothing that the President can do about them even if he wants to, for the agencies have often developed ongoing cooperative relations with the Congressmen who hold key positions on the committees where their

respective legislation is handled.

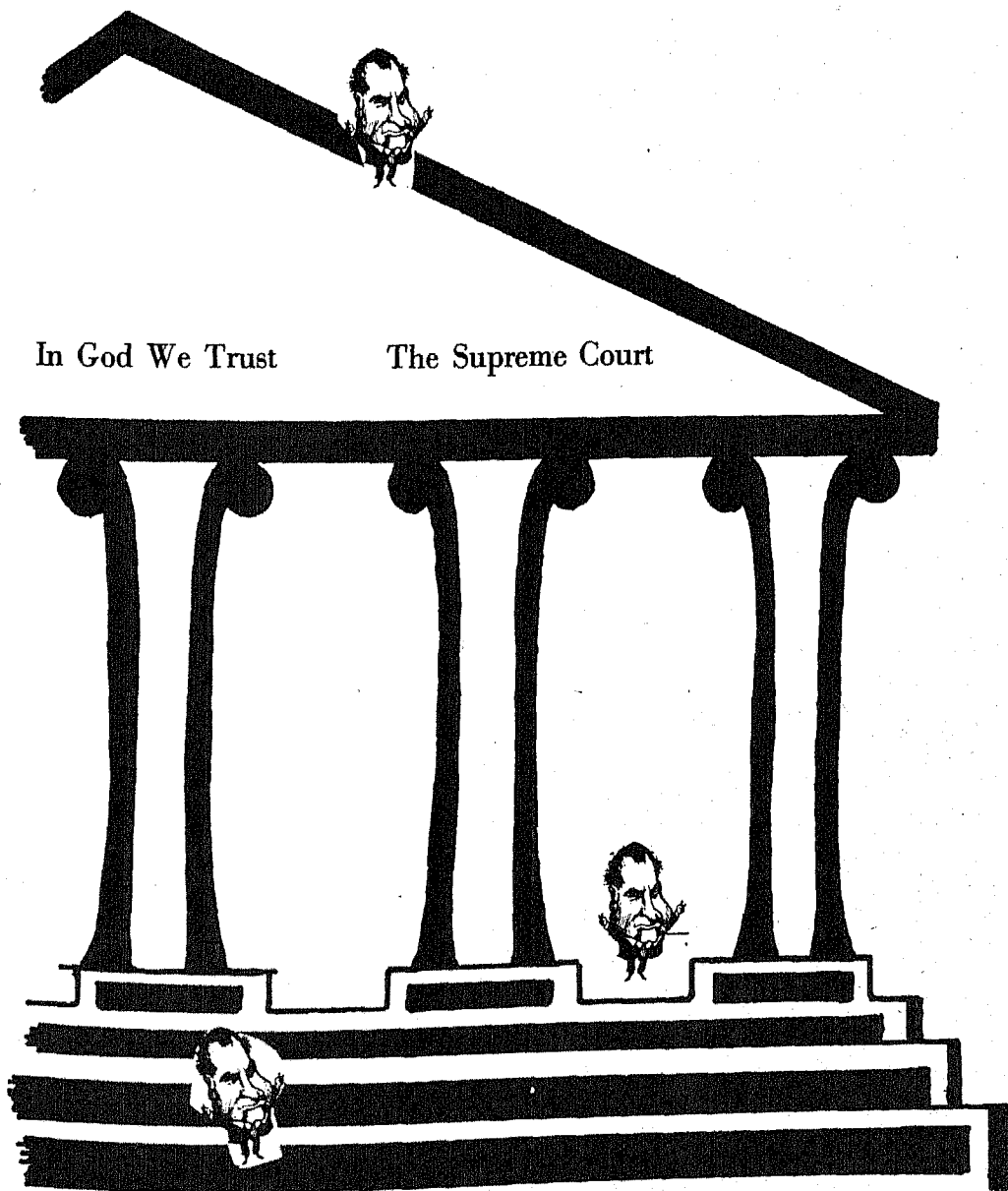
The point of all this is that no matter where you look in the American political system, you will find no institution where a simple majority holds sway. What you will find is a great variety of agencies, committees, boards, legislatures, and individuals, some elected, some appointed, others achieving their status through the civil service system, all of which, though they make decisions that affect the lives of vast numbers of people, are responsive principally to particular interests, to particular constituencies or clients, while they ignore most other interests and constituencies, including the public interest.

By this analysis, the Supreme Court is merely another agency—albeit an especially important. Like all the other agencies and committees and institutions, it operates by protecting and furthering certain interests while ignoring the claims of others. It is meaningless to say that a decision of the Court is less democratic than one by the Chairman of Ways and Means or by the Secretary of the Interior. The Court serves a legitimate function and contributes to the equity of the whole system if it can protect and further some important interests which are ignored or slighted elsewhere in the political system. And this it seems to do.

The Court, it seems to me, is eminently suited to protect certain kinds of interests which may get little hearing elsewhere—interests for which no organized group exists. As the Court deals with individual cases to which it can assign sweeping implications, no such group is necessary. We could, for example, say that there is a general public interest in seeing that the police do not obtain confessions by using third degree tactics. Certainly this is not the kind of belief that a vast majority would organize around. But it is one that the Court can, and has, championed, regardless of the fact that those who come under police suspicion have little political clout, and are generally detested and ignored by legislatures and chief executives. Much the same can be applied to other political and social minorities who have suffered discrimination, and who have found a favorable hearing in the courts. Painfully slow as it is, the progress toward full equality for racial minorities would have undoubtedly been much slower were it not for the capacity and will of the Court to demand "equal protection of the laws."

David Truman, the foremost proponent of the group theory of politics, distinguishes actual interest groups from latent or potential groups. The former are active in the political process in pursuit of their interests; the latter are not usually active or organized at all, except when their interests are seriously threatened by the groups which are organized. But other students of interest group behavior—I am thinking specifically of Mancur Olson—have argued, I believe more convincingly, that this in fact rarely happens, that there are formidable barriers to organization and action on the basis of large, widespread interests. If this is indeed the case, if there is an inherent bias against latent or potential interests in the political system as a whole, an active Supreme Court may be essential to maintain a proper balance. And in protecting interests which have no access elsewhere in the political system, the Court contributes to the equitable operation of the system—if not to democracy in the abstract.

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III

We might finally consider the series of decisions which have been among the most upsetting to the conservative critics of the Court, decisions which have implied a relatively drastic change in the balance of American politics. I refer, of course, to reapportionment. This is one place where all the critics of the Court agree that it has overstepped its authority and jurisdiction by deciding something that ought better to be left up to the legislatures themselves.

In 1946 the Supreme Court had held, 4 to 3, that great disparity in population among the Congressional districts in Illinois was not something the Court could or should deal with. "Courts ought not to enter this political thicket," wrote Justice Frankfurter for the majority. "The remedy for unfairness in districting is to secure state legislatures that will apportion properly, or to invite the ample powers of Congress." (*Colgrove v. Green*, 328 U.S. 549). Justice Black was among the dissenters, and once

system generally favored conservatives at the expense of liberals. Which is why it has been the conservatives who have objected so strenuously to the "one man, one vote" decisions, and why Mr. Nixon wants a Court which will not act to enter the "political thicket" if there is any way to avoid it. Abstract dissertations on "the role of the Court" are just so much smokescreen.

Of course there are good arguments for at least a modicum of judicial modesty. Professor McCloskey's contention that the Court must conserve its prestige--the real source of its authority--so that it may make the really important decisions is not to be cast aside lightly. The Court does need general public support in order to function properly, and decisions which run consistently against widely-held public beliefs and values will, in the long run, make it more difficult for the Court to protect the interests that it ought to protect. But if the Court seeks only to maintain its own stature by avoiding controversy, by shrinking its

own jurisdiction, then it is little use no matter how highly it is regarded; the real decisions will be made elsewhere.

We will soon see the direction in which the Court will be moving in the future. Some terribly important issues are now before it, or will be in the immediate future. The Justice Department has been considering a push for legislation allowing juries to convict with less than a unanimous decision; from time to time the administration indicates that an anti-obscenity drive is in the offing; the new Organized Crime statute which allows the state to force a witness to testify if he is promised immunity from prosecution is about to be tested; and the fates of hundreds of convicted murderers will hang on the Court's decision as to whether execution is a cruel and unusual punishment. We can predict some of the positions that Justice Black would have taken on these issues; we know that his fundamentalist position regarding the Bill of Rights would align him against any infringement on the present jury system or of the rights of accused persons in general. But in fact any judicial activist--even a strict constructionist--might feel compelled to rule in the same way. Even a political conservative would not necessarily accept the Justice Department's interpretation of the Bill of Rights--Senator Ervin, for example. But a conservative who also takes a modest view of the judicial role is almost certain to leave these decisions up to other organs of government--to Congress, or to the executive, or to the states--rather than involve the Court. And this is what the President really wants.

By avoiding controversy, the Court is of no use, no matter how highly it is regarded.

again he was able to see his dissent become the opinion of the Court: the majority in *Baker v. Carr* (369 U.S. 186, 1962) decided that malapportionment of state legislatures was justiciable under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. In *Wesberry v. Sanders* (376 U.S. 1, 1964), which extended the principle of "one man, one vote" to Congress and to both houses of state legislatures, Justice Black, writing for the majority, concluded that "the right to vote is too important in our free society to be stripped of judicial protection by such an interpretation (as *Colgrove*)". Had the Court acted "modestly," then the decisions on reapportionment would have been left up to Congress and the states. In effect this means that nothing would have been done (Tennessee, the state which figured in *Baker v. Carr*, hadn't been reapportioned since 1901). There is a staggering naivete in Justice Frankfurter's conclusion in *Colgrove* that in the legislatures or in the Congress the voters who were suffering from the present apportionment should seek redress. Who could, after all, imagine politicians redistricting themselves out of office? If the court refused to take jurisdiction, the grievances would have gone unredressed, and that would have been a situation infinitely more undemocratic than that alleged by the critics of the Courts anti-majoritarian activity.

Malapportionment in every area meant in fact that rural areas, small towns, regions which had been losing population relative to the rest of the state, were overrepresented in the legislatures. The political consequence of this was that the existing

Inside Magazine



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Point Blank

The New Supreme Court

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What is the United States Supreme Court likely to do in the coming year? The appointment of Lewis R. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehnquist to the Court would add two more law-and-order Justices to the previous Nixon selections (Burger and Blackmun). With the continued presence of Justices Stewart and White—two more or less conservative holdovers from the Warren Era—it appears that the nation will be faced with a six-to-three conservative majority for the foreseeable future.

With only three liberal members left (Douglas, Marshall and Brennan) how much of a retreat from the landmark decisions of the Warren Court are we likely to see? The answer is: not too much.

The most important decisions of the Warren Court—in reappointment, the granting of the right to counsel in the courtroom (the Gideon case) and at the police station (Miranda), the application of stricter safeguards on the police, and the great civil rights advances—are not likely to be disturbed. They have become institutionalized, woven into the fabric of government or criminal procedure by state laws, lower court decisions, administrative rulings, and the expectations of millions of affected citizens. Judges who would try to reverse the important rulings of the Warren Court would be the radical revolutionaries at this point, and it is unlikely that any severe reversal would be acceptable to such moderates as Stewart and White.

But the momentum of the liberalizing decisions of the Warren Court will probably be stopped. The important Court rulings of the last ten years created pressure to carry these decisions to the limits of their logic: If counsel is necessary in a felony case, why not in misdemeanor cases or where petty offenses are involved?

If warrants are necessary before wiretaps can be installed in criminal cases, why not also in national security cases?

If state residency requirements are unconstitutional in welfare cases, why not in election cases also?

If the state cannot punish the private possession of obscene material, shouldn't private citizens be free to import such material from abroad?

The Warren Court would undoubtedly have extended its landmark rulings to a host of new situations, rounding out the contours of the decisions and giving them a more rational shape and structure. But the new Justices are not likely to extend the cases one whit beyond their minimal holdings and may well chip them away at the edges wherever possible.

In fact, the Court has already handed down an important case during the last term eroding the Miranda principle—the Supreme Court permitted the prosecution to use inconsistent statements made by a defendant to the police to impeach his credibility at trial, even though he had not been given a proper Miranda warning by the police.

In the new Court term, certain decisions are likely in cases pending before the Court:

Death Penalty—The Court will probably uphold the constitutionality of the death penalty against a claim that it is a "cruel and unusual punishment" forbidden by the Eighth Amendment.

Abortions—The Court will probably permit state to continue to punish abortions.

Prisoner Rights—The Court will probably permit wardens and other prison officials to impose summary punishment (such as solitary confinement) on prisoners without any type of due process hearing. However, restrictions on a prisoner's access to reading and legal materials will most likely be struck down.

Appointment of Counsel—The Court will probably not require counsel to be appointed in misdemeanor cases; however, the Court will probably require counsel to be appointed at important preliminary hearings but not for identification line-ups.

Immunity—The question of whether full Fifth Amendment immunity is required when any witness appears before a grand jury will be heard by the Court. Justices Stewart and White have voted at various times for wide protection against self-incrimination, and the question is a close one.

Wiretaps—Whether the federal government can tap the phones of suspected subversives in national security cases is another close question before the Court. Justice Stewart has been a strong advocate of the need for securing judicial warrants in all cases. William Rehnquist, however, has been intimately involved in the present Justice Department policy of not securing warrants; he may have to excuse himself from these cases, and a more liberal rule may, then, emerge.

Leon Friedman, a New York attorney, is author of *The Wise Minority* (Dial Press 1971). He is Associate Director of a bar association Special Committee on Courtroom Conduct. Distributed by ACCESS—The Communications Corporation.

Transportation

Rex C. Neaverson, professor of government, will offer a new course on "Transportation and Public Policy" next semester, as Urban and Environmental Studies 107. The course will be an analysis of Federal, State, and local transportation policies and their economic, political, and social consequences in the fields of urban and inter-urban mass transportation, highway construction, air transport and airport development. The course will include an examination of the roles of Independent Regulatory Commissions, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Courts, Congress, and Port and Mass transit Authorities. Special projects to study local transportation problems will be undertaken by groups and individuals.

This course will be given in the Trinity Term 1971-72, in Seabury 19 on T-Th mornings at 8:30 a.m. The enrollment will be limited to 20 persons.

Outrageous Fortune

Coop Upped

by Richard Klibaner

Rarely have the rights of students sitting on faculty committees received such an articulate and stirring defense as that given by Professor George Cooper at last Tuesday's faculty meeting. Though the issue before the faculty was one of the rights of administrators, Cooper deftly lay the groundwork which culminated in deferring action on a repressive proposal to prohibit students on probation from sitting on faculty committees.

More than merely taking the handcuffs off the administration and dealing so-called "faculty prerogatives" a severe, if not mortal blow, Cooper firmly established the logical foundations for the complete discrediting of the proposal to limit the right of students on academic probation to serve on faculty committees.

Cooper launched two devastating attacks on the proposals made by the infamous Committee on Committees, the "Big C" of faculty nightmares.

The distinguished professor of history argued that committees should be free of the oppressive weight of the collective faculty

when choosing which of their members should serve as chairman.

He took the further step, the more important step, of suggesting that in some cases administrators might indeed, be more qualified than members of the faculty to serve as chairmen, because they possessed information and understanding not available to members of the teaching staff; a group which, it would seem, Cooper felt was obviously limited in its experience and expertise.

One can sympathize with Cooper's reluctance to directly address the question of students who serve on faculty committees. We can assume that he felt it would be both impolite and unpolitic to preempt the students' obvious right to open fire on the proposal first. However, his remarks were obviously meant to lead the brighter of his colleagues to obvious conclusions concerning the inadvisability and immorality of the proposal.

Cooper's incisive argument that the members of a faculty committees can best judge the qualification of their fellow members seems, at first, as we assume he planned it to seem, an innocuous suggestion. However, when one remembers, as Cooper clearly indicated one should with a particularly expressive shrug, that no faculty committee had requested the new rule concerning student members, or the removal of any individual student, the full extent of his statement becomes clear.

Dr. Cooper's more than meaningful claim that a certain member of the administration might be more qualified than members of the faculty to serve as a chairman of a faculty committee is an equally important brick in the damning case he helped build against the proposal.

With this argument he penetrated directly to the heart of the argument against the proposal to exclude student members on academic probation from faculty committees. The obvious analogy between the Dean of the Faculty's special knowledge on curricular matters and a probationary student's understanding of the problems of academic probation is inescapable. It is unbelievable that Dr. Cooper did not have this very correspondence in mind when he rose to address his assembled colleagues.

Attempts to obscure the issue by pointing out that committees besides the Academic Affairs Committee are involved are useless. As Dr. Cooper surely knew, only one student not in good academic standing is a member of a faculty committee and that committee is the Academic Affairs Committee.

Though Dr. Cooper showed the faculty only that dispassionate mein for which he is so well known, it was clear that his defense of student rights, in fact his whole involvement in this sordid affair, was on behalf of that single student. The fact that he did not know this student, that he had never had him in a class, that the student had assiduously avoided the department which he chairs, made no difference to the good doctor. It was a matter of principle. An opportunity not to be missed.

Letters

The TRIPOD will print all letters to the editor received from members of the College community. Letters should be under 400 words in length, typed double spaced, with a word count. All letters must be signed, names will be withheld on request.

Notices

Exchange

A few places are available at Wheaton College (only) for exchange students from Trinity for the upcoming term. Please see Dean Winslow by 18 November if you are interested.

Squash

There will be a meeting of all women interested in playing Varsity Intercollegiate Squash this season on Thursday, Nov. 18 at 4:00-Conference Room, Ferris Athletic Center.

Gay Lib

Trinity Gay Liberation meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Chapel Undercroft for coffee, discussion, and relaxation. ALL WELCOME!!

Feiffer

Dear Mom,



I am out of combat,



Please stop worrying about me.



I am out of Vietnam,



My morale is high,



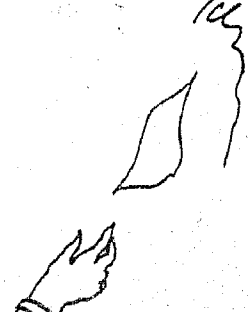
I am in Sweden.



I am off drugs,



Your loving son,



Record Blood Drive Staged

A record 259 pints of blood were donated by the College community in the Red Cross blood drive last Tuesday, according to David Banash '72, campus coordinator of the event.

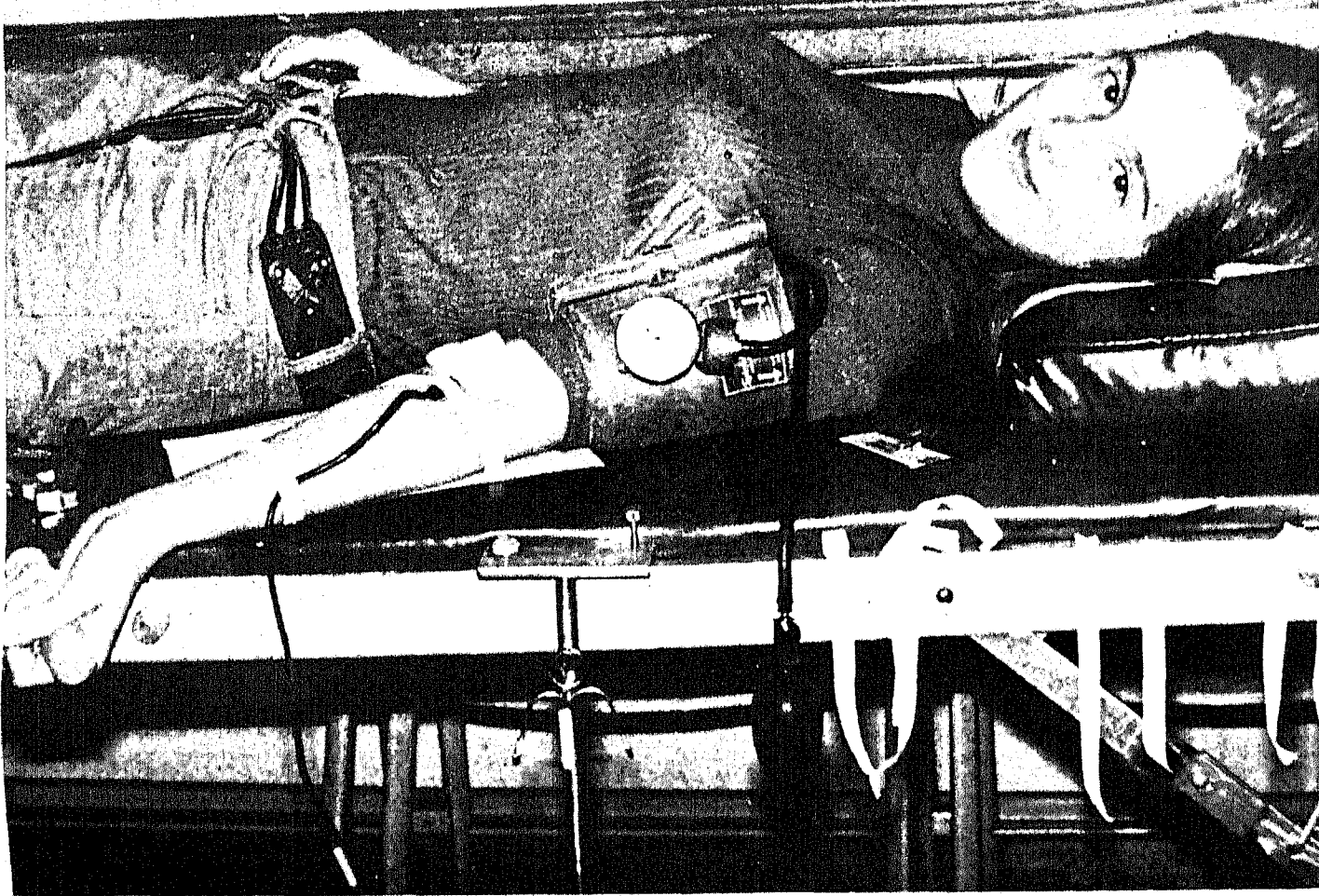
The drive, which was scheduled to end at 5:30 p.m., ran until 8:30 p.m. to accommodate the record number of donors. Banash said that the Connecticut Red Cross had doubled their staff to a full 12-bed unit for the drive. He added that this is the first time a full unit has ever been used at Trinity.

A total of 289 people registered to donate blood. The 259 pints of blood which were collected exceeded the old record of 253 pints, which was set in 1954. Banash noted that "one of the biggest records set was the number of new donors. We registered 189 new donors, which is probably double the amount of new donors that have ever shown up for a blood drive."

The blood which was collected during the drive will probably be used in the state, according to Banash. However, since the Connecticut division of the American National Red Cross has one of the highest reserves of blood in the country, other states may draw upon this reserve in emergencies, he noted.

The Red Cross will hold another blood drive here in March or April, Banash said. The Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, which publicized and recruited student volunteer workers for this drive, probably will assist in the spring drive also, he added.

Banash credited "the whole Trinity community" with "the success of the blood drive." He also noted that the drive was "a tribute to the fraternities on campus. It shows what can be done, given a group of thirty people with a will to work."



Blood Donor

Red Cross volunteers draw a pint of blood from smiling coed, in the bi-annual blood drive at the College Tuesday. A record 259 pints were collected.

CO Seminars, Draft Advice Given At College

The Trinity College Draft Counselors will offer counseling every Monday to Friday from three to five p.m. in the Chapel "undercroft," which is located on the lower level next to the Crypt Chapel. In addition, counseling will be available in the Chapel Tuesday nights from seven to eight p.m.

A special seminar dealing with problems faced in conscientious objection is held every Monday night at nine p.m. in the Alumni Lounge, located on the second floor of Mather Campus Center. Anyone seeking or considering seeking the I-O or I-A-O classifications is invited to attend.

Draft counseling is free and available to everyone -- students and non-students, alumni and community residents.

ABC

On Wednesday, 17 November from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., a representative of Dartmouth's ABC (A Better Chance) Program will be in the foyer of Mather Campus Center to discuss an internship possibility in the ABC Program in Madison, Connecticut, with interested male students.

This program could qualify as an Open Semester for Trinity Term 1971-72.

Play

Auditions will be held for "Hope is a Thing With Feathers" Monday at 7 p.m. at the cafeteria of the Undergraduate Building of the Hartford Branch of UConn. The play is being produced by UConn students. There are nine parts open to males. For further information call Al Johnston 236-1155.



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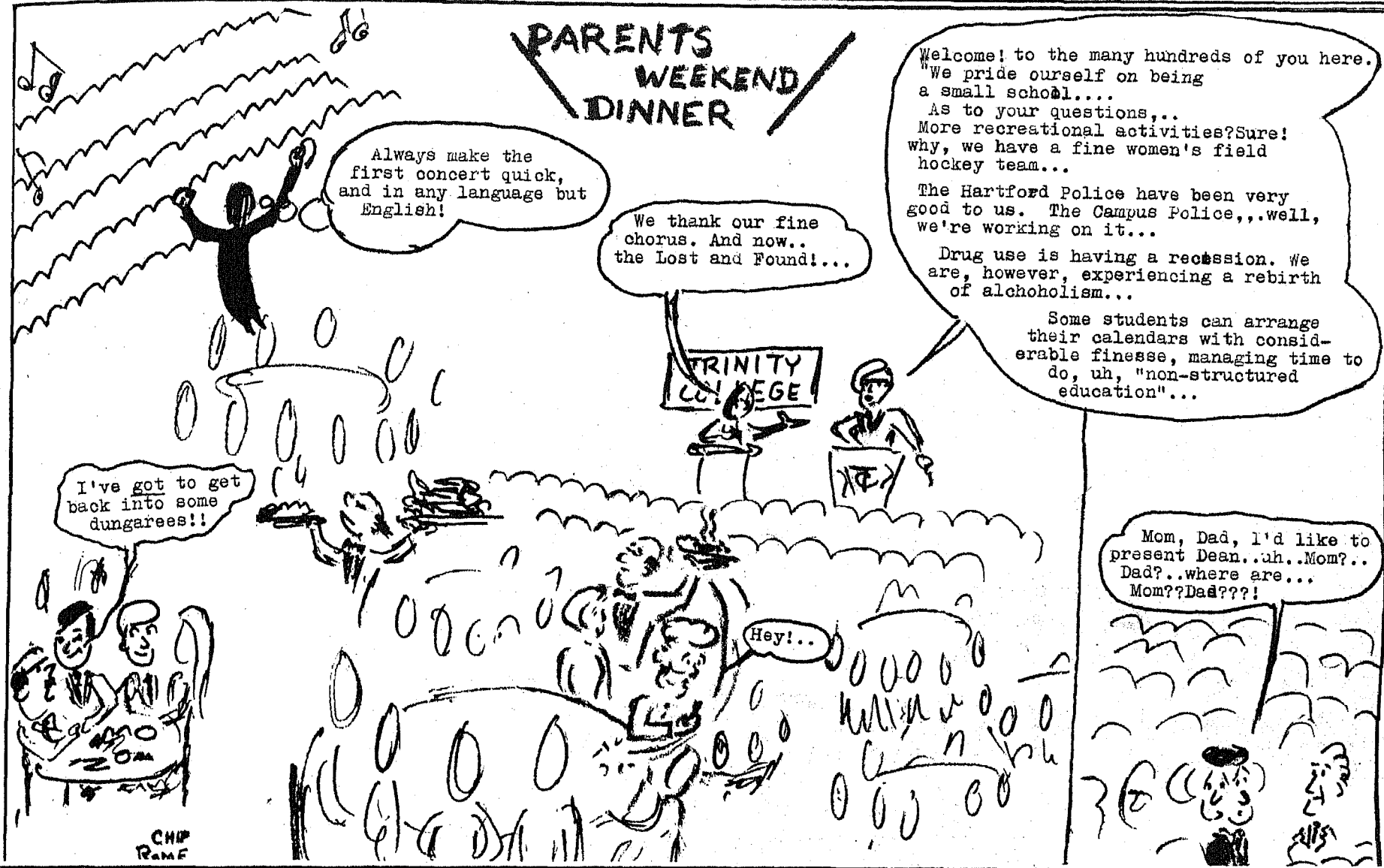
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This Week

TUESDAY, November 16

1:30 p.m. - Town-Gown Forum, Dr. Drew A. Hyland, "A Summing Up" - Goodwin Theatre, A.A.C.

6:30 p.m. - Band Rehearsal - Garmany Hall.

7:00 p.m. - Trinity College Women's Organization - Alumni Lounge.

7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Film: "Rashomon"

10:30 p.m. - Compline - Chapel.

WEDNESDAY, November 17

Noon - Human Relations Committee - Alumni Lounge.

12:30 p.m. - The Eucharist - Chapel.

12:15 p.m. - Football Highlights - Senate Rm.

3:00 p.m. - History Majors - Wean Lounge.

3:00 p.m. - Women's Field Hockey - Yale - Home.

4:45 p.m. - TGSA Exec. Committee - Committee Room.

7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Films: "Taking Off", "The Andromeda Strain" - Cinestudio.

8:00 p.m. - Poetry Reading Group - Wean Lounge.

THURSDAY, November 18

4:15 p.m. - Community Seminar Series, Prof. Frank Kirkpatrick, "Process or Agent? Two Models for Self and God" - Wean Lounge.

4:30 p.m. - Jester's Act "The Lesson" - Goodwin Theatre.

7:30 p.m. - Chess Club - Rm. 115, McCook Bldg.

8:15 p.m. - Annual Clement Memorial Lecture "Violence and American Liberal Values" - Kriebel Auditorium Clement Chem. Bldg.

9:30 and 11:15 p.m. - Films: "Taking Off" and "The Andromeda Strain" - Cinestudio.

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

FRIDAY, November 19

5:15 p.m. - Shabbat Service and Kiddush - Goodwin Lounge.

7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Films (as Wednesday).

8:00 p.m. - Star Night Observations from Elton Roof if clear.

SATURDAY, November 20

9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. - Community Education Workshops - Life Science Center.

2:00 p.m. - AATI (Amer. Assoc. Teachers of Italian) - Wean Lounge.

4:15 p.m. - Shabbat afternoon discussion and Havdalah - Goodwin Lounge.

7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Films (as Wednesday).

SUNDAY, November 21

10:30 a.m. - The Eucharist - Chapel.

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

7:00 p.m. - Folk Dancing Group - Wean Lounge.

MONDAY, November 22

7:00 p.m. - MHBOG - Alumni Lounge.

9:00 p.m. - C.O. Session - Alumni Lounge.

TUESDAY, November 23

4:15 p.m. - Community Seminar Series, Prof. Dori Katz will read from her own poetry - Wean Lounge.

7:00 p.m. - Alumni Lounge.

8:15 p.m. - Society of Sigma Xi - Lecture by Dr. Joseph Bronzino, "The Bio-Medical Engineer: His Role in Society" - McCook Auditorium.

10:30 p.m. - Compline - Chapel.

WEDNESDAY, November 24

Thanksgiving Vacation Begins After Last Class Today.



The struggle in this country has taken so many twists and bends that many people (people who should know better) have concluded that it's going around in circles. That's one reason why the ruling class still rules.

The lessons of the past have indicated that commitment and action must be coupled with a profound awareness and clear analysis of the real issues at hand. Rather than trying to piece

together an accurate picture of the movement both nationally and internationally by reading the bourgeois press why not try the Guardian, an independent radical newsweekly with an independent line. The Guardian's long-standing dedication to people's struggles and opposition to ruling class exploitation have made it the largest (some consider it the best) movement weekly in the country.

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☐ \$5. for a one year student sub. ☐ \$1. for a one year G.I. or Prisoner sub.

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

School _____

Ward To Deliver Clement Lecture

John William Ward, president of Amherst College, will deliver the annual Martin C. Clement Lecture this Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Kriebel Auditorium (Cinestudio), on "Violence and American Liberal Values." Ward will also hold a discussion on "The Dilemma of American Prisons," Thursday at 4:30 p.m. in Goodwin Lounge.

The discussion on prisons in liberal society marks the first of a series of American Studies Colloquiums, organized by a new committee on American Studies. Gil Meade, an ex-convict and organizer of HELP, Inc., will join Ward and Irving Bartlett, Dorrance visiting professor of history, in an open discussion.

Ward, a historian, became president of Amherst this year. From 1952 to 1963, he served as professor of both English and History at Princeton University. He was also chairman of the American Civilization Program there.

A specialist in American intellectual and cultural history, Ward joined the Amherst faculty in 1964 as professor of history and American Studies.

Ward is the author of *Andrew Jackson: Symbol for an Age and Red, White, and Blue: Men, Books, and Ideas in American Culture*.

Both discussion and lecture are open to the public.



John W. Ward

BABSON COLLEGE (Wellesley, Mass.)

Graduate M.B.A. Program

ON-CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

Monday, November 22, 1971

10 - 12 a.m.

by Mr. M.D. Pell

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JOCK'S League

Another season of JOCK'S League competition is over, and Williams, with a 31-14 victory over Amherst, took first place. It should be remembered, however, that the JOCK'S League is only an informal league created by the TRIPOD, and consisting of the members of NESCAC (the New England Small College Athletic Conference).

JOCK'S LEAGUE AND FINAL STANDINGS

	OVERALL			JOCK'S			PTS	PTS
	W	L	PCT.	W	L	PCT.	FOR	AGN
Williams	7	1	.875	7	0	1.000	275	136
Amherst	6	2	.750	4	1	.800	214	166
Middlebury	6	2	.750	3	2	.600	265	168
TRINITY	5	3	.625	3	2	.600	184	166
Colby	4	4	.500	2	2	.500	175	186
Bowdoin	3	4	.427	2	4	.333	152	176
Tufts	3	5	.375	2	3	.400	156	161
Wesleyan	3	5	.375	2	4	.333	152	176
Hamilton	1	7	.125	1	2	.333	71	302
Bates	0	8	.000	0	5	.000	76	224

Last Week's Games

TRINITY 21 - Wesleyan 0
Williams 31 - Amherst 14
Hamilton 12 - Union 10
Rochester 28 - Tufts 14
Colby 27 - Maine Maritime 14

Philadelphia Slim's Pickin's

by Albert 'Hoops' Donsky

The air is cold, and the sky is dark, and a pale moon gleams down upon a lonely figure. Upon closer inspection, the observant observer will observe that said lonely figure is none other than Kevin Seymour Gracey IV. What is he doing out on a cold dark night? Communing with the spirits? Conversing with the ghost of Knute Rockne? Trying to start his car???

But to more serious matters, namely football. There aren't very many weeks of pickin' left, and Gracey is so far behind, that, if he were any further behind, he would be pickin' baseball games.

I. UCLA-USC. There are plenty of traditional rivalries on the card this week, and also quite a few on the schedule. This battle between cross-town rivals is always exciting, and although these games aren't always the best played games in the world, those boys are all out there giving 110% all the time. (Just in case you forgot.) USC by 13.

II. Another traditional match sees the 81st replay in the Richmond-William and Mary series. In the first game of the series, three Richmond players were fatally injured when they were crushed under a zepellin that had been circling the field. The series was not resumed for a number of years. William by 6, Mary by 3.

III. The east also has its share of traditional games, including the Leaders of Tomorrow's American Game- Harvard-Yale. And when you realize how horrible the football in this game is, you'll know why America is in trouble. Harvard, for no reason at all, by 6.

IV. (Have you had your picture taken yet?) Another Ivy League game is Cornell-Penn. This game is totally unimportant to 43 of the people playing in it, but to one, Ed Marinaro, it could mean the Heismann Trophy. It could also mean an intense case of boredom. Cornell by 60.

V. Penn State-Pitt. A game which some people might have you believe is a traditional contest, and it is. It's traditional for Penn State every year to schedule all easy games. And this one is certainly easy. Penn State is pointing up to another Bowl appearance, and don't be surprised if they get it. Penn State by 45.

VI. Another team which is looking for a bowl bid are the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame, who hope to look impressive against LSU. It may all be for naught, however, since the Bowl bids go out at 6 P.M., and the game starts at 8. It's enough to get your Irish up. Notre by 6, Dame by 8.

VII. In the midwest, Ohio State-Michigan was shaping up as the deciding Big Ten contest, but with Ohio State's two losses, the Wolverines seem to have wrapped up a trip to Pasadena. Michigan by 27.

VIII. Rice-TCU. This week the Christians get thrown to the Rices. Rice by 6.

IX. Tampa-Vanderbilt. This should be a hard fought game, with plenty of action on the part of both teams. The Floridians should come out on top, and I wouldn't be at all surprised to see the Tampans out for --er-- revenge. This week will see the fall of the house that Vander built. Tampa by 13.

X. And finally, another traditional game - Temple-Villanova. When these two teams meet, you can throw the record books out the window. You can also throw any sportswriter who says that out the door. A real

backyard squabble, which is not a letter game, played with various tiles in a crossword fashion. (Got it, or must I elaborate further?) This game will be close, that...that...that...well, anyway, it will be close. Villanova by 1/2.

Isaiah the Profit

by Kevin Seymour Gracey IV

I am Isaiah, the triumphant, the magnificent, the totally objective Sage of the Age, Righter of Wrongs, Protector of the Innocent, Cream of the Asparagus. Well, folks, your friendly neighborhood profit has done it again, vanquishing the Philadelphia Phishmonger, by a whopping two games. It just goes to show what clean living, prayer and a lifetime subscription to READER'S DIGEST will do for you. Slim was slammed last week, and I'm afraid his reign of terror is over. He has been sent to Budapest, and all his future columns will come strictly from Hungary. Personally, I think Slim should consider removing his mind completely and putting in a glove compartment. Okay, on with the show-up.

I. Cornell-Penn-Slim picked all the games this week, and as a result the list of games looks like the marquis of the Hollywood Palace. Funnier games you will seldom see, and here's one of them now. Cornell will take this game, the bleachers, and probably the parking lot.

II. Penn St.-Pitt-As the fellow standing over my shoulder just said, "Oh, God! We must look alike or something, I guess. Penn State, in a game called after three quarters to put out the burning scoreboard.

III. UCLA-USC-A big week for traditional rivalries. This one has been bigger in the past, but it's still adequate. Trouble's Bruin for USC. (Joke courtesy the National Archives.) UCLA.

IV. Richmond-William and Mary--Richmond, who I know nothing about, meet the Fun Couple, William and Mary, about whom I know entirely more than I want to. Richmond, and the sooner the better.

V. Ohio State-Michigan--Michigan has clinched the opportunity to go Bowling, and the subsequent psychological letdown will enable Ohio State to steal their shoelaces if they want to. And they do. Ohio State.

VI. Tampa-Vanderbilt--The Editor's Bowl, so named because most of the action in this game comes when Slim and I submit our articles and Klibaner has to spend the rest of his life crossing out the suggestive material. Vanderbilt in a close one.

VII. Rice-TCU--Watch this one. These two teams are so tame they remind me of groups of domestic farm animals (remember that.) It will be close but look for the domestics of Rice to end up in (drum roll please) the CHRISTIAN BARNYARD! How do I do it? Or perhaps a better question, why? TCU and 24T and me for you..oh, skip it.

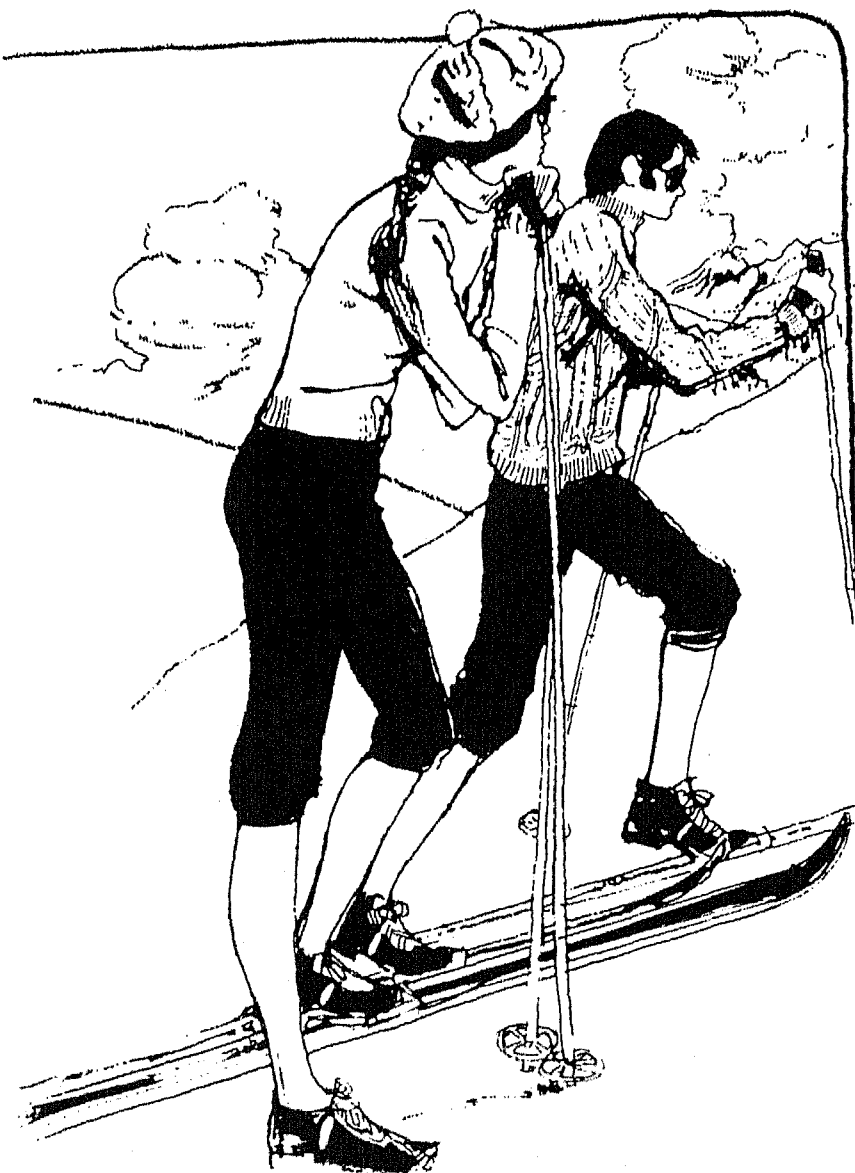
VIII. Notre Dame-LSU--This was close last year, and will be again. I'll go for the upset and pick the Tigers. (That's LSU, potatohead.)

IX. Harvard-Yale--An obscure game in the Northeast, between two former seminaries. Always exciting, this game is a tossup, but Harvard will land hardest. Yale by 10..excuse me, that's X.

X. Villanova-Temple--The indifference Bowl. Two teams from Philadelphia. This game promises to be as exciting as Philadelphia itself, which is to say as exciting as a dead toad. As McLuhan would say, "the tedium is the message." Like an old melodrama, Temple is the hero, and look for them to bowl the Villanova.

I have spoken. Remember to close cover before lighting this.

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Sports from the Outside

'Pearl' Joins Knicks

by Jeffrey Liebenson

The most exciting development this season in the NBA has been last Thursday's trade that brought Earl Monroe to the New York Knicks. Widely acclaimed as basketball's premier one-on-one player, the addition of "the Pearl" adds yet another superstar to a Knick team that already sports such names as Reed, Frazier, Lucas, and DeBusschere.

However, the trade (which saw Dave Stallworth, Mike Riordan, and an undisclosed amount of cash go to Baltimore) came at a time when the Knicks were in a tie for last place in the Atlantic Division.

Dogged by a general lack of consistency, the Knicks have performed little like the super-team of 1969-70.

Subpar performances in the forecourt and the inability to establish a concerted team effort for a full game have been the major worries for Coach Red Holzman. At the root of these problems has been the continuing medical woes of Captain Willis Reed. After experiencing much pain in early season games, Reed was advised to sit out a week to rest his ailing left knee. The week stretched into two and when Willis finally returned Wednesday night, the pain was still there.

In the face of these problems, the Monroe trade poses many questions. What effect will Monroe have upon the Knicks? Can he adapt to team play? Will "the Pearl" be able to snap the team out of its present doldrums?

Harriers Finish Winless Season

Although the cross-country season officially ended with the W.P.I. meet, some of the dedicated Bantam runners are still practicing and will enter the Thanksgiving Day race, a five mile event which will be held in Manchester.

In reflecting on the winless season Coach Craig Phillips was optimistic. Times continued to improve throughout the season, and morale was always good. It is difficult to keep a team "up" when the best man rarely finishes better than fifth, and the fact that this squad stayed together and kept improving is a tribute to both Coach Phillips and the individual team members. Long distance running is an individual thing—perhaps the loneliest and most gloryless sport in the world.

Bobby Haff was the high finisher for Trinity against W.P.I., placing seventh in the 15-49 loss. Haff has been selected as team Captain for next year.

Phillips issued an invitation to anyone interested in competing in the Manchester race to contact him for entry information and to join team members in their training. Competition in an A.A.U. sanctioned event such as this one is a prerequisite for entering some other races, such as the Boston Marathon.

Phillips also indicated that new opponents such as Quinnipiac are being added to the schedule for next year.

Ali-Mathis To Battle

Many people consider Muhammed Ali to be the greatest heavyweight fighter ever. However, Ali (a/k/a Cassius Clay) must prove this to a number of people, one of whom is the current champ, Joe Frazier. But in order for a Frazier-Ali match, Ali must re-prove himself.

Enter Buster Mathis. Mathis is a huge man who used to be a fighter. Then he retired. Now he has returned. Buster Mathis is going to fight Muhammad Ali tomorrow in the Astrodome. The fight will be televised via closed circuit T.V. and can be seen in this area at North West Catholic High in West Hartford. There will be tickets at the door.

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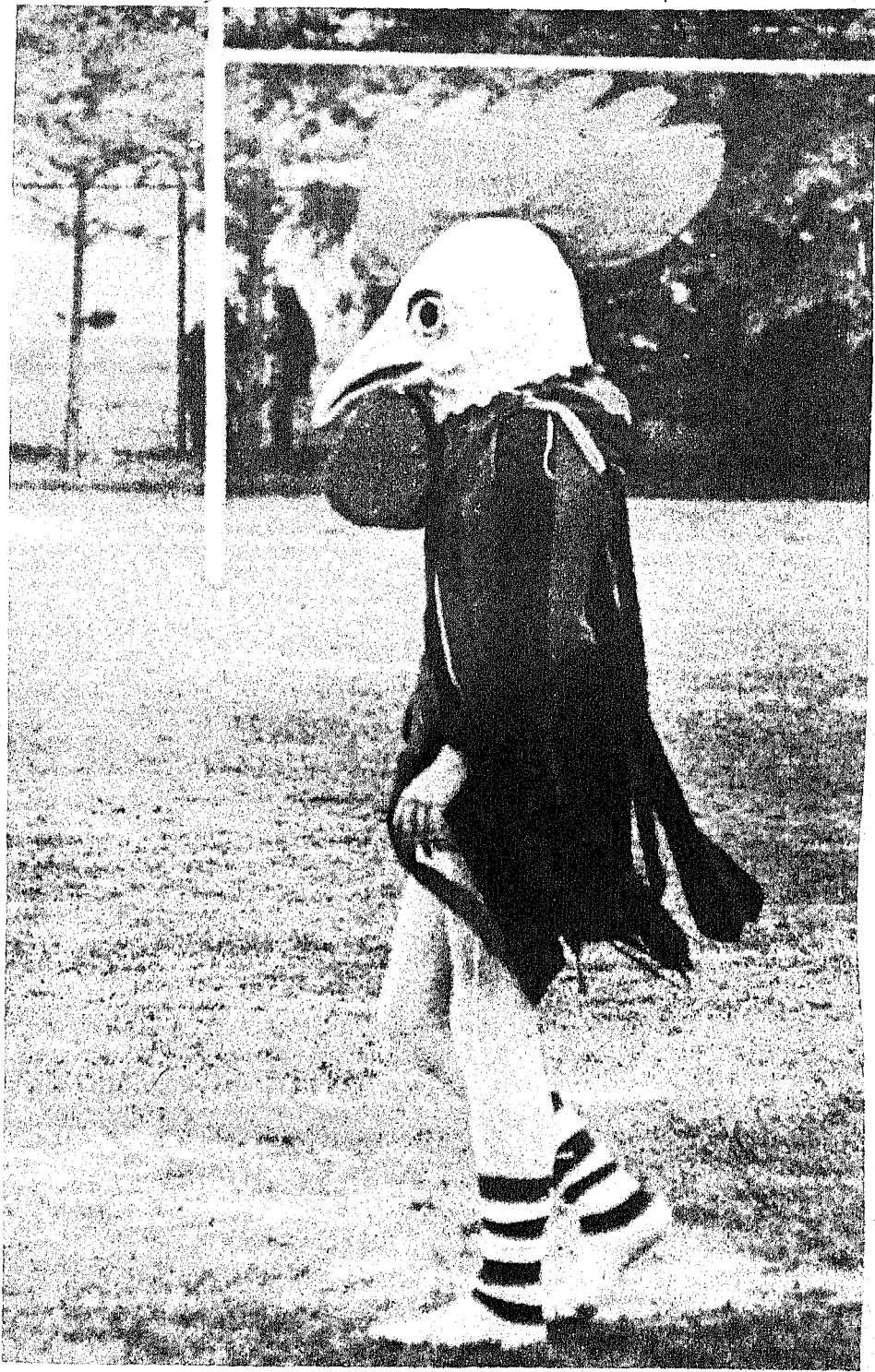
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The addition of Monroe may prompt Holzman to introduce a three guard alignment for certain game conditions. With Monroe, Frazier, and Barnett on the floor, the Knicks will have increased both their offensive mobility and scoring punch. The deficiencies of this system show up at the defensive end of the court, however, Frazier would probably have to guard the opposition's smaller forward, while the defense would be further weakened by the fact that Monroe is not of the same defensive caliber as either Frazier or Barnett.

The question of Monroe's ability to convert from the one-on-one style he excels at to the team play of the Knicks reflects a basic misconception held by many fans. As was aptly pointed out by Leonard Koppett of the New York Times on Sunday, the question of team play versus one-on-one need not be an either-or proposition. What is important is establishing a satisfactory balance between the two. Though establishing this balance will in some part require a modification of the Knicks' style, it has been changing of late due to other forces, namely Reed's injuries and the addition of Jerry Lucas. The aggressive team defense and unselfish offense that the Knicks have exhibited for the past few years was based on Reed's agility at center and the high mobility of the guards and forwards. Now, with Willis unable to move as he once did, he can no longer cover up the mistakes of his pressuring teammates on defense. When Lucas is playing, his lack of speed also demands a change from the pressure tactics that can be maintained by such speedier forwards as DeBusschere and Bradley.

As far as the possibilities that the addition of Monroe will remedy the Knicks' present struggling state, the likelihood is that it will not. Monroe will not solve the basic problems the Knicks have experienced in their forecourt. While he will undoubtedly add guard strength to the team, that is where the Knicks are already at their strongest. The main factor involved is still the condition of Willis Reed. If he can recover, there is no reason why the Knicks cannot return to their prior level. If he does not return to form, it is extremely doubtful that the Knicks can approach their former greatness.



(Levin Photo)

The official Trinity College Mascot, in full plumage, struts across the field. The mascot became a feature at football games this year, exhorting the team on to victory.



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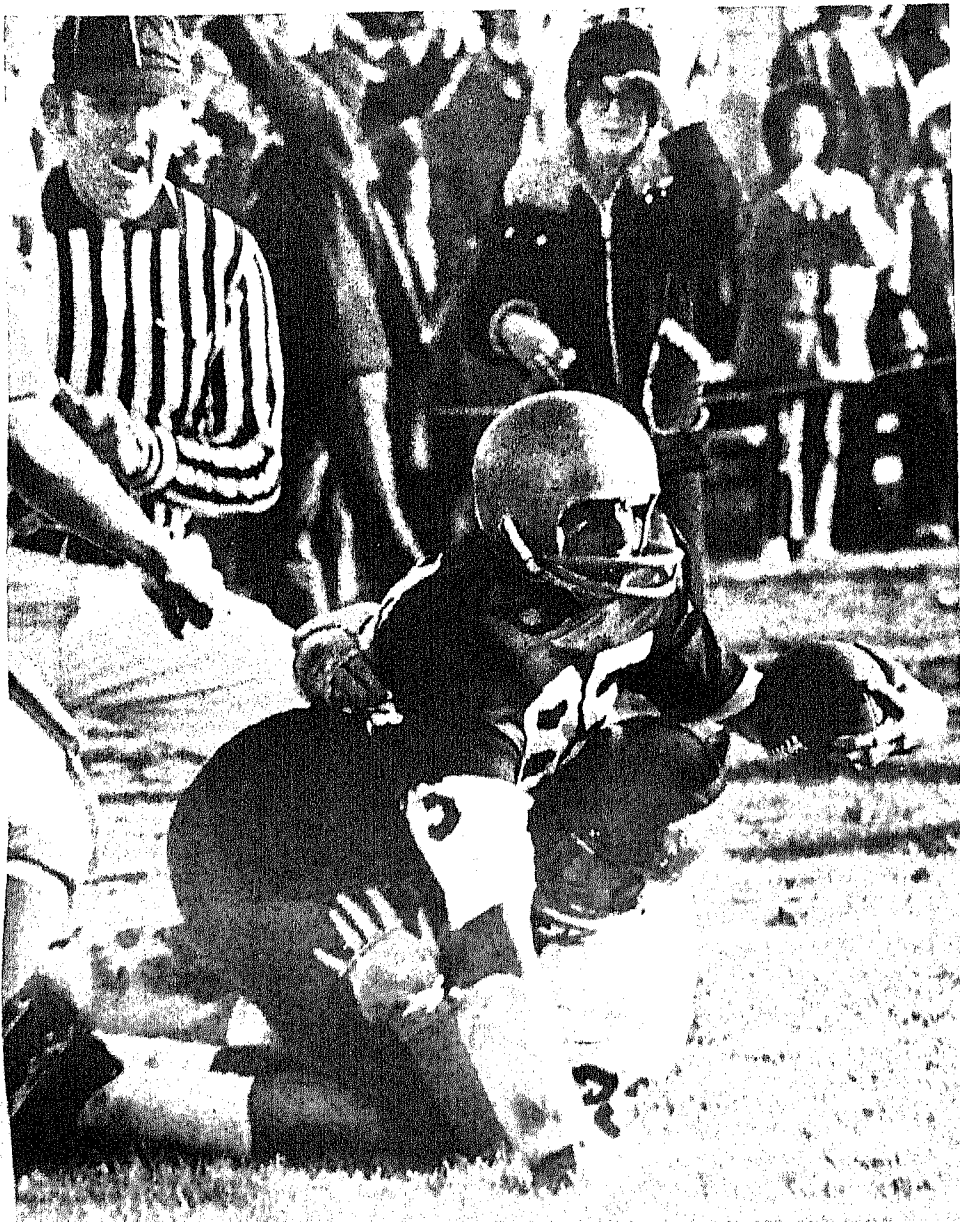
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Take Down

Ron Duckett, who in his first varsity season caught 51 passes for 732 yards, appears to be wrestling with Wesleyan's Dave Mollenbeier, rather than playing football. Duckett also had 5 TD catches for the season.

(Levin Photo)

Booters Shut-out Cards On Brouse Penalty Kick

In what was probably one of the most exciting games of the 1971 varsity Soccer season, Wesleyan was defeated by the Dathmen last Wednesday in their last game. Having just overcome Coast Guard 4-1, and Amherst 2-1, the team went to Middletown on a winning streak and with a 5-5 record to 'shoot' for. Wesleyan was ranked 6th in New England going into the game, after dropping from fourth place due to a loss to Williams, 3-2. Wesleyan in the past has often put a blemish in what would have probably been excellent seasons for Trinity teams, but this year the opposite was true. The Bantam Booters did not want a losing season and they weren't going to let the Cardinals give them one.

After a hard first quarter, Trinity was awarded a blessing in the form of a penalty kick at the beginning of the second quarter. Sophomore Bill Brouse scored on his third successful penalty kick of the year giving the Bantams a one goal lead. For the rest of the second quarter, and the third and fourth quarters, the Trinity defense held the Wesleyan offense, and vice versa. Both teams came very close to scoring several times, but it was mostly a midfield game. The last few minutes of the game saw the play in front of the Trinity goal, Wesleyan having brought up all eleven players, including the goalie, an offense. But the desperate Cardinal tactic was not successful and Trinity handed Wesleyan its first shut-out of the year. Needless to say, Roy Dath and his team couldn't have been happier with the win, as was shown by their victory celebration that night, a celebration which could compare to Time Square on New Year's Eve. But the whole team had earned it by making a big comeback in their playing and spirit, a comeback which should be considered a reflection of their true ability.

Every member of the team deserves credit for the victory over Wesleyan and the 5-5 season. The season couldn't have ended

on a better note of combined team effort, a good sign of what should come next year, especially with the added talents of the rising Freshman squad.

Eight members of the Trinity squad played their last game on Wednesday: Co-Captains Steve Hill and Bayard Fiechter, Rick Palamar, Will Whetzel, Skip Abendroth, Doug Snyder, Tom Robinson and Chris Ray. Fullbacks Hill, Fiechter, Palamar, and Abendroth will leave a hole in next year's defense, but one which shouldn't take too much time to rebuild with the talent at Roy Dath's disposal. Whetzel, Snyder, and Robinson are leaving the offense, but fortunately there is a depth of good offensive players remaining.

Sophomore standouts this year were Pete Heimann, the top scorer of the team, Bill Brouse, Paul Gossling, Mac Davidson, and Wady Eckels, as well as Glenn Preminger and Bill Lawson in the nets. In the Junior class, Rick Marshall, Don Burt, John Suroviak and Scott Fitzpatrick will be strong parts of the team next year.

Considering last year's season of 0-9-1, and a plague of injuries, the 5-5 season is not a bad one in view of the final game against Wesleyan. Trinity is going to see an outstanding team next year and the years to follow, and once again the Dathmen will re-establish the excellent reputation they have had in the past as a New England soccer power.

Trinity soccer record, 1971

3	MIT	0
1	Union	3
1	Tufts	4
3	Middlebury	2
0	Williams	3
1	Brown	4
2	U of Hartford	4
4	Coast Guard	1
2	Amherst	1
1	Wesleyan	0

Highlights

A film of football highlights of the 1971 Trinity football season will be shown in the Senate Room tomorrow at 12:15.

Results

Slim	6	4	62	18	.775
Isaiah	8	2	56	24	.700

Season Record: 5-3

Bantams Top Wesleyan

No one had accused the Trinity Bantams of being too lucky in their first 7 games - indeed, the opposite might be true - the Bantams did have more than their share of bad breaks. Last Saturday, the shoe was on the other foot. Against Wesleyan, the Bantams could do no wrong, and they wound up with a 21-0 victory over the Cardinals from Middletown.

The Bantams were almost run over in the early going, however, Wesleyan, led by Dave Revenaugh and Ed Tabor, statistically the two best Wesleyan runners ever, came out strong and marched to the 26 on the first series of downs. Bob Medwid, the Cardinal signal-caller, put the ball into the air on third and 7, and his pass was picked off by Ray Perkins, giving him 4 thefts for the year.

The Bantams weren't much luckier. They were able to take it out to their own 41, but Saul Wiezenenthal fumbled and Wesleyan had the ball in good field position.

The Cardinals kept the ball on the ground, and ate up the clock in a drive that saw them have a first and goal from the 8. On that play, Medwid kept the ball, and picked up 5. But there the going got tough, and Tabor and Revenaugh could get only a yard apiece on the next two plays. That made it fourth and goal from the 1, and the Redbirds elected to go for it. Medwid tried to sneak it in himself, but he was met by a host of blue shirts.

The Bantams took over in a hole, and had to punt when the offense stalled on the 15. After a punt, Dave Revenaugh went to work, carrying the ball 8 straight times, for a total gain of 33 yards. This brought up another fourth down situation, on the Bantam 13, and Medwid went to the air, but his pass went astray and the Bantams took over on downs again.

Trinity ran three plays and punted. In three plays Wesleyan took it to the Bantam 18, but Dave Revenaugh fumbled there, and another Wesleyan threat was stopped. The Bantams again were unable to get into high gear, and they punted. A clipping penalty put the Cardinals in a hole, and they too were forced to punt.

At this point, Saul Wiezenenthal went to the air. He hit senior tight end Whitney Cook for 9, and then found Ron Duckett on a 35

yarder. A ten-yard pass interference penalty and a 23 yarder to Cook gave the Bantams a first and goal on the 7. Trinity came right at Wesleyan and Dennis Lindeman took a pitchout and scampered in for the score. Quentin Keith added the point.

Wesleyan came right back, and Medwid also began to fill the air with footballs. He found Tom Tokarz three times on plays of 5, 6, and 22 yards. However, a Wesleyan penalty nullified the latter, and with a fourth and 9 on the 27, Ned Hammond knocked down a pass to give the offense the ball.

At this point there were only 55 seconds left, and the Bantams showed signs of a willingness to let time run out, and gave the ball to Joe McCabe. The fullback from Middletown had other ideas, and burst through the line for 14 yards. This gave the Bantams the ball on their 41, and a field goal looked possible, so Wiezenenthal went to the air. He found Ray Perkins for 15, and went back to him, however, this pass was incomplete. Wiezenenthal then decided to switch receivers, and went to Cook on three plays. The first was incomplete, but the tight end grabbed in the next two for gains of 8 and 34 yards. This gave the Bantams the ball on the two, and Coach Don Miller decided to go for 6. Wiezenenthal again went to the air, and found McCabe, coming out of the backfield, all alone in the endzone. Quentin Keith added the PAT.

This left ten seconds in the half, and Wesleyan was unable to do anything in that time. The second half kickoff went to the Bantams, who kept up their momentum. They marched 62 yards in 9 plays, with Wiezenenthal taking it in from the 5. The big plays were a pass of 19 yards to Duane McKay, and a 14 yard punt by Joe McCabe. Quentin Keith added the kick and that closed out the scoring. The Bantam defense dug in and held the Cardinals for the next 25:31, and had their first shut out since 1964.

There was plenty of action in the remaining time, including three fourth down plays where the Cardinals were stopped. In general, the Bantam defense was equal to the occasion. While the potent Wesleyan running attack picked up 194 yards, 141 of that in the first half, their passing game was held to 105 yards.

The Bantam offense was also in fine form, with an almost perfectly balanced attack: 169 yards on the ground, and 172 in the air. Whitney Cook led the receivers with 6 catches for 87 yards.

This was, of course, the last game of the season, and the last game in a Bantam uniform for the 8 seniors on the team, all of whom were starters. On offense, the squad will lose Co-Captain Tom Schaible, Dennis Lindeman, and Whitney Cook. The defensive secondary will lose 50% of its starters, Bill Foster and Co-Captain Ned Hammond. The defense also graduates linebacker Don Viering and tackle Jim Frost. Also finishing his career in blue and gold is kicking specialist Quentin Keith.

Recapping the season briefly, the Bantams opened against Williams, the eventual JOCK'S League champions, and fell 35-10. The Bantams then took three straight from inferior opponents, beating Bates, RPI, and Colby. This led to a climactic struggle against Rochester which saw the Bantams have a fine day and beat the Yellowjackets. At that point, Lady Luck dealt the Bantams a bad hand, as they fell to Coast Guard and Amherst in two tight games. The Bantams ended on a winning note with their victory against Wesleyan, making their record for the season 5-3.

Women Stickers Best Wesleyan

The Trinity Women's Field Hockey Team, under the spirited coaching of Jane Millsbaugh, contributed to Saturday's clean sweep of Wesleyan by defeating the Wesleyan Girls by a score of 3-0. They were able to throw the Cardinals off guard by scoring two quick goals in the opening minutes, the first by Dusty McAdoo and the second by Ruth Wiggins. Due to the Bantam's excellent defense, Wesleyan was unable to penetrate the striking circle successfully to score and when they did have a chance to shoot, Robin Bodell, the Varsity and J.V. goalie, made several great saves. Trinity dominated the play in the second half with Ruth Wiggins scoring after five minutes and Trinity maintained a comfortable lead throughout the rest of the game.

The Varsity record now stands at 4-1-1, the J.V.'s at 3-1-0, and they hope to end their first official season with a brilliant win against Yale, at home on Wednesday, at 3:00.

FINAL STATISTICS

	TRINITY	WESLEYAN
FIRST DOWNS	18	15
RUSHING YARDAGE/RUSHES	169/45	194/52
PASSING YARDAGE	172	105
PASSES ATTEMPTED/PASSES COMPLETED	19/12	23/14
INTERCEPTED BY	1	1
PUNTS/AVERAGE	6/38.3	3/38.3
FUMBLES/LOST	2	2
YARDS PENALIZED	3/30	5/58

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

TRINITY LEADERS					WESLEYAN LEADERS						
RUSHING:	ATT.	YDS.	AVG.	TD.	RUSHING:	ATT.	YDS.	AVG.	TD.		
McCabe	17	87	5.1	0	Revenaugh	27	126	4.7	0		
Lindeman	8	37	4.6	1	Tabor	13	51	4.0	0		
Wiezenthal	15	18	1.2	1							
PASSING:	ATT.	COMP.	YDS.	INT.	TD.	PASSING:	ATT.	COMP.	YDS.	INT.	TD.
Wiezenthal	18	12	172	0		Medwid	14	7	45	1	
						LaFountain	8	6	53	0	
RECEIVING:	NO.	YDS.	TD.			RECEIVING:	NO.	YDS.	TD.		
Cook	6	87	0			Tokarz	6	44	0		
Perkins	2	22	0			O'Brien	4	10	0		
Duckett	2	42	0								
PUNTING:	NO.	YDS.	AVG.			PUNTING:	NO.	YDS.	AVG.		
McCabe	6	194	32.3			Burns	3	115	38.3		
Trinity Lindeman, 7, run. (Keith kick).					Trinity McCabe, 2, pass from Wiezenthal.						