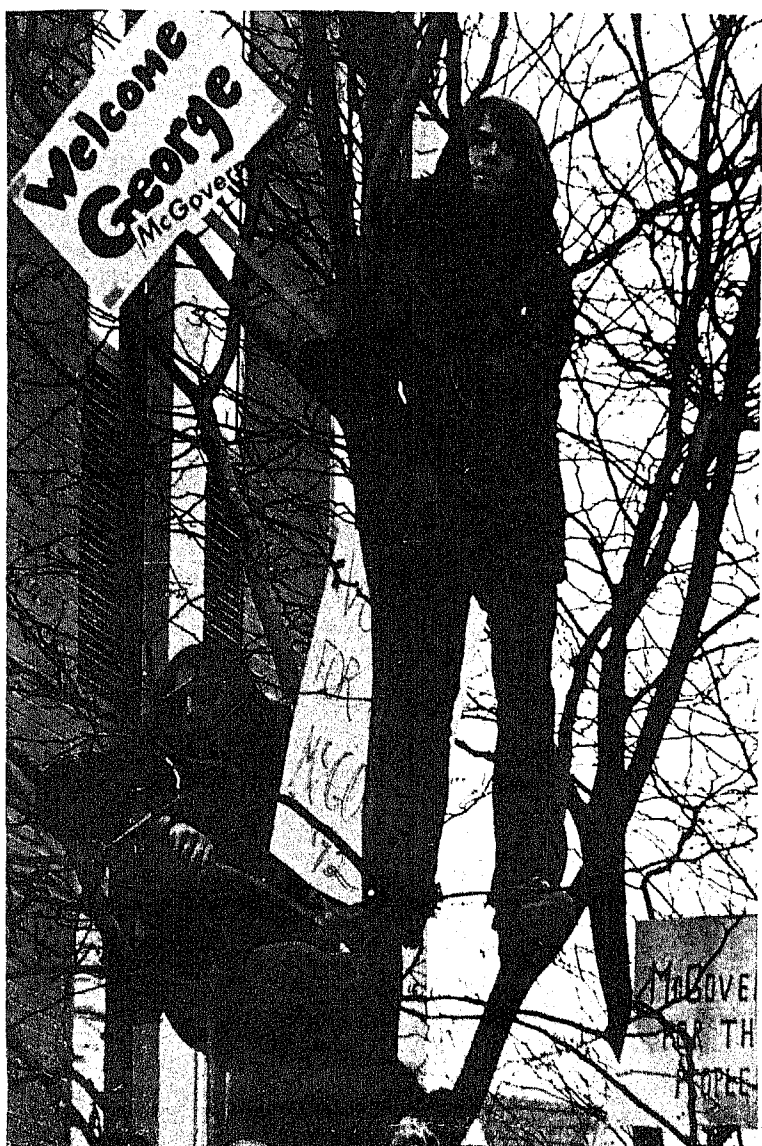


# THE TRINITY TRIPOD

MONDAY  
NOVEMBER 6, 1972  
TRINITY COLLEGE  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
VOLUME LXXI, ISSUE 8



McGovern gets a treetop welcome at a rally in Syracuse Tuesday.



The reception in Syracuse was huge and enthusiastic, despite freezing temperatures.

All  
Photos  
By  
David  
Levin



After speaking at a night-time rally in Jersey City, McGovern shakes some proffered hands.

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## Reporter's Journal

# Three Days With McGovern

By Susannah Heschel

(Editor's note: *TRIPOD* Editor Susannah Heschel and Photography Editor David Levin spent three days with Senator George McGovern's presidential campaign last week, beginning Monday in Hartford and ending Wednesday in New York. Their travels included Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Newark, Jersey City, and New Brunswick. They received official Secret Service press credentials and travelled with the national press covering the Senator. Following below and on pages 6 and 7 are their report and photographs.)

PITTSBURGH - Monday, October 30 - No-one except staff members met Senator McGovern at the airport this afternoon. Members of the traveling press said it was due to poor advance work, a problem they said he encountered across the country. Pittsburgh residents said they hadn't even heard he was coming. The local newspaper, the Pittsburgh Press, printed a small notice on page one of Monday's issue, which they followed up with a scathing anti-McGovern editorial on page 20.

In a live televised telthton tonight McGovern reiterated a stance he had taken several days earlier:

If he loses the election he will not support Nixon. "Unity comes from correcting the injustices in this country," he stated, "I cannot endorse the policies of Richard Nixon."

His speech later that night to the Allegheny County Democrats was typical McGovernesque: he emphasized his views on amnesty, Vietnam, inflation, unemployment, White House corruption, stirring it all up with comments on decency, the inaccuracy of the polls, and Biblical quotations.

For trimming, one of the Kennedy clan - Eunice Shriver, wife of McGovern's unning mate - delivered a "give 'em hell" introduction. She spoke of her brother, President John F. Kennedy, and said he wanted to be remembered as a "good man."

Kennedy, Shriver said, brought a "sense of purpose, idealism and equity to the presidency. But the White House today, she continued, "has become a discount house of bargains where human values are marked down. As you supported my brother in 1960 I urge you to give the same kind of support to Senator McGovern. He belongs in the White House like John Adams, like Thomas Jefferson, like Abraham Lincoln."

During the speech McGovern strayed, as he generally does, from the printed text distributed to newsmen beforehand. He compared his position on amnesty with that taken by President Nixon, and concluded that until one week ago the two agreed.

He cited interviews last January in which Nixon was quoted as saying we would grant amnesty to draft resisters.

Americans who vote for Richard Nixon, McGovern stated, will be "voting for Watergate corruption, Nixon recession, Connally oil, and Republican reaction."

"Four more years of Richard Nixon will bring eight years of Spiro Agnew," the Senator added. "And we certainly do not want to go into the third century of American independence under the leadership of Mr. Agnew, whose public career does not boast a single achievement and who has served only as a lightning rod for prejudice."

The most disappointing aspect of the campaign was the repetition by McGovern and Kennedy of their

(Continued on P. 6)

## Cinestudio Proposal

# Theater Defines Relation To College

Cinestudio has proposed that the College take it under its wing to ensure that the movie theater will continue.

According to Cinestudio's technical director, James Hanley, '73, the "business nature" of the theater's operation requires that it be free of the "ups and downs" of student interest.

The proposal, offered two weeks ago to President Lockwood, provides that Cinestudio be directed by a committee responsible directly to the President, consisting of three members:

1) A technical director would be in charge of projection, renovations, bookings, and publicity.

2) A manager would be in charge of house problems -- for example, making sure there are ushers, keeping the floors swept, and other day to day problems.

3) A faculty advisor would help in the business and artistic decisions and coordinate educational programs.

Lawrence Stires, director of the language laboratory and faculty advisor to the theater, said this proposal reflected current operating conditions. "We don't fit into any neat categories," he said. "This proposal is an attempt to clarify our situation and satisfy the demands of the Student Activities Committee."

The Student Activities Committee (SAC) had asked Cinestudio to prepare a formal constitution three weeks ago, in order to comply with regulations for all student run activities.

Stires noted, however, that the movie theater had "never received a cent from the Student Activities Committee." He said the Film Society, which created the theater, had received its funds from the Arts Center

budget, and now the theater is self-supporting.

Cinestudio must have a strong continuity in leadership and goals, according to Hanley, if it is to be able to book in films and keep in operation.

He explained that bookings must be made months in advance and require knowledge of what films are available at what price and when.

He added that the need for continuous financial watchfulness required day to day decisions on how many passes to issue to

staff, whether or not to continue a given program of films, and whether or not to pay certain staff members.

For example, Hanley noted that, this year, less people have attended films and rentals have been higher.

In addition, the senior claimed that Cinestudio would find it easier to receive grants from government organizations, foundations, and individual donors, if its permanence was insured.

"Our ultimate goal is to establish some sort of film center here with courses and film archives," he asserted.

The three-member central committee could include full-time students and every effort would be made to get student workers, Hanley said.

The proposal also provides that the committee "may be augmented by other persons with special areas of responsibilities who, whenever possible, will be Trinity students."

Hanley admitted, however, that these students would be chosen by the three-man central committee. He said training projectionists and other specialists was a slow process because he could only instruct one at a time.

Hanley, one of Cinestudio's original founders three years ago, said, that this would not produce a "self-perpetuating clique" since anyone could become a worker in non-technical areas, such as publicity and moviebooking. The main factor in deciding who ends up on the committee, "is who is willing to work all hours of the night, who is willing to arrive at the theater 10 a.m. Sunday morning to let the sweepers in, in short, to give the sort of fanatical dedication

this project demands," Hanley said.

Vice-President Thomas A. Smith said the administration received the proposal last week and that action would be taken on it in the next few weeks. He said Del A. Shilkret, dean of student services, would poll members of the Student Activities Committee for their reactions to the proposal.

Hanley said, however, he understood action would be completed early this week. He added that he had not been aware of Shilkret's involvement in the theater's request. "Common courtesy dictated that we should be informed" that the SAC would see the proposal, Hanley stated.

Cinestudio's proposals outlined seven educational aims:

1) To offer "a wide range of films under ... the finest possible technical presentation."

2) To give instruction in 35mm and 70mm projection to Trinity students.

3) "To stimulate understand and appreciation of the films shown through informal discussion and through formal courses at Trinity and other institutions."

4) To provide funding for 16mm showings.

5) "To support filmmaking through grants and purchase of equipment."

6) "To create an archive of films and memorabilia for film study."

7) To offer information on film to Hartford.

Stires said the aims reflect present realities. He said the current management would continue to serve in the same capacities: Hanley as technical director, John Monnacio, director of the audio-visual department, as manager, and Stires as faculty advisor.



James Hanley

## Campus Black-White Relations

# Panel Discusses Poor Interaction

By Adrien Mally

There is a faltering in their conversations as two black and two white students approach each other on the long walk. An uneasy silence prevails while passing one another. When the threat of encounter is over, they resume conversing.

Aletha Strong's skit, described above, opened last Monday's panel discussion on the lack of social interaction among Trinity blacks and whites.

The program was Strong's project for psychology professor Michele Toomey's intensive study program: "Social Psychological Theory Applied to Social Issues."

Mohamed J. Jibrell, lecturer in Intercultural Studies and assistant dean of community life, acted as moderator. He said he saw the panel discussion as an opportunity for open dialogue to explain views and promote a broader understanding of racial perspectives.

"For the most part there is just no common ground for interaction," commented Reginald Martin, '74, chairman of TCB. "We are blacks surrounded by whites in a vast majority. Almost all the professors are white," he added.

Ridge Evers, '75, pointed out that except for some student organizations and sports,

there is no opportunity for interaction of black and white students.

Steve Cherniak, '73, questioned the "sudden increase in black students from 2% to 10% at Trinity."

According to Cherniak, "Prior to 1968 there was no clause prohibiting any one from admittance because of race, religion, or color."

Referring to the increase of blacks on campus, Cherniak said, "You get the feeling that they (blacks) are not here because they are first rate students."

"Education is not all in terms of your smartness. Do you know what it means to scuff?--to get around out here?--to know where your next dollar is coming from? Well, I can teach you," said a black student addressing Cherniak.

Jibrell said that a definition of a good student was needed in such a discussion. He went on to ask the panel what they were looking for in this interaction.

"Most of the blacks are from different backgrounds and poorer families, and you can learn something from different people," commented Jim Cobbs, '76.

Evers said, "I don't think it should be a factor whether you're black or white. I think it's just a question of students making

friends with one another."

Martin saw no need for interaction. He just asked of whites that, "you understand that we're different."

Evers agreed that, "There are basic cultural differences and you have to learn to accept them."

Cherniak insisted, however, "A person is not a slave of his blackness. A human being is a person before he is a black person."

Friendships between black and white students on campus were challenged by JoAnne Epps: "When people say 'I've met a lot of nice black people' in essence, that's an insult."

"Only the whites who profess to have a close relationship with blacks are those who have that 'some of my best friends (are black) attitude,'" Epps added.

"If I choose to associate with those of my own race, in no way should there be a feeling that there's a lack of interaction," Martin said.

The panel then opened the discussion to the audience to get a wider sampling of opinions from those concerned.

Carlos Rodriguez, '74, said, "The real issue isn't friendship. It's being able to love one another." Christina Medina, '74, added that some of us must make a lot of effort to

show this love in our daily lives.

"Treat me the way you want to treat every other person. Don't treat me as a crayon--a pigment of color," remarked Bobby Williams.

"Many people can offer me happiness, and I have much to offer them," he added. "It may sound weird, but when I'm sitting in the cafeteria, I'm looking at all the legs I can"--black and white.

He concluded, "It's time for a change, and change will come about when people say, 'Yeah, we're different,' then accept each other for what he or she is, because that's his thing."

In evaluating the discussion Jibrell said, "The panel really ducked the issues." He said the audience dealt more honestly and directly with the problem of interaction.

Members of the audience said they considered the meeting a failure because many students who hold bigoted attitudes weren't present.

Jibrell summed up, "We are all either too naive or too ambitious to believe that we can solve the problems here tonight."

In a concluding statement Strong stated, "The program was not a failure because, if nothing else, we got some of these views out into the open."

## China Series

# Bahrenburg Tells Search For Order

By Jim Cobbs

John F. Bahrenburg, a Trinity alumnus doing graduate work in East Asian history at Yale, described China's history from the Opium War to the Communist victory in 1949 as a "search for order."

"The Communists achieved their overthrow because they finally supplied the order and initiative the Chinese people had been looking for," Bahrenburg said.

He spoke before a large audience in Goodwin Theatre on Wed., Nov. 1. In the fourth lecture in the "Town-Gown" series on China, the former Tripod editor explained that Western interference during the 1800 destroyed China's self-image as the most powerful, most civilized, and most important nation on earth. Many Chinese leaders realized that they had to make certain changes in Chinese tactics if they were going to preserve their territorial integrity against Western imperialism, he said.

According to Bahrenburg, "The Chinese wanted no part of Western culture, but were forced to adapt some of their military tactics so they could deal with the West on equal terms. China modernized, but only enough to prevent themselves from being submerged by the West."

This "self-strengthening" movement sought to develop "Western techniques" on a "Chinese essence" -- that is, to separate philosophy from practice, he stated.

The '72 Trinity alumnus asserted that by the late 1800's, the Chinese began to see the need for real change in the whole basis of Chinese life.

"They had to admit there were other powers in the world and adapt their ways to deal with them," he explained.

Two events in the late 1880's turned China away from reform and toward revolution, Bahrenburg said. First, the Japanese defeated China in a war and demanded territorial rights. Second, anti-foreign

sentiment came to a culmination during the Boxer Rebellion.

These events, said Bahrenburg, "shook the foundations of China to the core and threatened her survival."

With demands for revolt supplanting demands for reform, the foreign-born Manchu (Chi'ing Dynasty) fell in 1911. Yet the revolutionary leaders could not successfully wield power, Bahrenburg said. Instead, powerful military leaders, warlords, came into control of the government.

In the early 1920's with the help of the Russians and the Comintern a party called the Kuomintang, was organized to oppose the warlords, Bahrenburg continued. This party's leadership eventually fell to the director of its military training academy, Chiang Kai-shek.

When Chiang consolidated his power and took control of the city of Shanghai in 1927 he turned on the revolutionaries who had been responsible for the overthrow of the

dynasty, Bahrenburg said. This included the newborn Chinese Communist Party which had allied itself with Chiang against the warlords.

Chiang then announced a return to Confucianism, which meant, according to Bahrenburg, continued stratification in the social order, and an end to criticism of the government.

"The traditions of Confucianism underwent a change from primary belief to a kind of romantic attachment," he noted.

The students in China quickly became disenchanted with the regime of Chiang Kai shek (The Nationalist government) said Bahrenburg, and turned from the Western thought now spreading in China to Russia's Marxism."

"The students in China quickly became disenchanted with the regime of Chiang Kai shek (The Nationalist Government)" said

(Continued on P. 4)



# SEC Postpones Student Elections

By Lindsay Mann

The Student Executive Committee (SEC) announced it will postpone elections for student positions on government committees indefinitely, pending an inquiry into election procedure.

At the committee's special meeting Thursday afternoon, the newly-constituted student organization voted to invalidate all nominations so far because of irregularities in election procedures.

Several irregularities emerged during debate at the Thursday meeting. The first irregularity occurred when the deadline was postponed, because there were not enough petitions to fill all the vacancies.

The decision to postpone the elections was made by SEC chairman Mark Feathers, '74, Sunday night after he attempted to contact members of the SEC, but failed to reach many of them.

The supporting rationale of some SEC members was the desire to have seats contested, thus having a chance to get "better people" for the positions.

Both of these raised questions about the fairness to those who had returned the petitions by the deadline, and about determining who were the better people.

The SEC committee discarded the better people rationale as an incorrect assumption. Matthew Moloshok, '74 SEC member, stated, "how long can you wait for the right people?"

Two candidates, Reginald Martin, '74, and David Barthwell, '74, submitted a complaint, which expressed their concern about the fairness of the postponement to those candidates who had returned their petitions on time. A settlement was reached between J. Ronald Spencer, dean of students affairs, Feathers, Barthwell, and Martin stating that the non-contested student positions would be given to the nominee; that no more petitions would be accepted for contested seats; and that those positions which were not filled would remain open for nominations.

When asked by the TRIPOD, Martin had no reaction at this time to the settlement.

Moloshok said, "The guiding principle here is that if we set up a certain set of procedures, then to change those procedures would be unfair to any student who complied with them." Moloshok added that this principle applies both to the Barthwell-Martin complaint and the SEC failure to follow through on its procedures. He said if the SEC had accepted any improper petitions students who had complied with requirements would have been disenfranchised.

When the deadline was discussed, it was discovered that the petitions had been collected at 7:30 pm, six and one half hours after the deadline. The governing principle to this question was fairness to those who returned the petitions on time, and those who knowing the deadline, did not turn in petitions. Moloshok said.

Jim Finkelstein, '74 member of the SEC, said, "If the elections were subject to adjudication, we wouldn't have a leg to stand on."

Members noted a number of other mixups. The TRIPOD did not run a postponement notice for the elections; no mailing of the notice was conducted; and there were no posters hung, so the student community was never informed of the committee's decision. Also, other potential questions of injustices about the prospective candidates were discussed.

The SEC is now going to write the election procedures clearly, they said Friday night. They said they hoped the new procedures would prevent any future irregularities.

Meanwhile, the students who filed petitions will be notified separately, and asked to resubmit their petitions. Petitions already submitted will be accepted provided they meet new deadlines, yet to be established.

The SEC was established by a referendum last spring and charged with conducting all elections to student positions on faculty, administration, and student committees. The organization consists of all student representatives on these committees.

Dear Student,

Elections to fill vacancies for student positions on the Trinity College Council, several other student and faculty committees, and the Adjudicative System have been postponed.

Elections were to have been held Thursday, November 2, but several problems arose that led the Student Executive Committee to postpone the elections.

Since by Sunday, Oct. 29 nominations had been filed for less than half of the positions open, and since only one position was contested, the SEC originally had decided to postpone the elections until Thursday, Nov. 9 and continue to accept nominations until Sunday, Nov. 5. This decision was based upon procedures followed in the recent past, specifically last spring.

However, it was pointed out that this would not be fair to those students who had filed their petitions "on time." With only one exception, everyone who had submitted a petition would have automatically been "elected," while in the case of the one position that was contested, the candidates would in all likelihood face less opposition than if the nomination deadline was extended.

Thus, the SEC initially decided at a meeting last week that those students who had filed for uncontested positions would automatically fill the positions for which they had filed, and that no new petitions would be accepted for the one contested slot. New petitions would be allowed for the other remaining slots, and the postponed election would have been Nov. 9.

After agreeing on this procedure, however, we learned that the box in Mather Hall where petitions were to have been deposited by the deadline of 1:00 pm Sunday, Oct. 29 was not picked up by the SEC until 7:30 pm that night. This opened up the possibility that some students had filed petitions between 1:00 pm and 7:30 pm, after the official deadline had passed, while others who might have wished to file petitions, given this opportunity, observed the official deadline and did not do so. After this was discovered, however, a number of other potentially serious irregularities were discovered, including mixups concerning the publication of a postponement notice, the protection from inspection and theft of the candidates' petitions, and other potential questions of injustices that could have been done to the perspective candidates.

In light of the various irregularities, both substantiated and suspected, in the nomination process as it was carried out, the SEC elections would be held at some date in the future. We are writing separately to those students who had filed petitions on time to ask them to resubmit these petitions.

Meanwhile, we shall be engaging in a process which we should have started long ago, namely the formation of very clear, precise, and (hopefully) foolproof election mechanisms that protect the interests of all individuals as well as the student body as a whole.

We are sorry for any complications or hurt feelings our mistakes have caused. But as a relatively new organization, we expect to make mistakes and hope to learn from them. We started as a highly informal, disorganized body at the beginning of last spring term--and we have reacted too slowly to the demands for clear thinking and clear organization that are implicit in the tasks facing us. Hopefully this slowness on our part has been abandoned, and we have grown up and grown together to form a more viable organization. We feel confident that our decision on the election was in the best interest of the College community as a whole, and we hope that you will agree with us.

Sincerely,  
The Student Executive Committee

## Committee Functions

Students may serve on as many committees as he wishes. All students elected to the various committees automatically become members of the SEC. The "at large" positions of the SEC are reserved for freshmen who do not serve on any other committee.

SEC will run the student elections and will be "the general representative organization of the student body within the College," as decided by a student referendum last spring.

The SEC is comprised of all student members of College Committees and six at large freshmen members elected by the freshman class.

The elections will fill seats unfilled by last spring's elections, replace students who resigned their positions, and elect students to newly-created seats.

The positions to be filled are as follows:  
Trinity College Council (1 position)  
Lecture Committee (2 positions)  
Student Activities Committee (1 position)  
Financial Affairs Committee (1 position)  
Student Executive Committee (six freshmen "at large")

Board of Inquiry (3 juniors or seniors)  
A description of the committees, their membership, and their functions appears below.

**Student Activities Committee**  
This committee has general responsibility for all recognized student activities. It has sole authority to formally recognize new organizations, thus making them eligible for funding from the Student Activities Fund. The Committee also sets general policy for the Activities Fund, including the final determination of the annual budget (this year, \$90,000) and the setting of the Student Activities Fee. The Committee also hears appeals from decisions of the Budget Committee, and acts as a Court of Inquiry in cases of alleged misuse of Activities funds. The Committee has 3 administration members, 3 student members elected directly, and 1 student nominated by the Budget Committee. Each organization can have no more than 1 member on the Committee, and each class no more than 2.

**The Trinity College Council**  
The Council consists of 7 students, 7 faculty, 4 administrators, 1 parent, and 1 alumnus. Its primary responsibility is to advise President Lockwood on general policy matters. It also plays a significant role in amending the Adjudicative System.

**Student Executive Committee**  
The membership of this committee consists of all students elected to "college committees" and six "at large" positions reserved for freshmen.

The SEC is the "general representative organization of the student body within the college." The "at large" members are the only students elected to the SEC directly without being members of any other committee.

Elections are to be held for six seats. Candidates for these positions must be freshmen and will be voted upon by the freshman class.

**Financial Affairs Committee**  
The Committee is an advisory committee of the faculty concerned with the financial affairs of the College. It regularly reviews budget priorities and makes suggestions to the Trustees before final approval of the annual budget. The Committee has 3 student members.

### CORRECTION

The following six names were not included in last week's TRIPOD ad which declared campus support for Senator McGovern. The following six people contributed to the ad, and so the TRIPOD extends its apology to them for the regrettable omission: Cynthia Ackerman, Ralph Arcari, Marian Clarke, Ralph Emerick, Cheryl Martin and Robert Stewart.

### Lecture Committee

The Committee is responsible for lecture programs utilizing the College's annual lecture funds. Formerly, it was in charge of the Lecturer-in-Residence program. The Committee has 3 student members.

### Board of Inquiry

The Board of Inquiry Panel, from which the Dean for Community Life will select members of Boards of Inquiry, shall consist of three students drawn from the junior and senior classes, three tenured faculty members and three administrators.

### Board of Reconsideration

The Board of Reconsideration Panel, from which the Vice President will select members of Boards of Reconsideration, shall consist of two members of the senior class; two tenured faculty members and two administrators. The student and faculty members of these panels are to be elected at the start of each academic year by the groups they represent; the administration members are appointed by the President.

### Interfaith

## Students Request Center

The Trinity College Council (TCC) subcommittee on the chapel held an open meeting Thursday to discuss the use of the chapel by various faiths and the distribution of chapel funds.

The subcommittee, formed two weeks ago by the TCC at the request in a letter from Susannah Heschel '73, will present a preliminary report to the Council tomorrow.

Heschel suggested at the Thursday meeting that a room for students of all faiths be made available in a central location on campus. Alan C. Tull, College chaplain, explained that for legal and religious reasons the college chapel is restricted in use to Episcopal services.

Both Carrie Harris, president of the Hillel Society, and Robert Orsi, a member of the Newman Club, agreed that there is a need for an interfaith center. Both groups schedule lectures, classes, meetings, and services, they said, and need a permanent facility in which to meet.

Vice-president Thomas A. Smith said that he realized the need, but wanted formal letters from the two groups outlining and affirming this need.

The subcommittee now awaits these letters for further investigations.

The appointed members of the subcommittee are James R. Bradley, associate professor of classics, Peter Basch '74, and vice-president Thomas A. Smith. Because it is a special subcommittee, all meetings are open to the community.

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### PHI BETA KAPPA

The following members of the student body have been elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa as of the end of their Junior year: Benjamin J. Bock, Alfred J. Brunetti, George H. Gonyer, Kenneth W. Harl, Bruce D. Hettlerman, Edward W. Huntley, Josh P. Kupferberg, Charles M. Norris, Jr., Judy Sello, Owen M. Snyder, Andrew R. Taussig, John W. Tyler, Andrew I. Wolf.

**Senator On Campus****Ribicoff Predicts Victory For McGovern**

By Mark Salonia

Speaking at Trinity Wednesday, Senator Abraham Ribicoff claimed the Nixon administration has failed to discuss the real issues of the 1972 campaign.

The Connecticut Democrat told the audience of 300 in the Washington Room that the Republicans were running a campaign based not on President Nixon's record in office but rather on the false issue of patriotic support for the office of the President.

Ribicoff also asserted that Nixon's failure to address himself to the issues would lead George McGovern to an upset victory.

Ribicoff went on to say that the Republican Party is pushing the re-election of "the President" not Richard Nixon. "They talk about re-electing the President not Dick Nixon." He added that the title "President" gave people the inner-feeling of reverence and patriotism.

Ribicoff said that the people of the United States have been lied to continuously about Vietnam.

The U.S. Senator noted that President Nixon's recent success in the Paris Peace talks was a show. "These terms of settlement could have been achieved at any time by the U.S. during the past four years," he stated.

Ribicoff said that the White House Staff has been more influential in making decisions for the President than his cabinet. Misallocation of funds and resources lead to what he calls a "subverted" administration.



**Senator  
Abraham  
Ribicoff**

Ribicoff contrasted Nixon's record in office with what he promised a McGovern administration would do.

"McGovern is one of the few men in American political life that was (sic) future orientated and understands the problems that we are going to face as a country, he asserted.

He added that Nixon pulls on prejudices and myths that in turn divide the nation.

Ribicoff's experience in the Senate has led him to believe that Nixon does not have the solution for social problems either. Nixon, said the Senator, has turned his back on the issues of busing and welfare. Nixon's vetoing of anti-poverty bills reaffirms his disinterest in reform for the people.

Ribicoff said, "George McGovern is willing to take some stands...be an educator in this country." Having greeted each democratic nominee to Hartford since 1932, Ribicoff finalized by saying, "the future of our country depends on this election and a McGovern win...he has compassion...it's time that the people had this man for a president."

He disputed the accuracy of polls showing Nixon increasing his lead over the South Dakota senator.

Ribicoff, former governor of Connecticut, recalls the Dewey-Truman election of 1948 in which Truman was a predicted loser. When Truman came to Hartford just prior to election week, Ribicoff asked him what were his feelings about the newspapers and media who were calculating a landslide victory for Thomas Dewey. Truman's

response was short and to the point, "just stop reading those newspapers." Truman was correct, he won the following week.

Ribicoff's point was that poll figures are inaccurate. He himself was a predicted loser to incumbent John Davis Lodge for governorship in 1954. In winning, this further strengthened his beliefs concerning polls, he later added, "newspapers support the expected winner so that they can say that they told you so..."

Ribicoff believes that McGovern can win the final days prior to election, and cites a recent poll by a Harvard graduate whom he called a close friend of the Democratic Nominee which shows McGovern's chances rising. The pollster believes that "pollsters are losing their bite." He offered two reasons: 1) polling is done over the phone and people when talking to strangers are afraid to be in the minority, 2) pollsters do the majority of their polling in the south, where McGovern cannot possibly win. His solution has been to take a group of younger people and spend 1-1/2 hrs. of interviewing voters.

Alain Resnais' film, *Night and Fog* will be shown in the Life Science Center auditorium on Thursday, November 9, at 2:40. This film, a documentary study of life in the concentration camps during World War II, is being shown in conjunction with Rabbi Kessler's Judaism course. It is open to the public.

## Trinity Males May Be Included In Draft Call

In a letter sent to draft registrants across the country, the Acting Director of the Selective Service System, Byron V. Pepitone, has announced the possibility that "some portion of the men with lottery numbers through 75 will be ordered for induction" before inductions end next July.

Pepitone said that SSS "will soon order all men of the 1973 First Priority Selection Group with lottery numbers of 75 and below" for preinduction physicals.

The First Priority Selection Group includes all men born in 1953 or before who are 1-A at any time in 1973. Thus this group will include many Trinity male sophomores, who don't have 2-S student deferments, and it will also include seniors who lose their student deferments when they graduate.

Pepitone also pointed out that "there are some conditions that must be met before the end of inductions can be a reality. Thus, though there is a strong probability that they will not be called, men with RSN's (lottery numbers) from 76 through 100 should keep in mind that there is a possibility that they will be called and should plan accordingly."

Steve Barkan '73, co-chair of Trinity Draft Counselors, criticized Pepitone's announcement. "He's virtually stating that inductions before next July will go up to number 75," said Barkan, "and he's leaving open the option that they could go up to 100 if inductions don't end in July."

Barkan added, "The highest lottery number for 1972 will be 95, while that for only six months of 1973 could well be 75, almost matching 1972's limit for twelve months."

"It's obvious that Nixon and Pepitone are trying to draft as many people as possible before inductions expire next July, and they'll expire only if 'some conditions' are met. If Nixon is re-elected, he might discover that these conditions can't be met. Lowering draft calls have been a political ploy, and now he and Pepitone are pulling a fast one."

Barkan urged all men of draft age to get draft counseling. Trinity Draft Counselors' hours, he said, are Monday and Thursday from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the Chapel Undercroft.

## Feed Bangladesh

Jerry Lithway, director of food services, announced that he would like to support the nationwide "Feast for Bangladesh" on Wednesday, November 15, if he has student assistance.

The purpose of the project, sponsored by the National Association of University Food Services Directors, is to raise money to establish a vocational center for the training of cooks and waiters in Dacca. The funds raised will be used to set up the staff the Bangladesh Food Service Institute in Dacca; they will also be used to provide scholarships so that men and women victims of the war can be trained in food service skills.

vice skills.

A Bangalis dinner will be served on the fifteenth, at which student volunteers will collect cash donations for the Concern For Bangladesh project.

Lithway said he will conduct a student survey to determine if students will participate.

The menu for the nationwide feast for Bangladesh will be as follows: Chicken curry with cream of curds, steamed lentils, rice pilaf with peas and seasonings, flat breads made from wholewheat flour, fruit condiment seasoned with spices, fresh bananas, and spiced Indian tea.

## Tripod

Adrien Malley, '76 was elected copy editor of the **TRIPOD** at a staff meeting Saturday. She will work exclusively on editing news copy, and will be a member of the editorial board. The position of copy editor has been unfilled since last winter.

Aletha Strong, '73, has joined the staff as columnist. She will write the column "On Target."

At Saturday's meeting the staff also decided to institute a new column in the newspaper designed to help students overcome bureaucratic red tape of the College administration. The column will be

modeled after "Tell it to George" which appears in the Hartford Times.

The new column, which has not yet been named, will receive written complaints from students addressed to The Tripod, c/o The Editor, Box 1310, campus mail. All complaints must be signed, but names will be kept confidential. Some complaints and their solutions may be printed in the **TRIPOD**.

Most complaints will be handled by students unconnected with the **TRIPOD**. Anyone wishing to be involved in this project should contact Susannah Heschel at 246-1248 or 246-1829.

## Reunion!

all former Tripod editors

Friday November 10

Seabury 34 9-12 p.m.

in  
the  
Tripod  
office

## Students To Study Parapsychology

Students interested in parapsychology will meet Wednesday night at 7:30 p.m. in the Alumni Lounge. Organizers hope to establish a pilot research organization that will eventually create a student-run parapsychology department.

The parapsychology organization will conduct itself as a study group, researching and experimenting in telepathy, clairvoyance, precognition, and psycho-kinesis for the remainder of this semester and the Trinity term.

A parapsychology department, developed through the psychology department by the parapsychology group, will offer student-instructed courses beginning next year. The parapsychology study group will research toward these courses and elect qualified members to be instructors.

Peter Basch, '73, and Bonnie Bernstein,

'76, will preside over Wednesday night's organizational meeting.

Basch studied parapsychology independently and offered a course on ESP in Trinity's High School Seminar program last year. George William Doten, chairman of the psychology department, was his advisor.

Bernstein worked on ESP projects in cooperation with Cambridge parapsychologist E. Douglas Dean and Professor John Mihalasky of Newark College of Engineering at NCE last year through her high school independent study program.

A constitution will be presented at the meeting for approval. Discussions on use of available facilities and funds will follow. Students seeking additional information should call Peter Basch (246-8735) or Bonnie Bernstein (246-6749).

## China Series...

from page two

Bahrenburg, "and turned from the Western thought now spreading in China to Russia's Marxism."

This form of government, Bahrenburg continued, offered them a way to use western methods to make China great Marx urged the Chinese to drive to drive out the West and their capitalistic ways."

The Communists began to build up a following, for The Nationalist government was backward and unwilling to modernize. Bahrenburg said the Communists in China were urged by their Russian counterparts to form a backbone of followers and try to maintain working relations with The Nationalist government until they had the power to effect an overthrow.

"Mao Tse-tung, the leader of the Communists in China, modified the Marxist doctrines to suit China," Bahrenburg said, "He decided to base his revolt on the peasant."

"However," Bahrenburg stressed, "it was

not so much the appeal of the Communist way of life that attracted the peasants, but the inefficiency of the Nationalist government which forced them to find an alternative." "The Nationalist government was culture bound," explained Bahrenburg, "and did not allow the changes the country sorely needed."

When the Sino-Japanese war began in 1897, Chiang Kai-shek used more of his forces to fight the communists than the Japanese. Bahrenburg said that this further disenchanted the Chinese people and Mao began to build strong peasant support behind the Japanese lines in China. He formed peasant guerilla groups and established Communist control in northern China. When the Japanese were finally defeated, Mao and his communist followers had perfected the guerilla warfare technique and had secure bases in the North. This set the stage for The Communists eventual take-over in 1949.



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Connecticut Ballot

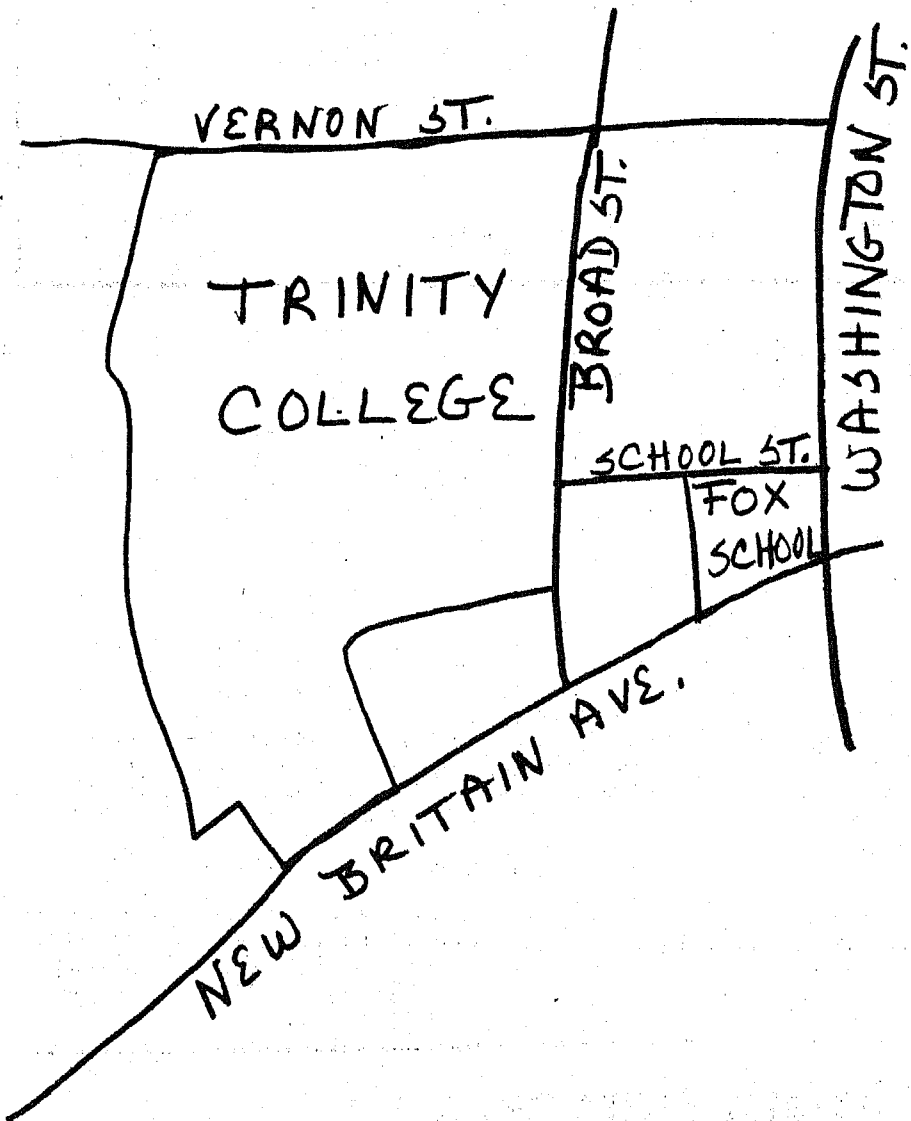
Nine Questions Explained

(Editor's Note: Below are explanations of the nine questions on the November ballot which were approved unanimously by the City Council, and are supported by the City administration. These questions will appear in the top row in the voting machine.)

1. "For a constitutional amendment concerning challenges and number of jurors." Presently, a state constitution does not specify the number of jurors for federal or civil cases. This amendment would set the number of jurors for capital offenses at no less than twelve, and all other offenses at no less than six.
2. "For the adoption of a revised city charter as amended." The revised city charter and an explanation of it can be found in the October 31 issue of the TRIPOD on page 22.
3. "For an ordinance amnding an ordinance authorizing \$14,800,000 bonds for construction of a high school in the northwest section of the city." The amendment would permit some of the bond money to be used for furnishings, as was intended by the Board of Education and the City Council. The purchase of furnishings was inadvertently left out of the original ordinance. This amendment would reduce the original bond by \$4 million because of savings in the anticipated construction costs.
4. "For an ordinance amending an or-

- dinance authorizing \$10,500,000 bonds for an addition to the Church Street Municipal Gargare."
- This would delete a section requiring that the expansion accomodate 1,450 cars. The amendment does not specify the number of spaces for the expansion, permitting the city to have the number of spaces that appear the most economical when the design is completed. The size of the bond will not be changed.
5. "For an ordinance authorizing \$12,000,000 bonds for a North Meadows Industrial and Business Development." The \$12 million bond and an additional \$4 million from the state would be used to purchase land in the North Meadows and prepare it for industrial development. It is anticipated Hartford would recover \$8 million of its \$12 million investment in the project from the eventual sale of land to private developers, and this development would greatly increase the amount of property taxes the city would get from that land.
6. "For an ordinance authorizing \$400,000 bonds for Clay Hill Urban Renewal Section 1." This bond would provide the city's share of the first year funds for urban renewal in the Clay Hill area. It would be supplemented by nearly \$15 million from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

7. "For an ordinance authorizing \$3,000,000 bonds control and redevelopment project in Charter Oak-South Green Section 1. area. This bond will provide the city's share of funding for the \$22.5 million renewal of the Charter Oak-South Green area. The rest of the funds would be provided by The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the state.
8. "For an ordinance authorizing \$600,000 bonds for control and prevention of slippage of banks of the Park River and branches between Sigourney and Park Streets." This bond would provide for the conservation of the banks of the Park River between Park and Sigourney Streets to eliminate the danger of a landslide. City officials say that all or some of the \$600,000 might be recovered from the federal government, which is already subsidizing some of the costs of the project.
9. "An \$8,000,000 MDC appropriation for water system improvement." This Metropolitan District Commission appropriation is to construct a conduit, which would ensure adequate water supply in the future for seven towns. This appropriation will be paid by the water sales; it is not new money.



ATTENTION: HARTFORD VOTERS!  
ON NOVEMBER 7TH VOTE AT  
FOX SCHOOL, CORNER OF SCHOOL ST.  
AND NEW BRITAIN AVE., FACING WASHINGTON ST.

Trinity students who are registered to vote in Hartford should go to the Fox School on election day.  
Trinity Young Democrats will provide transportation to any students who have declared their support of George McGovern. Young Republicans will offer rides to Nixon supporters.  
Ivan Backer, director of community relations, said all Trinity students should give their address as 300 Summit St. when signing in at the polling place. If a student registered with a party, he should bring along the colored form that gives proof of his registration. Non-affiliated voters did not receive such a form. If students have any difficulty casting their vote, Backer said they should contact the Registrars of Voters at City Hall 566-6570.  
Edwin P. Nye, dean of the faculty, said the College had no overall policy of letting students to vote instead of attending classes. He said it was at the individual discretion of the teacher.

Results of Tripod Poll

The following are the results of a poll taken in Mather Hall of students eating last Friday on their candidates for President. The students were simply asked for whom they were voting.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| McGovern   | 339 |
| Nixon  | 72  |
| Can't vote   | 43  |
| Won't say  | 35  |
| Undecided  | 28  |
| Won't vote   | 9   |
| Didn't register  | 9   |
| Schmitz  | 2   |
| Gus Hall   | 1   |
| WRITE-INS  |     |
| David Brinkley   | 1   |
| Robin Landy  | 1   |
| Edward Kennedy   | 1   |
| TOTAL:   | 445 |
| Percentages of those who expressed a choice or were undecided: |     |
| McGovern   | 76% |
| Nixon  | 16% |
| Undecided  | 6%  |
| Other  | 2%  |

Connecticut

McGovern Shows Gain

The McGovern forces in Connecticut have released the results of a statewide poll which shows the Senator has moved to within eight percentage points of President Nixon.  
According to the survey, conducted by McGovern pollster Patrick Caddell, the South Dakotan has cut 15 points from Nixon's 23 percent lead of three weeks ago. Sources at McGovern Headquarters in New Haven attributed this gain to the Vietnam peace situation.  
Blue Collar Shift  
McGovern canvassers have detected a shift away from Nixon in certain blue-collar areas, Sherrod Brown, 1974 Connecticut student coordinator for McGovern, attributes this growing momentum to the recent "scandals in the Nixon Administration"-the wheat deal, the Watergate affair, and finally "the straw that broke the camel's back", Vietnam.  
Many of the people canvassed said they felt disillusioned because Nixon had treated Vietnam peace as a political issue. One man complained, "I was leaning towards Nixon, but this Nixon peace move could have been made three years ago."  
There are still an unusually large number of people who are undecided about their presidential choice. In eleven Connecticut cities canvassed last week-end by the McGovern forces, 30 to 40 percent of the voters said they still had not decided how their votes would be cast.  
In this kind of an unstable situation, the McGovern campaign organizers are stressing the importance of a canvassing drive. Speaking of the need for more volunteers, Brown said, "If we can turn out 600 canvassers this week-end, the state can be won."  
Voters in conservative, blue collar areas are undecided or leaning towards Nixon," he continued. "They may distrust both McGovern and Nixon, but at least they feel they have some idea of how Nixon will act."  
"A large scale canvassing effort will serve to clarify McGovern's policies so that he will no longer be feared," he concluded.  
Plans for this week-end call for an intensified campaign effort. The activities will concentrate on two forms--canvassing and leafletting. The McGovern workers define the purposes of canvassing as identifying the McGovern supporters and getting them out to vote on election day.



Motorcade in New York City

# With Senator McGovern... from page one

speeches. Neither made any attempts to mold their topic to the audience, or to mention the local issues. This will probably be to the detriment of the campaign - one hardly expects the people of Syracuse to have the same concerns as the people in New York City or Pittsburgh.

Otherwise, the campaign seemed very smoothly run. One reporter remarked that the campaign had become so boring from repetition that he was looking for tense changes in McGovern's speeches in order to write a fresh article every day.

Generally the members of the press who are following McGovern do not take verbal swipes at either McGovern or Nixon - except in print - although sarcasm abounds. McGovern, for example, is referred to as "McGoo." One reporter sings a song (of unknown authorship) about McGovern, to the tune of the Dionne Warwick hit "I'll Never Fall in Love Again:"

"What do you do if you name's McGoo  
You get a veep and then you dump him;  
What do you do when your polls are slumping?  
I wish I could begin again  
I wish I could start over"

Superficially there appears to be competition among members of the press - a better position for the cameraman, an exclusive interview with The Candidate. One CBS cameraman termed his competition with ABC and NBC as being of the "highest and most acute order."

In point of fact, however, there is deep loyalty among the press. When the chips are down-if photographer runs out of film or breaks a lens-everyone pitches in to help.

Excitement and gaiety dominate the press, both in their special chartered plane - "The Zoo" - and in their hotel working quarters. Even the airline staff seem sincerely friendly - and not just to their male passengers.

The first thing you learn at the "Zoo" is that our plane carries the "working press," while McGovern's plane holds the "snobs" - reporters from the "elite" newspapers, like the Washington POST or UPI

The Zoo is an experience. Orange and black streamers are draped through the entire cabin along the ceiling. Huge mobiles dangle down, and graffiti covers the walls. Most striking are the hotel keys pasted to the overhead racks, lining both sides of the plane. During Robert Kennedy's 1968 campaign according to a veteran cameraman from CBS, the keys were brought to the plane by those newsmen who were able to "score" in that city. He added that the keys no longer held such symbolism.

Plane rides are one continuous party, with unlimited free liquor, food, and music provided by United Airlines. As we were landing in Pittsburgh, the pilot announced over the intercom, in a heavy Spanish accent, that he was a new pilot, and would fly us to Havana.

Then the flight steward announced that he was the "hippie dipple weatherman and the weather's cool."

The consensus of most reporters is that 1) McGovern has a chance of winning, despite the polls; 2) He's a lousy speaker, and tends to diminish his audience's enthusiasm as he goes along, both by the length of his speeches and the monotone of his voice; 3) His campaign is for the most part well-run.

NBC producer Jeffrey Pond suggested that McGovern stress moral leadership of the government, and avoid Biblical quotations. Other reporters said they thought the economy should be made the crucial issue in this last week.

Douglas Kneeland of the New York Times stated that although McGovern has "always been a shrewd politician" he hasn't "projected himself as a president." Kneeland said he thought the Times' editorial endorsement of McGovern would have an influence on its readers, although it is "not too much help in a place like Alabama."

A correspondent from a British independent television station said that if the Watergate incident had happened in Great Britain "the government would

have fallen - but Americans expect that sort of thing."

The members of the press do agree that McGovern is very available for questioning. "Anytime you want to ask him something just stop him - there's no problem in getting questions answered," according to Carl Leubsdorf of Associated Press. He added that the informal questioning is "better than a formal press conference, where there are so many people and all are competing to ask the last question."

To test out McGovern's accessibility I stopped him in the Newark airport and asked him to comment on the Israeli raids on Palestinian bases, as reported in that morning's New York Times. Immediately, his press secretary, Dick Dougherty, ran over and said, "We don't know anything about it!" The Senator repeated the sentence and hurried away.

Accessibility is meaningless without adequate response.

An unusual phenomenon of the McGovern candidacy is that all of his supporters are trying to tell him how to run his campaign, to emphasize a particular issue, or change a certain stand.

Surprisingly, the staff travelling with McGovern - there are only about 15 - are cool and well-organized. Everything was well-oiled, with the possible exception of the local Secret Service agents, who never seemed to know what was happening.

SYRACUSE, N.Y. - Tuesday, October 31 - A crowd of over 10,000 gathered despite a freezing temperature in the small square before the County Courthouse to hear McGovern attack President Nixon for corruption, an overblown military budget, and recent vetoes of Congressional legislation.

Nixon, the Senator stated, "doesn't know the difference between muscle and fat in our military budget." \$681-billion has been spent on the military. McGovern quoted former President Dwight D. Eisenhower as stating "if the military takes more than it needs, it weakens us by taking money away from other areas of national defense" - such as urban renewal, environmental controls, education, health care.

Whoever votes for Nixon "is voting against himself, voting against all the gains for the working man we've made in the last ten years," McGovern continued. "Do

we want four more years of the neglect of the human predicament in this country?" he asked. "Is this the legacy which we want to leave to our children and future generations when cities are falling apart?"

Picking up on the Halloween theme, McGovern stated that the Republicans are taking Halloween seriously this year, because "they have John Connally masquerading as a Democrat, Spiro Agnew is masquerading as Prince Charming, and Maurice Stans has decided to be Jesse James. Mr. Nixon has decided that this year he'll be the invisible man and the rest of the Nixon people, for some reason are dressed up like telephone repairmen."

During McGovern's speech, as he discussed urban problems, the bells of a neighboring church began tolling. "Maybe those bells are tolling right now for the future of our cities," the Senator commented. "I've always thought God was with us in this campaign."

It seemed that as McGovern spoke, his audience, at first wildly enthusiastic to see him slowly calmed down, became placid and perhaps even a bit bored. He speaks in a flat accent and discourages interruptions of applause by looking down and raising his hands for silence.

While people arrived at the rally excited and filled with enthusiasm they seemed to leave deflated and disappointed.

Americans are taking an irrational approach to this election. Either they are passionately for one candidate or are detached, disinterested, and uninvolved. Few people compare the stands taken by the candidates and vote on that basis.

One explanation may be that President Nixon is barely campaigning at all, despite the vast campaign resources he has amassed. How many of us have actually heard his plans for the next four years?

Most of the signs at the Syracuse rally referred either to Republican corruption or the war in Vietnam. Samples: "No shady deals with us - just honest feelings - Republicans for McGovern;" "McGovern is here to speak the truth - It's high time Americans listened;" "Reelect the Dike Bomber."

(Continued on P. 7)





JERSEY CITY - Tuesday, October 31 - Senator Edward Kennedy appeared at a rally of 20,000 at Journal Square for McGovern to stir up the audience with his rhetoric.

Kennedy has appeared many times for McGovern in this capacity; he can fire up a crowd in a matter of minutes, in a way McGovern seems simply incapable of doing.

"Are there any Democrats in Jersey City?" he asks.

"YES!" thunders the crowd.

"And are we going to elect George McGovern next Tuesday?"

"Yes," less emphatically.

"When I coming in to this rally I saw some buttons and bumper stickers out there - they had Mr. Nixon's name, and..."

"Boo! String 'em up!"

"I think we ought to welcome them to our rally, don't you?"

"String 'em up!"

"We ought to welcome them to our rally because they don't have a rally to go to of their own."

"Yeah!"

"Who knows what tonight is?"

"Halloween"

"And all over this country there are millions of children that are going trick or treating, aren't there?"

"Yeah"

"And one week from Tuesday we're going to have the same opportunity to make a decision - whether we're going to have the trickery of this administration or the treat of George McGovern."

"Yeah," screams, whistles.

"Just as Harry Truman came from behind in 1948, just as John Kennedy came from behind in 1960 so George McGovern can come from behind in 1972 - 20,000 people in Journal Square can't be wrong."

"40,000!"

"40,000, 100,000...It isn't easy to be bound with your hand in the till, your foot in your mouth, your tongue in your cheek, and your eye on the polls all at the same time, but that's what this administration has been doing for the last four years. Why should we have four more years of a president like that when we can have a president like George McGovern."

More general hysteria.

"I tell you the spark is there, the flame has been ignited, and the blaze can sweep across the country. At last after four years of the night of Richard Nixon we can see the dawn of George McGovern."

Cheers, applause.

several hours earlier, but added to his Halloween theme:

"Does everyone know what tonight is?"

"Halloween!"

"Would you believe that there is someone dressed up in the White House as the president of the United States?"

And so on.

McGovern's speech which followed was precisely the same as the two he had delivered earlier in the evening in New Jersey.

Later Tuesday night McGovern came up to a press and staff party in the Biltmore Hotel where he and Mrs. McGovern were presented with a 29th anniversary gift. Each member of the press and staff contributed one dollar and signed a huge card. McGovern was given a pair of rubber gloves, wire, and an engraved silver bowl.

At the party McGovern was relaxed and friendly and chatted informally with the newsmen. One reporter read a list of possible leaders for columnists to write the day after a McGovern victory:

Joseph Alsop: "Western Civilization took a sharp decline yesterday..."

Tom Wicker: "There is much more gray in Senator Edward Kennedy's hair these days..."

McGovern, in accepting the gift, said that no matter what the outcome Tuesday the press will "still have George McGovern to kick around," referring to Richard Nixon's statement after losing the 1960 presidential election.

NEW YORK CITY - Wednesday, November 1 - A crowd of nearly 70,000 surrounded Senator and Mrs. McGovern as they rode in an open convertible down Fifth Avenue at lunch time. The crowd was all friendly, excited, and many held signs: "Another MD for McGovern;" "Lawyers for McGovern-Shriver;" "Dentists for McGovern;" "Would you buy a used Supreme Court from this man (with Nixon's picture);" "Advertisers for McGovern;" "McGovern is good for Wall Street;" "McGovern is good for business;" "He could not bring us together for four years, he does not deserve another chance (with Nixon's picture);" "Citizens Committee to Reject the President;" "Vote for Truth and Honesty-Vote for McGovern."

Members of the press rode in a flat-bed truck in front of McGovern's car. As his car came slowly forward the crowds surged to him, and overwhelmed him with hands, screams, cheers, applause. The people seemed to materialize from nowhere - it didn't seem possible that the streets could hold them all.

The newspapermen in the truck were also taken aback by the response. They all agreed it was the biggest and most enthusiastic reception he's received at any time during his campaign. The second biggest reception was 40,000 in Boston several weeks earlier. The entire trip, from the Plaza Hotel to the Garment Center, about one mile, took 45 minutes.

About 30,000 people surrounded the podium at the Garment Center. Everyone was squeezed together, surrounded by skyscrapers, and there was hardly room to look up and see the sky. Some newspapers, including the New York Times, commented that the number of people at the rally itself was small. But it would have been literally impossible for anyone else to crowd into that small area.

McGovern was greeted at the podium by various New York City politicians, including Mayor John Lindsay, former Mayor Richard Wagner, various borough presidents, and assorted city leaders. The rally, sponsored by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), heard the Democratic candidate blame the Nixon administration for the highest unemployment rate in a decade, the worst inflation in two decades, the biggest Federal deficit since World War II, and the first international trade deficit in nearly a half-century.



**McGoverns at Commodore**

"Do we really want four more years of that?" he asked.

"No!" the crowd roared.

The Nixon administration, he continued, "hasn't taken care of the well-being of the ordinary citizen of this country...nothing has been done for the five million who walk the streets looking for work...Do we really want four more years of that?"

"NO!"

"I come here today to ask you to think about the great traditions represented by the Democratic party of freedom and justice for all citizens of this land...Freedom is under attack in this country, not so much from enemies without but from men within the government of this country."

"I say to you this afternoon at a time when we're worried about the breakdown of law and order in the cities of this country, how can men who break the law in the White House and in the Department of Justice expect to restore respect for law and order in the streets of America?"

Cheers, shrieks.

McGovern quoted President Franklin Roosevelt as stating that "first and foremost, the presidency is preeminently a position of moral leadership. Now that is the kind of president I want to be."

Following the rally McGovern addressed 500 members of ILGWU at a luncheon in the Statler Hilton Hotel. He was introduced there by Mayor John Lindsay, who said McGovern's "strong moral leadership will set standards and tones" for the country.

Kennedy spoke next, saying he was "proud to have campaigned with one of the great fighters of our time." McGovern, he said, "represents the best in all of us - he's doing all of us a favor for our children, elderly people, the urban areas, and the small farm owners."

Standing ovation greeted McGovern, who told the audience his campaign "began at an unprecedented time - one year ahead."

"I set out on a pilgrimage across the country to discover what was in the hearts and minds of the

(Continued on P. 8)



After several minutes of applause, cheers, and cries of "We want George," the Candidate appears.

Calmly and quietly he thanks each individual on the podium for appearing. He then plunges into a discourse on the same basic issues he's discussed for the last few weeks.

His attacks on President Nixon have increased sharply recently, and tonight he blames excessive military spending for the plight of the cities stating that Nixon is "afraid to stand up to the gold-platers and the big wasters in the Pentagon."

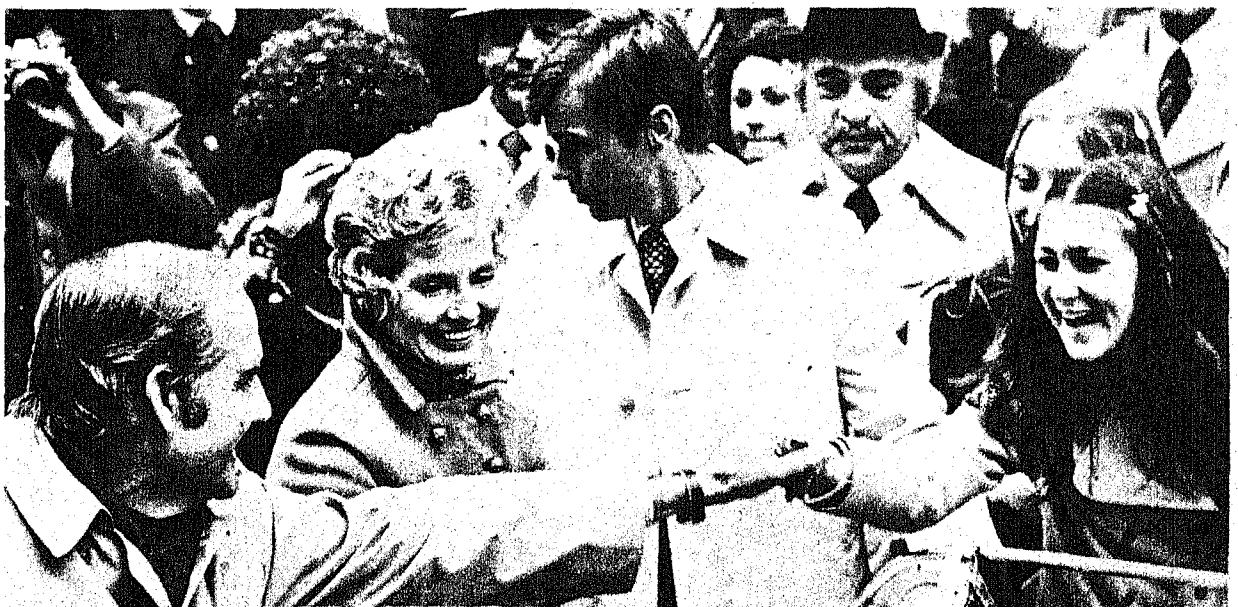
"It's not going to do us any good to be able to say that we have the most devastating and murderous missiles that can be conceived by the mind of man, if they're defending a country that is beset from within by the enemies of crime and drugs and pollution and division and hatred," he states.

He discusses the possible cease-fire in Vietnam: "Why did we have to wait for four years for a closing of this war--that could have come four years ago--We have spent \$250-million a week for destruction in Asia."

NEW YORK CITY - Tuesday, October 31-After a brief stop at a fund-raising dinner in New Brunswick, N.J., McGovern appeared at a fund-raising event attended by about 3,000 in the Commodore Hotel across from Grand Central Station. With him were his children, his wife, her sister, Senator Kennedy, and Senator Eugene McCarthy.

McCarthy, with whom McGovern has long held a running feud, spoke for nearly half an hour against the Nixon administration. Then Senator Kennedy essentially repeated the address he had given in Jersey City

### All Photos On Pages 6, 7, 8 By David Levin



# McGovern...

from page 7

people of this country...It is important for one who aspires (to the presidency) to not only get among people but to try to learn what is the best in the American spirit and the American character," he pronounced.

McGovern told the group that, several weeks ago, during an appearance in New York City, he was approached by a young black man who said to him: "I think that this country is going to break your heart...I don't think the people of this country are as good as you think they are. I don't think they're really as interested in peace and justice for other people. I don't think they're as deeply concerned about the well-being of the nation as a whole, and the well-being of their fellow citizens as you are. I think you're going to be disappointed with the results on November 7. I think Nixon is giving this country just about what it deserves."

"What I have heard as I've gone around this country," McGovern continued, "is a cry on the part of the

American people that we lift the vision of the American country to become more in line with the great principles and the great ideals with which we began some 200 years ago."

The American people want the American government "to follow higher moral standards in the conduct of its business," he added.

Referring to the Watergate "tragedy," McGovern asserted: "How do we expect to teach respect for law and order to the young people of our society when the highest officials of government do not show any more respect for the law than they've demonstrated."

McGovern then asked, "Why was it necessary to wait until the last hours of this presidential campaign to indicate our administration's acceptance of peace conditions we could have had three or four years ago?"

Concluding his speech, McGovern quoted writer Thomas Paine who stated that "America of all countries should be the happiest land on the face of the earth."



## Old Assumptions Never Die...

By Theodore Lockwood

(Editor's Note: Over 1,000 parents descended on the campus last weekend to participate in the annual Parents' Weekend. Among the activities was a speech reprinted below given by President Theodore Lockwood Friday night at the Hartford Hilton with 700 parents and their children in attendance. According to Vice-President Thomas A. Smith there was "no overt fund-raising" at the dinner, although the Parents' Association announced it hoped to raise \$100,000 from parents this year.)

There is an old Vermont story which can set the proper framework for my few formal remarks this evening. You may have heard it. A Bostonian draws up beside a Vermont farmer along one of those classic dirt roads in the North Country. The foreigner asks, "How do I get to Boston from here?" The reply is Paconic: "If I was going to Boston, I wouldn't start from here." If I were going to try to discuss higher education this evening, I wouldn't start from here either; for the directions are impossible to summarize in a few minutes. Therefore, I shall consider instead five assumptions—old assumptions that never seem to die. I hasten to add that persistence is not necessarily the mark of obsolescence; persistence can indicate wisdom.

### IMPORTANT BUSINESS

The first assumption derives from a commitment made after the Second World War. "The education of youth is this nation's most important business." It was a new commitment; for prior to 1945 certainly higher education was a minute part of the national economy. States supported a small number of primarily vocational institutions; private philanthropy and modest tuitions sustained the independent colleges and universities with a total enrollment, both public and private, of less than 500,000. Now nine million young people attend institutions of higher learnings; but it does not follow that we still operate on this assumption. Spending on higher education, measured as a percentage of the Gross National Product, levelled off three years ago; measured against inflation, it has declined at the federal level. States are tightening their belts after heavy investments over two decades. Even those who explain away the slackening of this commitment on the grounds that, once the Vietnam war is over, money will once again flow freely into higher education, must contend with the fact that poverty and health care have preempted education as central issues. It is no longer possible to assume that even elementary and secondary education preoccupy our attention as they once did. It is interesting that, in reviews of a new book by Schuler, Fried, Rivlin, and Teeters entitled *SETTING NATIONAL PRIORITIES: THE 1973 BUDGET*, not one person refers but tangentially to education. It's like that new billboard sign: you can earn as much as a college graduate without going to college for four years!

### COMPETENCE

For Trinity that means we must make our plans without assuming that state and federal aid will be of major importance. The independent college must rely on its own managerial competence in handling its obviously limited resources, and upon private support in the achievement of its academic mission. At Trinity we are convinced we can succeed. We have no intention of assuming that public sources will somehow come to our rescue.

### INNOVATION THE KEY

My second assumption never had universal currency, but it has been dominant in the thinking of foundations and of educators themselves. "Innovation is the key to the future of a vigorous intellectual community." The late sixties eliminated what was left of the convictions about the unchanging character of education. Actually we had never quite believed that curricula were like so many tablets delivered for all time from an ageless faculty serenely deliberating in ivory towers. After World War II we all significantly modified our programs. But during the sixties we altered our approaches in a belated effort to meet changes which had already occurred in the secondary

schools and to recognize a shift in student expectations. Catalogs continue to ring with rhetoric implying that Matherhorn College is scanning the horizon for new and more effective ways to help young people learn. Actually that is no longer true. Financial constraints have put a damper on experimentation. The rise in faculty-student ratios at most colleges, the inevitable consequence of the end of affluence, has terminated faculty enthusiasm for the extra burden involved in most innovation. The abrupt shift in the employment picture has given preprofessional preparation fresh prominence at the expense of imaginative programs. New teaching technology has never caught hold. Even if, theoretically, that technology may be the only way by which to lower the cost of education, there is no enthusiasm for that innovation. And students persist in looking at the degree as a credential rather than as a symbol of a necessary commitment to a lifetime of learning. I have loaded the case, and I do not wish to imply that there is no virtue in traditional academic approaches. Quite to the contrary: those approaches which time has confirmed as worthwhile retain their cutting edge, but only so long as they face the challenge of new ways of learning.

### FORWARD LOOKING

Trinity has tried, and will continue to try, to retain as much academic flexibility as possible. For we are persuaded that we must experiment just as we must simultaneously retain the rigor and significance of the liberal education for which we are highly regarded. No hope to keep alive this assumption, for we assume our programs must be forward looking.

### WAR CRY

The third assumption moves from the general to the specific. "If only we could get rid of tenure, we could improve the faculty." This contention has long enjoyed some popularity; now it has become virtually a war cry of those who feel that the job security which tenure conveys protects deadwood and incompetence. (Tenure is confirmation of a continuing faculty appointment after a seven-year probationary period and an extensive evaluation.) Moreover, memories being notoriously short, the argument that tenure preserves academic freedom has all but been forgotten. Parents at least will remember the days of Senator McCarthy, and historians will remember when earlier in this century unpopular views led to dismissal to the detriment of open inquiry. As I have implied, academic freedom is so central to the search for truth that the absence of institutional protection can only lead to intellectual cowardice. Education admittedly lacks those horizontal cubbyholes to which to transfer those who have lost their drive, but it is equally true that we have permitted ourselves to exaggerate the extent of deadwood. We should meet this situation in other ways if we are to end, not tenure, but the popularity of this misleading assumption.

### BABIES' BATHS

Trinity has completed a review of this issue. We are convinced that we must improve our techniques of evaluation both before and after tenure, not granted to everyone, is awarded. We recognize the seriousness of judgment in matters of faculty appointment. We also know that academic freedom is too important to the environment of a college to be cast aside lightly. There is some cliché about babies and bath water that applies in this instance. And, above all, we have an obligation to students to do all we can to improve the teaching at Trinity. Elimination of tenure will not serve that purpose.

### GETTING STRAIGHT

As you can sense, there is no rank order to my consideration of assumptions. I have chosen to highlight a few which strike me as especially prominent at this point in time. The fourth one meets this criterion, for it derives its renaissance from the return of quiet to the campuses. "A little more old-fashioned discipline and fewer bleeding hearts would straighten out those long-haired radical students." I packed my version of this assumption: every man to his own phrasing. Like my previous illustrations this one contains both a critique and a bundle of presuppositions. It also betrays the time lag from which we

continually suffer. It does little good, I have discovered, to repeat that the so-called radicals were always few in number or that the irresolution attributed to the so-called bleeding hearts came as a result of the newness of the student questioning in the sixties. Nor is it convincing to remind ourselves that discipline works only when there is agreement as to its validity, both in kind and applicability. As I have discussed this matter at length in my annual report, which I hope you received and read if only cursorily, I shall not belabor the point here. The time lag troubles me most, for as a society we have said that eighteen is the age of majority. Yet, we hesitate to operate on that commitment.

### ADULT BEHAVIOR

At Trinity we have long argued that students are adults. We no longer function in loco parentis. We shall not go back on that commitment. At the same time we strive for consensus on what is appropriate behavior and what is not. We will work to maintain an environment in which both individual rights and community needs are respected. We do not know all the ramifications which may in time flow from the new law on the age of majority, but we are convinced that reversion to the birch rod or its contemporary equivalent will only destroy the possibility that we shall learn to live more successfully as individuals justifying a belief in human dignity.

My final assumption relates to another controversial topic. "Colleges have no business getting involved in social issues; their business is education." There is a reasonableness about this assumption. It implies an independence, an autonomy which we would all agree is desirable. The trouble is that no one respects it in practice. More and more frequently federal and state laws inhibit our freedom. In cases like affirmative action, rightly so. But when there is the possibility of legislation permitting communities to tax non-profit institutions, our independence can dissolve away. Unionism faces some colleges. The point is not whether such moves are socially acceptable, even preferable; the point is that we cannot remain indifferent on the grounds it is not our business. There is another side to the issue: colleges can ill afford to be so remote from what is going on in the community that we become archaic. We must help others within the limits of our resources and our particular contribution; we must maintain a linkage which permits the ideas of the college to receive a testing in action off campus. The test of social criticism is, after all, that it be the outcome of intellectual activity within disciplinary methodologies—not a fortuitous enterprise.

### STRIKING A BALANCE

At Trinity we are trying to strike the balance between gratuitous, and probably pompous, intervention on issues not directly affecting us as a private college and a proper sensitivity to the problems in society which do properly concern us. The days of isolation are over. On the one hand, we must protect our need for freedom; on the other hand, we must relate what we are doing to the wider world of which we as institutions and individuals are so conspicuously a part.

By now my strategy is clear. I have listed a number of assumptions and then tested Trinity's position as a way to inform you of our attitudes. It reminds me of another Vermont story. Two farmers were conversing on the porch. One remarked that his wife was acting mighty peculiar recently. She kept asking for five dollars to spend in town. "Well, what did she want to do?" the one asked. To which the other replied, "I don't know. I assumed I shouldn't give her none." The transition is difficult; but, unless we test old assumptions, we may not know what what is going on inside or outside.

### RATIONALITY

Old assumptions never die; they just become inappropriate. In education we must bring to all that we do the same tests of rational inquiry, both tough and sensitive, that we expect of the scholar. At Trinity we hope we match your goodwill and enthusiasm with both realism and imagination. For your support and encouragement we are most grateful.

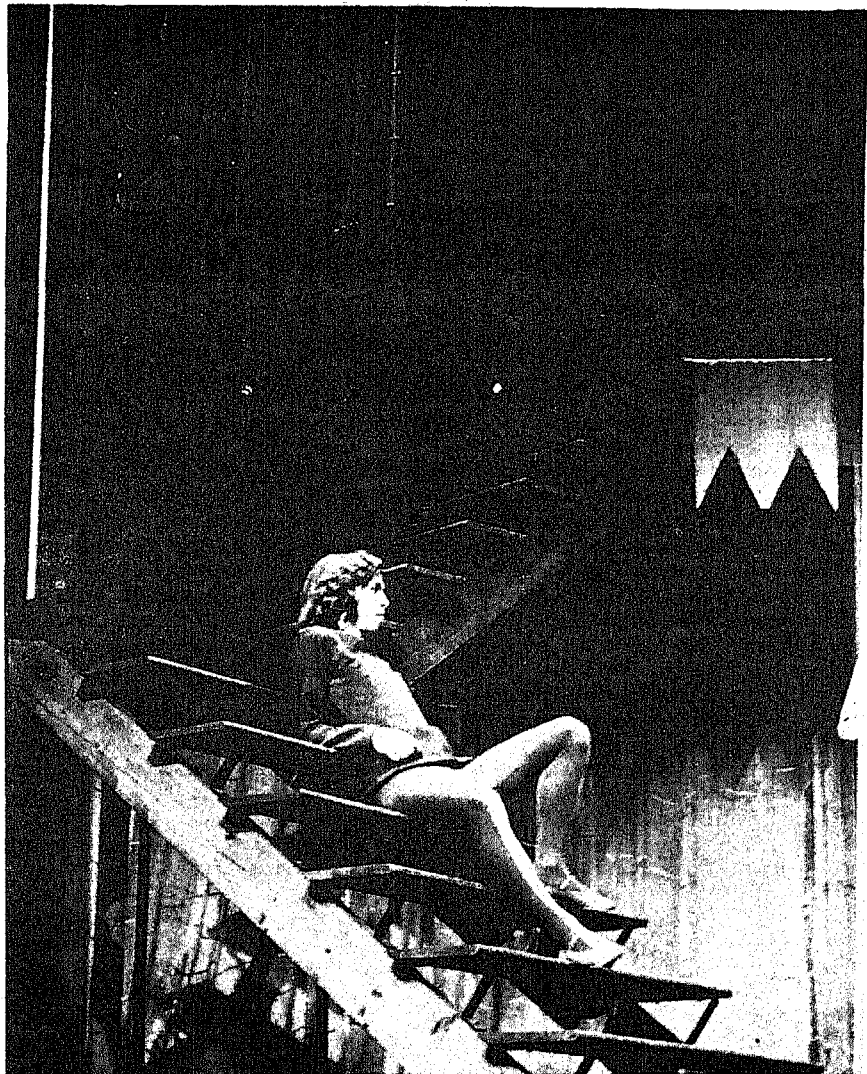


## Another Glimpse Of 'The Taming Of The Shrew'



(Photo By Rick Woodward)

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW ended its run on Sunday night, after a very successful weekend of capacity audiences. The pacing of the show was markedly improved from the first three performances two weekends ago, and the audiences seemed to be enjoying themselves. At left: Kate (Kathy Falk) looks disgruntled after having been refused a new dress by her husband. Above: Steve Roylance as Grumio listens intently while his master Petruchio discusses ways of wooing Kate.



(Photo By Rick Woodward)

### Theatre:

## Yale Performs 'A Break In The Skin'

By William B. Harris

The Yale Repertory Theatre is performing a world premier, Ronald Ribman's *A Break in the Skin*, as their second entry in the fall season. Mr. Ribman is best known for his play, *The Journey of the Fifth Horse*, which won the Obie award for the best off Broadway play in 1966, and which was subsequently produced by NET starring Dustin Hoffman. His new play is very rhythmic and ingenious a futuristic nightmare of the technological age. It is an unpredictable piece, skillfully blending humor and horror, always surprising the audience with its twists and variations. Yet at the end I felt as if I had been cheated. The conclusion was too neat, too simple, and what I had been a provocative script, resolved itself by cliché. The play is still very interesting, though; the ending is just unsatisfying.

The action centers around Paul Holliman (Stephen Joyce), a computer technician working in a rocket propulsion laboratory in "Space Valley." He performs his job mechanically with little enthusiasm and no imagination. His immediate superior, Dr. Murray Zeller (Leonard Frey) is a computer fanatic. "You don't have to think. Thinking's a lot of crap. Thinking's on its way out." He shouts his commands to Paul from his controls, becoming increasingly excited, making love to his console. The vacant unit beside Paul's (we learn that its operator had committed suicide) suddenly switches itself on, as the din of the computers and the hysterical commands from Zeller increase, becomes uncontrollable, and Paul receives an electrical burn while trying to turn it off. The play begins with a very wild and bizarre situation, and continues to build rapidly, moving from one unexpected episode to the next. We see Paul with his wife, a writer, whom he thought would be the next Willa Cather, but instead is writing dirty books and (vicariously reaching organism); with his 14-year-old daughter, who has a fondness for dissection; talking to the singing motor (beautifully played by Leonard Frey) of an old rusty houseboat that he wants to buy; and finally with his boss, Mr. Hunn (Jeremy Geldt), whose shabby and cluttered office, complete with a 1929 Remington. This set sharply contrasts the plastic and chrome of the other interiors. All of these scenes are overflowing with ideas, which are bounced and interchanged as rapidly as the situations themselves.

Mr. Ribman has successfully explored not only the mechanization and control of man by the technological world (an idea which is now trite), but has examined the repercussions of this tidal wave of mechanization. His play is about the death of human emotion, as manifested in man's inability to dream, his inability to love. Man has become conditioned and scheduled, he has no time for the smaller and more important functions of life: compassion and

affection. Paul Holliman tries to fight this fate; the other characters have already lost the game. Their capacity for humanness, their inability to listen to and respond to others needs has been programmed out of them. They grope blindly for affection.

In the first scene in the laboratory, a cleaning lady and bar man enter. They each address Paul, expressing thoughts of what they might have had or done with their lives. It becomes a contest for Paul's attention and affection, erupting into a physical skirmish. When man is denied those things he needs biologically, he becomes aggressive. Paul's wife can no longer respond to human physical contact. She cringes from his advances of friendly embrace, is interested only in Paul's financial success. Yet at the same time, she has a need to manufacture artificial affection and success, through her sensationalistic wringing.

Paul constantly dreams about "the good ole' days," when people didn't have to keep schedules, when he might have been a successful baseball player, when his wife might have been a greater writer, when children ran around and played outside with nature, instead of dissecting it. His thoughts on the loss of human values is culminated in the scene while talking to the house boat engine. This is a very clever device, used to show the carefree, happy life which existed before the development of the technological age. He tries to repair the engine, in a sense

to recreate that innocent world, as it sings Frankie Laine melodies. It is beyond repair, though: man has lost his inability to dream and feel. Paul must now join the ranks of the other desperate characters.

The irony in the third act is that the man in charge of "Space Valley" has somehow avoided the trappings of the computer age. The act opened revealing Mr. Humm beautifully stamping, stapling, and piling documents - a job hardly needing to be performed by the top executive. Mr. Humm is absent-minded and seedy. Yet he convinces Paul to accept the mechanized lifestyle that the latter so resents and that Mr. Humm ignores totally. The bandage on Paul's hand, necessitated by the electrical burn, which has become increasingly large throughout the play, is torn off to reveal a chrome claw, totally functional and inhuman. We learn that this exact metamorphosis had also happened to the missing computer technician, driving him to suicide. Will Paul make the same decision?

I didn't like this ending. Man had turned into a machine, and Mr. Ribman seemed to have abandoned all or the other more interesting elements, in the script. I wanted to know more about Paul's wife, about his daughter. The relation of these characters in the script seemed unresolved and unfinished. But under Arthur Syrman's skilled direction, the play never lost my interest and I had no idea of the ending until it oc-

curred. Mr. Sherman's direction matches the fast pace of the writing, constantly keeping the audience guessing, shocking us and amusing us. He was greatly assisted by Michael Yeargan's beautiful geometric set; white formica, plastic, and chrome; and by William Warkel's blinking, hypnotic lights. The acting was very skilled: Stephen Joyce as the constantly tormented Paul; Leonard Frey played well in both of his parts (even though they are aspects of the same idea) and Jeremy Geldt as Mr. Humm created a wonderful characterization.

Go see *A Break in the Skin*, it is not a perfect play, but certainly a worthwhile, and well-crafted one. The next production to enter the repertory at the Yale Rep will be the world premier of Eric Bentley's new play, *All You Now or Have You Ever Been?*



A scene from Ronald Ribman's *A BREAK IN THE SKIN* featuring Jeremy Geldt and Stephen Joyce. Leonard Frey also stars in the play, which continues to play in repertory with Moliere's *The Bourgeois Gentleman*.

*The Arts  
& Criticism*

### Dance Concert

Works By Faculty  
And Mirjam Berns

8:15 Goodwin Theatre  
Austin Arts Center

\$2.00 Students  
\$3.00 General

(Photo By Rick Woodward)



THE GALLERY

Photograph By Dick Schultz

Random Records:

## No For Yes, Yes For Boz

By Andy Merz

There are several groups in today's music who can be identified instantly because everything the record, more or less, sound pretty much the same. Yes is such a group. Ah, but this isn't to say that their brand of music isn't quite original if not excellent - It's just that you'd expect a group with the personnel or Yes to come up with a few new innovations after previously releasing four albums. Their first two discs "Yes" and "Time and a Word" were far ahead of their time, and neither could make an impact in America. Then Steve Howe replaced Peter Banks (now with Flash) and installed into the group needed assurance, which eventually lead to their best effort, "The Yes Album". Within three months, to my amazement, the groups fourth album, "Fragile" was released. Not quite the equal of "The Yes Album" but good enough to keep the group in the spotlight.

### Poet's Corner

Number Three  
By Pierce Gardner

Primitive man had his  
creation reflected  
in water,  
which always moves  
and will not shatter.

Our faces float  
back to us  
from fixed and rigid  
window glass.

An ancient hunter  
swallows the surface  
of his reflection and moves on,  
hungry, in high grass.

My fingers retreat, unsatisfied,  
from the window stream.

And in the mild Africa of my dreams  
a thirst-crazed man steals

to the blackest depth of my skull  
where, with hyenas barking and  
night fear trembling in his knees,  
he drinks undenied.

And now, after about a year between songs, *Close To The Edge* has arrived, and as it turns out the album is somewhat of a disappointment. There are still the same pleasant melodies, the lyrics that seem to grow right out of the music, and the ever so sweet voice of Jon Anderson - but no new ground at all is broken and the quality at best is on a par with "Fragile".

The album contains but two songs. The title track on side one, with "And You and I" on the flipside. The latter is the more enjoyable, containing possibly the best bit of harmonizing Yes has ever done. Side one is also pleasant listening, but at times is uneven. Of the four sub-songs, "I get up I get down" is classic Yes. Still, throughout the album there are times when Yes goes on too long with an unneeded guitar segment or some overlapping keyboard work, whence things get a bit boring.

On the whole, *Close To The Edge* is an enjoyable set, and should give anyone who has purchased either of their previous two albums just about as big a thrill. But don't expect anything new, cause it's not there. The title of this album ironically shows where Yes is now. But don't worry, they won't fall off; they're standing on established ground.

Undeservedly, Boz Scaggs has been one of the most underrated singers in pop music. Although his previous albums were to an extent overproduced and somewhat unbalanced, they contained enough good material to rightly put Boz high up in the public eye. But as is true of too many other good artists as well, Boz went unnoticed. Well that should all come to pass now because his new album *My Time* is a monster. Every aspect of this album is grade A: FROM THE EXCELLENT.

production by Box himself, to the ever so soothing background vocals which give the album a definite lift, and the almost perfect arrangements of horns and keyboards. After listening to this disc once, you'll be able to sense the great care that Boz has put into this album.

Side one opens with "Dinah Flo" (his new single), a tight melodic track that sets the stage for what is to follow. The next cut "Slowly In the West" is a slow ballad which contrasts nicely with "Full Lock Power Slide", one of the better rockers on the LP. Boz' version of Al Green's "Old Time Lovin'" follows, and it proves that Boz Scaggs can sing and play soul music as well as anyone around. "Might Have To Cry", my favorite song on the album ends side one. It's a depressing love song with a chorus that will surely leave you expressionless.

Side two is put together in the exact format as it's predecessor. Slow, possessful tunes are intermingled with others of a more lively nature. All five of the songs are nothing short of brilliant - with "Freedom For the Stallion" and "We're Gonna Role" the best bets.

Boz Scaggs will remind anyone who is familiar with music, of Van Morrison. Throughout *My Time* Boz' style is often a-la Van. But Boz can vary his voice like no one in rock music (save Neil Young, of course). Don't be surprised if you even hear shades of Elton John as well as the old Steve Miller Band influence during the LP.

Boz has finally made the complete album that he for so long had the potential to construct, but never could quite accomplish. So give *My Time* a whirl or two - I guarantee that this album won't end up in your pile of discarded frisbees.

## Poet-Translator Richard Howard Scheduled

Pulitzer prize winning poet, and critic, Richard Howard, will read his own poetry at Trinity College on Wednesday, November 8, in Wean Lounge at 8 p.m. Howard is being sponsored by the Trinity College Poetry Center. The public is invited.

Howard, a Fellow of Davenport College at Yale, director of the Braziller Poetry Series and Poetry Editor of "The American Review," was awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1970 for his volume "Untitled Subjects." He has published three other books of poetry: "Quantities" in 1962; "The Damages," in 1967 and "Findings," in 1971. A fifth volume of poetry "The Two Part Inventions," will appear in the spring.

Howard has also written several works of criticism including "Alone with America," which was nominated for a National Book Award in 1970. Another critical study entitled "Preferences," is also scheduled to appear in the spring.

Educated at Columbia University and the Sorbonne, Howard has traveled extensively in Europe and is translator of over 150 works from French to English.

A grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts will pay for the poet's travel expenses on his tour which was arranged by the Connecticut Poetry Circuit.

## The Arts & Criticism



Poet Richard Howard

### Poetry Reading

## Six Five Minute Poets

By Stephen C. Fischer

Tease, Squeeze lovin' & wooin  
Say Kid what're y' doin'  
—T.S. Eliot

Whatever there is that's suspect about student poetry certainly emerged last Wednesday night as six student poets read several poems in a program that lasted just over thirty minutes. It is, for the moment, beside the point that the poetry was generally pedestrian, that the metre lacked variation, and that the images bubbled as bicarbonate of soda, (which may actually have been to the audience's benefit.) What is important is that the supposed purpose of the reading was not fulfilled. Rather than

serve as a forum for the exchange of poetry and criticism, the gathering took on the dimensions of a counter-culture tea. Poems were read as cuts from the same bad album while the audience settled back to sip wine and snap their fingers on cue. Whether fortunately or not, there was no rereading of any of the poetry, which is a pathetic commentary on the alleged interest of the people involved—particularly so, when very little was audible.

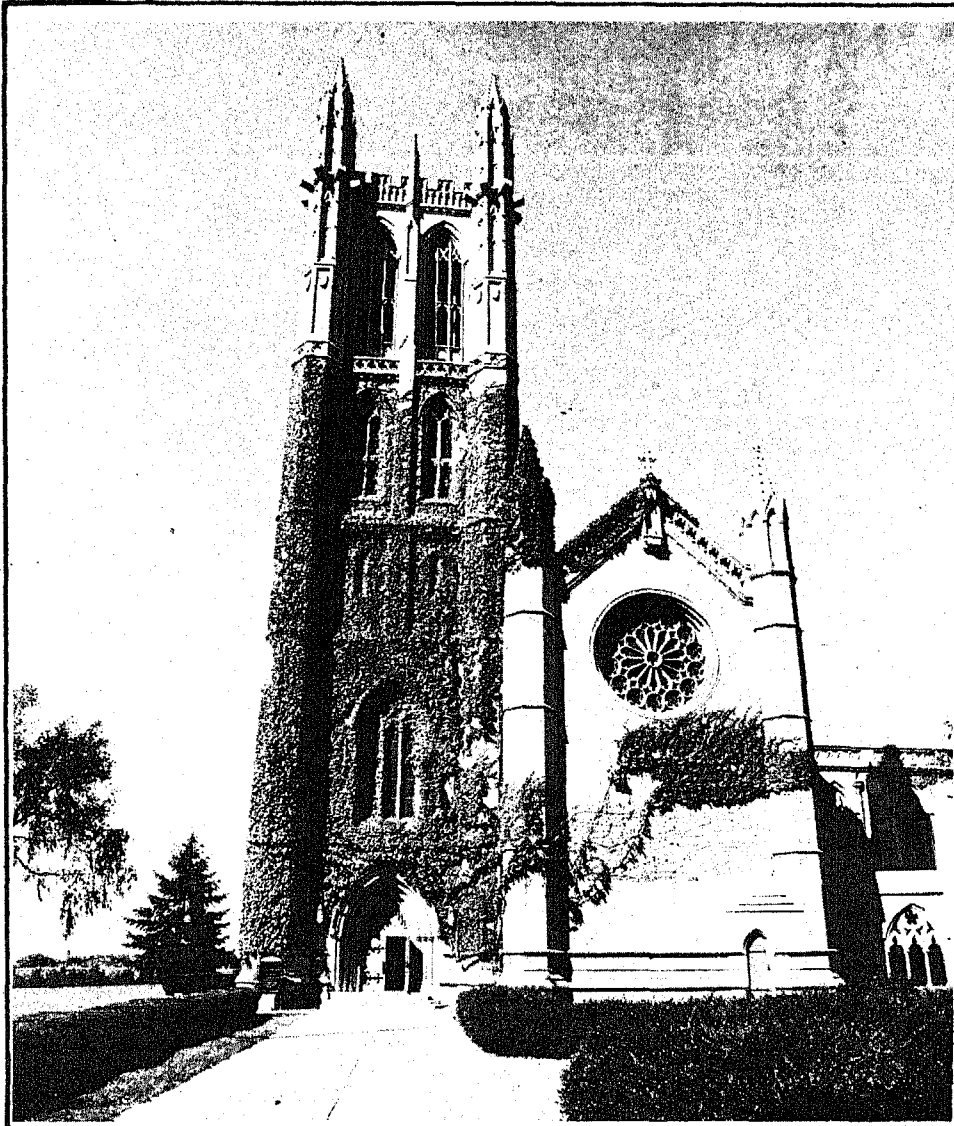
Undoubtedly, it would have been far preferable for two or three poets to be given twenty minute segments to read and talk about their work, with copies distributed to

the audience. This could have been followed by a free-for-all symposium that might better stimulate discussion, even argument, which is after all, a principle function of any art form.

But to return to the actual poetry, it deserves careful scrutiny no matter how lame it may have been.

The one definite advantage to the academic community is that students are in the position to help each other to a common goal: in this case, the improvement of one's writing. Failure to exploit this opportunity is patently stupid, if not to some extent criminal, in that it provides unnecessary cannon fodder for critics.





## Philip Frohman: 1888-1972

Philip Hubert Frohman, principal architect of the Trinity College Chapel, died Monday in Washington, D.C. at the age of 84. He was the greatest modern master of Gothic design, and had for more than fifty years guided the progress of the still-unfinished Washington Cathedral.

It seems strange to link the words 'modern' and 'Gothic', but Frohman would have seen no incongruity. His life was devoted to what he considered a timeless form, at once both rational and aspiring. Upon his appointment as Architect of the Washington Cathedral, he wrote:

Most of our modern churches look too machine-made and lack that grace and charm possessed by the average mediaeval church. Beauty of proportion and refinement of detail will do much to soften and mitigate this mechanical quality, but the only way to eliminate it is to give up our modern devotion to mechanical duplication...

Frohman was no romantic medievalist; he did not mimic or 'aestheticize' the antique in the manner of the 19th century's Viollet-le-Duc. Indeed, he saw that a cathedral built inward from its skin would be "cold, hard, and mechanical, the symbol of those selfish and materialistic forces in our national life..."

Philip Frohman was descended from a French Catholic family of architects, civil engineers, and inventors. His great-great-grandfather was Director of Works under King Louis-Phillipe, his great-grandfather built the first Liverpool-to-Manchester railway, and his grandfather designed New York's famed Chelsea Hotel, where Philip was born in 1887.

An architect of private houses from the age of 14, he designed his first church in 1909. Ten years later, he was invited to submit plans for the Washington Cathedral. Although this work was to occupy the rest of his life, he was responsible for a dozen other churches—among them our College chapel, which recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of its dedication.

Frohman lived on Macomb Street in Washington, two blocks from the Cathedral. On August 7 of this year, while walking to work as he had done for decades, he was struck by a car. He died after three months in hospital.

The completed plans for his Cathedral won't be realized before 1985. Until then, the foremost of Philip Frohman's many monuments will be found here at Trinity.

Cellulose:

## Play It Again, Woody

By Rick Woodward

Woody Allen is a lucky fellow. Even with an identity problem that would put Gregor Samsa to shame, he is still a lucky fellow. He may try to tell us different; "Play It Again, Sam" is a confession, a testimony of his problem, but he is lucky enough to live in the seventies, where people can make careers out of their neurosis. He is also lucky enough to have walked the line between popularity and the Eastern Intellectuals. He is not a cult figure, i.e., Firesign Theater; he can show himself on the cover of Time magazine, while at the same time remaining a regular contributor to the New Yorker. The New Yorker has been trying to maintain the position it held when Harold Ross and the Algonquins were around, but in recent years the only "wits" to appear on any established basis have been Woodhouse and Perleman, both holdovers from the Round Table, and now Allen, the chic satirist for another generation. But this may have more to do with Allen's ability as a writer. Comedy writers tend to remain invisible and performers don't write. Allen is lucky enough to do both.

He is the author of at least one book. He has made records and toured the nightclub circuit. He is a musician, his group has played New York nightspots; he plays clarinet. He is a playwright; two Broadway shows, and he is a movie star, having directed, written, or starred in at least five movies. With all this it is sort of surprising that he has not been subject to charges of selling out. This is perhaps because he can balance himself so expertly on the edge of politics. He can campaign for McCarthy, remain a conspicuous liberal New Yorker, and yet keep his comedy purposely apolitical. Andrew Sarris had a wonderful comment on this very thing: "Deep down, Lenny Bruce, Nichols and May, Jules Feiffer, and most of our contemporary

satirists want to save the world. At times they are inhibited by their own idealism from the satiric savagery of which they are capable. But Allen gives the impression that he is not so much interested in saving the world as in salvaging something for himself from the wreckage."

Sarris finds this an artistic weakness; food for the nihilists, an excuse to do nothing. That does not of course take the bite out of his work, but it does make Allen a comedian and not a champion of justice. But in this way he is actually more like his twenties counterparts. Mort Sahl and Co. were actually the new voices of comedy. Comedy up until the fifties had never been associated with any particular political view as Bruce was say connected to the Beats, to the New Left. And because of this we want more from Allen than just laughs. He is too intelligent, too precise in his assaults. We don't want to shrug him off as just another wit.

It was infuriating to see him trade quips with Billy Graham when he alone could have given him the tongue-lashing for which he is long overdue.

In this way, more than any other, he is in the tradition of the Marx Brothers who, outside of Duck Soup, made movies for laughs and not for thought. Groucho never seriously considered fixing up the world: The world is unfixable and nothing he nor anyone else can do, will change that fact. So laugh, right? Well...Groucho has crowned Allen the new "comic genius" but he is careful to point out that his humor is of a new tradition in comedy, the product of an incredible imagination that is part Feiffer and part surrealism and not a rehash of the Brothers.

It is the story of a neurotic whose wife has left him because he is "a watcher and not a doer". As he is bemoaning his sexual fate, the ghost of Bogart appears.

### Organ Recital

On Sunday, November 17, there will be an organ recital by John Holtz, Chairman of the Organ and Liturgical Music Department at Hartt, given in the Cathedral of St. Joseph, 40 Farmington Ave. The program will include works by Bach, Franck, Kee, Pinkham, Stuart Smith, and Tournemire. The recital is free and open to the public.

### Byrd's Concert

Mather Hall Board of Governors has announced that the Byrds have postponed their Trinity concert, scheduled for November 16. The popular rock group has canceled all of their concerts starting from November 13, in order that the original members can get together once again to record a new album. The Byrds are now scheduled to appear on February 10. Negotiations are in progress to obtain B.B. King to fill the vacant slot.

## Lecture Series On 18th Century

### America At Atheneum

"The 18th Century in America", a five part lecture series at the Wadsworth Atheneum, will be given this month by five experts in different aspects of American life at that period.

Charles Montgomery, Professor of the History of Art at Yale University, will open the series with an 8:00 p.m. lecture November 14 on "American Decorative Arts in the 18th Century". Professor Montgomery is also Curator of the Mabel Brady Garvan and Related Collections of American Art at Yale Art Gallery and the author of several books on American furniture and prints.

"New England's Unique Bed Rugs" will be the subject of a 10:30 a.m. coffee lecture to be given November 16 by Atheneum Curator of Textiles and Costumes J. Herbert Callister. Mr. Callister has organized the exhibition of bed rugs which will open in Austin Gallery and Avery Court this Thursday. A little-known aspect of American decorative arts, bed rugs are unique shaggy coverlets embroidered in a technique no prototype of which has been discovered.

Jane C. Nylander and Arthur Schrader, both staff members at Old Sturbridge Village, Massachusetts, will conduct the third and fourth lectures. Mrs. Nylander, Curator of Textiles and Ceramics at the Village, will speak on "The New England Interior in the 18th Century" at 8:00 p.m. November 21. Mr. Schrader, Sturbridge's Music Associate and Ballad Singer, has selected "Songs and Stories of Early New England" as the subject of his 8:00 p.m. lecture on November 21.

Last lecture in the series will be given by Atheneum Education Services Coordinator, Helen Fusscas. She will speak on "The Wallace Nutting Collection of Furniture of the Pilgrim Century" on November 30 at 10:30 a.m. A graduate of Radcliffe College, Mrs. Fusscas received a Master's degree in art history from the University of Pennsylvania. She has also studied for a Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University and has undertaken art and archaeology studies in travels in Europe and Greece.

All lectures will be held in the Atheneum Theatre except for the last which will be in the furniture gallery.

### Hartford Ballet Company Workshop I

Sat. Nov. 11 8 p.m.

Sun. Nov. 12 2:30 p.m.

Millard Auditorium  
University of Hartford

\$2.00-Students

\$3.00-Regular

# THE TRIPOD

## Editorial Section

VOLUME LXXI, ISSUE 7

### Vote

## Cotter For Congress

Tomorrow Americans will have the opportunity to make a crucial decision. Our choice of a new president will shape this country for generations to come.

President Nixon has called this election the clearest choice of a generation and we agree.

We can choose to return to office a deceitful, immoral President whose administration has sapped the strength from our economy, and has shown complete indifference to the middle and low-income American.

Or we can vote into office a leader who will change what is fundamentally wrong and sick with our nation.

Residents of Connecticut's first Congressional district, which includes Trinity College, will elect a new congressman tomorrow, and may choose between Republican candidate Richard M. Rittenband and Democrat incumbent William R. Cotter.

In reviewing the congressional record of Representative Cotter and the statements on which both men have based their campaigns, the TRIPOD today endorses Mr. Cotter for reelection.

In his two-year term in Congress, Mr. Cotter has opposed the war in Indochina, and has supported every Congressional attempt to end U.S. involvement.

Cotter has given great support to environmental preservation bills, including efforts to control water pollution, preserve public lands, and protect wildlife. In this regard, he has opposed construction of Interstate Highway systems which would threaten our water supply and destroy homes in many smaller communities.

One of Congressman Cotter's better achievements was the shift of a large part of the NASA program to Connecticut, providing new jobs for the people of the state.

Mr Rittenband, a Hartford lawyer, has also come out in favor of environmental preservation laws, against cuts in the defense budget, in favor of better mass transit facilities instead of additional high-

George McGovern offers voters the chance to straighten out domestic problems from environmental pollution to education to urban renewal.

His leadership alone offers the promise of an end to the war in Indochina.

In contrast to his rival, he has a sense of integrity and morality. He will remove from the high places of our government the corruption and deceit that have infiltrated it during the Nixon administration.

We urge all registered voters to exercise what is not only a prime responsibility but also a profound privilege and elect George McGovern tomorrow.

way systems.

Most of the rest of Mr. Rittenband's campaign, however, has consisted of attacks on both Congressman Cotter and Senator George McGovern. He does not discuss issues, only personalities.

For example, he notes Mr. Cotter's approval of the Hartford Fire-I.T.T. merger during his term as State Insurance Commissioner. We agree that this was unfortunate, but it appears that Mr. Cotter was bound by law and had no other alternative.

Perhaps the most frightening aspect of Mr. Rittenband's campaign is his statement that the people of this district should elect a Congressman who will "support the President."

Fundamental to the American system of democracy is the system of checks and balances between the executive, legislative and judicial branches. Congress must keep a watchful eye on presidential power and the President's conduct in office. Also, we trust that Congressmen, elected every two years rather than every four, should be more responsive to their constituents than the President.

Thus, we want a congressman who will deal with issues and act for the best interests of his district—not one who will give blind support to the Chief Executive.

In this spirit we give our endorsement to the reelection of Congressman Cotter.

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### Letters

#### 'rome'

To the Editor:

I should like to call to the attention of the student body that there are still some openings left in the Spring Semester Program of the Trinity College/Rome Campus. A special meeting will be held on Wednesday evening at 7:15 in McCook Auditorium to discuss the nature of the Program. Students enrolled in last year's Fall Semester Program will be on hand to talk about their experience of studying abroad from a student's point of view. I shall show a few dozen slides of Rome and

Florence. I should like to remind students that it costs no more to attend Trinity in Rome than it does Trinity in Hartford and that moreover round trip transportation is provided at no extra charge.

Michael R. Campo  
Director, TC/RC

#### 'parents'

To the Editor:

Parents gathered at the Trinity College week-end to celebrate the annual rite of fooling their parents with appearances. What really goes on a week-end will never be thoroughly explored or revealed because

the older gender could not stand the shock. Elders will conveniently forget their college gyrations and condemn their young offspring for suspected high jinks. Let us realize that these are the years when each must find identity. They will survive. Thank God for youth since we parents would otherwise create a joyless world!

Oliver D. Mann  
Parent

#### 'unicef'

To the Editor:

To my great surprise and pleasure the total sum of UNICEF drive was \$67.95.

Unfortunately, approximately \$20.00 was stolen from the collection point in Hamlin Hall.

I would again like to thank those members of the community that generously gave their pennies, yet I am ashamed and embarrassed to be a member of a community where someone would stoop to steal from a child in mortal need of a glass of milk.

Sincerely,  
Peggy Herzog

More Letters page 18



# Presidential Elections

## Viewpoint

### The Jewish Vote For Nixon

By Susannah Heschel

I am shocked and dismayed by polls which predict that President Nixon will receive a large number of Jewish votes this Tuesday. This Jewish support of the state of Israel than Senator McGovern's, as well as the false impression that President Nixon played a key role in securing release of large numbers of Jews from Russia.

First, both President Nixon and Senator McGovern had pledged equal amounts of support for Israel, although Senator McGovern has publically stated his support of an Israeli Jerusalem, while President Nixon favors the internationalization of that key city.

Second, very shortly after President Nixon's summit meeting, the Soviet Union imposed an incredible fine on all Jews wishing to emigrate. It took the pressure of the United States Senate, not the President, to force the maiming of other human beings? How, indeed, can any

Russians to repeal the fine.

The most crucial issue of this election nonetheless remains the illegal, immoral, and futile war in Indochina. I cannot believe President Nixon's claims that the war is beginning to end. Obviously, his recent announcements concerning possible cease-fire were timed to coordinate with the elections; what, therefore, will stop him from stepping up the bombing and killing if he is reelected? He has never hesitated in the past about lying to the American people, and corruption and deceit surround him and his closest associates.

But there is a more fundamental problem involved here, one that concerns Jews directly. After surviving the holocaust merely thirty years ago, how can any Jew be so incredibly insensitive to the killing and Jew support a government that has committed genocide (on a people that happens to be Asian) for the

past four years?

A slogan has been developed by some Jewish radicals: "Never Again." This slogan is supposed to mean that never again can we permit Jews to be massacred. But the true lesson we must learn from the holocaust is: Never again can anyone - Germans or Americans, Jews or non-Jews - sit casually back while millions of human beings are being slaughtered anywhere in the world.

If Judaism should ever perish, it will not be as a result of a holocaust, but because we will destroy ourselves with insensitivity to other human beings, and by disobedience of the fundamental principles that the Bible teaches us: mercy, justice, love of fellow man, and most important: Thou shalt not murder.

## Barkan Up The...

### The Human Quality of Moral Outrage

By Steve Barkan

"Those sons of bitches. Do you see what those sons of bitches are doing to those kids down there? Those bastards."

Unconventional words to be sure, but George McGovern's sense of moral outrage sometimes compels him to belie his normally mellow manner. This time he was cursing the police who were beating up demonstrators at the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention, and he reminded reporters that this country began with the dissent of the Boston Tea Party.

This is the same man who first condemned the Indochina war in 1963. This is the same man who wrote his sympathetic Ph.D history thesis on the 1914 Ludlow Massacre of coal miners, women and children. Compare him to Richard Nixon, who calls dissenters "bums" and whose own Justice (sic) Department whitewashed the investigation of the Kent and Jackson State murders. Compare him to Spiro Agnew, who blamed these murders on the kids themselves.

The point I am making is that George McGovern is, deep down inside, more feeling and more sensitive than most other politicians I know of. He's not just another politician in this regard. He feels, he listens, he talks to demonstrators and recognizes the need for dissent. Suffering bothers him, because his belief that each one of us is a child of the same God lies at the core of everything he does.

It is this human quality of McGovern that prompted students here to start working for him fourteen months ago, when his campaign looked hopeless. It is McGovern's faith in the decency of people that will force us to work twelve hours tomorrow to get out the vote. If he wins, it will be because his faith will have been justified.

McGovern is not the average candidate for President, and that is why, despite his mistakes, and regardless of tomorrow's outcome, I'm proud to have worked for him. "It is awfully hard to stop men like McGovern," said New Republic columnist TRB in May 1970. "They have iron in them. When they think about hungry children it bothers them."

Nor is this an isolated opinion. Gloria Steinem once said of McGovern, "The most important thing is that he's not a prisoner of the masculine mystique. He can admit mistakes. He can relate to people who aren't powerful. He has the full range of human choices open to him—not just the things a 'real man' is supposed to do."

There have been three times since last July's Democratic Convention that, to me, have especially marked the man McGovern is. The first was his comment in Waterbury that each Indochinese person is a child of the same God that created us. This was George McGovern, the minister's son, pure and simple, and this remark was so beautifully revealing of his belief in human dignity.

The second instance I have in mind was McGovern's first thirty minute television speech on Vietnam, the issue that propelled him against all odds into the Democratic nomination. In this talk he could have taken a softer stance on the war to placate some voters, but he didn't. Thus Anthony Lewis on The New York Times called his talk "the most courageous political speech delivered in this country in a long time. History will honor him as it has honored Adlai Stevenson for proposing a ban on nuclear testing when that was politically risky."

McGovern spoke on TV about the war before his proposals for peace were largely echoed by Nixon's

own terms for a settlement that looks more distant every day. But, on that night, McGovern did not back down.

The third and most poignant moment occurred Thursday, October 12 while McGovern was flying from Boston to Minneapolis. He was listening to a tape recording of a man who had called a radio talk show in Boston. He said he was a Vietnam veteran, and he talked for eight anguished minutes about the war.

As the tape played on his plane, reported the Boston Globe, "his eyes filled with tears, and he turned away from those who were looking at him" to wipe his eyes with a handkerchief. The voice he heard on the tape was alternately quiet and screaming, as a man cried out his guts over what he had seen in Vietnam.

That night McGovern had the tape played at a University of Minnesota rally. As the Globe described it,

"It was one of those rare moments in a presidential campaign. This young man's voice cried out a confession of a nation's war atrocities. And some 25,000 persons were numbed by his words."

"It may be one of the most dramatic pieces ever used in a presidential campaign. The voice crackles with emotion. In that huge crowd in the university quadrangle there was not a sound while it was being played. Women cried."

"They could not even make a response when it concluded. They did not clap. They could not even sing."

McGovern cried when he heard this tape. He wept and was upset when he heard this young veteran screaming about the sins of the United States of America.

(Continued on P. 19)

## Feiffer

I ASK THEM:  
"HOW COME  
I HAVE TO  
EAT FOOD  
THAT I HATE?"



AND THEY  
SAY: "IT'S  
GOOD FOR  
YOU."



I ASK THEM:  
"HOW COME  
I HAVE TO  
GO TO  
SCHOOL THAT  
I HATE?"



AND THEY  
SAY: "IT'S  
GOOD FOR  
YOU."



I ASK THEM:  
"HOW COME  
I HAVE TO  
BELONG TO  
CLUBS THAT  
I HATE?"



AND THEY  
SAY: "IT'S  
GOOD FOR  
YOU."



I ASK THEM:  
"HOW COME  
YOU SMOKE  
AND DRINK  
TV ALL  
NIGHT?"



AND THEY  
SAY: "OUR  
UNHAPPY  
CHILDHOODS."



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# Presidential Elections

Perspective

## On Listening and Caring

By Donald Braue

Mencius (died c.289 BC) wrote: "The people are the most important element in the nation, and the ruler is the lightest." Tomorrow the people of America will choose one of two men as their leader, one man listens and cares; the other does not.

Listening to people is absolutely necessary for responding responsibly. Yet Candidate Nixon fiddled with the knobs on his television set to tune in the football game while Washington burned with the passionate cries of those who cared about ending U.S. involvement Vietnam's war. He made it perfectly clear that Mobilization-for-Peace demonstrators would not and could not influence him in any way.

Candidate McGovern, on the other hand, keynoted anti-war rallies everywhere. Again on November 3, 1972 a consistent McGovern told the American people bluntly to beware of the deceitful who cry "peace, peace" where there is no peace. In his greatest speech for quite some time, McGovern told the pathetic story about Charles Stewart, Jr., who died in Vietnam on November 1st while Washington haggled Saigon and Hanoi about peace agreement "details".

Before Labor Day, Candidate McGovern took "listening" tours all over America. They resulted in Charles Guggenheim's TV spots showing McGovern in unrehearsed discussions. His style is to talk with people, not at them. In short, he knows how to listen.

He responds directly and candidly to questions from telephone callers while on Live TV. Watching these telethons, one gets the overwhelming impression of a man who hears and cares about what people are saying, thinking, feeling.

Contrast Candidate Nixon. He has not only virtually eliminated Presidential news conferences on live TV. He also refuses face-to-face discussion of substantial issues with his opponent. The most consistent thing in

the world is truth; and if it was true four years ago, as Nixon himself said, that TV debates benefit not only the candidates but the people, then it is true today.

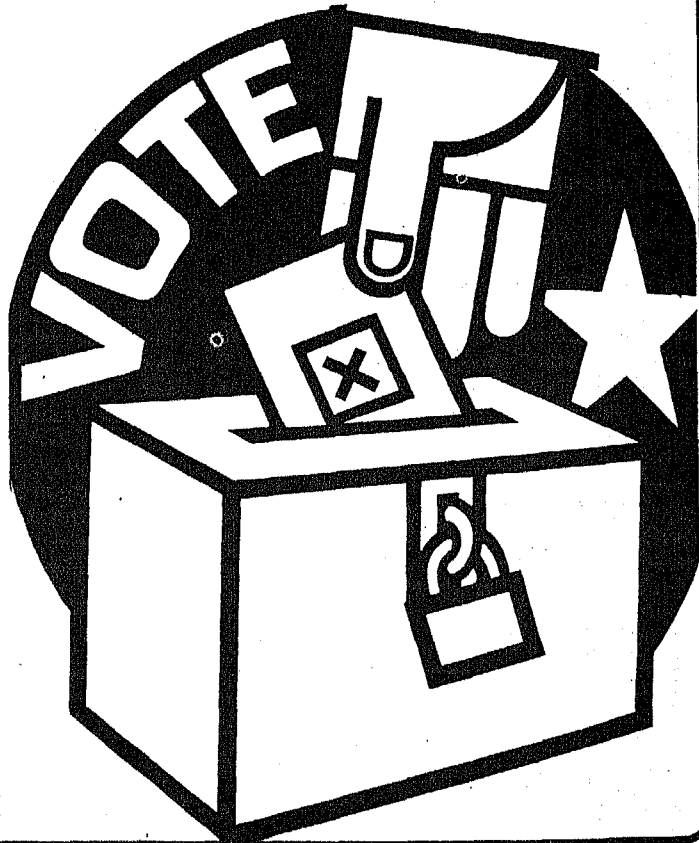
Since the convention in Miami (not San Diego due to ITT's \$400,000 and Dita Beard), Candidate Nixon has campaigned vigorously by sending out his top appointees thirty-five at a time. The reason he has given for not mingling with the people himself is his devotion to work in the oval office. I ask you, Mr. President: "Where was that devotion during the campaign '70 when you criss-crossed this country in an unprecedented effort on behalf of congressional candidates?"

Campaigns come and go. They always generate highly partisan statements like the one you are reading. I make no apologies for partisanship since I was asked to say why I support George McGovern. Yet while campaigns come and go, some things do not. Among them is the phenomenon "care"—people caring for people.

As I read Robert Anson's biography of McGovern, one fact about the man impressed me more than any other—he cares. The Democratic Party can take great pride in nominating on one ticket John Kennedy's Director of Food For Peace and Peace Corps Director. As a Senator, McGovern chaired the Senate Select Committee on Hunger and Human Need. Kennedy and Clark had "discovered" hunger in America in 1967; McGovern picked up the ball in 1968 and expanded the Food Stamp Program "radically". As in so many cases, Nixon's response was to "save" by trying to limit Food Stamp spending.

If I had only four words with which to pinpoint the difference between the Presidential candidates before us tomorrow, they would be "the quality of caring". At the risk of appearing like the political figure who in bad faith ends every speech on a religious note, I conclude

with an uncontested fact about McGovern. He loves the Bible, and one of his five favorite passages in Matthew 26:40 "Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these my brethren, you have done it unto me."



## Political Commentary

### Can George Still Pull It Off?

By Gary Morgans

Richard Nixon's ability at achieving detente with the communists in China and Russia is superseded only by his ability to snatch defeat or near defeat from the jaws of victory in a presidential election. Indeed, though it might not be so much by Nixon's efforts as by McGovern's, upset may be in the making.

McGovern's crowds remain large, his workers dedicated, the campaign contributions small but numerous. Just possibly, it may be that George has fooled us all—is there yet a way that he could still win it?

There is, and he may well do it. There are so many indications that the projected landslide will definitely not occur, and that George McGovern might eak out a victory, a McGovern victory tomorrow must be seriously considered.

The polls still remain as fairly accurate indicators of static public opinion, if they are seen in light of their shortcomings. Firstly, they generally come out publicly one to two weeks after they've been conducted. To this must be added a lag effect of public opinion with respect to the candidates' actions and statements—a lag period which diminishes as the election approaches and as the voters start to concern themselves with the fact that they're going to have to elect a president. For a candidate rising in popularity, as McGovern slowly is, these two factors can be of much importance.

There is strong evidence that there are some large inherent weaknesses in the polling process itself. People want to appear a "normal". and normal this year means being for Nixon. So it is possible that when the pollster comes to the door, the voter will publicly announce for Nixon, and then privately cast her/his ballot for McGovern. As it turns out, this in fact is likely to happen. A poll was conducted in the normal fashion, where the interviewer verbally asked the voter who her/his preference is. These people were then revisited and asked to mark a secret ballot. This time, when the voters did not have to say who they were voting for, the results proved to be "9 per cent more favorable to Mr. McGovern."

There are other similar examples. A poll conducted by a Chicago journalist showed that of the 21 persons he talked to, all of which he knew were McGovern workers, only 4 'admitted' they were for the Senator. In the voting booth the x results will be markedly different. A Baltimore Sun reporter working in Fremont, Ohio, upon asking passerbys in the downtown area found sentiment split 16-12 in favor of Nixon (Sandusky County, which Fremont comprises one-third of, went at a ratio of 16-11 1/2, Nixon to Humphrey, in 1968). Yet when the reporter went to people's residences where identities could be easily established, as they are for polls, the result was 16-2 in favor of Nixon.

And on various state and local scenes something is afoot.

From Texas: Due to a massive voter registration drive on the part of the Democrats, there are 1.5 million newly registered voters (in 1968 only 3 million Texans voted). As Ann Wexler put it, "They're all our people...If we can get them out, there's no way we can lose Texas."

From California: The voter registration drive there produced 2,000,000 newly registered Democrats. It should be surprising that in California, where Nixon is best known, McGovern has one of his best chances.

From Michigan: In Hamtramck, an ethnic Michigan area which went 90% for Wallace last May, McGovern canvassers reported: McGovern 253; undecided 107; Nixon 68. At the 40,000 student U. of Michigan, a recent poll showed McGovern with 57%, Nixon with 17%, and 14% undecided.

But what will probably have the most telling effect tomorrow is the voter turnout. Republicans have traditionally turned out in higher percentages than Democrats, but this election will almost definitely be an exception. Republican complacency is very high, according to informed Republican sources. The Sindlinger Poll, as dubious as polls might be, shows that 91% of McGovern supporters intend upon voting, while only 59% of Nixon's supporters plan on voting. Republicans themselves found a similar 90%-60% margin in New Jersey, to their chagrin. The implications of this are astounding. If the Gallup Poll and the Sindlinger Poll were both to hold true, McGovern would win handily. And if the McGovern workers can turn out the vote, as they well may, this could easily be the difference. I can personally attest that the Democrats are, at least in Hartford, fairly well organized as organizations go, which is saying a lot for a political group. The basic question here, as everywhere else, is whether they can get enough workers on election day to pull out the Democratic vote.

This will determine who will win tomorrow, nationwide. I am not entirely convinced that the McGovern forces can get out the vote in the numbers they need, but it is highly possible. I personally see Nixon a slight favorite over McGovern. Both Democrats and Republicans privately admit the state of Connecticut will hinge on a get-out-the-vote drive. For the Democrats Connecticut hinges on Hartford, the most Democratic city in the state.

I can easily envision a scenario for a Democratic victory. One the east coast McGovern will easily take Massachusetts (14 electoral votes) and Washington, D.C. (3), maintain a comfortable margin in Rhode Island (4), New York (41) and West Virginia (6), and narrowly win in Connecticut (8) and Pennsylvania (26). In the middle west he will handily grab Minnesota (10) and Wisconsin (11), and will come out on top in Ohio. McGovern will be resoundingly defeated in the South, Plains, and Mountain states, in some of them losing by more than a two to one margin. This will

cause McGovern to lose the popular vote, even if he takes the Electoral College. Only New Mexico (4) and South Dakota (4) will be in McGovern's column among these states. On the liberal West coast, McGovern will take California (45) by several percentage points, Oregon (6), Washington (9), and Hawaii (4). McGovern could yet take New Jersey (17) or Texas (26), leaving a good sized margin or error, but that is unlikely.

That leaves McGovern with 272 electoral votes, a number I've placed money on, for a razor thin margin of victory, but a victory nonetheless.

## On the Eve

By Samuel Kassow

It is election eve, 1972. The voters of the American Republic will make the most crucial choice of our generation.

The polls indicate that they will choose to vote against themselves.

History is littered with the memories of failed democracies, of dashed hopes and missed opportunities, of scorned prophets and roads not taken.

Unfortunately, any society runs risks when it chooses to rule itself by that quaint political system called Democracy. Good does not always triumph. Reason doesn't always prevail. Problems don't always disappear. Institutions don't always work.

And Democracies usually fail.

The choice is clear. It transcends the specific issues of War, Urban Rot, Corruption in High Places, Broken Promises—in short, it transcends the particular record of this Administration.

Our Republic needs leadership. The question of leadership is the Issue of this election. The country is beset by problems which call for courageous action. Yet our "President" has told the American people that the three most important issues of the campaign are "amnesty, abortion, and drugs."

This is not leadership. This is sham and manipulation of the worst kind.

The Country prepares to meet its 200th anniversary. We stand at the crossroads. Our ideals once generated the power to wrench millions from their homes in search of a better life.

In the name of these ideals, for the sake of our country, we urge a vote for George McGovern tomorrow.



# Presidential Elections

In The Nation

## California Vote

By Tom Wicker

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 4—Gov. Ronald Reagan of California has asked the television networks to wait until the polls have closed on the west coast before they report the projected outcome of the presidential election that they will derive from early returns in the east. Suspicious McGovern backers here believe Reagan is fearful that news of a projected Nixon landslide will reduce the turnout among complacent California Republicans and help George McGovern carry the state.

That points up two related facts—the belief of practically everyone except a few tenacious optimists in the McGovern camp that there is going to be a Nixon landslide, and the dominance of this election by the public opinion polls. The expectation of a landslide, of course, has been created largely by the polls that have so consistently shown Nixon running far ahead—even, in one case, pulling away in the final days.

The polltakers insist that their work is not a prediction of what will happen on election day, but a measurement of public opinion at a given period. Nevertheless, it is difficult to believe that the polls have not themselves had some strong effect on voter beliefs and ultimately on voter behavior.

The widespread public belief in the coming Nixon landslide, for example, seems at this point like a stifling blanket thrown over the McGovern campaign; no matter what the candidate says or does, no matter what Nixon says or does,—or doesn't say and do—to most voters it appears to make no difference because "Nixon is going to win anyway, isn't he?" That is the essential theme of this campaign, heard so often as to have become a refrain.

Of course, there is a danger in this for Nixon, the one that Reagan may have perceived. So pervasive is the belief that he will win, that many Nixon supporters may not trouble to vote at all, and some Democrats who might otherwise switch to the Republicans will stick to their party in the belief that Nixon does not really need their votes. No doubt, Nixon's last-minute campaign flurry is intended to counter that kind of complacency.

The polls did not alone create the landslide psychology; no one accuses the polltakers of fabricating their results. Another factor probably is that Nixon is the first real incumbent president to run for re-election since Dwight Eisenhower in 1956 (Lyndon B. Johnson, in 1964, had been scarcely a year in office following the murder of President Kennedy) and, as such, is an authority figure to millions who have never before been asked to vote for or against a president in office.

The issue of "law and order," always racial in its overtones, is powerful in this campaign, although perhaps not so much talked about as in 1968 or 1970. A combination of his own hard line against "forced busing" and the absence of George Wallace from the race, as well as some aspects of the McGovern campaign, unquestionably has given Nixon a substantial boost in this area of fear, suspicion and animosity. Not many presidents would have wanted that kind of boost.

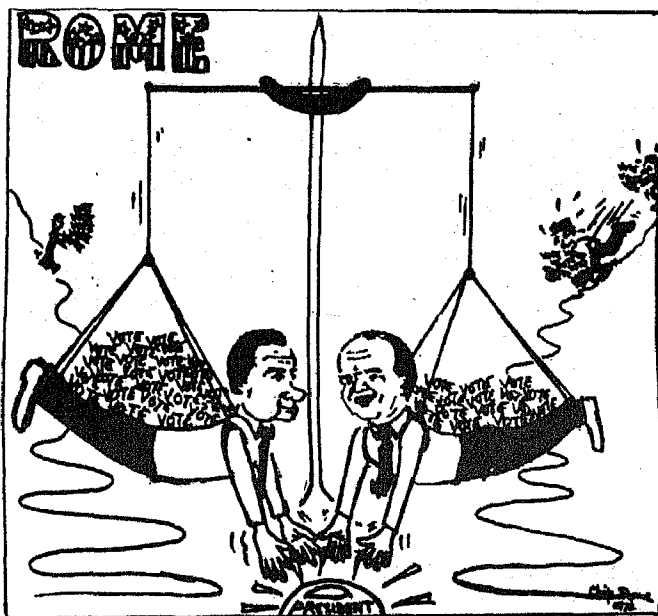
Nor can much good be said for George McGovern's campaign. In its vacillations, its misfortune in, and mishandling of, the Eagleton Affair, and its post-convention efforts to make common cause with the old pols and politics of the Democratic Party, this campaign has all but destroyed the George McGovern who was seen by the public as a knight in armor, always telling the truth and never stooping to politics. And the politician McGovern who ran for president never seemed able to persuade the public of the strength of his cause—retreating on his tax reform program, for instance, without apparently winning over any large part of those who had been frightened away by earlier proposals.

All of this seems to have concealed or negated matters that might have worked against Nixon's re-election—at least against a landslide. It seems not to have come across to the American people, most importantly, that the record of the Nixon administration on civil liberties—on wiretapping, political surveillance and harassment, the use of subpoenas, grand juries, conspiracy trials, official intimidation and untrammelled executive power, as well as the seeking of

repressive legislation—constitutes the gravest threat to individual freedom in America in this century. And it seems not to have come across that, in a second term, Nixon can shape a Supreme Court that will allow far greater leeway to these invasions of once-guaranteed rights.

It seems not to have come across, finally, that even the elusive and limited peace Nixon now says is "at hand," has been achieved—if it has—at the expense of four years of devastation and death rained mostly on a people we had come to help. If that is the way Nixon makes peace, what will he do if a second term gives him cause to make war?

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## Environmental Battles

### A Realistic Assessment

By Senator Gaylord Nelson

The dramatic public awakening to the environmental crisis has made this issue a key test of any administration.

In 1968, no Presidential candidate thought the environment a serious enough concern to merit a major speech. But environmental concern had been growing steadily for a decade and suddenly blossomed on Earth Day 1970 when public leaders everywhere declared for the first time that pollution and related ecological problems must be solved.

For those who had been battling for years to bring their concern to the attention of the American people, the national political embrace represented a significant beginning. Yet some of those who were becoming involved for the first time apparently misinterpreted the environment as a politically popular "motherhood" issue, safe and easily solvable.

When it soon became clear that our complex and pervasive environmental problems would require a massive and lengthy cooperative effort involving new policies and large sums of money, there was for some a rapid scramble for safer ground.

Reviewing the Nixon Administration's record since its pronouncement of the environmental crisis as "the issue of the decade", it is clear that as the crucial questions on the environment have been raised, much of the early enthusiasm has waned. While some significant steps have been made, overall, the commitment essential to real environmental progress has been absent. The Congress has been accused of delay, yet high Administration officials have consistently delivered "wait-a-minute" speeches to industrial leaders, urging a slowdown in environmental action.

The myth which suggests that we cannot afford the price of a clean environment has been trotted out again as an excuse for outright opposition to key anti-pollution measures. Yet study after study has shown that even from a straight dollars and cents point of view, cleaning up the environment will yield in benefits much more than it will cost.

In terms of priorities, only one percent of the Administration's fiscal year 1973 budget requests were for the environment and natural resources while military-related spending soared to some 60 percent. And, although the Congress authorized \$15 million for the first full year of the Environmental Education Act, the Administration asked for only \$2 million the same year in addition to dragging its feet in the implementation of this vital program. Time and again, when the tough environmental issues have been raised, the Administration has formed alliances with giant

special interests who are still struggling to exploit the environment for their own profit.

When Congress passed the bill providing the funds and enforcement necessary to clean up our rivers and lakes, the President vetoed it, ignoring the counsel of his advisor on environmental improvement, and despite the flexibility of the bill in allowing the President to take the state of the economy into account in determining the level of funding.

While arguing rhetorically for clean air, the Nixon Administration joined with industry in opposing a strong clean air bill in Congress which would have provided among other things for the imposition of a strict deadline for a considerable reduction in automobile pollution. And, while proclaiming the need to take firm action with reference to strip mining and other environmental abuses, the Administration has proposed weak measure, then charged the Congress with inaction while, in reality, it was considering proposals of a far stronger nature.

By contrast, the environmental program and the priorities which Senator McGovern has proposed will put this country back on the road to fulfilling the vision of millions of Americans for a decent environment and an improved quality of life.

In confronting environmental restoration, Sen. McGovern has already offered several key proposals including: the passage and vigorous enforcement of the Water Quality Act of 1972; the development of tax incentives as a means of curbing industrial pollution (i.e. on effluent discharges); a ten-fold increase in the number of health and safety inspectors; a substantial increase in funding for expanded research and development of alternative energy sources (solar power, fuel cells, etc.), urban transport systems as well as flood plain protection; strict legislation regulating strip mining aimed at its eventual elimination; and passage of the Hart-McGovern bill which would serve to give citizens the right to police polluters and broaden the power of the courts to review decisions made by Federal agencies which affect the environment.

In addition, Senator McGovern has also called for the strict enforcement of the Clean Air Amendments of 1970 including a two-fold increase in the amount being spent on its implementation. And, he has suggested that the Environmental Protection Agency periodically revise national air quality standards as new data on the health effects of air pollution is gathered.

In further spelling out his environmental program on

the solid waste crisis Sen. McGovern has stated his intention to fully implement the Resource Recovery Act of 1970 and to establish Regional Solid Waste Recovery Authorities which would be responsible for recovering valuable material so as to minimize the total waste load. As well, he has called for an end to the undue suppression by the Nixon Administration of the Interior Department's "Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan" for a sweeping new urban orientation in the national parks program.

I might add that he has also advocated the elimination of lead from gasoline by 1977, a considerable improvement over the Nixon plan which requires only that a goal of 35 percent be reached by that date.

But his concern for our environment does not end there -- it extends to some tantamount ecological issues as reflected in his support for an expansion of the Endangered Species Conservation Act and new Federal legislation to replace the present inadequate laws in the area of pesticide control.

One need only consult his own senses and the daily newspaper to know the disastrous state of the American environment. But, for the first time, there is some hope of eventually turning the tide. For this, the credit goes to the active, informed citizen efforts all over the country that have been establishing new policies and attitudes on air and water quality, land use, urban growth, transportation, and environmental and health reviews of consumer products.

A massive, cooperative effort has indeed begun in this nation, but the environmental problems will be resolved only with the continued commitment of all segments of our society, the President and his Administration in particular. We must not allow this great effort to be fragmented now by the clever and divisive tactics of the Nixon Administration aimed at short term partisan and special interest gains.

If we are to have an environment that we, as Americans, can be proud of, then we must have a President who understands the necessity of a vigorous and stringent program of environmental improvement, and is firmly committed to playing a key participatory role in that program.

George McGovern is that kind of man, and he will be that kind of President.

# Presidential Elections

## Campaign Commentary

### Moral Sensitivity to Presidential Politics

By Frank Kirkpatrick

Since I have been asked to write a piece for the Tripod supporting the election of McGovern in the upcoming Presidential contest, I would like to share some of my own reasons for voting for him on November 7. I would like to say that I have made a exhaustive study of all his economic, foreign, welfare, budget, tax, health and education, transportation, and military position papers. The fact is that, although I have studied many of them, I am supporting McGovern not primarily because it is absolutely clear to me that his policies will be so decisively more successful than the policies of Mr. Nixon. The problems that face any president, especially the problems of the role of this country in international affairs and the problems of equity and justice at home are extremely complex. I am not convinced that one man can devise a guaranteed program that will achieve all the laudable goals of peace, justice, and compassion.

What has become more and more the overriding issue in this election for me is not the point by point analysis of the viability of the various programs of the two candidates (Nixon's programs cannot be dismissed out of hand as too reactionary, nor can McGovern's as too 'radical' or liberal, whatever that means). At the risk of losing those hard-nosed realists whose tongues begin to cluck condescendingly at the mention of the phrase "moral sensitivity" I believe, is what separates McGovern and Nixon most decisively. Before losing too many more readers, I make clear what I mean by moral sensitivity.

There will be many people who cast their vote for the man they consider most moral. What is often meant by the word 'moral' in this context is the man who seems to have the fewest personal vices. For many of us, morality is a purely personal matter: having high personal standards. When applied to presidents what many of us want to know, and what seems decisive in our decision to vote for one man rather than another, is whether he beats his wife, smokes, drinks excessively, is generous to his retainers, loves his kids, and plays

with his dog. I am convinced that this election could be won easily by George McGovern if it should be discovered or even suspected that Nixon has been keeping a mistress for the last six years.

Although perhaps in the eyes of God this personal morality is not unimportant, it is not what I mean by moral sensitivity and, as far as presidential politics goes, is almost trivial.

The moral sensitivity that I refer to is that which can articulate what Kurt Vonnegut has called the 'agony' of the American people. It is that sensitivity which knows the dimensions of hurt: the hurt of children dying from bombs in Vietnam, or starvation and 'benign neglect' in Mississippi and Hartford's North End. It is a sensitivity to the inequities and injustices which are perpetuated not by immoral individuals but by institutions and structures (by the principalities and powers of death, as William Stringfellow would put it). It is easy to feel sensitivity for a man being beaten physically by another man. It is much more difficult, even rare, for someone to feel and then articulate compassionately a sensitivity for men being slowly dehumanized by the callousness of a welfare system and work ethic whose justification has long since passed. It is not difficult to feel incensed if someone uses undue pressure to deny us a job; it is much more difficult to point with sensitivity to the pressures which influence legislation for and practices among large corporations.

Richard Nixon is probably not an immoral man. As far as I know he doesn't beat his wife, torment his kids, or kick his dog. Nor does he deliberately and satanically set out to rip-off the country for his own personal gain. It is too simplistic to regard this election as one between the moral and the immoral man. Moral sensitivity has to do with the breadth of one's moral concern, the ability to see and feel agony, inequity, oppression, injustice not just in the one to one relationships between persons but between persons and structures, persons and institutions, institutions and institutions. It is the ability to see how abstract

policies and practices affect the very fabric of men's lives. It is the wisdom to know that principles have human consequences.

Richard Nixon has not demonstrated sufficient moral sensitivity to the suffering and agony of a mother on welfare, to children murdered in Vietnam, to the rights of the dispossessed and displaced in American society. He has talked mightily about saving face and honor in Vietnam, or about the integrity of the work ethic (don't give anybody anything they haven't earned), or about the rights of those with wealth and position. These things are not so terrible in themselves, but what is so lacking in Mr. Nixon is a sensitivity to the hidden consequences of these abstract and general policies. Children die to save face for this country, families live on the brink of despair, hopelessness, and in sanity in order to preserve the vague principle that 'nobody's going to get anything from me that they haven't worked for', and the poor, the black, the Spanish speaking, continue to receive the hand-outs of paternalism in order not to violate the sacred rights of property, and the unlimited accumulation of wealth.

George McGovern's policies are not guaranteed to solve these problems. The problems are complex, made more so by years of neglect and accumulated moral insensitivity. Nor does Richard Nixon rejoice in the existence of these problems. But the choice between McGovern and Nixon, for me, boils down to the question of which of these two men has best articulated a compassion, not for man in general, for men where they are now, especially those who hurt, are oppressed, are continually dehumanized by policies and principles abstractly extolled as sacred. McGovern, not Nixon, has demonstrated the compassion for the real people sacrificed to the general principles. I am convinced that no social policy for the alleviation of human agony can be sustained indefinitely unless built upon the a deep and broad sensitivity to all the dimensions of that agony

## From the Right

### Seeking a Common Ground

By Steve Chernaik

At the panel discussion last Monday, I suggested that it was necessary to establish a common ground for white and black students at Trinity, as the means to break down the barriers which make any interaction, even on the one to one friendship level, so hard to achieve and sustain. The problem is as difficult to solve as it is simple. The common ground is there, but one has to scale the sheer, steep wall of race and color to reach it.

What is common ground? Between two individuals, it is almost anything—liking the same food, movie, politician (or hating the same), taking the same course, poker, sports, opera—the list is surely endless. A common ground, then, can surely be established over seemingly the most inconsequential common interest—hardly sufficient to form a lasting friendship, but certainly sufficient to break the ice, with the possibility always there that ice-breaking will lead to bigger and better things. After all, some of the best friends we have made, we originally approached with a mere degree of curiosity, rather than with open arms.

It is axiomatic that we like or love people (meaning individuals) in spite of their faults, and not because they have no faults at all. This axiom holds true with respect to acquaintances, best friends, parents and our mates for life. Some of the people we love the most have some of the most trying faults, coupled with their most beautiful virtues, which are of course what makes us love them so. Perfection is for heaven and saints. We on earth must settle for a good deal less in our personal relationships. We are condemned to seek love and closeness, from very complex, often wonderful individuals, who are nonetheless plagued with a host of human shortcomings.

If we like and love people in spite of their faults, then it is also true that we despise people on account of their faults, and not necessarily because they have no virtues. Those whom we consciously avoid are generally so fault weighted, that simple avoidance becomes far preferable to maintaining a friendship, based on the few virtues that they might possess. After all, we are not saints either; and truly, it can only be the lot of the suffering saint to endure trying to like and understand everyone—to look for the silver lining in Charles Manson. The alternative, simple avoidance, is more earthbound.

Sometimes, simple avoidance is insufficient for those whose names fill our "do well to avoid" list, especially when a small community makes simple avoidance a great inconvenience. Sometimes, as the

western cliché goes, "this town ain't big enough for the both of us." Often, there is insufficient common ground for people to negotiate away their differences. Often, there is too much at stake in the town for one to pull up stakes and leave room for the other. When the pot is big, the town is small and the differences are irreconcilable, a showdown (between two individuals) or a war (between two large groups of people) may be only way to a solution. Such an unsatisfactory means, to a only sometimes satisfactory end is as old as Cain and Abel, Romulus and Remus and the Greeks and the Trojans.

I think those who would pair Trinity's blacks and Trinity's whites among history's interminable list of irreconcilables, are wrong. Those blacks who believe the differences to be irreconcilable have no business staying at Trinity. For them, and for them I alone, I must say "this town ain't big enough for the both of us." Trinity is too small for her to sustain individuals who would undermine her community by erecting arbitrary racist barriers. Such individuals speak of their blackness as if it were their great liberator to pride and dignity; in reality, their blackness becomes little more than a steel cage, in which they can pace and seethe. Their blackness isolates them from the white world, and constricts their effectiveness to deal with the white world. Their means of dealing with white people are, in effect, limited to violence and separatism; in a country, let alone a college, dominated by white people, such means are tantamount to sterility and suicide. This "we hate you, but give us everything we demand" attitude of the hard core militants must inevitably lead to diminishing returns. The college has bent considerably to placate the shrill voices of black anger. Trinity blacks have been granted increased enrollment, increased recruiting, increased black-oriented courses, more black instructors, more black administrators, a black house and a budget of over \$3000.

As far as I know, with the possible exception of the Episcopalians in whose behalf the college was originally founded, Trinity has never done so much to please such a small interest group. Nor does Trinity owe black people a single thing, except a solid education and a safe, pleasant community to live in. Trinity College cannot be held responsible for a single wrong ever perpetrated on black people, and yet it has hoisted on its back the responsibility for trying to right many of them, often, I fear, at the expense of a solid education and a pleasant community for all of its

students. Even a white liberal will allow his face to be slapped only so many times—though sometimes, I wonder.

The time, therefore, has come, not to forget our differences, but instead to seek out our common ground. The differences are far greater than skin color—skin color may be the least important difference between human beings—while our common grounds are vast; just climb over the racial barriers and look. Skin color is plainly insufficient reason for disliking, or liking any person; any person who says that he loves all the blacks and hates all the whites is fostering skin color, his and mine, into a steel cage. And who can be proud of a steel cage? A person is a huge complexity of desires, thoughts, likes, moods and emotions. A person who filters his friends or enemies through a skin color sieve, cannot benefit from any amount of college education; as such, he should be read out of all civilized discourse. There is plainly too much at stake, in terms of maintaining a pleasant community and quality education here at Trinity, for any significant minority to waste its days pacing and seething behind a steel cage.

The highlight of the panel discussion was a thoroughly, delightful, impromptu speech delivered by Charlie Williams, brimming with raucous good humor. Though I was somewhat the butt of the speech, I thoroughly enjoyed it; and at the same time saw a large group of students, black and white, briefly drawn into a wild contagion of genuine levity. Mr. Williams' infectious humor knew no racial barrier, and I remember thinking that a sense of humor is as good a starting place as any for black and white students to begin to discover their common ground as individual human beings. I do not ask black people to forget their blackness, they have much to be proud in terms of what individual blacks have achieved, nor do I ask them to cease to try to help other black people, if this is what they desire, nor do I ask them to accept the more virulent forms of racism—no civilized human being will deny that Jim Crow and the Klan people deserved and deserve death. What I desire is that they recognize how much white people have helped them, and how important it is for two differing groups to seek out and cultivate the common ground that does exist between them, at least on the individual level. The alternative is not one that civilized people should countenance, let alone desire, within a college community.



## Parental Opinion

# A View of Parent's Weekend

By Ollie and Marti Mann

Oh where is the clamor, the commitment and the excitement of a college campus? Lose Not Thy Marbles is one sign on a dorm bulletin board! Hold them tight: if you drop your Marbles heaven help us!

We came into town to celebrate the "trip" known as Parents' Weekend. A journey to a certain extent into unreality, in the center of decaying yet affluent Hartford. We expected a gay time and we were not disappointed because when it comes to pleasure we Americans are very good pursuers.

As the week-end proceeded, however, one could feel the sense of unreality heighten. President Lockwood's remarks at the usual hotel banquet left one wondering if the administration wasn't relieved at the lack of student and parent concern for real issues. His remarks conveyed that he wanted to give the image of free thinking and concern but not too much so as to

upset the status quo of those that seemed to be in the majority. The whole program of the weekend revealed a lack of sensitivity to issues--with a nation yet two days before election.

Everyone was right and proper, calm, cool, uptight men and women living in a fool's paradise of a status quo society that does not want to accept diversity.

The parents seemed to be afraid to look beyond the surface of the students--afraid they would find values they would not understand or actions of which they would not approve.

The football game offered some comic relief--that old American rite--the peaceful celebration of violence as American as "apple pie". It illustrated Trinity is not as over-awed with football as some institutions--the band was as nearly as numerous as the players which is a nod to culture.

The spectators offered some fun and pathos. A father and son argued about politics, the son for McGovern and the father for Nixon. One man littered the ground with a Hershey wrapper. The Coast Guard mascot was a male brown bear and the all-male Coast Guard cheering section did nod to Women's Rights with four girl cheerleaders.

The air of the dorms was obviously much cleaner and fresher than on a normal weekend--a sense of restraint prevails. A looking into and finding oneself is evident. And hopefully when this search is done there will be new relationships and an acknowledgment of the problems which exist.

As we leave the campus and our "trip" and return to our unreality, we hope the next time the sign on the dorm wall will read: "We Lost Our Marbles." Thank God!

## On Target

# Being Free To Interact

By Aletha Strong

Monday October 30, a panel discussion was held in Wean Lounge. The topic was Black and White Interaction at Trinity. The moderator was Mohamed Jibrell. The panelists were Steven Chernaik '73, Jim Cobbs '76, JoAnne Epps '73, Ridge Evers '75, and Reginald Martin '74. I conceived the idea of the panel discussion as a kickoff for my attempt to get the entire Trinity Community to become aware of, to begin to think about, and to begin to deal with the lack of interaction amongst Blacks and Whites at Trinity. The attendance was, for Trinity, very impressive. There were many more people there than I expected. One member in my class said it was the most incredible thing he's ever seen (at Trinity). Some other people did not think much of the turnout because as they put it, "the people who needed to be there were not". However, for my purposes the turnout was very good and I was very pleased. I hope that I can continue to get such a good response.

As I stated in the October 24th Tripod, my belief is that we are not "free" enough to allow ourselves to interact with others. It was my hope that the panel discussion would show that the main cause for poor interaction between Blacks and Whites here is lack of communication. The discussion was initiated by a role play in which two groups of people (1 Black and 1 White) were walking along the long walk and were suddenly confronted face to face with each other. No dialogue ensued between the groups as they avoided colliding with one another. However, immediately upon passing each other, conversation was resumed within each group. The role play was done to dramatize my thesis that the major problem prohibiting interaction here is lack of communication, the panel was instructed to respond to this role playing as they perceived it.

The panel, as typical of Trinity people, initially reacted by avoiding the issue. They began to face it as the discussion continued and the audience as well as other panel members, provided reinforcement and criticism. After meeting the challenges posed by the moderator and fellow panelists they began to generate "food for thought" for the audience. When questions and comments were called for from the floor the response was positive. The following are some of the causal factors for and causal solutions to the situation here: 1) realizing that there is a difference between the races, accepting it, and appreciating it; 2) understanding that the greater thrust for improved relations must come from the Whites; 3) realizing differences are greatly due to socio-economic as well as cultural backgrounds; 4) increasing one's knowledge of the Black experience (particularly at Trinity); 5) to relate to people as people; and 6) to identify the common ground on an individual level and deal with it.

At the end of the discussion some members of the community felt that it was ineffective. Others felt that it was a needed stimulus. I believe it was a necessary step of the process of becoming aware of thinking about and dealing with a situation. From this discussion we have opened the door for expression of an exchanging of ideas, rationales, and self-limitations. We have said that we are willing to look at the situation as it now stands and work towards making that situation better for all involved.

Sometime ago with the help of other members of my intensive study class in Social Psychology, I designed a survey on Black and White race relations at Trinity. Two weeks ago we polled the Trinity College student community. The members of my class and I each took one or two dormitories and went to all the rooms asking the community to complete the poll. This method was

fairly effective because almost everyone who was asked did, in fact, complete the poll. Here are the results of that survey. The total number of codable responses was 674. Of this number 49 (58%) were Black (58% of the total Black population on campus) and 625 (48%) were White (48% of the total White population).

This table gives the total response per question in percentages.

The following questions proved to show the greatest differences in responses by race and sex, numbers 6a and 7a. The following are the chart representation of those differences in percentages:

|         | Ques. 6a |         | Ques. 7a |         |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
|         | Black    | White   | Black    | White   |
| yes     | 86% 53%  | 78% 59% | 56% 6%   | 53% 65% |
| no      | 14% 47%  | 20% 39% | 34% 94%  | 20% 13% |
| unde.   |          | 1%      | 9%       | 26% 22% |
| no ans. |          | 1% 2%   |          | 1%      |

## Complete Poll

This survey is being conducted by a class interested in black and white relations on campus. It will only take 5 minutes of your time. Answers are strictly confidential. Underline the word that indicates that race different from your own.

| Year   | Race     |      | Sex       |           |
|--|----------|------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Yes      | No   | Undecided | No Answer |
| Total N equals 674   |          |      |           |           |
| 1. Would you like more interaction between black and white students on campus?                             | 82%      | 5%   | 10%       | 3%        |
| 2. Do you feel threatened by a group of, say, 4 or more (blacks/whites) together?                          | 21%      | 64%  | 15%       | 1%        |
| 3. Do you feel pressures from peers of your own race not to associate with members of the opposite race? I | yes, 16% | 81%  | 2%        | 1%        |
| in what amount?  |          |      |           |           |
| 4. Have you ever been involved in any interracial clashes?   | 25%      | 74%  | 1%        | 1%        |
| 5. Do you consider yourself a (radical liberal/moderate/conservative)? Underline the one which applies.    | R 8      | L 47 | M 30      | C 7       |
| 6a. Do you have any (black/white) friends at Trinity?  | 72%      | 26%  | 0%        | 1%        |
| b. If not, would you room with them?   | 61%      | 11%  | 16%       | 11%       |
| 7a. Would you date a person of the (black/white) race?   | 57%      | 20%  | 23%       | 0%        |
| b. Have you?   | 22%      | 72%  | 2%        | 4%        |
| 8. Are you willing to work to change the situation here at Trinity?  | 59%      | 11%  | 28%       | 2%        |

These are just some of the inferences that can be made:

-more Whites than Blacks would like to see more interaction between the races on campus;

-more Blacks than Whites and more men than women (regardless of race) felt group pressure not to associate with members of the opposite race;

-more Whites are willing to work to change the situation at Trinity than Blacks;

-more males said they have friends of the opposite race than females;

-and a greater percentage of Black males than Black females and White females than White males said they would date members of the opposite race.

If this survey is truly reflective of the community's real attitudes then why isn't there more or better interaction between the Blacks and Whites? Are the causal factors mentioned earlier created and perpetuated by the silent majority from a racial

The following questions proved to show the greatest differences in responses by race. Numbers 1, 3, 4, and 8. The following is the chart representation of those differences in percentages:

| Total N for Blacks is 49 |       |       | Total N for Whites is 625 |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ques.                    | Black | White | Ques.                     | Black | White |
| 1                        | 43%   | 85%   | 3                         | 34%   | 14%   |
| yes                      | 29%   | 3%    | yes                       | 58%   | 84%   |
| no                       | 24%   | 9%    | no                        | 4%    | 2%    |
| undecided                | 4%    | 3%    | undecided                 |       | 1%    |
| no ans.                  |       |       | no ans.                   |       |       |
| Ques.                    | Black | White | Ques.                     | Black | White |
| 4                        | 66%   | 22%   | 8                         | 51%   | 60%   |
| yes                      | 32%   | 76%   | yes                       | 29%   | 9%    |
| no                       | 2%    | 1%    | no                        | 18%   | 29%   |
| undecided                |       | 1%    | undecided                 | 2%    | 2%    |
| no ans.                  |       |       | no ans.                   |       |       |

viewpoint?

As I stated earlier this is just the beginning of the process and will be meaningless without a progression. Consequently, to facilitate that progression, during the month of NOVEMBER small group meetings will be held to dialogue and work to breakdown obstacles impeding better communication and thus greater interaction. I'll contact those who signed up. For those who did not, notices will be posted in Mather Hall.

The purpose of the small group meetings to be held this month are to provide us with the necessary awareness to be able to achieve the above stated goals. My first article, the survey, and the panel discussion were all designed to make us aware and to start us to think about the situation. If you have any comments, send them in care of the Tripod office or to me (box 989); if that's not feasible, drop me a line anyway communicate. The process is now in motion. Are you a part of it?

# If Dogs Run Free

# Un Canard Andalouse

By Matt Moloshok

Cynthia opened the door and found her parents smiling at her.

"Oh, hi, Mom and Dad, come in. How are things back on the ranch?" she asked.

"Fine, fine," they answered. "We were wondering why you're living here in South Campus. We thought your room was in Jarvis. We've been looking all over for you. Your roommate told us you might be here."

"Well," Cynthia said, "there's someone I want you to meet." She turned around and yelled "MALLARD!"

As her parents watched, a six-foot, one-inch duck waddled through a doorway and approached them.

"Good afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Tapersnout," Mallard said. "I've heard a lot about you, and I'm pleased to make your acquaintance."

Her parents stood stupefied.

"He's my friend," Cynthia explained. "I'm living with him."

"Not with my daughter," bellowed the father.

"Not with my daughter," cried the mother. She reached out her hand and put it to her daughter's stomach. "Are you feeling alright dear?" she asked.

Cynthia said, "Mom, Dad, I'm sorry you're taking it this way because I like Mallard a whole lot."

Mallard quacked contentedly.

Her father tried to reason with her. "Somehow we pictured you living a normal human life, meeting a successful man..."

"Quack," said the duck.

"You should certainly like Mallard," Cynthia said, "since he's pre-med."

"Ha!" yelled the father. "What sort of doctor could a duck make?"

"Quack," Mallard said.

"A good doctor," Cynthia insisted.

"You need a doctor," her mother said. "Let's go to the college counsegr. He'll cure you of this fascination."

Arriving at the offices of the college counselor, they waited for the door to open and a head to pop out.

"R.U. Forreil?" they asked.

"At your service," the counselor responded. "Come into my tent. Better yet, let's go to the swimming pool."

"I'd like that," Mallard quacked.

"What seems to be the problem?" he asked doing a backward summersault off the low board.

Mrs. Tapersnout explained, "Our daughter, Cynthia Tapersnout, has started living with Malcolm or Millard or whatever his name is. She growled at the duck who paddled past her." Anyway we would appreciate it if you would talk to her, explain to her that it's just plain sick to live with a duck."

"When did you problem first begin?" Forreil inquired.

"It's not our problem, it's our daughter's problem," Mr. Tapersnout corrected.

"Is your daughter happy?" Forreil asked.

"She seems to be happy," said the father.

"And is the duck happy?"

"Definitely," said the mother, "why he quacks more than any other duck I've ever seen."

"Then I should say it's a healthy relationship," Forreil concluded. He started doing a butterfly stroke.

"There's nothing necessarily unhealthy about living with a duck. Why, some of my best friends are ducks. What we must assess is why you hate ducks."

"We're not sick. We're not sick," chorused the parents. "We've tried to bring our children up right. We won't let Cynthia get caught in his web. Why that duck probably doesn't know to come in from the rain."

"He likes rain," noted the counselor, as the duck swam in circles around the pool.

"Well, if you won't help us, someone probably will. I don't see why they ever admitted a duck to this college," grumbled the father. "I've heard of diversified student bodies but this is ridiculous."

"Quack," Mallard said. He swam over to Cynthia. "I don't think he likes me at all."

"Look, Mom, Dad, Mallard, Mr. Forreil, I've got something to say," Cynthia said. "I think you're blowing this whole thing out of proportion. I like Mallard. He's very cute when he waddles along the long walk. We go to the laundramat together. While I'm washing clothes in one machine, he swims in the other. He helps me with my biology exams. And he's a wizard with bills."

"And she's got a neat stereo," Mallard added, "and a good record collection."

"What I'm trying to say is I dig this duck" Cynthia concluded, and started doing the Australian crawl.

"All right," said her mother. "But why a duck? Why not a chicken?"

"There's just no answer, Mom," Cynthia said. "I guess you'll just have to get used to that." She pulled herself out of the pool. "Let's go Mallard," she said.

"This is getting us nowhere."

"Quack," he said and scuttled over the edge.

(Continued on P. 19)

## More Letters

### 'recycling'

To the Editor:

During the next two weeks, representatives of the TCC Committee on the Environment will be interviewing all resident students as to their views and participation in the newspaper recycling project. There are two reasons for this action. First of all, from our estimates it appears that everybody that should be participating isn't doing so. Although collection regularly averages between one-third and one-half ton a week, there is no reason why the other estimated one-half ton should not be recycled instead of being incinerated. Secondly, of those students who are regularly recycling their papers, some are dissatisfied with particular procedures. This recycling program is sufficiently flexible to accomodate changes that would be of greater convenience to the participating people.

The present recycling operation entails collection once a week on Wednesday mornings (papers must be put out Tuesday night as collection occurs very early Wednesday morning). For students who live in dormitories with janitor service, the papers need only be placed outside the room door. In those places where there is no janitor service, drop-off places have been designated for the weekly pick up. Only newspapers can presently be recycled (this includes Tripods). These procedures are the ones to be followed until a change is announced.

Concurrent with the student survey is a survey being taken of faculty and administrative personnel in the hopes of involving them in this project. Carol Steimen is directing this effort and should be contacted by those with an interest in this project.

The TCC Committee on the Environment has also

decided to undertake a major study of the total environment of Trinity College. This study will encompass an analysis of materials brought in to the college, how and why they are used, and how they leave the college or are disposed of. This project will start no later than the beginning of next semester. We hope to involve all segments of the Trinity community with direction from competent faculty. There is a possibility of obtaining credit for this activity so student interest must be shown now.

Anyone interested in or having problems or questions with newspaper recycling, or wishing to take part in the study of Trinity's environment, please contact me at Box 854 or 246-8735.

Peter Basch '74

### 'baird'

To the Editor:

Re: Bill Baird. I was distressed that you did not publish in the news account of Mr. Baird's visit to the College, your final question to Mr. Baird, and his answer. You asked him, if medical science found a way to keep an aborted fetus alive, whether or not he would favor letting a healthy fetus develop and live. He replied to the effect that we don't try to preserve cancerous organs after they are removed, and anyway the decision as to whether the fetus should be allowed to live should be compatible with the mother's original decision to abort, and anyway ten thousand babies die everyday of starvation (so why not one more?). His answer - the metaphor of cancerous organs was his, he later confirmed his conviction and the metaphor in a private conversation with me-is revealing. I would not want Mr. Baird for my wife's obstetrician, or my

baby's pediatrician. I should have instructed Mr. Baird that it is smoking which causes cancer, not the act of love.

Also Re: The photo of Howie Muir in the October 31, Tripod. Is our illustrious adissions director trying out for either the main role in Rasputin's Happy Weed Garden, or the X-rated sequel to Fiddler on the Roof (a lecherous Tevye). Please inquire of Alex Trocker so that I and prospective freshmen can stay galaxies away from the premiere.

Steven R. Chernaik

### 'fragile females'

To the Editor:

I would like to thank Steve Chernaik for his concern for the co-eds of Trinity College. I am delighted that some men on this campus understand the true needs of woman. After all, what more could we want than strict rules imposing morality on us? All we have to say to any vanquishing male is, "Sorry, we can't do that according to Regulations 19b (3&4)". Your choice of punishment for those who violate parietals is magnificent - what is one year of school suspension when compared to one's purity?

As for abortions, aren't they the correct punishment for the type of girl who allows herself to be exploited by a virile man? I think, however, that even this type of girl will be a bit more affected by an abortion than she would be the loss of her tonsils. Girls are human. (Something most men, not you, Steve, seem to forget).

To conclude, again I express my deep thanks to such a strong, caring man as you, Steve. We fragile females need love and protection from all of our menfolk.

(name withheld by request)

# Targum Crossword

## Editor's Note

The first person to finish the Targum crossword puzzle correctly each week, and mail it to the TRIPOD, Box 1310, will win a one dollar prize. Please put the time of mailing on the envelope.

Last week's winner was Bennet Freeman.

## Last Week's Answers

WOLF ETUDE BABE  
AVER TRAIL UNIT  
SADIE HAWKINS DAY  
PLASTIC EGOTISM  
BACK ILL  
CREEPS CABLE CAR  
RENEE BIRL SAME  
EAT OLLIE SOS  
DARD NEIL PATRI  
OPERETTA CAREEN  
ETH ARIA  
MANATEE PONCHOS  
THE MARK BROTHERS  
NEVE UPTON NEAT  
STAR NOUNS ELLS

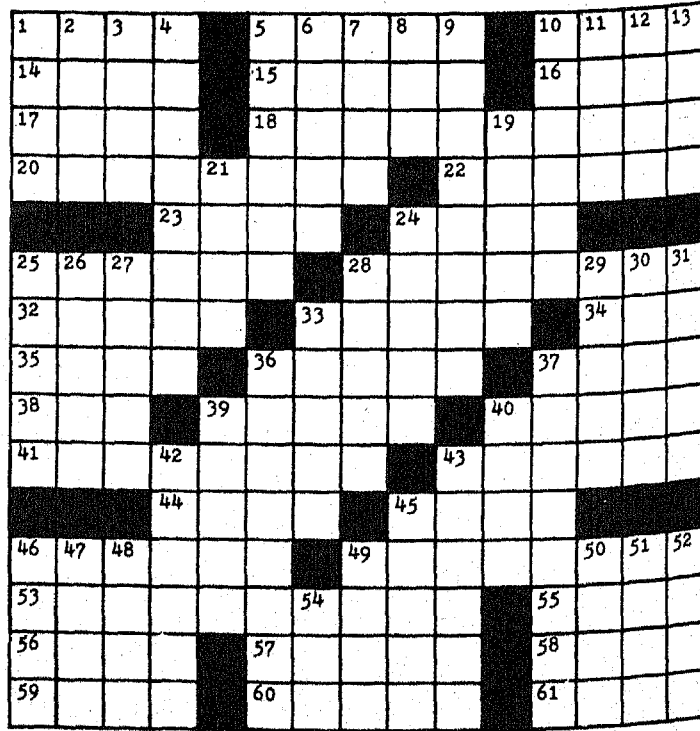
### ACROSS

- Goals
- Rich or Prominent Man
- Scarlett O'Hara's Home
- Defeat
- Market Place
- English River
- Roman Road
- Military Stance (2 wds.)
- Unmarried
- French Painter
- Take Out
- Up
- Free from Sin
- Warlike Persons
- Chemical Additive
- Microscope Shelf
- Vigor
- Money
- Condiment
- Pago
- Modus in Rebus
- Trite
- Donkey
- Firm Supporter
- Atomic Theorist
- Slender
- African Country
- Piece of Thread
- Regurgitating
- Change
- Developed Animal
- Car
- Mother-of-pearl
- Sicilian Resort
- Golf Items
- Avarice
- Bring Up

### DOWN

- Viking Explorer
- Memorandum
- Formal Fight
- Shrill
- Bomb Substance
- Marble
- Uninteresting Person
- Pro Nobis
- Tease
- Goal
- Declare
- English Emblem
- Insect (pl.)
- Between: Fr.
- Vegetable
- Swiftly
- Spreads Unchecked
- Pass Off
- Greek Letter
- Walking-pole
- Asunder
- Brazilian River
- Golf Club
- Flash
- Army
- Newspaper Owner
- Web-footed Birds
- Indonesian Island
- Venezuelan Grasslands
- Cursed
- Irish Poet
- College Subject (abbr.)
- Authentic
- Price
- Fault
- "Pompeii" Character
- Fate: Latin
- Growl
- Sailor

By EDWARD JULIUS





# Classified Ads

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# This Week

Tuesday, Nov. 7

1:15-3:30 p.m. Town-Gown Forum-Special Cooking Program, Goodwin Theater.  
2:30 p.m. Varsity Soccer-Coast Guard-Away  
4:00-6:00 p.m. Freshmen Seminar Instructors-Alumni Lounge.  
7:30 p.m. Film: Bombshell-Cinestudio.  
7:30 p.m. Chess Club-Room 103, H.L.  
9:30 p.m. Film: The Big Store-Cinestudio.  
10:30 p.m. Complaine-Chapel

Wednesday, November 8

Noon Football Highlights-Senate Room  
12:30 p.m. The Eucharist-Chapel  
2:00-3:30 p.m. New Film Series by Kenneth Clark, author of the "Civilisation" Series, "Pioneers of Modern Painting-Monet and Seurat"-Cinestudio  
3:30 p.m. Cross-Country-Southern Conn.-Away  
4:00 p.m. TCC-Wean Lounge  
4:00 p.m. Community Seminar Series-Lecture by Dr. Richard Lee-L.S.C. Auditorium  
7:30 p.m. Board Meeting-Conn. Civil Liberties Union-Room 131, L.S.C.  
7:30 p.m. Film: Last of The Red Hot Lovers-Cinestudio  
8:00 p.m. Poet, Richard Howard, Sponsored by Trinity College Poetry Center-Wean Lounge  
9:30 p.m. Film: Play It Again Sam-Cinestudio

Thursday, November 9

10:30 p.m. The Eucharist-Chapel  
4:00 p.m. "Civilisation"-Parts 11 and 12-McCook Auditorium  
8:15 p.m. Annual Clement Memorial Lecture "Heywood Brown At Large" by Heywood Hale Brown-Kriebel Auditorium (Cinestudio)  
9:30 p.m. Film: Last of the Red Hot Lovers-Cinestudio  
11:30 p.m. Film: Play It Again Sam-Cinestudio

Friday, November 10

**ALUMNI WEEKEND**  
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Registration-Alumni Office, 79 Vernon Street  
11:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Faculty Dining Room open to alumni-Hamlin Hall  
1:00-4:00 p.m. Many afternoon classes open to alumni  
8:15 p.m. Organ recital on the new organ by Charles D. Walker '40, President, American Guild of Organists-Chapel  
8:30-10:30 p.m. Trinity Club of Hartford Smoker-Hamlin Hall  
3:30-4:30 p.m. Admissions Office-Senate Room

2:00 p.m. Freshmen Football-Amherst-Away  
3:00 p.m. Freshmen Soccer-Amherst-Away  
6:45 p.m. Hillel-Shabbat Service and Kiddush-Goodwin Lounge  
7:30 and 11:15 p.m. Film: Last of the Red Hot Lovers-Cinestudio  
8:15 p.m. Faculty Dance Concert-Goodwin Theater  
9:15 p.m. Film: Play It Again Sam-Cinestudio

Saturday, November 11

**ALUMNI WEEKEND**  
All Day Special Art Show-"Mitch Pappas in Retrospect" by Mrs. Mitchell Pappas and Dr. Philip Kappel, Hon. '66-A.A.C.  
9:00-10:30 a.m. Open Meeting-Board of Fellows-Undergraduates and student group representatives-L.S.C. Auditorium  
9:00 a.m. Coffee and Registration. Tours of the College begin.-A.A.C.  
9:45 a.m. Phi Beta Kappa Initiation-Alumni Lounge  
10:00 a.m. Women's Field Hockey-Miss Porter's School-Home  
10:30 a.m. Slide Show and Presentation by President Lockwood of his expedition in the Himalayas-A.A.C.  
11:00 a.m. Varsity Soccer-Amherst-Home  
1:30 p.m. Varsity Football-Amherst-Home  
4:30-6:00 p.m. Post Game Reception-Washington Room  
6:30 and 7:30 p.m. Cocktails and Dinner and Dance-Hartford Hilton Hotel  
2:30 p.m. Film Matinee: When Dinosaurs Ruled The Earth-Cinestudio  
7:30 and 11:15 p.m. Play It Again Sam-Cinestudio  
9:15 p.m. Film: Last of the Red Hot Lovers-Cinestudio

Sunday, November 12

10:30 a.m. Chapel Service-The Eucharist Sermon-The Reverend Arthur McNulty, '62 Chapel, Chapel Singers  
1:15 p.m. Newman Apollolate News-Alumni Lounge  
2:30 p.m. Film Matinee: When Dinosaurs Ruled the Earth-Cinestudio  
7:30 p.m. Folk Dancing-Wean Lounge  
Monday, November 13  
4:00 p.m. "The Rembrandt Legend"-a lecture by Michael Kitson-Room 320, A.A.C.  
4:00 p.m. Freshmen Seminar Instructors-Alumni Lounge  
7:30 p.m. TWO-Alumni Lounge  
8:00 p.m. Watkins on Library Open House  
"Russia Revisited" Lecture by Nancy Galli-Trumbull Room

## If Dogs Run Free

from p. 18

"Have a good ride home Mr. and Mrs. Tapersnout," he added as he went out the door. "Meeting you has been as pleasant for me as a sunny day."  
And they left.  
The parents treaded water as Forreil went to the edge of the diving board.  
"I suppose she's right -- we'll just have to get used to it," Mr. Tapersnout concluded. "What the...."  
A splash interrupted his thoughts.  
When the college counselor resurfaced, he turned to the bewildered parents and said, "Don't let it worry you too much. I'll tell you what. We can go to the package store and pick up a bottle of wine to ease the pain. I know just the thing: Cold Duck!"

## Barkan Up The...

from page 13

When was the last time Nixon shed a tear over the deaths he's been responsible for? When? He looks the other way when kids like you and me are maimed or murdered when we express our own outrage over atrocities committed in the name of America.

McGovern curses the police who beat us up. McGovern condemns the Colorado militia and thugs who massacred people in the Colorado coal strikes of 1913 and 1914.

I am proud of George McGovern, for he has shown human qualities lacking in most politicians. He cries, he feels, he gives a damn. This campaign has been an incredible experience in many ways, and I shall never forget the hopes and dreams I've shared with so many other McGovern people who have tried to change this country.

Tomorrow these hopes and dreams may be fulfilled or go up in smoke, but whatever happens, we must never quit our efforts to bring about respect for human dignity and decency and to end oppression wherever we find it.

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# Amherst To Admit Coeds

President John W. Ward of Amherst College has recommended that women degree candidates be admitted in the fall of 1974.

In an all-college meeting of students and faculty Tuesday, Ward proposed that the present enrollment of 1249 students be increased to an enrollment of 1600 students by 1976.

His plan for coeducation calls for a minimum of 100 women transfers to be admitted for the academic year 1974-1975, beginning in the fall of 1976, "the freshman class (would) be composed of men and women and that admission (would) be without discrimination on the basis of sex," Ward stated.

Although the students and faculty applauded the proposal enthusiastically, there was no indication of the position of the 18-member Board of Trustees. The Trustees have considered coeducation for three years, and according to Mark L. Gerchick, executive editor of the *Amherst Student*, they have had a mixed response.

A faculty poll showed positive reactions, Gerchick said.

A petition has been circulated at the college objecting to Ward's plan "but not necessarily against coeducation," Gerchick said. The petition has approximately 200

signatures so far.

No provisions have yet been made for coeds, Gerchick said, but he added that the College will deal with any problems as the female students are accepted.

Ward set up his own select committee of students, faculty, alumni and trustees last fall to write the proposal.

The committee submitted a report several months ago, presenting arguments on both sides of the issue, without reaching a conclusion. Ward's conclusion was based on the facts presented in the report.

In his speech to the college, Ward said that Amherst was "fortunate that its strong position at the moment allows it to make the decision in a spirit of reflection on the meaning of coeducation and consideration of the nature of the college and its future."

Trinity's Vice-President Thomas A. Smith stated in a *TRIPOD* interview Saturday that Amherst's decision would affect our admissions, because there is "considerable overlap." He would not estimate the actual extent of the overlap.

Smith added that he hoped the decision would be "as successful for Amherst as it was for us...It will be a great improvement in the life at Amherst. Coeducation is fundamentally a good thing if it weren't for the fact that it involved women."

# Seven Students Arrested

Seven Wesleyan students who participated in an act of civil disobedience at Raymond Engineering Laboratories last May will go on trial starting November 7 in the Ninth Circuit Court of Connecticut in Middletown. The seven are charged with disorderly conduct. The bill of particulars accuses them of obstructing vehicular traffic in front of the Raymond firm's delivery gate.

The demonstration occurred over a period of four days starting on Friday, May 19.

About 75 persons took part at the outset, but by the following Monday the number had dwindled to nine, all of whom were arrested by Middletown police officers.

The incident was planned in order to call public attention to the fact that the Raymond plant manufacturers used for the Snakeeye MK-82, a delayed action "smart" bomb whose use has contributed to the United States material and human destruction in Vietnam.

The seven defendants have hired Atty. Avram J. Sprucher of East Haddam, who was recommended to them by the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union. He has met with the group several times since last spring. In a recent letter to the Wesleyan community, the group stated, "We plan to focus our defense around two issues: 1) a strong antiwar statement and 2) an affirmation of the individual's right and responsibility to act in accordance with his or her conscience. Some of us feel strongly about making a connection, when possible, between the war and other aspects of American society, especially the 'justice' system."

We came to the consensus that our primary objective is to communicate our convictions to the people in the courtroom. We plan to make as strong a defense as possible without disrupting the court, and all of us see some political value to winning and acquittal. We hope to be able to introduce anti-war information as evidence...."

The seven to face trial are juniors Barry Lenk and Marcy Rein and sophomores Cyndi Cohen, Paul Kazanoff, Wendy Goldberg, Anne Nugent, and Nancy Robinson. Two others, Mark Testa '72 and Tony Rogers, an ex-Middletown resident, are unable to be present for the trial, which is expected to last at least three days. In separate hearings each has pleaded guilty and paid a \$50 fine.

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# Announcements

## BAHAMAS

CORNING, N.Y. — Undergraduate field courses and independent study in environmental studies to be held January through May on San Salvador Island in the Bahamas will be open to students from Trinity College. The College Center of the Finger Lakes is sponsoring the studies on San Salvador for the second year.

Openings are available in ten courses and four independent study projects.

Studies are scheduled for each of four blocks of time—January, February, March, and April-May. Students may enroll for one month, a sequence of months or for the complete semester on San Salvador.

An all-encompassing fee for tuition, room and board, and instructional costs will be \$360 for the four-week course and \$420 for the six-week courses. Application forms are available at the CCFL headquarters in Corning.

**THE FREE UNIVERSITY** begins!! non-credit/ tuition free classes sponsored by Hillel.

## WEDNESDAY NIGHT:

7:30 Contemporary Jewish Issues and Questions—an informal open discussion lead by Dr. Weisenberg. Seabury 19.

8:30 Midrash/Talmud (Pirke Avot) a seminar lead in English by Rabbi K. Rosenbaum. Seabury 19.

## THURSDAY NIGHT:

7:00 Modern Conversational Hebrew—beginners taught by Ilana Avisar Seabury 19.

8:00 Modern Conversational Hebrew—advanced taught by Ilana Avisar Seabury 19.

7:00 Yiddish—taught by Dr. Miller and Mr. S. Kassow Seabury 9.

## TUESDAY NIGHTS:

8:15 Institute of Adult Jewish Studies. This week: The Left and Social Reform Dr. Abraham Duker, Beth El Synagogue, W. Hartford.

## SUNDAY NIGHTS:

7:00 Folk Dancing (not sponsored by Hillel, but recommended) Wean Lounge.

## FREE SCHOOL

There will be an organizational meeting of the Hartford Free School on Wed., November 8, 1972 at the New Morning Bookstore, 110 High St., Hartford. All persons who would like to help lead a course or who are able to help with office work (printing, publicity, fund raising, etc.) should attend or call Brad at 527-9868.

## Gay Women

There will be a meeting to discuss activities and program for Hartford's gay women at the Women's Liberation Center, 11 Amity Street, on Tuesday, Nov. 7 at 7:30 p.m. All gay women welcome!

# Hockey...

from p. 24

deflected in off a Trin player.

During the second half Trinity retaliated as Katie Poole put one in with an assist from Anne Jones who dribbled it downfield. Unfortunately Chaffee School scored two more times to defeat the JV's 3-1.

The field hockey team has only one more home game. Next Saturday at three o'clock they face Miss Porter's and unless you want to travel to New Haven to see their game against Yale, this is your last chance to see the Bantamettes play the field. Don't forget—November 11th at 3:00!

## film

The University Film Study Center in cooperation with the Carpenter Center for Visual Arts is sponsoring the Third Annual New England Student Film Festival on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, December 1, 2, and 3, at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The three day Festival will include discussion groups, speakers, and screenings of over one hundred films made by students from the colleges and universities of the New England Region.

Films may be entered by any student affiliated with a New England institution of higher education between September 1970 and June 1973. A selection of entries will receive subsequent distribution to colleges and museums throughout the country. Deadline for entries is Monday, November 6th.

The principal screenings of films will be held in Emerson Hall, Room 105 at Harvard University on:

Friday, December 1st, 7:30-9:30 p.m.; 10:00-Midnight.

Saturday, December 2nd, 1:00-6:00 p.m.; 7:30-9:30 p.m.; 10:00-Midnight.

Sunday, December 3rd, Noon-3:00 p.m.; 8:00-10:00 p.m.

Other activities, including additional screenings, guest speakers, and a reception for student filmmakers will take place at the Carpenter Center during the weekend.

For further information, rules, entry forms, or to submit films contact Mr. Terry Kemper, University Film Study Center, Box 275, Cambridge, Massachusetts; 02138. (617-894-0920).

At a time when collegiate film studies have been curtailed because of economic pressures on the curriculum, an unusual opportunity is being offered to students around the country to study film for a term at the Gray Film Atelier in Hoosick Falls, New York. The Atelier, a mobile film producing and study unit, which has engaged in projects in Los, Greece and in Brussels, is now working out of their recently-completed barn studio near the Vermont border.

It is now possible for college students to study filmmaking full-time for one or more terms in a program that is designed to facilitate the transfer of college credits. Paul Gray had headed film departments at Bennington College in Vermont and at the Université du Nouveau Monde in Haute Nendaz, Switzerland before founding the Atelier. He was Contributing Editor of the *Tulane Drama Review* (TDR) for 7 years, during which time he edited the well-known *Film Issue*.

The students at the Atelier study all phases of film-making intensively by working with a professional filmmaker on the various aspects of production and by shooting their own carefully constructed exercises. Among the current projects at the Atelier are a work based on the ideas of the famed British psychiatrist, R. D. Laing, and another by a Pulitzer-Prize author. The emphasis behind all studies is the realization of a film by the simultaneous working out of its aesthetic and technical problems.

Students interested in information concerning next term should write the Gray Film Atelier, P. O. Box 812, Bennington, Vermont, 05201.

# Legislative Internships

Open Semester opportunities exist for next semester to engage in a legislative internship during the 1973 session of the Connecticut General Assembly.

## Purpose

The purpose of this Open Semester Legislative Internship is to provide an opportunity for an indepth examination of the legislative process and its relation to political forces influencing it.

## Supervision

Dr. Clyde McKee, Associate Professor of Political Science, will direct the program.

## Activities at Legislature

Each student would be assigned to a State legislator who is interested in having a student work with him and who in turn will help the student analyze what is going on. An internship will probably include some, if not all, of the following activities: conducting research projects, summarizing reports, gathering information, and attending hearings and meetings of committees. Other activities may also be in-

cluded to give the student opportunity to observe the legislative process at work.

## Academics

Periodic seminars, probably bi-weekly, will be conducted by Dr. McKee. Guests will be invited to these seminars from all levels of government to analyze specific issues and what is happening in the legislature. A project that can be evaluated, most probably a written paper, will be required. Students will earn four course credits upon successful completion of the legislative internship. Each department will decide how many of these credits can be applied to its major.

## Eligibility

Students interested in becoming legislative interns should have a capability for engaging in independent study and have the necessary follow through to complete assigned projects. To some degree, students need to be self-starters, since they will be working alone some of the time under only indirect supervision of the legislator. All sophomore, juniors and seniors at Trinity

College are eligible to apply. A maximum of twelve students will be chosen to participate in the Legislative Internship Program, and preference will be given to juniors, then seniors and sophomores, in that order. Not more than two-thirds of the students will be chosen from the Political Science Department.

## Application

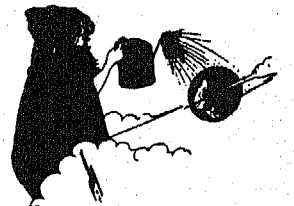
To apply, please submit to Dr. McKee a statement of purpose, not to exceed six hundred words, specifying the reasons you want to participate and what you want to gain from this experience. Please also indicate what legislative areas you are interested in pursuing, and be as specific as possible.

The fifteen top candidates will be invited for a personal interview prior to a final selection for entrance into the program.

## Deadline

All applications must be submitted to Dr. McKee by November 10 at the latest.

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# Announcements

## Galapagos

Costa Mesa, Ca. — The Charles Darwin Research Institute, a non-profit scientific research organization, in cooperation with the Instituto Hidrografico y Oceanografico de la Armada Del Ecuador today announced the formation of a 90-day research expedition to the Galapagos Islands departing early in 1973.

The significance of the archipelago lies in its unique natural history - the large variety of plants and animals that make the Galapagos and equatorial Land of Oz. Located 650 miles west of Ecuador, the islands form excellent natural laboratories for the study of insular biology and the evolutionary process.

Studies will be offered on a credit basis to undergraduate students with a graduate level program available to qualified individuals. The concentrated program consists of 11 weeks spent on site with 52 hours weekly in classroom, lab and field projects in Applied Island Ecology, Tropical Marine Biology & Invertebrates, Biology, Geology, Volcanology, Botany, Ornithology & Terrestrial Invertebrates, Oceanology (aboard ship and class), Herpetology, unique island survey projects and a cultural exchange program with participating Ecuadorian students.

Details may be obtained from the Expedition Director, Charles Darwin Research Institute, 3001 Red Hill, #VI-203, Costa Mesa, California

## RUSSIA

"Russia Revisited" is the topic of a talk to be given in the Watkinson Library Monday, November 13, at 8 p.m. Nancy Galli, who led both the College Alumni tour of Russia last August and the Wadsworth Athenaeum group tour in September will be the speaker. The public is invited to attend.

Galli studied at the University of Leningrad in 1970 and has made five recent trips to the Soviet Union. She is a doctoral candidate at the Russian Institute at Columbia University in New York and in the Department of Slavic Literature is investigating the social satire of the Moscow Puppet Theatre.

An exhibit featuring Russian art and architecture will be on view in the library throughout November and December.

## REUNION

More than 1,500 alumni and guests are expected back on the campus this weekend Nov. 10-12 for the College's annual reunion, in celebration of Trinity's 150th Anniversary Year. The event will give alumni the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the social and curricular changes that have taken place at the College during recent years.

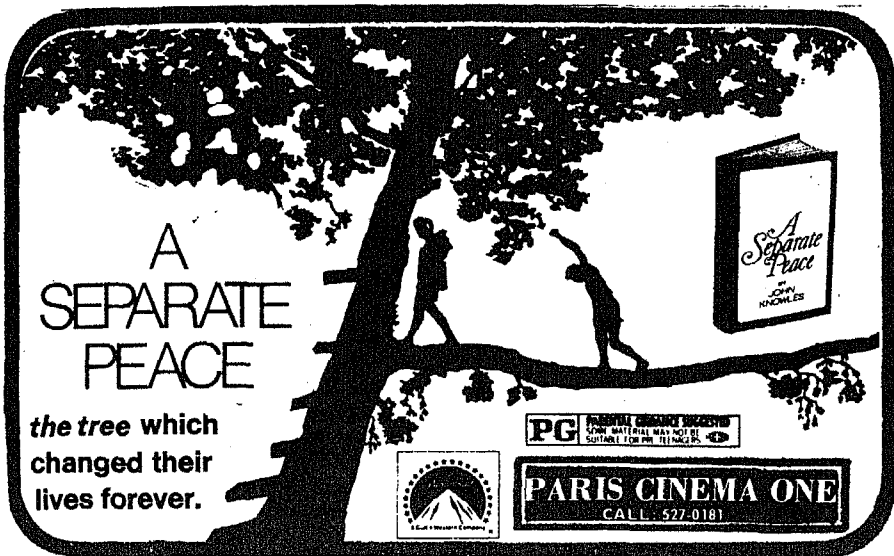
Special events scheduled for the weekend are an organ recital on the new organ by Charles D. Walker, '40, president of the American Guild of Organists, a special art show of works by Mitchel Pappas, a faculty member, who died last year, and a slide show and presentation by President Theodore Lockwood of his expedition in the Himalayas.

Social events for the weekend include a Trinity Club of Hartford Smoker on Friday evening, a buffet luncheon and awards ceremony on Saturday, and the Annual Dinner at the Hartford Hilton, followed by dancing and entertainment. The Trinity-Amherst varsity football game at 1:30 p.m. on Saturday is expected to be of special interest. The reunion weekend ends on Sunday morning with a memorial chapel service. Guest preacher will be the Rev. Arthur F. McNulty Jr. '62, rector of the Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace, Gettysburg, Pa.

## ROME

Trinity students who wish to apply to participate in the Trinity College/Rome Campus for the Trinity Term 1972/73 are asked to obtain information in the Office of Educational Services. Marion Kidder, Dean Winslow's secretary, will be glad to assist students wishing to apply.

The application deadline is Friday, October 27, 1972, but applicants are asked to submit their information earlier if possible. Decisions on admission to the Rome Campus for the upcoming term will be made and communicated to students by mid-November 1972.



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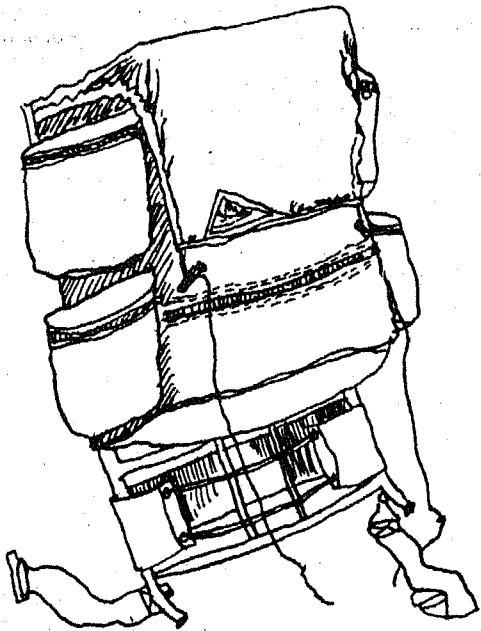


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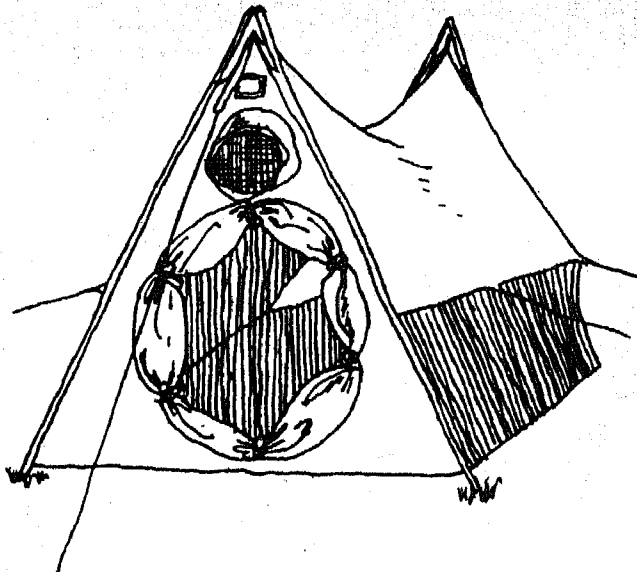
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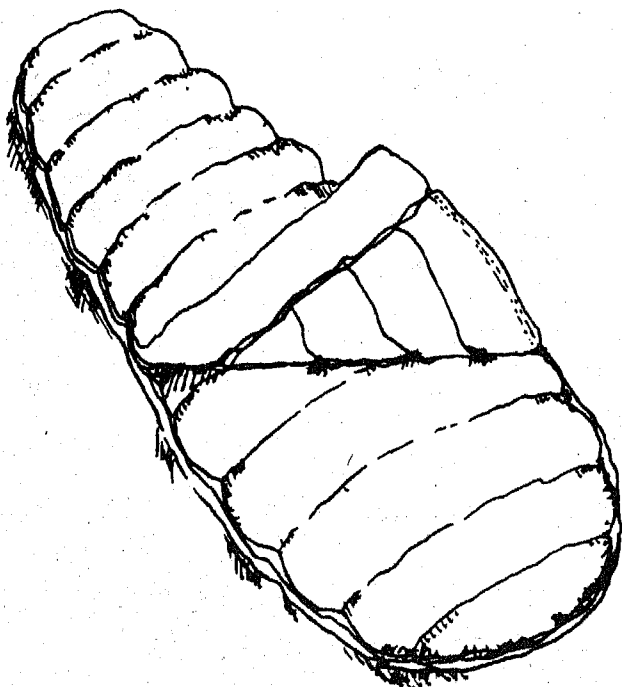
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## Notices

### TWELVE—COLLEGE

The coordinators of the 12-College Exchange have reaffirmed their earlier decision that new applications for exchange for the second term of the academic year (1972-73) will not be considered. If this decision works a specifically academic hardship for a Trinity student, he should see Dean Winslow.

Applications may be made after 1 December 1972 and before 2 February 1973 for either or both terms of the 1973-74 academic year. See Dean Winslow after December 1st.

### AFRO-STUDIES

The Afro-American Studies Program at Brown University needs your help in the construction of a research center. We need people to ask professors for bibliographies, check accessions lists at libraries, review periodical indexes, inventory college catalogues, and do general scut work. None of it is very glamorous and we have no money to pay you. You can be of service without leaving your campus. If you can help send your name, address, and phone number to the Afro-American Studies Program, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912. Or call Leah King at (401) 863-3137. We do need your help and will be grateful for any time you can give us.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

### PROCEDURES

Deadlines and Procedures for Special Academic Opportunities in Trinity Term 1972-73:

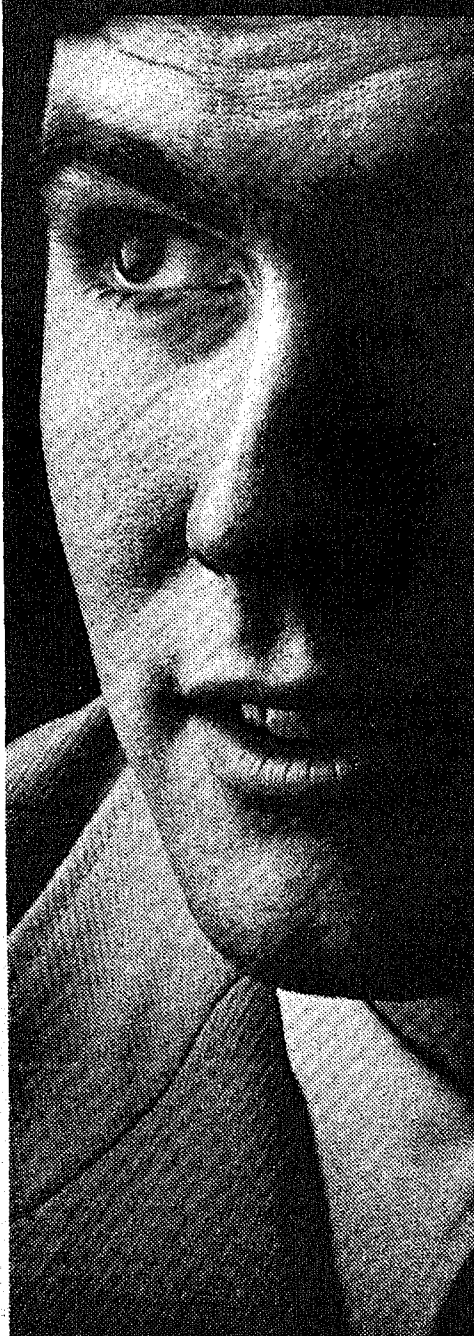
1) OPEN SEMESTERS (see pp. 59-61 of HANDBOOK and p. 11, 34 of CATALOGUE. Away from Hartford: preliminary discussion with Dean Winslow by 20 October 1972. Final proposal by 21 November 1972.

At Trinity or Local: preliminary discussion with Dean Winslow by 12 December 1972. Final proposal by 8 January 1973.

2) TWELVE—COLLEGE EXCHANGE PROGRAM. The several coordinators will meet to decide whether to accept additional applications for second semester. Please check with Dean Winslow during the week of 16 October 1972.

3) LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO STUDY AT ANOTHER COLLEGE OR ABROAD. Preliminary discussion with Dean Winslow by 20 October 1972. Final plans made and approved by advisor and Dean Winslow by 21 November 1972.

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Photo, by David Levin

Jim Balesano, Trinity's fine halfback, cuts to his left and tries to avoid the tackle of an unidentified Coast Guard defender. Balesano picked up 75 yards on a mere 8 carries for a 9.4 yard per carry average. See story, p. 20.

## WPI Downs Trin Harriers

By Rich Lovering

Before a large Parent's Day crowd, the determined Trinity Harriers nearly managed a victory against W.P.I., being edged by 20-39.

The major highlight for Trinity was captain Rob Haff, who, in the last home race of his four year Trinity career, slashed the old college record of 26:19.0 by a full nine seconds. Senior Rick Ricci sustained a strong pace throughout his last home race and placed second for Trinity but sixth overall.

Following Rick Ricci were the freshmen "Big Three" of Jim Forbes, Frank Holmes and Mark "Beauregard" Fetting. Dave Brown, Pete Harris, and Fred Francis all performed the best home races of the season and contributed greatly to the Trinity effort.

After praising Rob Haff's new record, Coach Craig Phillips enthusiastically

commented on the top five Trinity harriers who all finished the 5 mile course under 27 minutes. "We're really going to have a hot team next year," he stated.

In Trinity's previous race, away against Wesleyan, the team finished well but was not accustomed to the short 4 mile course and was outpaced, 23-32. Rob Haff had again finished first for Trinity but second overall. He was followed by Ricci, Holmes, Forbes, Brown and Fetting. The team was disappointed, but the 3 of Wesleyan's 5 runners graduating this spring, Trinity's outlook for next season is optimistic.

Trinity faces a strong Southern Connecticut team this Wednesday, and is relying on the continued outstanding performance of Haff, Ricci, Forbes, Holmes, Brown, and Fetting to swing a possible upset.

## Broun At Large

Heywood Hale Broun

Annual Clement Memorial Lecture

Thursday November 9

8:15 p.m.

Kriebble Auditorium

## Sports Shorts

In recent meets, the Trinity Women's Crew team remained one of Trinity's two undefeated squads. In an abbreviated race with Yale, the Trinity women won by 3-1/2 lengths. Later the same day, the women rowed past Connecticut College's oarwomen to win by 1/2-length. Saturday morning the women handily defeated UMass by 2 lengths. The women are now 4-0.

In other sports action over the weekend, the freshman football team, which has only 21 uninjured players, received credit for their 4th win of the season when Wesleyan could not field enough players to combat the Baby Bantams. The 1-0 victory is their 3rd

shutout in a row; Coach Chet McPhee's boys are Trinity's other undefeated team.

And the varsity soccer team traveled to Amherst where they once again bit the dust, 3-2. That game will be described in more detail in next week's issue.

The Trinity College Athletic Department is pleased to announce that each member of the Trinity Student Body, Faculty and Staff will be eligible to pick up one reserve seat ticket, at no charge, for the University of Hartford-Trinity College Invitational Basketball Tourney scheduled for December 1 and 2 at the Ferris Athletic Center.

Reserved seat tickets will be available at the Ferris Athletic Center office from 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. weekdays starting November 13. TICKETS WILL NOT BE ISSUED UNLESS YOU PRESENT YOUR I.D. CARDS.

Members of the Trinity community who do not pick up advance tickets will be charged the same as other spectators - \$2.00 at the door.

ADVANCE ISSUE WILL TERMINATE AT 4:30 P.M. ON NOVEMBER 30. Schedule: Friday, Dec. 1, 7 p.m. UHartford vs. Central Conn.; 9 p.m. Trinity vs. Wesleyan. Saturday, Dec. 2, 7 p.m. Consolation; 9 p.m. Finals.

## For the 200 Hour Club

# On the Prognostication of Certainties

By Bruce Weber

With another football season spiraling past, I could not bear the thought of the multitude of football fans succumbing for yet another year to the heartlessness of sportswriters across the nation and the harsh seriousness of the broadcasting of Curt Gowdy and Howard Cosell. Out of such a noble attitude grew the following article, which I would humbly dedicate to the elite of the sports spectator elite, the 200-Hour club, those who have spent 200 hours, or approximately 100 games worth of Sunday afternoons and Monday nights watching football on television. There are no commercial influences in this article. I have been paid not a cent. For what it's worth, this article is from the heart.

On now, with the sincerity!

Consistent followers of the game, in recent years, have come to expect and even take for granted certain things: for instance, the domination of the forward pass, the efficiency of place kickers, and the excellence of the Minnesota Vikings and the Baltimore Colts. Happily though, the predictability of even the most irreversible of trends turns out to be questionable. Coincidentally, the first three examples that occur to me are, the domination of the forward pass, the efficiency of place-kickers, and the excellence of the Baltimore Colts and Minnesota Vikings.

What football loyalists can forget Namath's great day against the Colts the second week of the season, his passes singlehandedly winning the game? Yet, how many of them remember the games he has lost by throwing interceptions? And how many of them remember that the Jets just as consistently walloped the Patriots on the following week with Namath throwing less

than ten passes during the entire game? During that game, two Jet running backs gained over 150 yards apiece. How many remember watching Sonny Jurgenson get injured during the first quarter against the Giants, and then watching running back Larry Brown win the game for the Redskins by gaining close to 200 yards.

My aim is not to insult the fans of Namath and Jurgenson. (This column will need all the support it can possibly scrape up.) My point is merely that backs, much maligned in recent years, are, well, back.

Last Sunday (Oct. 29), for example, the statistics for yards gained rushing, or back yards, were sky high. There were at least six runners to gain over 100 yards, or roughly one in every other game. Virtually every team has a running threat. (I understand that in New Orleans, where there is a shortage of runners, there is at least a threat. The owner of the club has warned that the hot water in the showers will be turned off after the game if the team loses again.)

The pass, potent weapon that it is, does not exist on its own, that is, without establishment of the running game, to coin an old football cliché. And as a long, twisting run is twice as exciting as a long bomb, I hope this is not another trend destined to reverse itself.

Now, think back for a moment to elementary school. You have been given a sealed envelope to take home to your parents, the contents of which undoubtedly spill the entire story of your incorrigibility in the classroom. What sweeter ecstasy than to discover that the note merely confined the minutes of last night's PTA meeting? What more pleasurable relief than to sit in the dentist's chair, knowing you haven't

brushed your teeth in six months, and then to find out that you have no cavities? The diehard sports fan thrives on this type of emotion. Nothing pleases him more than winning one at the final whistle. This season has provided fans with a different method of obtaining this end. Even more tense than a final scoring drive by your team is to have an unexpected obstacle thwarting the seemingly inevitable triumph of your opponent. The uniform inefficiency of place-kickers has vasectomized many a seemingly potent, last-minute scoring drive. The demise of kicker accuracy has been virtually universal; it has thrown added tension into a facet of the game which was becoming automatic, and has afforded many a fan the relieved exhilaration of being snatched from the jaws of defeat and placed on the pedestal of victory at the last possible moment.

Place-kickers receive too much of the accolade anyhow. From the ankle up, they are of virtually no use to their team. When not kicking, the most positive function they perform is to provide comic relief while attempting to make a tackle on a kickoff return. When they do not complete their appointed task, to make every field goal inside the thirty, and most of the ones past that, they are of no use whatever to anybody, save the opposing team. I am never sorry to see a rotten place-kicker get booed or blasted by the press, and this year, happily, there are a number of kickers who deserve the boot.

The Baltimore Colts, this year, stink. So, logically enough, the new owner and general manager got together and fired the coach. Needless to say, the Colts still stink. And in addition Johnny Unitas is not playing quarterback for them anymore. He was

having a good year until the front office butted in. Now Marty Domres is the quarterback and the Colts didn't score any points last week. Being a champion at second guessing, I would say that the front office was wrong. Finding a scapegoat does not solve the problem. The Colts are missing their best pass rusher (Bubba Smith) and their best runner (Norm Bulaich), both having missed the first half of the season and likely to miss more. It is never too late to try and make amends. Maybe something can be done with the high draft picks the Colts are sure to get this year.

The Vikings on the other hands, will be back. Because of the even quality of play in their division they are not out of the race by any means. Which reminds me, it's time to stick my neck out. After watching the progress of the season thus far, here are my predictions for its conclusion.

In the NFC championship -- Washington 1, Minnesota 0 -- Billed as a great defensive battle, the game is ruled a forfeit before it even begins when the Viking captains argue a bit too vehemently over the coin toss.

In the AFC championship -- Miami 9, New York Jets 7. The Dolphin - kicker, Yepremian, outduels Howfield of the Jets. Yepremian gets 3 field goals, Howfield 2 field goals and an extra point.

In the Super Bowl -- Washington 26, Miami 24. Larry Brown scores 4 touchdowns on the ground and gains 270 yards. (Washington's placekicker, Curt Knight, misses 2 extra points.) Yepremian boots 8 field goals, the shortest one from 42 yards, but on the last play of the game, he has an attempt from the 9 yard line bounce off the crossbar. The Dolphins amputate his leg after the game, and trade him to the Colts.

# Bantams Shoot Down Cadets, 35-9

By Doug Sanderson



Photo by David Levin

An inspired offensive line and a defense that was tough in the clutch helped Trinity roll over the Coast Guard Cadets 35-9 at Jesse Field Saturday before a Parents' Weekend Crowd estimated at 4,500.

Opening huge holes in the middle of the Cadets' defensive line, and blocking exceptionally well on sweeps, the offensive line, consisting of guards Ed Raws and Bob Ghazey, tackles Chad Mooney of Damien Davis (and also Al Henson), and center Paul Cleary, allowed 6 Trinity runners to gain over 40 yards apiece.

Trinity got onto the scoreboard the second time it had the ball. Using each member of his backfield, quarterback Saul Wiezenenthal led the Bantams methodically down to the Cadets 1, where Joe McCabe carried in for the touchdown. Raws' first conversion made the score 7-0. But it was Trin's only score of the half.

The Cadets scored a little way into the second quarter. Rusty Johnson returned a Joe McCabe punt 7 yards to the Trinity 32. Coast Guard drove for a first down at the

Trin 8, but three plays failed to yield a touchdown, and Steve Ciccalone booted a 19-yard field goal. 7-3.

For the next 10 minutes, neither team could do much. With under three minutes left in the half, Trinity began a drive from their own 35. Wiezenenthal carried for 8 on the option, then Kuncio took advantage of a crunching block by Ed Raws to produce a 40-yard run. Two passes and a run got Trin to the Coasties' 6.

But here, just before halftime, Trinity made its only fumble of the day as Wiezenenthal briefly reverted to his early-season form, pitching wide to Kuncio on an option. Grant Leber recovered.

Trinity seems to be a definite second-half team. Last week the Bants exploded for 28 points in the second half to defeat Rochester. Saturday, they again put 28 points on the board in the second half.

Ron Duckett returned a Sandy Ogg punt 12 yards to the Cadets' 41. The offensive line opened holes for Jim Balesano and Gene Coney on the next two plays. Balesano went

12 yards, Coney 15 down to the 14. Kuncio picked up 8, then he picked up the remaining 6 yards for a 14-3 lead (including the conversion).

2:40 later, still in the 3rd quarter, Trinity pulled ahead by 21-3. Wingback Kuncio slashed left for 6. Fullback McCabe burst up the middle for 25, and a face-mask penalty put the ball on the Cadets' 12. Wiezenenthal threw incomplete. Coney was gangtackled for a loss of 2. Then Wiezenenthal faked a pitch to Kuncio, and Cadet defenders went for it, since Kuncio's sweeps are Trin's normal bread-and-butter plays.

The pitch went instead of super-sprinter Duckett going the other way. Enter left guard Bob Ghazey. Exit the only Cadet between Duckett and the goal line, as the end-around went for 14 yards. Raws' 3rd conversion made it 21-3.

The third Trin touchdown of the 3rd quarter came the next time Trinity had the ball, as the offense began looking like the Nebraska Cornhuskers. (Well, they DID look good.) Soph Rick Tucci was awaiting a punt. At the last moment, he decided to attempt to return it. Fielding it on one bounce at the Trinity 36, he cut loose for a sparkling 50-yard return. Two plays later Duckett caught an 11-yard pass for the 28-3 lead, simply outrunning the defender.

The last 2 minutes of the Rochester game had marked a sudden turnaround in the Yellow jackets' fortunes. Trinity scored two touchdowns in that time. History repeated itself Saturday in the Coast Guard game, as Trinity outdid its previous performance by producing 21 points in a 5 minute span to ice the game.

Meanwhile the defense was invincible. In the second half, Coast Guard had the ball for eight series of plays. Not including punts, the series lasted 3, 4, 3, 5, 3, 7, 3, and 4 plays. So fired up were the valiant defenders that the last play of the 7 play sequence, a fake-punt then pass, went for no gain on 4th down and 17.

The Trin offense began only three plays from their own side of the field in the second half. Such excellent field position, which coaches maintain is a major factor in winning any football game, is directly attributable to a fine defensive performance.

Coast Guard was not allowed a touchdown until Coach Miller sent in his subs and Trinity had a 35-3 lead. And it was Trinity's second string that had scored the fifth touchdown, Larry Haas carrying over from the 1.

The Cadets' TD came with only 5:15 left in the game, on a 40-yard pass from Barry Harner to Len Kelly. And even then the defense got even by stopping a 2-point conversion attempt.

Trinity rolled up 440 yards total offense, 375 on the ground, in raising its record to 4-2. Coast Guard is now 3-5. The Bantams played a relatively error-free game. If they can get repeat performances from everyone next week, they stand a good chance of defeating powerful, undefeated (6-0) Amherst at Jesse Field. Game time, 1:30. (This may be pushed up 1/2 hour, however.)

## Final Statistics

|                  | Trinity | Coast Guard |
|------------------|---------|-------------|
| First Downs      | 29      | 11          |
| Yds. Rushing     | 375     | 107         |
| Yds. Passing     | 65      | 107         |
| Total Offense    | 440     | 214         |
| Passes At./Comp. | 20/8    | 20/8        |
| Intercepted by   | 0       | 1           |
| Punts/Ave.       | 4-33.2  | 8-32.2      |
| Fumbles/Lost     | 3-1     | 4-2         |
| Yds. Penalized   | 5-35    | 5-43        |

## Final Individual Statistics

|                      |    |      |       |                |
|----------------------|----|------|-------|----------------|
| Trinity Leaders:     |    |      |       |                |
| Rushing:             |    | Att. | Yds.  | Ave. TD        |
| Kuncio               | 13 | 82   | 6.3   | 1              |
| Balesano             | 8  | 75   | 9.4   | 0              |
| Coney                | 10 | 69   | 6.9   | 0              |
| McCabe               | 11 | 49   | 4.5   | 1              |
| Haas                 | 6  | 52   | 8.7   | 1              |
| Garritt              | 3  | 42   | 14.0  | 0              |
| Passing:             |    | Att. | Comp. | Int. Yds. TDs. |
| Wiezenenthal         | 8  | 18   | 1     | 65 1           |
| Lewis                | 2  | 0    | 0     | 0 0            |
| Receiving:           |    | No.  | Yds.  | TDs.           |
| Duckett              |    | 2    | 21    | 1              |
| McCabe               |    | 2    | 16    | 0              |
| Punting:             |    |      |       |                |
| McCabe               |    |      |       | 4-33.2         |
| Coast Guard Leaders: |    |      |       |                |
| Rushing:             |    | Att. | Yds.  | Ave.           |
| Washington           |    | 15   | 63    | 4.2            |
| Moore                |    | 9    | 27    | 3.0            |
| Thomas               |    | 5    | 20    | 4.0            |
| Passing:             |    | Att. | Comp. | Int. Yds. TDs. |
| Harner               | 7  | 4    | 0     | 86 1           |
| Moore                | 12 | 3    | 0     | 21 0           |
| Ogg                  | 1  | 1    | 0     | 0 0            |
| Receiving:           |    | No.  | Yds.  | TDs.           |
| Kelly                |    | 1    | 40    | 1              |
| Rice                 |    | 1    | 35    | 0              |
| Punting:             |    |      |       |                |
| Ogg                  |    |      |       | 8-32.2         |

## Trin Girls Beat Smith & Chaffee

By Fran Congdon

After last week's performance on the field, which resulted in two victories, the varsity hockey team is now assured of a winning season. Their record is now 7-1 with only two more games to play.

On Halloween the teams traveled to Northampton to face Smith College. The JV's played first and unfortunately did not play a very good game. This was partly due to injuries and sickness. Leslie Hyde played with a broken finger. The team was one man short so a Smith player was drafted to put the team at full force. Bonnie Alexandre, who usually plays inner, was switched to center halfback. Even with so many handicaps, the opponents were only able to score once and the game ended 1-0 for Smith.

The Varsity game, which followed, was the best one Trinity has ever played. By the time the game started, it was freezing cold. The action was tense as both teams were evenly matched and playing at an incredibly quick pace. No one scored during the first half.

The battle continued into the second half as the players kept zipping around the field. The game remained scoreless until the last ten minutes, when Ruth Wiggins put one in for Trinity. Smith retaliated by scoring only minutes later. The tension mounted but Joan Copperman managed to sneak in the winning goal to end the game 2-1. According to the coach Jane Fox, "They played a super game!"

Last Friday the Bantamettes took on Chaffee School on home territory. A lot of spectators, many of them parents, were there to watch varsity win 4-1 and JV lose 3-1.

During the first half of the varsity game Ruth Wiggins made four attempts at scoring; two of which hit the post, but two made it past the Chaffee netminder. It looked like the half would end 2-0, but Chaffee managed to slip one ball between the Trin goalie's legs for a 2-1 halftime tally. The second half began well as Trinity grabbed the possession of the ball after the bully. Dusty MacAdoo then shot it from the edge of the circle into the net within one minute of the beginning of the half. Trinity continued to play well and Joan Copperman scored once to have Trin overpower Chaffee 4-1.

Although they tried hard, the JV's did not match the varsity performance. The teams seemed pretty evenly matched during the first half. The play was all over the field. The only score was for Chaffee when the ball

(Continued on P. 19)

## Up 6-4, Down 3-1

## Frosh Soccer Splits Two Contests

By Bill Shea

The freshman soccer team easily tamed the Cougars from Manchester Community College 6-4 last Tuesday afternoon. The margin of victory was neither an indication of the type of play or a reflection of strength on the part of the Manchester club. Once again, the halfbacks dominated the all-important mid-field action and from the opening whistle there was no doubt as to what the final outcome would be.

Confusion in front of the Trinity goalmouth resulted in Manchester's first score at 38:13 of the first half. Bob Taylor's six yarder rolled by the screened Kaufman. Three minutes later, Jim Solomen knotted the game with a twenty-five yard bullet which was deflected into the net by a Manchester fullback.

Halfway through the period, Trinity's resident "medicine" man, Doc Chin, slipped a pass by the Manchester wall to Chris "Stork" Jennings who netted his ninth goal of the season. Trinity's third goal came shortly after, when the Stork dribbled by three Cougar defensemen and crossed to Bob "Fern" Fernald who drilled a ten-yarder by a somewhat surprised goalkeeper.

Capitalizing on a penalty kick, Manchester narrowed the gap to 3-2; however, the Woodchuck defense settled down and shut-off any further penetration. Hot Dog Kelter's direct kick from just outside the mid-field circle connected with the Stork, who headed the ball by the inexperienced

Cougar goalie. Poetry in motion!

The second half was rather anti-climatic, in fact the "cheerleaders" (some college teams still have them) were the source of most of the late afternoon action. Early in the half, Bob Fernald scored his second goal of the day with an assist from the "Boat", and Chuckles Stewart added an insurance goal late in the game, the assist going to Bob Lima. Manchester made a runaway appeal close as Steve Guron tallied twice in the final five minutes.

The success of the afternoon lay in the excellent passing between the halfbacks and the line. Jeff Kelter rightfully earned his "Hot Dog" rating by controlling the center of the field and continually hitting wings Fern and Stork with accurate crosses.

The offensive line, especially Fernald, improves with each contest, but the defense in recent games appears to be lax.

Before a Parent's Day crowd, Trinity's freshman soccer team "succumbed" to a well disciplined, aggressive Westeyan J.V. eleven. The Woodchucks played some of their finest soccer of the season in the first half, holding Wesleyan's powerful offensive line at bay, mainly due to the fine defensive work of Jim Wyatt, Hobie Porter and Chris Harris. However, it is the team's inability to put two good halves together which brought about the end result; a 3-1 loss.

With just under five minutes remaining in the first half, "Fern" put an end to the scoreless bout by ramming an eighteen yard

bullet by the Wesleyan goalie and Trinity had a 1-0 halftime lead.

Wesleyan continued its aggressive style of play during the opening minutes of the second half while the Bants seemed to be content with their slim lead. At 34:34, Americo Santos ended Andy Kaufman's bid for a shutout when he scored on a rebound of a previous shot. The "Kaufer" made a tremendous save on the initial attempt, but the ball was not cleared well and there was no chance for him to recover.

Five minutes later, Will Rodman netted the tie-breaker after a volley of shots in front of the goal. Trinity was unable to mount an attack, and with fifteen minutes remaining Steve Forrestine added an insurance goal on a head which floated over the bewildered Kaufman.

The Woodchuck's loss can be attributed to their inability to get many shots on goal. The Wesleyan backfield was an impenetrable wall, excluding their one lapse in the first half, allowing a mere five shots in the last 45 minutes--none of which provided a test of the Wesleyan goalie.

Despite the score, goalie Andy Kaufman played a superb game--the score very easily might have been 6-1. If the frosh play up to their potential for the entire 90 minutes without the frequent lapses on defense evident in the past few games, they should give a tough Amherst squad a difficult afternoon.