

Administration Hikes Tuition

After extensive discussion, including three meetings with the faculty-student Financial Affairs Committee, the College has recommended to the Trustees the budget for 1976-77. The following is President Theodore Lockwood's explanation of the proposal. The budget is balanced, a fact that both distinguishes it from the budgets of many private institutions, and is an important consideration in our ability to attract support for Trinity.

Revenues: Critical to the preparation of a new budget is an estimate of revenues which we may realistically anticipate during the coming year. In many categories we cannot expect any significant increases, as with interest earned on short-term investments. Endowment income, representing currently 18.7% of our total educational and general revenues, depends on the

movements of the securities market as much as the diversification of the portfolio.

Although our present capital campaign will add significantly to our endowed funds, much of that new money is in the form of pledges to be paid over the next five years. Moreover, this campaign will have the temporary effect of holding down income from our annual fund-raising efforts.

The College will propose an increase of \$275 in tuition for next year, to a total of \$3,600. At the same time the general fee will rise by \$25 to offset the deficit in Mather Campus Center.

For students using the College's dining facilities, the rise in the cost of food and services (for example, a hike in the wages and benefits to employees and helpers) requires an increase of \$60, to \$820 for the year. The room charge will remain at its present level.

The increase for students will range between \$300 and \$360 or approximately a 7% rise.

The primary reason for these increases is inflation. Over the last six years, the adjustments in tuition have barely kept up with inflation, whether measured against the consumer price index or shifts in disposable income. For example, the cost of books and periodicals has risen an average of 15% per year.

Utility expenditures, now nearly \$850,000 at Trinity, have risen dramatically as everyone realizes. To prevent a real decline in salaries, the College must also maintain annual increases for its personnel.

Although there is some indication that the rate of inflation may decline this year, next year's increases in tuition and board fees

reflect the consequences of the past year on the financial position of the College.

Expenditures: Trinity also wishes to use these additional revenues to sustain a reasonable level of support in its academic programs at a time when most institutions have been forced to retrench. This is most clearly seen by the fact that the instruction budget will increase by \$277,000 or 9% over the 1975-76 budget. Instruction will be 38% of the total educational and general budget against 37.2% over the past two years. This allocation compares most favorably with that of our sister institutions and is the highest percentage at Trinity in the last eight years. In addition, we shall purchase a new computer. The College will increase its budget for student workers by \$6,000 over 1975-76. The Concert Choir will be funded from College resources rather than the student activities fee.

Library expenditures will go up 9.4% to ensure that our collections are maintained at an appropriate level. We shall also install a new library security system this summer.

In the residence halls there has been a long-range program of major renovations which Trinity intends to continue during the next year. We shall purchase more lounge furniture, and the Resident

Assistants will receive compensation for their work. These latter two items amount to an increase of \$25,000.

In Admissions we are providing for an additional position because of the increased volume of applicants and to improve our recruitment and selection process. In response to rising student use of Career Counseling, we shall add staff to that operation.

Financial aid presents an especially difficult problem since both federal and state programs face close legislative scrutiny and a crunch on funds for government operations. Therefore, we have decided to increase the monies for scholarships provided directly from the College's operating budget by 12% next year. Unhappily this will do little more than maintain our present position unless other sources, including gifts to endowed scholarships, rise also.

In conclusion, the increases proposed seek to meet the intractable inflation which has driven all costs up and to reaffirm Trinity's commitment to provide the highest quality of undergraduate education possible. In comparison with other independent institutions, these increases are between \$50 and \$250 less than those already announced by similar colleges and universities in the northeast.

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Marines Won't Show

Open Community Remains Issue

by Meri Adler

On Friday, Director of Career Counseling Christopher Shinkman told The Tripod and organizers of the Marine protest group, the Marines would not be recruiting at Trinity, as planned.

Following established office procedure (see box) Shinkman informed Major Larkin, the Marine recruiter, no Trinity students had signed up for Marine Corps interviews. According to Shinkman, Larkin felt Marine presence at Trinity would serve no purpose, but asked his phone be given to interested students.

Shinkman said the present office has been in use as long as he has been at Trinity and he is almost sure Paula Robbins (his predecessor) operated under it also. He went on to say this policy did not apply to the Marine situation last semester, as the Marines asked to see people on a walk-in basis.

Reached Sunday night by phone, Dean of Students J. Ronald Spencer said he could not stress too strongly that it was the Marine's decision, and not the College's, not to come to Trinity. The College did not discourage the Marines from coming, he said, and had the Marines come, they would have been given every opportunity given every other college recruiter. Spencer went on to say that the only thing the college did was tell the Marines no one had signed up

Mac Margolis, member of the anti-Marine group (which had planned a protest for Monday) said, "Though it may have been unplanned, an interesting pattern seems to be emerging. Last semester the Dean of Williams College announced — the day before the Marines were to come and recruit (a demonstration took place there also) — that the Marines would be moved to another location. The same thing, in effect, has happened here: the last minute cancellation of the recruits has not only undermined the planned protest, but also appears to be intended to avoid a confrontation."

Margolis went on to say Monday's planned protest activities had to be cancelled. He also said President Lockwood was contacted by members of the anti-Marine group on Sunday and a meeting to

discuss potential Marine presence at Trinity and the College's "open academic community" stance was planned for Monday morning.

The Monday morning meeting which lasted for two and a half hours raised several questions. Among them: Whether the "open academic community" indirectly supports organizations such as the Marines. Whether the College should institute a selective recruitment policy (and if so what and who shall determine the boundaries). And whether the college should consider a no-recruitment policy. Present at the meeting were President Lockwood, Vice President Smith, Dean Spencer and members of the anti-Marine group.

A forum to air different views on issues pertaining to the implications of Marine recruitment on campus will be held on Tuesday evening at 9 P.M. in Wean Lounge.

CAREER COUNSELING OFFICE PROCEDURE

1. Career Counseling Office Newsletter announces date on which employer or graduate school representative will conduct interviews.
2. Blue Notebook for interview (job and graduate school) sign-up is available in Career Counseling Office.
3. If no sign-ups, Career Counseling Office notifies employer or school representative of this fact, two or three days before scheduled interview date.
4. Employer (school representative) decides whether or not he/she still wishes to come.

Students To Act On Admissions Committee

The Student Government Association has requested that two Trinity students be placed on the Admissions and Financial Aid Committee.

In a letter to Steve Kayman, the president of SGA, Theodore Lockwood, the college's president, said that, "the proposal makes good sense." Lockwood added that he had "written to the Chairmen and hopes that the proposal can be considered at the next Board meeting in March. SGA will be notified as soon as a decision is reached."

"If the proposal is accepted by the Board, the students can be elected by the Trinity student body this May," Kayman said.

Currently, Trinity students are elected to four of the college's committees.

Two students are on the Buildings and Grounds Committee, two are on the Library Committee, three are on the Student Life Committee and, lastly, one student is on the Capital Campaign Committee dealing with the \$12 million campaign for Trinity values.

At the present time, no students are on the Executive Committee, the Appointments and Promotions Committee, the Educational Policy Committee and the Membership Committee, an administrative concern.

Kayman said that he would "eventually like to see students on the Admissions and Appointments Committee." At the present time, however, "there is no chance of that happening," he added.

"Eventually I hope to see students on the Board of Trustees itself," Kayman concluded.

Photo by Larry Papel



President Lockwood ponders during Marine meeting.

Concert Plans Jeopardized

by Jill Freeman

An independent concert committee composed of representatives from the SGA, MBOG, TCB, WRTC, The Tripod, and the Folk Society, has been working on organizing a rock concert to be held in late April. Using last month's student poll as a guide, the committee took the top three groups in each category and investigated the possibility of having them perform here. At present, Poco and Santana are possibilities for the concert while all other groups were either unavailable or too expensive. It was hoped that the Fabulous Rhinestones could be signed to open the show.

Peter Hansen, the chairman of the committee, explained that the budget of \$11,000 had to be carefully distributed among talent, production and overhead costs. Approximately \$8,000 was allotted

for the fee for the two acts including sound and lights, \$2,000 for extra forecasted costs and \$1,000 held in reserve.

The field house, the location for the proposed concert, would be set up to seat 2700 people. Hansen estimated that tickets would cost \$4.00 for Trinity students and \$6.00 for all others. If sold out, the concert would gross enough to bring an extra \$4,000 to the scholarship fund whose income provides the original \$11,000.

The plans for the concert are not yet definite and at this writing seem to stand in jeopardy. It is not possible to secure Orleans for the date proposed and the limited budget compounded by the short period of time until those dates make it difficult to find a group that will draw enough people to make the venture worthwhile.

Kayman Accuses Administration of Stalling on Rathskeller

by Seth Price

Student Government Association President Steve Kayman issued on Friday his strongest attack yet, in the ongoing controversy over the establishment of a Rathskeller on the Trinity campus. He stated that, "frankly, I think the administration has been stalling" as far as the application process for obtaining a liquor license is concerned.

The problem of obtaining a Rathskeller at Trinity is now two years old. One of the major obstacles that stalled the project was a Hartford statute that needed to be altered in order for Trinity to be able to serve beer on campus. Thomas Smith, Vice President of the College, in an interview, last Friday stated, "One of the major time consumers in this . . . really had nothing to do with the liquor commission but the requirements of the City of Hartford with respect to what we could do on campus by serving food or drink . . . It required an alteration in the city's statutes and/or regulations in order for us to serve beer. There were specific things in their statutes about the kinds of things we can serve at college in our facilities. That took six to eight months . . ."

Smith, along with student representatives, appeared before the Hartford City Council to resolve the problem during the 1974-1975 school year and the situation was eventually rectified. Kayman stated that he had very little criticism of the administration's handling of this particular incident.

Disagreements started appearing when the 1975-1976 school year began. Last fall, Mr. Smith contacted the state liquor commission and requested that someone be sent over to Trinity to examine the plans for establishing a Rathskeller. The commission responded that they would not send someone over until an application had been completed. Smith refused to file an application without having someone from the commission examine the premises. The stalemate lasted some two or three months until the liquor commission relented and sent over an investigator. (Kayman stated that after waiting for two or three months, he got sick and tired and got in touch with the liquor commission. They sent the investigator within the week).

In reference to the delay, Kayman said, "There is no excuse for taking so long to get in touch with the liquor commission and getting them out here. In essence, the administration wasted the whole first semester.

After the investigator for the commission had visited Trinity and had approved the plans for the Rathskeller, the next step was for the administration to file an application. This process was begun in January and although, ac-

ording to Kayman, "It should have taken a day or a week at the most," the process lasted for about one and a half months.

According to Smith: "We started to fill out an application (in January). Ellen Mulqueen, Dean for Student Services was informed that we had to have the corporation, that is the Trustees (of Trinity College) serve as so-called backers. This didn't seem very wise to me."

Smith informed Mulqueen to check the records of the liquor commission to see if any institutions had secured licenses under an application designating administrators as the backers. Mulqueen reported that she had found at least one institution in which this was the case.

Smith then directed that a letter be prepared to be sent to Dr. George W. B. Starkey, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Trinity. His signature on the letter would designate Smith and President Theodore Lockwood as backers of the Rathskeller.

Although the letter was sent to Starkey some two weeks ago, it has not been returned. Pointing out that Starkey has many things that need signing, Kayman stated that, "I don't blame Starkey. When they (the administration) want something done fast, they let him know . . . I think the administration has been lukewarm about this for a long time."

As far as signing the letter is concerned, Smith stated that "as soon as Starkey signs the letter and we have it in our hands, we'll continue with our application. Meanwhile Kayman is quite correct in saying that I'm foot-dragging. Smith then offered the opinion that Starkey is "interested" in getting the license.

Smith was then asked, what would he do if the letter from Starkey was signed and one his desk on Monday morning.

His reply — "I would take the letter and the application, deliver it to Mulqueen, and go ahead (with the application process)."

The approval of the application and the granting of the license would not, in themselves, be a guarantee of having a Rathskeller at Trinity. The main reason deals with the possibility that the state of Connecticut will raise the drinking age from eighteen to nineteen.

The move to raise the drinking age has been proposed by the Connecticut Highway Department. A bill will come before the Connecticut Legislature some time this spring and Smith stated that if it passes, "I, at least personally, would not wish to have a Rathskeller on campus because of the difficulties of administering that age cut." He would also be "footdragging" if the passage of the bill seemed highly likely.

Kayman agreed with Smith's feelings of the advisability of not

having a Rathskeller if the age limit was raised but, as Smith pointed out, the legislature will probably not act to raise the drinking age.

Assuming the application is filed that the legislature does not raise the drinking age, in all probability the Rathskeller would be implemented. But the basis on which it would exist brings about the sharpest disagreement between Smith and Kayman.

Kayman stated that if the application is made and the license granted by April 1, 1976, he would like to see a Rathskeller opened this year. As he saw it, the Rathskeller would operate on a temporary basis, renting all equipment. It would involve very little expense and the amount of money made from the beer would most definitely pay off the cost of renting the equipment.

Smith, in contrast to Kayman, saw no need to open the Rathskeller so late in the school year. He first mentioned the possibility of the drinking age being raised. He then went on to say that there is no need to open a facility for only a few weeks. He did not think that "the undergraduate body is suffering unduly because beer is unavailable through one of the services of the college . . ." Whether the Rathskeller opens in April or not, all the above mentioned conditions being present, it will be open in September.

Mr. Smith called for the Rathskeller to operate on a temporary basis with a temporary license in September. He cited many reasons which simplify to "gaining experience." He would like to run it on a temporary basis for three or four months and then, if all is well, apply for a permanent license. This would push back the establishment of the permanent Rathskeller (if the application is approved) to the spring of 1977 and possibly as late as September, 1977.

Another consideration is money. Until Mr. Smith sees that the Rathskeller is running well, he will not apply to make it permanent. "One has to remember that the establishment of a full scale Rathskeller would take an expenditure, I would guess . . . of one hundred thousand dollars, more or less . . . To get that money, borrowing would be necessary . . . I feel that I'm justified in running it on a temporary basis to gain experience. We're trying as hard as we can at the college to keep costs within some kind of reasonable bounds and to concentrate primarily on academic programs. Under present conditions, it has to take a low priority and it costs money.

"More so than at any other time in our history, one approaches this kind of expenditure with as much

certainty about its benefits and ability to pay it back as one can."

Kayman, assuming the application is approved, would like to see a permanent Rathskeller in September.

He stated that the only reason not to have a permanent Rathskeller in September is if the possibility exists that the legislature will raise the drinking to nineteen.

In contrast to Smith, he feels that "the experience of a temporary Rathskeller is not that important. We are not blazing new trails. Many colleges have it. It is not difficult to run and it will make money. No one will argue about that."

As far as the money is concerned, Kayman stated, "Smith talks like one hundred thousand

dollar expenditure is such a major move. The Rathskeller is an obvious moneymaker, even with minimal beer prices. It's hardly a risky venture. Hell, they spent forty thousand dollars on new bathrooms in Mather!"

One benefit that both Kayman and Smith agreed on was the resulting boost that would come to the Trinity social life through the Rathskeller. Kayman stated, "It would be a real boost to the obviously limited social opportunities at Dear Old Trin." Smith commented that, "if it's done well, it will enhance some aspects of social life here."

Smith, at a later point in the interview stated that the

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Victor Marchetti, former CIA agent and author addresses crowd in the Washington Room. Photo by Larry Papel

Agent Marchetti Calls For CIA Reform

by Ken Grossman

Former CIA agent and author Victor Marchetti delivered a lecture to a substantial audience on Wednesday night, March 3, in the Washington room. Marchetti has authored a novel about the CIA as well as his well-known non-fiction expose, *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*. This was the first book in the history of the United States to have received pre-publication censorship, and it still has not been printed in its entirety.

Marchetti's knowledge stems from nearly 15 years experience in the CIA as a Soviet and third world military specialist. He feels that his disillusionment with and opposition to the organization developed during his last three years with the agency, from 1966-1969 when he held a high executive position. This provided him with an opportunity to have a close-up view of the inner workings of the CIA's mainsprings of power.

Marchetti views the CIA as a powerful and secretive cult, dedicated to serving the needs and perpetuating the positions of Americans at the highest levels of government and business. He emphasized repeatedly the role of the agency as a secret and often irresponsible front for certain unscrupulous government activities. Without delving into specific facts, Marchetti used CIA involvement in Angola, Cuba, and domestic spying as examples.

Marchetti feels the CIA needs revision and reform, not abolishment. He would increase Congressional oversight of the

agency as a means of lessening the almost exclusive power the Executive Branch presently holds over the agency's operations, as well as passing specific laws which would restrict its activities and deflate its size. Every American President since Truman has lied to cover-up and protect the CIA, except for President Ford, who Marchetti says has simply not been caught yet. Taking the direction and control of the CIA out of the White House would end much of the secrecy and irresponsibility, Marchetti said.

The difficulty of such a step lies in Congress's reluctance to undertake such a strong measure without overwhelming public pressure for it. Marchetti also explained that many Congressmen are themselves frightened of the power and influence of the CIA. As an acknowledged critic of the agency, he was often asked by Congressmen to meet them in private or out-of-the-way locations. One fearful Representative asked him during a meeting, "Do you think we're being bugged?"

On the recent Rockefeller Commission investigation of the Agency, Marchetti was negative. In light of his view that the agency serves the interests of America's power elite, he considered Vice-President Rockefeller's chairmanship a supreme irony. He considers the commission a "gimmick," with no interest in reform, and incapable of accomplishing anything except sweeping the wrong-doings of the CIA under the rug and out of public view.

Novailhat Lectures on

"Franco-American Relations in 1976"

Dr. Yves-Henri Nouailhat, professor of history at the University of Nantes and program and deputy director of the Institute of European Studies, will speak on

"Franco-American Relations in 1976" at 8 p.m. Tuesday, March 30 in the Albert C. Jacobs Life Sciences Center at Trinity College.

Sponsored by the Commission for the Trinity College Bicentennial Celebration, the lecture is free and open to the public.

Nouailhat received his license and doctorate in history from the University of Rennes. He taught at the Lycee Jules Verne and the College Litteraire Universitaire in Nantes. During his military service, he was a professor at the St.-Cyr military institute. In 1970-71, he was a research fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C.

Since 1965 he has taught at the University of Nantes, where he is professeur agrege of history and

political science since 1967, and deputy director since 1969, of the Institute of European Studies.

Active in the Association Europeenne des Enseignants, Dr. Nouailhat is a member of its National Council and National Office as well as its treasurer for France.

His publications are mostly concerned with the presence of Americans in France during the First World War and Franco-American relations. His major work, published in 1973, is *The United States: Advent of a World Power, 1893-1933*.

The Institute of European Studies is affiliated with Trinity, and a number of Trinity students participate in its programs each year.

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SGA Studies Administration

by Howard Sherman

According to SGA President Steve Kayman, '77, the Student Government Association (SGA) is presently developing an administrator evaluation form.

According to Kayman, the form, to be filled out by students, is designed to "show the strengths and weaknesses of administrators as perceived by the student body." Kayman added that he hoped the evaluation would "help ad-

ministrators identify areas of their jobs that need improvement as well as pat those on the back who are doing a good job."

The SGA plans to mail each student two evaluation forms and a list of all college administrators. The student will be asked to rate the administrators that he has had the most contact with and, therefore, knows the best.

Kayman said that the results of the evaluations would be sent to the administrator in question and his

superior. However, he stated that for reasons of "evaluative accuracy" the results would not be made available to the student body. Said Kayman, "Because of the varying relationships between students and the administrators they will be evaluating, it is impossible to sufficiently stress the need for interpreting the evaluation's results. Therefore, we have decided not to make the results public."

Commenting on the evaluation plan, Theodore Lockwood, college president, said that despite the limitations of such an evaluation, it would be an important aid to administrators. Lockwood stated, "we (administrators) have to work from the assumption that our function is to maintain and improve college services; and therefore, it is important to get any reactions we can."

Lockwood expressed the hope that this evaluation would "minimize the distortions" that have appeared in previous studies of administrators. Agreeing with Kayman, he stated that one of the difficulties with this type of evaluation was that "very few people run the gamut of all facets of experience with an administrator."

President Lockwood will answer questions on the budget and other College matters at a coffee hour in Wean Lounge, March 11 at 4 p.m.



Audience watches the band . . . and the cameraman.

Photo by Larry Papel



Records Unlimited and MBOG brought NRBQ and Shinsbone Alley to the Washington Room for a concert Saturday night.

Photo by Larry Papel

AIESEC Reviews Goals

by Gale Simon

AIESEC, the International Association of Students in Economics and Management, has had an extremely active local committee on the Trinity College campus for the past few years.

The organization's primary goals are to produce internationally experienced young businessmen and women, provide a bridge of communications between commercial and academic roles and add practical management training to theoretical education.

AIESEC pursues these aims principally through its worldwide exchange of student internships. This program is carried out in over fifty countries and has involved 75,000 young men and women since its inception. This year AIESEC-Trinity has secured positions in the Hartford area for seven foreign interns and is expecting to send an equal or greater number of its members abroad to work for the summer or the entire year.

In addition AIESEC-Trinity has engaged in numerous activities in the past two years involving and benefiting both the college and business communities. The Connecticut Mutual Insurance Companies Lecture Series was presented last year and dealt with topics such as "Women in Business," "Opportunities with Corporations," and "Corporate Social Responsibility." In addition AIESEC-Trinity sponsored a dinner-lecture with Connecticut Mutual on "The Role of the Liberal Arts Graduate in Business."

Michael J. Hamburger, Economic Advisor at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was brought to Trinity last semester. He delivered an address on "Inflation, Unemployment, and Macroeconomic Policy: An International Survey" to the general college community. To explore the growing phenomena of multinational firms Adin Harlan, Vice President of the International Department of Connecticut Bank and Trust, lead a group discussion

on "The Multinational Corporation: Friend or Foe."

Last month AIESEC-Trinity organized and presented a symposium in collaboration with Aetna Insurance Company on "The Career Search: From Resume to Retirement."

These activities were organized under the direction of President Mark Kupferberg, Vice-President of Special Projects Jack Orrick, Vice-President of Solicitations Mike Gilman, Treasurer Hal Smullen, Exchange Controller Stephanie Boryk, Reception Officer Holly Naka, and Publicity Chairman Nancy McCarthy. Elections were held last month to replace President Mark Kupferberg, who won a position on the national committee along with the senior officers. Leading AIESEC-Trinity next year will be President Peter Bielak, Vice-President of Special Projects Charley Bathke, Vice-President of Solicitations Kim Burns, Treasurer Mary Ellen Breault, and Exchange Controller Connie Bienfait.

Marines Admit Difficulties

(CPS) — When Marine General Louis Wilson appeared before a Senate committee recently, he told the legislators that today's Marines are "as good or better than any who have ever worn the uniform; stronger, smarter, well-motivated and well-led."

Not everyone is so sure.

A Brookings Institute report released recently shows that Marines are the least educated of any service branch and the most likely to get into trouble. Marines lead the Army, Navy and Air Force in courts-martial, absentees, desertions and non-judicial punishments.

Claiming that the Marines have been "ill equipped to compete successfully for top quality manpower" since the draft ended in 1973, Wilson conceded that the Corps has a discipline problem and is taking steps to correct it. Undesirable recruits will be kicked out of the corps and higher quality people will be taken in, Wilson promised, even at the risk of settling for a smaller force.

Given the number of Marines currently breaking the rules, a crackdown could set a number of heads rolling. In 1975, one of every ten Marines deserted, one-third of the Corps was absent during the year, and almost four out of every ten Marines were given some form of non-judicial punishment. Military courts considered cases against seven percent of the Corps.

The Army, the closest contender for the service branch with the most disciplinary incidents, had about a third as many court-martial, absentees and desertions. The Navy and Air Force had even fewer recorded discipline problems.

The Corps isn't sure of the reasons behind their problems, although some officers claim the higher rate of disciplinary action is a result of the tighter ship the Corps run.

According to Capt. Joseph Pratte, the discipline rate is higher because the Marines "enforce the rules a lot more than other branches. Our mission is different," he said. "We need blind obedience to orders if we're going to be able to pull off a Mayaguez type thing. We can't have people questioning orders, and a lot of people aren't responsive to that kind of discipline."

Other, less complimentary opinions, hold that the problems are a result of the comparatively low educational level of many recruits. In fiscal 1976, 67 percent of the Marines had a high school education, compared to 87 percent for the entire armed services, according to Marine information officers.

Wilson promised that 75 percent of Marine recruits will have high school educations during next fiscal year, with the remaining 25 percent to have at least ten years of schooling.

The Marine Commandant said that improving the quality of recruits "is not a goal, it is an imperative. Every Marine is expected to perform to established standards. Substandard performance will not be tolerated."

But finding "a few good men" could become harder for the Corps as it competes with other service branches that have increased pay, relaxed grooming and discipline standards and improved living conditions to lure recruits into the volunteer forces.

Trinity College Revenues 1976-1977 Budget

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	Actual Revenues 1974-75	Adopted Budget 1975-76	Proposed Budget Feb. '76	Actual Revenues 1974-75	Adopted Budget 1975-76	Proposed Budget Feb. '76
EXPENSES						
Educational and General (Schedules)						
Instruction #1	\$ 2,919,323	\$ 3,197,370	\$ 3,474,403			
General Administration #2	302,012	321,930	326,773			
Student Services #3	362,989	439,785	491,703			
Public Services & Information #4	384,088	419,720	442,250			
General Institutional #5	453,938	456,685	479,800			
Library #6	399,053	442,900	484,700			
Operation & Maint./Educ. Plant #7	1,329,166	1,447,130	1,521,470			
	\$ 6,332,769	\$ 6,925,530	\$ 7,431,176			
Student Financial Aid #8	727,955	833,675	891,800			
State of Ct. Tuition Reimburs./Fin. Aid	77,972	97,500	87,700			
Tuition Reimbursed	29,051	33,000	40,000			
Fellowships & Prizes	10,821	13,800	18,400			
Other Educational Programs -a)	274,664	273,000	255,000			
Graduate and Summer Programs	277,028	310,000	295,000			
Athletics	20,806	24,400	24,000			
Total Educational and General	\$ 7,841,068	\$ 8,580,895	\$ 9,151,005			
Auxiliary Enterprises						
Dining Hall	\$ 661,617	\$ 742,700	\$ 770,000			
Dormitories	1,096,148	1,204,100	1,204,100			
Houses (Rented)	46,012	53,305	48,000			
Student Center	183,820	213,400	214,400			
Total Auxiliary Enterprises	\$ 1,987,797	\$ 2,213,505	\$ 2,236,500			
Provision for Capital Improvements	145,000					
Provision for Contingencies	96,832					
Provision for Income Stabilization	87,000	23,000				
Total Expenses	\$10,157,697	\$10,819,400	\$11,388,006			
REVENUES						
Educational and General						
Tuition and Fees				\$ 5,046,162	\$ 5,445,200	\$ 5,976,600
Regular -a)				29,032	33,000	40,000
Tuition Reimbursed				259,893	278,100	285,000
Other Educational Programs -b)				288,763	310,000	280,000
Graduate & Summer Programs				5,403,852	6,066,300	6,530,600
Endowment Income (net)				1,596,117	1,650,000	1,700,000
Gift Income - Alumni Fund				272,554	210,000	214,000
Gift Income - Parents Fund				80,923	75,000	87,000
Gift Income - Scholarships				155,885	161,000	170,000
Gift Income - Business & Industry				34,856	36,000	39,000
Gift Income - Friends				31,202	19,000	20,000
Gift Income - Other				15,102	79,700	87,000
Interest Earned-Short Term Investments				321,591	205,000	234,000
Miscellaneous Income				27,934	22,000	27,400
Income from Athletics				13,678	12,000	11,000
State of Conn. Tuition Reimbursement				97,464	97,500	87,000
Transfer-Income Stabilization Account					125,000	145,000
Transfer - Trinity Loan Repayments					50,000	
Total Educational and General	\$ 8,264,958	\$ 8,808,700	\$ 9,313,000			
Annual Fees (Increases)						
Tuition	\$ 275	\$ 3,025	\$ 3,325	\$ 7,400		
General Fee	25	125	125	125		
Room Rent	750	750	800	800		
Board Fee	60	60	60	60		
	\$360 (7.2%)	\$ 4,580	\$ 5,010	\$ 5,175		
(a) - Student Full-Time Equivalent		1,600	1,944	1,800		
(b) - RRI and 211 Barbieri Center programs						
(c) - Includes \$100 per student from General Fee						

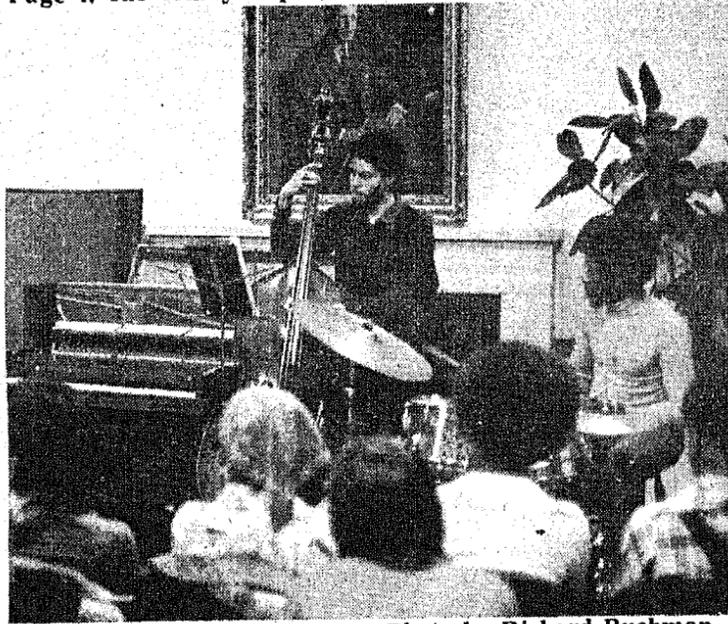


Photo by Richard Ruchman

"East to West", a music presentation co-sponsored by the Trinity Bicentennial Commission and I.C.S. was delivered in Wean Lounge last Friday. The recital concerned the history of developments of American Black music with demonstrations by the Connecticut Jazz Workshop.

ConnPIRG Needs Help With Projects

Ever get frustrated because there are so many things wrong with government that never seem to get remedied? Ever feel helpless because "I'm only one person and what can one person do"? Well, maybe there is something you can do. Add your voice, your energy, to the efforts of other Connecticut college students — get involved with Conn PIRG.

ConnPIRG can get results because: 1) we're organized; 2) we can draw on the support of thousands of students; 3) we have a full-time staff to provide legal advice or project help. But ConnPIRG needs you, needs the enthusiasm and energy that only you can provide. So don't just complain and accept... DO SOMETHING. Below are some of the projects ConnPIRG is working on this semester.

1) PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN HARTFORD: Primarily a research project aimed at establishing how people in Hartford get to their jobs, shopping, etc. Topics that need research include existing public transportation, how other cities deal with the problem of transporting people, and what sort of reforms have been considered.

2) SMALL CLAIMS COURT: Originally, small claims was intended to be a "people's court," for use by the average citizen who can't afford a lawyer. Unfortunately, this high-minded ideal has largely deteriorated into a bill collection mechanism for creditors. A group of students at Trinity, U Hart, and U Conn are trying to determine, from court records, who uses small claims

court and how effective the court has been in handling consumer complaints.

3) TRINITY CONSUMER COMPLAINT CENTER: ConnPIRG maintains an ongoing complaint center at Trinity. Students advise other students on consumer rip-offs and help them to achieve satisfaction.

4) SEX DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT: By having males and females with identical qualifications call employment agencies, students hope to establish the extent of discrimination. Studies in other parts of the country have indicated that males tend to be offered administrative positions whereas females are offered mainly clerical and secretarial opportunities.

5) PRICE SURVEYS: The first week following vacation, ConnPIRG plans to do a food price survey. Other possible surveys include sporting goods, stereo equipment, and drug store prices.

In order to accomplish its plans, ConnPIRG needs your assistance. Students interested in ConnPIRG can work on either a volunteer or credit basis. ConnPIRG also has one Trinity student on a work-study program; if you qualify and are interested, let us know. In addition, ConnPIRG will be paying several student interns over the summer — applications will be available soon.

If you would like more information about these projects, or have ideas of your own, please contact Stan Goldich at 246-2239 or Steve Kayman at 246-2617 (or clip and mail the coupon below).

Student Rights Discussion Held

by Steve Titus

A discussion on the topic of "Discipline and Due Process in Schools and the Courts" was delivered Wednesday, March 3rd, in the Life Science Auditorium.

Approximately 30 students gathered to hear the views of experts on the subject.

The three panelists were: David Schimmel, Professor of Education at the University of Massachusetts and co-author of *The Civil Rights of Students*; Jack Dzambia, chief counsel for the Tolland-Windham legal service and general counsel to the NAACP on de-segregation cases; and Robbins Winslow, Dean for Educational Services at Trinity and former member of the Glastonbury school board. Moderator Richard Frank, who taught at Trinity last semester, was instrumental in organizing the discussion.

Schimmel set the stage by pointing out that the U.S. Supreme Court has set minimum standards of due process in disciplinary matters involving high school students. Procedural safeguards increase in proportion to the severity of the potential penalty, Schimmel said.

Dzambia attacked the "loco parentis" principle, arguing that schools must act in accordance with the Constitution. Although the Courts have guaranteed fair procedures, the controversy over whether school boards can suspend the Constitutional rights of students still rages said Dzambia. He noted that in many urban schools, disciplinary matters are handled in a "totalitarian" and "despotic" manner.

Winslow said he agreed that students should have rights, but he argued that school board members are often neither decisive nor strict

enough. He maintained that rights are often emphasized at the expense of efficient administration, and that more competent administration is needed. The Dean stressed that he spoke from his experience in a suburban area school system only, and that his remarks may not be applicable to urban schools.

After further discussion between students and panelists, Professor

Schimmel concluded the session by saying that the Constitution is not self-enforcing, and the Courts can only lay the foundation for a better system. He advocated a "political education" strategy whereby school board members, administrators, teachers and students would come to better understand the system of student rights and become more aware of the complexities of the educational system.

Psychology Club Sponsors Career Conference

On Thursday, March 11, a psychology-related Career Conference will be held at 8 p.m. in Alumni Lounge. The Conference is sponsored by the newly-formed Psychology Club and will feature four speakers relating their professional experiences in the fields of social work, clinical, social, and child psychology.

Among the speakers will be Michele Toomey, a former Trinity faculty member who received her PhD. in Social Psychology from Harvard University. In addition to writing several books on Social Psychology, Ms. Toomey has also held positions as Associate in Education at Harvard, and Assistant Director of a project on human sexual development. Dr. Toomey is presently involved in a Women's Workshop which offers an innovative approach to educating women about themselves. She also does educational consulting and in-service education on women's awareness and needs.

Also speaking will be Dr. George

Higgins, Jr., a College Counselor and Professor of Psychology at Trinity. Dr. Higgins received his Doctorate in Clinical Psychology from the University of Rochester, after majoring in Math at Amherst College. In addition to his academic and counseling duties here at Trinity, Dr. Higgins carries a modest independent practice in which he specializes in family therapy, including homosexuals and transsexuals. Dr. Higgins was one of the founders of Roots, Inc., Hartford's crisis intervention center, and is presently serving as Secretary of the Connecticut Psychological Association.

The third speaker will be Ms. Aime Golbrat, a graduate of Trinity College. Ms. Golbrat works in conjunction with a public defender, counseling and interviewing persons in jail.

Finally, there will be Lance Wolfson, who will represent his profession as a child counselor at New York Hospital, a residential home for disturbed children in White Plains.

Commentary:

ConnPIRG Guide to Tenant's Rights

In almost no other area of jurisprudence is the fundamental sanctity of private property so clearly stated as in the law of landlord and tenant.

Most laws pertaining to property represent a balance of the interests of the owner and those of the consumer and society in general. The law of landlord and tenant, however, holds the landlord's right to collect rent and the tenant's duty to pay it above health, safety, fire and police protection and the property rights of the tenant.

The law is simple. There is no reason regularly recognized by the courts for a tenant's failure to pay rents. The doors may be off the hinges and the bathtub may fall through the floor, but if a tenant remains on the premises, the law says the rent must be paid.

There are, however, some measures a tenant may take to defend him or herself. In a series of articles over the next few weeks, we will explore the relationship between landlords and tenants. The legal and practical effects of tenants' limited rights will be explained and courses of action will be suggested.

To begin with, a few basic terms should be defined.

A lease may be oral (if term is less than a year) or written. The typical oral lease is a month to month lease. The oral lease may be made and renewed with few, if any, words being exchanged. The actions of the tenant occupying the apartment and offering rent and the landlord's acceptance of the rent creates a new lease for the month.

Written leases usually have a term of a year or more (though it could be less than a year). Typically, landlord's employ some sort of standard form for their written leases. Form leases often contain a great deal of legal "boilerplate"; standard clauses

which are difficult to understand and nearly never read by the prospective tenant.

The leases are usually prepared by the landlord and his lawyer. Thus, most of the language of the lease is geared to the protection of the owner's interest.

Many of the "boilerplate" clauses are unenforceable in modern law (like the landlord's reserved right to enter a tenant's apartment at will). However, a tenant should not be sure that a particularly odious landlord's "right" will not be exercised simply because it's illegal. The prospective lessee should negotiate.

Where there is a written lease, the apartment hunter should take some time and read it. After the best analysis the tenant can make, those parts of the lease which look bad should be discussed with the landlord. Very often landlords will "give away" some portions of the standard form if the tenant insists. Deleted portions merely need to be crossed out on all copies.

The prospective tenant may also wish to add in a provision or two to reflect any oral deal not included in the lease (parking space, heat included, etc.)

At this stage, the tenant's skill in negotiating is most important. Market forces don't appear to operate very well in the apartment business. It is not very often that a tenant will gain concessions simply because there are more empty apartments than prospective tenants.

Before signing a lease or taking an apartment with an oral lease, speak with other tenants in the building, look the place over carefully, note preexisting damage and get the landlord to write down existing damage in the lease or in a separate note.

Next week we will discuss security deposits, what they're for

and how to get the deposit back. We'll also relay ideas on how some tenants successfully outmaneuver landlords who try to dodge repayment of security deposits.

Rathskeller

(Continued from page 2)

Rathskeller was "not a needed facility in the way an addition to the library is necessary." He called for distinguishing between an "enhancement" and a "necessity."

He went on to say that the "college has a primary focus on intellectual and academic possibilities. There is a possibility that the Rathskeller can become a distraction for a number of people. If we have one, I want to make sure it's good for us. I mean, it can bring faculty, students, and administration together. It can maximize the possibilities for establishing relations among members of the college."

As for distracting students, Kayman commented, "... absurd argument. If students are not mature enough to decide the best usage of their time for themselves, that's a pretty bad commentary on the admissions standards here. If students want to waste their time, there are plenty of ways to do it."

Smith closed by stating, "I don't have the same sense of hurry as Kayman. He is probably representing student interest. He's just in too much of a hurry. I think basically we agree on the merits of the proposition."

Kayman, on his part, stated, "I don't expect an absolute answer from him (Smith). What I want, on the other hand, is the assurance that they will really try to do something that the students really want. Is this not the purpose of the administration?"

ConnPIRG Projects

Mail to: Stan Goldich, Box 1597
Steve Kayman, Box 1188

Name: _____ Box #: _____
Phone: _____

Yes, I am interested in working with ConnPIRG. I would like more information on (check all that apply):

- Public Transportation in Hartford.
- Small Claims Court.
- Consumer Complaint Center.
- Sex Discrimination in Employment.
- Price Surveys.
- Other.

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Arts And Criticism

Profile Of A Pulitzer Prize Poet: Maxine Kumin

by Nancy Nies

At the age of seventenn, she was told by her Radcliffe professor that she had "no talent for poetry." Who? Pulitzer prize-winning poet Maxine Kumin! She is still surprising her readers; Kumin is not your "ordinary" poet. Maxine Kumin, the Frederick L. Gwynn Memorial Poet for 1976,

the forgotten details of the natural world in her poem. With a microscopic awareness, she notices the commonplace and describes it, lifting up its uniqueness, making it intense and beautiful. In the voice of one critic,

became a vegetarian to participate in the lifestyle of the people.

Kumin's poetry, which varies from free verse packed with internal rhyme to more traditional forms, reveals her sense of order. She hates the approximate, the indefinite, so tries to capture her world exactly as it is, using the patterns of rhyme and meter. In Professor Hugh Ogden's workshop, she said she feels "the poet's job is to be specific." "Modern poems don't go anywhere," she said, "they leave the reader hanging, thinking there must be more on the next page." Why does she write? Kumin replied, "You write to find out what you think—not because you already know what you are going to say." She brings order out of chaos in her poems, forcing the world to recognize and enjoy the minute details of the everyday.

Although Kumin kept journals since the age of eight, she began to write again seriously when, in her mid-twenties, she picked up Richard Armour's book, "How to Write Light Verse for which she paid \$2.50. A short time later, she

"In the voice of one critic, her poems "sing with the music of the middle voice, sing of reality beheld with imagination, sing the world made meaningful by the perceptions of the beholder."

lasted until Anne's death in 1974. "I trusted Anne's criticism above all others," Kumin said. "We could ruthlessly criticize each other's poetry. I could always be sure she would be honest with me," she added.

Prize in 1973.

Since then, Kumin has continued writing but also has been busy teaching and attending conferences, interviews, luncheons and dinners held in her honor. She has been a fellow at the Radcliffe Institute and has lectured at Newton College, the University of Massachusetts, and Tufts. During the spring of 1975, she lectured once a week at Columbia and in the fall of 1975 she was the Fannie Hurst Professor of Literature at Brandeis.

But Kumin, who dislikes big parties and going out just for cocktails and dinner, would prefer to remain at her farm. There she rises early to feed and care for her horses who are in stalls bought with the Pulitzer Prize money. She writes several hours a day, typing everything so she can visualize it in print. Although she has written several books, poetry remains her first love. When she hits a dry period, she rides her horses, works in the garden or makes preserves. In Kumin's words, she is "so wholesome, it's disgusting!" "Refreshing" would be a more apt description of Maxine Kumin, who, at 50, with 17 years of writing experience behind her, remains honest and perceptive.

"You write to find out what you think—not because you already know what you are going to say."

was on the Trinity College campus for the week of Feb. 9-13. During this time, she gave two poetry readings, one of her own poetry and one of the poetry of William Cliff, a Belgian poet she is translating, called "Suffering in Translation." She held a seminar to help students with their poetry and also met with students individually. In addition, Kumin attended poetry and fiction workshops, a translation class and numerous parties and dinners with students and faculty.

"Trinity," Kumin said, "would have to be way up on the list" of colleges that have asked her to be a poet-in-residence, in terms of general receptiveness. "Dori Katz, (associate professor of modern languages), thought of everything," Kumin said with regards to her need while on campus. Kumin said she found the Trinity community interested and that she enjoyed her involvement with the students and faculty. And students responded to Kumin. Her reading, held in the Life Sciences Center, was packed with over three hundred people. Many came afterwards to Goodwin Lounge to share words and wine with Maxine. One student, previously disinterested in poetry who had been encouraged to attend by a friend, commented, "I really enjoyed it—and I even understood it!" In fact, that seemed to be the general consensus about Kumin's poetry—beautiful and yet very accessible.

Although Kumin enjoys her visits to college campuses, her real "home" is her 250 acres farm in the Mink Hills of Warner, N.H. At present, she is a summer resident, but she and her husband hope to make the farm their full-time home. Her "typical" day might include shoveling manure, chopping wood, pulling weeds, exercising her horses and possibly collecting mushrooms! An avid outdoorswoman, she works extensively with her horses, competing primarily in endurance races. Recently, she entered her horses in a thirty-mile trek, winning the blue ribbon to her competitors' surprise. After the race, one of them offered her \$1500 for her horse. Also on the farm, Kumin grows all kinds of vegetables which she and her family eat, pickle, can, and preserve. An ardent collector of mushrooms, she is familiar with the different varieties and collecting them provides a fascinating hobby for her and her husband.

In her poetry, Kumin celebrates the world of Mink Hills. She elevates the small, the ordinary,

her poems "sing with the music of the middle voice, sing of reality beheld with imagination, sing the world made meaningful by the perceptions of the beholder." She calls mushrooms "...ghosts who have put/both feet into one trouser

"If we were all immortal, there would be no need for art. Art is an attempt to preseve a bit of ourselves forever . . . and to pass it on."

leg" and squash "Dusty blue wart hogs.../...If we could iron them out/they'd be patient blue mandolins." Amanda, a favorite horse, smelling of love and sweat, trots out of the pages of her latest book, *House, Bridge, Fountain, Gate*. Also in that book, she writes about what it is like to be a Jew living in Baptist-country, Danville, Kentucky where there are 37 churches and no butcher shop. As a six-month writer-in-residence, Kumin

wrote a four line verse for the Wall Street Journal which paid her exactly \$2.50, thereby recovering her investment! Bored as a housewife, she joined a writer's workshop in Boston where she became stimulated by encouragement and criticism from fellow writers. Anne Sexton, also a new writer, was in the group. The two became close both personally and professionally, forming an eighteen-year friendship which

In her mid-thirties, Kumin determined that she would collect her poems into a book. Halfway, her first book, which contained a series of autobiographical poems and sold only 700 copies, was published in 1962. After that, Kumin went on to write 4 novels, several children's books, and three more books of poetry, *The Privilege*, *The Nightmare Factory*, and finally, *Up Country* for which she received the Pulitzer



Maxine Kumin and Friends . . .

AFTER THREEPENNY

Thoughts



on a Brechtian Production

by Beth Kowaleski

The Trinity production of *The Threepenny Opera* closed Sunday after an impressively successful run. In this article, I would like to discuss what audiences experienced—or should have experienced—by means of a brief analysis of Brechtian drama.

To summarize Brecht's theory of the stage is a difficult task since Brecht wrote copious notes and left several hundred pages of theory to contend with. However, Brecht was also at all times a practicing man of theater, one who instinctively felt the nature of the theatrical medium. For Brecht, the theater was first and foremost entertainment; it was meant to be pleasurable. "Nothing needs less justification than pleasure," he wrote in his "Short Organum for the Theater."

While theater entertained, however, it was also meant to educate. Or, the theater should confront its audience with a series of didactic ideas. To carry out this dual purpose of entertainment and didacticism, Brecht devised a theatrical form called "Epic Theater." Briefly, the Epic Theater entertains while allowing room for the judgement of the spectators.

Brecht's theater uses various means to confront its audience several of which were apparent in Roger Shoemaker's production here. The first is the use of titles, or posted announcements of what is to take place within the dramatic action. In Shoemaker's production, these titles were visible on a marquee to one side of the stage. Brecht also advocated the use of electronic devices; the important point is that those titles be blatantly visible. Brecht referred to the use of titles as the

"For Brecht and fore most theatre was first entertainment"

"literarization of the theater." That is, they divide the dramatic text into episodes, constantly reiterating that the play is merely a story. "The episodes must not succeed one another indistinguishably but must give us a chance to interpose our judgement," wrote Brecht.

Additionally, the titles give a sense of the "play within the play." That is, we know beforehand, for example, that Mackie is to be betrayed by Jenny Diver. Thus, we concentrate not on *what* happens, but on *how* it happens. Shoemaker attempted to emphasize the sense of the play within the play by having the off-stage actors visible in the wings. This gives the sense that the actor is not merely his character. Also, Shoemaker used stock theatrical gestures to establish a parody of conventional acting styles.

Unfortunately, these effects did not suffice. The production still lacked some Brechtian perspective on the part of individual actors. No doubt a Brechtian stance is a difficult—if not ephemeral—position to achieve. For example, Brecht wrote that the audience should never empathize with the characters. There should be an aesthetic distance at all times between the audience and the actors. The actor accomplishes this by means of the Alienation Effect (A Effect). Through the A Effect the actor tells about his character. That is, the actor is not his character; he is an actor telling about and showing us his character.

Shoemaker's original idea, to have the play set in the depression, was an interesting one, one that was not in opposition to the A Effect. If successful, it could have provided a genuine Brechtian touch by distancing us from the dramatic action. Unfortunately, the actors in this production were not able to sustain the mask of desperation, suggested by the situation of the depression, behind the mask of their characters. The result was ambiguity. With certain actors there was an all-too-close identification with the character portrayed. This made the three finales (which were supposed to represent the 30's actors real cry of desperation) unconvincing, if not puzzling non-sequiters.

This brings us back to the most important tenet of Brechtian drama—that of the use of music and song. For Brecht, the songs should constitute a distinct disruption of the dramatic flow. One should have the sense that the action stops for a minute while the audience is given time to reflect. Brecht called the song "a change of function" and noted the marked difference between plain speech, heightened speech and singing. He wrote, "the actor must not sing but show a man



Photo by Joanne Shoemaker

Bobby Borowitz (Lucy Brown) and Anne Newhall (Polly Peachum).

who is singing." For this reason, the titles of songs should be posted. I understand that this production failed to do so because of the cost of canvas. Nonetheless, since this point is a crucial one, some arrangement should have been made. Perhaps an actor could have announced the titles.

Finally, a good Brechtian production should send its audience home thinking, the rousing chorus of the last finale still ringing in one's ears. For this reason the house lights should come up as the actors approach the edge of the stage for the last finale, until actors and audience find themselves face to face. Such a gesture would mutually

The ultimate question is whether the theater is (or should be) an adequate medium to move society into any kind of political action. Brecht felt that it could be, as long as it did not degenerate into an escapist art form. After all, the theater does allow for the immediate confrontation of ideas. I must admit, however, that I have never seen a production which successfully conveyed Brecht's aesthetics.

Nonetheless, the commitment to do a Brecht play, particularly if one hopes to succeed, should necessarily include a commitment to the idea that the world can change. In this way, Brecht's

"... the songs should constitute a distinct disruption of the dramatic flow."

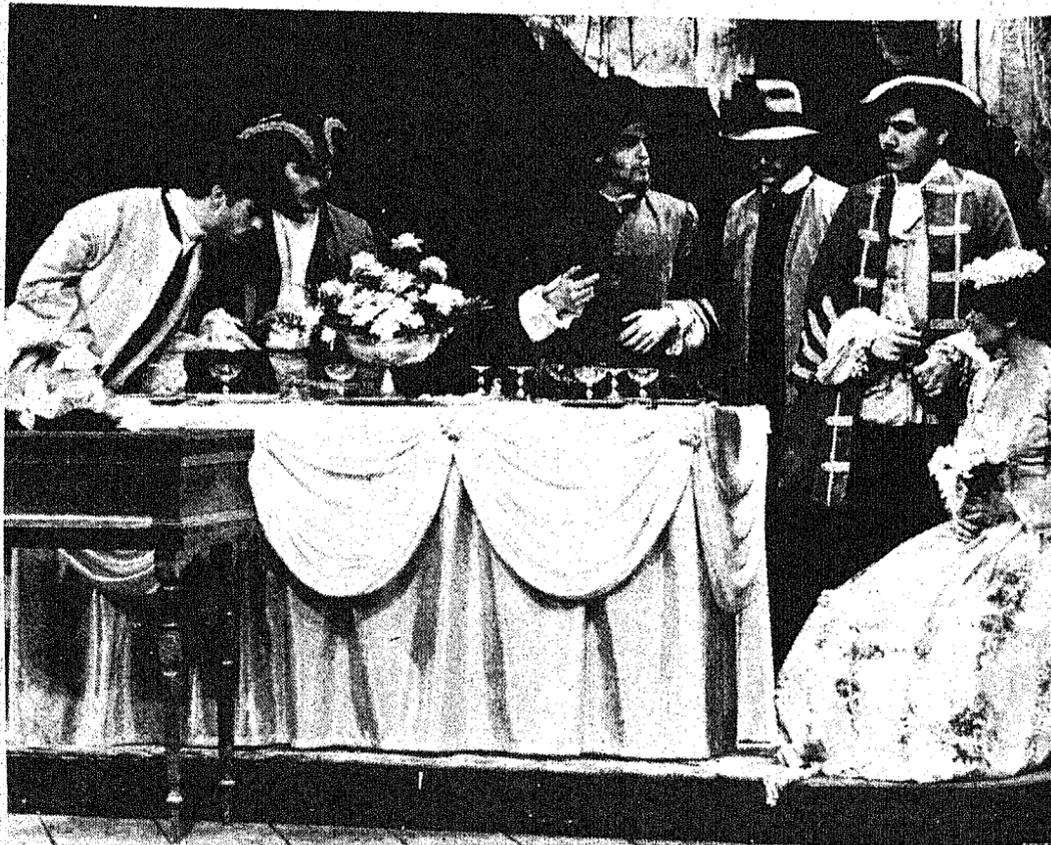
drama differs from other theatrical forms. (One does not need to be committed to an eighteenth century world view to play Sheridan, for example.) In that politics form the motivating force behind a Brechtian drama, to play Brecht without a commitment to his ideas is not really to play Brecht at all.

acknowledge both the context and the message of the theatrical experience. Life is not theater for Brecht. No royal messengers come riding to save the human situation. The actors' final plea for change is specifically to their audience and the audience should feel the force of that plea.



Photo by Al Moore

Jim Pratzon (Macheath) and Steve Triggs (Tiger Brown).



"The wedding scene"

Photo by Joanne Shoemaker

'Take Ten at Noon'; Lunchtime Culture at the Atheneum

by Will Baker

Every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at Hartford's Wadsworth Atheneum a staff member presents a ten minute gallery talk. It is usually interesting, always instructive, and best of all, it is free. "Take Ten at Noon" is a program which was started in December of 1975 and is described by the Atheneum as a "brief talk on objects in the museum's collection of American art." The program is headed by Linda Spencer, the wife of Trinity's Dean of Students, Ronald Spencer.

The presentation scheduled for this week (March 9, 10, 11) will be on Stuart Davis' "Midi". Usually just one work of a particular artist is discussed, but this is not always so.

Last week, for example, Andrea Keller, spoke on several works by Ed Ruscha and Duane Michals in the museum's MATRIX gallery. Ruscha is a California artist, loosely categorized as a "pop art" artist of a "neo-surrealist", who specializes in print-making, often using words as an integral part of his compositions. It is difficult to specifically label him, however, so diverse are his techniques. One especially bizarre work uses grape and apricot jam with Chocolate Metrecal to form the word "Hollywood". It is a silk screen entitled, appropriately, "Fruit Metrecal Hollywood".

Duane Michals is a commercial photographer who works for several magazines such as

Esquire, *Vogue*, and *Scientific American*. He is also, as the exhibition shows, a successful and talented artist whose photographs, usually totally devoid of any darkroom "tricks", are often presented in a sequence form which tells a story. His works show a deep involvement with both the spirit and the human psyche. In 1974, he shocked the photographic world by presenting photographs with messages written out in script on the borders. It is to this facet of his work which the exhibition gives emphasis, especially to one of his series, entitled "Take One and See Mt. Fujiyama", which must be seen to be appreciated.

The "Take Ten at Noon" participants must be in the museum lobby at noon, for the lectures always begin promptly. Ms. Keller directed us to the MATRIX gallery and let us examine the works for about a minute, "to get the feel of the artists", before she began to speak. Explaining the general concept of MATRIX first, she went on to tell how these artists' works fit in to the scheme. Briefly, although without any appearance of being rushed, she told a little about the development of the artists, and then explained how the actual works related to their intentions. Fortunately, she did not attempt to talk about all the pieces exhibited, but only about certain aspects of some of them. Her purpose was simply to give a taste for what these men are doing with their art, to inspire, perhaps, the

viewers to seek more information on their own.

And then, at eleven minutes past the hour, she was finished. Her presentation had been relaxed and informal, but it was obviously well prepared and professionally executed. Most of the audience, which consisted of about six women and three or four men, stayed to ask questions. Interestingly, the question most

asked was long the lines of, "Are these men really serious artists?" or, "Was this work really done with the intention of displaying it in a museum gallery?" I was amazed, but Ms. Keller did a wonderful job of defending the artists, quietly and persuasively discussing just how sincere and dedicated both of these men are to their art.

"Take Ten at Noon" is just one example of the many activities

occurring at the Atheneum on a regular basis which can be enjoyed by anyone. There are also regularly scheduled lectures and a constantly running film festival. One event, for example, will be an informal lecture by Duane Michals. He will discuss his photography, in the gallery, on March 30, at eight P.M. In the meantime, do yourself a favor, and take ten at noon.

Madore

An Afternoon With Herr Knickers in the Wadsworth

The cheese circle is the stonehenge spinning in the throat. False nutrition that is re-casting the stone particles. The cave is a pronoun and the nipple is disappearing. The word "Music" is a grey whip that is in the accusative case. The delicate green-red sunslip in the background unnerves the monk who is scratching too deeply into his hand. Gnarled. The waiting room is freezing and a sequence of flowers will die off as the winter symphony slides off the edge. The strange catch for a fish forces the pencil to adopt the "baiting" role and the worm is struggling in the mud (paint). Ranson's Abelard and Eloyse are not impressed by the window that is lunging from the patterned wall. The heraldic dragon swirl is quite conscious in its devouring. Abelard's Inquisition blue robe is distorting the moon phase and Eloyse is laughing hysterically. The original effigy, the heterosexual monster with a sly grin and a bloated face.

Le Sidaner's view from the terrace reveals a flattened scorpion poisoning the garden. The rose has a hand that is designing the top of the balustrade. The wind blowing from the south is stripping away the dry petals and the color is spasmodic. The cripple is bending down to expose a thorn lodged in its thigh. A group of emaciated gardeners are actually painting this picture. Klee's architecture consists of a narrow clock exhorting nine o'clock which, in turn, compels one-third of Byzantium to go off into an epileptic fit. A group of Fra Angleico angels are trembling and the halos turn into weapons. In Siena the choir-master is sharpening his shoes and a small youth is combing his golden hair softly. Even the stone lions posed around the central water fountain are

weeping tears of mountain peaks. Visions!

The departure of the ghost and the two talons of the Cracked Bird are scarcely Touching. The ransom for the King's son is steep but the jewels are Untouched. It is breaking Away. Many of the panel paintings are soaring through the inlaid sky. The tight scrawls of the painter are confusing the movement of the clouds. The stone lions are weeping for the Dead Father's Sanity. It continues to Break Away. Europe after the Rain has become a forest of submerged skeletons which are Peering through the Keyhole (navel) of the stone-mason. The Great Plague has descended and two of the planets have collided. The monk who is Gnarled is now standing in the Greenhouse and the Flowers are exuding an aroma of gas and electricity. Divine Sparks are making small indentations in the throats of the small boys. A military smile that will decompose the very face of a Church Martyr. The kiss in the night which is really a whip, a sting-ray tossed upon the shore. A dock that is cringing at the feet of a Titan. The Olympians who encircle the corpse of Hermes. Hermes picks up a piece of paper and folds it into four parts. He is offering no explanation. The electrification of the country will consist of constructing totemic poles and of arranging them haphazardly. Actually, the poles are composed of alarm clocks which are really the wrists of cherubs. Tick-Tock is a code term for: "Jump!"

La maladie du general is a narrow rectangular green chamber without any windows. A nurse is about to leave the room and the paint is oxidized. The progression of green is the quick and subtle sweep of the Hanged Man's Scythe. The endless voyage is a dream interpretation that

moves from one platform to the next. The railway station is a box that is about to fall into a trench. A soldier is singing a love song to his favorite lieutenant. The Elsevir Family's favorite fruit is simply Unreal. The red of the apple is as shiny as a rifle and the youngest son is about to Break Away. In the next century he will be regarded as a prophet. The fruit will remain on the table or perched in the Empress's hand. It is the silver bullet. The boy with the hat is a disguised Demon who is smiling for the Tower. The pale face is the thin facade of an Italian cathedral. One of his eyes has wandered to the cloud bearing an assembly of ships and their captains. He is actually thinking of the masts and the rigging criss-crossing the deck. On a dark night he will climb by himself and push the northern pole out of its axis. The boy with a hat will soon kill half of the tribe.

The boar hunt is leading us to the chateau where the alchemists are coloring in their maps. The large blue crayon is the serpent's head and the slits are the prisms bending the light. The mercury in the boar's veins has led to serious warfare and the knights are playful in bed. Gilles de Rais has just entered the laboratory. The violet banners are ruffling in the sudden breeze. The cries from the moat do not move any of us. We turn toward the drawing boards and the boar's blood contained in little vessels. We refer to the laboratory as our "Pharmacy." A box filled with the Correspondence of Circles: a map of the lune, a soap bubble pipe, four circles of tinted glass, a small diagram of Saturn, the explorer Cortez mounted on his green horse (repeating the banal death wish: "Le monde est rond."), a plaster cast of a child's portrait bust, a painted wooden egg inserted in a wineglass, and four suspended white wooden cylinders with tiny messages scribbled across their curves.

Knickers spends one hour trying to tear a sheet of paper from his notebook. Somehow, he attempts an identification with Hermes and then laughs hysterically in the manner of Eloyse. He is so ashamed, so Positively ashamed over his presumptuousness. He returns to his painting: "these walls are so flat that even the King's son is wriggling in his seat." Tick-Tock really translates as: "Kill the hets, kill them now!"

One Acts Begin With The Public Eye

by Margaret Draper

With the success of his work *Equus*, Peter Shaffer has become one of the leading contemporary playwrights. Trinity students will have the opportunity to see one of Mr. Shaffer's earlier plays, *The Public Eye*, performed this Wednesday, March 10, at 4:15, and Thursday, March 11, at 8:15 in Goodwin Lounge.

This comedy deals with the interaction between three characters, Christoforou, a private detective, and Charles and Belinda Sidley. Mr. Sidley, suspicious of his wife's activities, hires Christoforou to shadow her. Inept, Christoforou is soon noticed by Belinda. The game of shadowing then becomes increasingly complex as Belinda joins in, alternating the roles of hunter and prey with the detective. Meanwhile, Christoforou is feeding false reports of her activities to Sidley. In the end, Christoforou finally helps resolve the breach between the couple by proposing a novel solution to the problems faced by all three characters.

Director Richard Secunda chose this play primarily for its interesting characterizations; "This is a comedy of characters, rather than one-line jokes. Each

character has his unique eccentricities." Christoforou, played by James Furlong, is the main moving force behind the action, who, during the course of the play, comes to a deeper understanding of himself as a result of his bizarre relationship with Belinda. Charles Sidley, middle-aged accountant, is played by Hench Ellis. June Cowan is Belinda, a very naive yet independent young woman.

Basically, this play deals with communication between people. The characters at first perform for each other, putting on their own act; as the play progresses this theatrical interaction is dropped in favor of honest communication. Mr. Shaffer has compacted his message into one act; the action itself takes place in a drawing room in the space of two hours. In order to capture this "drawing room atmosphere," Richard chose Goodwin Lounge for the performance. "There have been problems with lights and props, but I consider myself really lucky to be able to use this room," he stated. It should provide an interesting setting for this light, sophisticated comedy by one of the great talents on Broadway today.

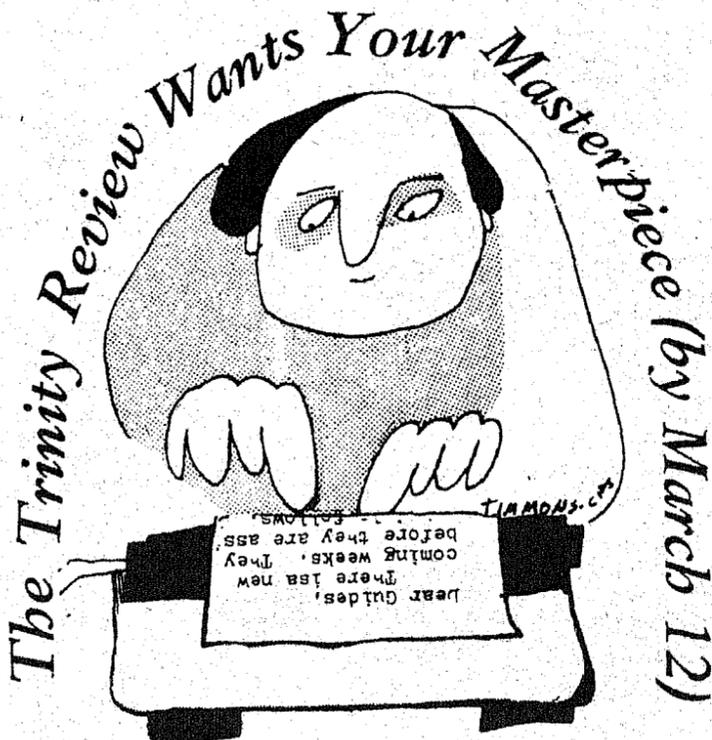
Classified

IN AN EFFORT to better serve the Trinity College Community, each issue will now contain a classified ad section. All ad copy must be in to the Tripod office by Saturday, noon, the week prior to publication. Cost? An unbelievably low 12 words for \$1.00 or multiple thereof (24 words, \$2.00), 10¢ per word thereafter. What better way to get rid of those unwanted textbooks, pieces of furniture, get transportation, etc??? Box #'s will be assigned if stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Please note payment must accompany ad copy.

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Commentary

Poetry and Politics: You'll Have to Pretend

by George Roberts

Here is a broad cultural analysis based on two events centered around the Trinity literary community. On Thursday night there was a poetry reading in Wean Lounge with the winners of the Connecticut Poetry Circuit. This was followed by a (SGOBC (I believe that is the budget committee) meeting in the cave. Each event deserves its own article but they share the point at which it becomes impossible for literature to be analyzed an-historically. Here it is folks, right in our microcosmic back quad. Cultural elitism and bureaucratic control stifle expression and things look rough for the good-guys.

Now hold it—who are these good-guys, any how?
There aren't any, you'll have to pretend.

The poetry reading was fascinating for the perfect balance,

The woman who read next was from a community college. I hadn't formulated any theories yet, but I remember knowing that she was a lot closer to her poetry than the man who read before her. In one poem about a, well, neurotic (?) lover her presence was felt on the page. She was reckless and did not try to hide.

There are those who think that literature should be hidden, praised for being subtle, but when it reveals all there is to see directly it has the greatest depth and the purest subtlety. If this is my ideal for poetry, then this woman was the poet I preferred, though she was not so fine a craftsman as the others.

She was followed by a man from a state college who tried through his poetry to tie himself to the world around him. He saw it in different ways, socially,

nishes in the atmosphere of divorce. She read as though she had exiled herself to a realm of cynical aloofness where her poetry stayed above it all. Doing this she had nowhere to go but into the



detached world of her poetry.

Both private college poets shared this detachment from the

literature produced at Trinity primarily by those of other than third world descent. The poetry in the Review has been in the most part an-historical and intellectual in its isolation from the world. I have not read Free Spirit so I cannot judge the literature in it but I suspect that there is a much more intimate relationship between the lives of the writers and their work than you will find in the Review.

Now what the budget committee was trying to do was deny that two magazines existed on this campus. In the eyes of the committee having two literary magazines was redundant. In order to save money they wanted to merge the two magazines into a complicated editorial board that would put out a certain number of joint issues each semester through the medium of the Tripod Literary Supplements and the Review. Once a year two

that says all literature is the same and should be selected and packaged under one cover.

Progress, or whatever this idea was conceived as, will not come about through the forced merger of two magazines but the independent associations enjoyed by a free press.

Just because Trinity has nothing to do with the real world is no reason to ignore the models that are provided within its structure. The committee that chose the Connecticut Circuit poets for the reading were aware of the differences in the poetry of schools like Trinity and schools such as Bristol Community College. There is no value judgement to be made. It is not good or bad to admit that literature is culturally influenced. It just is. What is wrong is to assume that there is such a thing as LITERATURE which tran-

"There is no way to make a value judgement that says all literature is the same and should be selected and packaged under one cover."

or rather split between private and public educational institutions. The four poets were a man and a woman from the Ivy—Little Ivy group, and a man and a woman from two public colleges. Almost too neat.

The Ivy man began the reading. He was lofty, intellectual, very well read, but maintained a dramatic distance from his poetry. In some places his rhythms caught like Eliot's and were instrumental in moving the poetry, but in others they were embellishment. His passion was hiding behind finely crafted poetry and seldom came directly across to me. When it did it was tinged with enough cynicism

so that an intellectual distance was maintained between him and what he said.

naturalistically, metaphorically, but he was in the midst of his world. At times his poetry felt as though he was trying to force things he didn't see or know as well as he wanted. However his world image felt true. There was substance to his poetry in the same way there was substance to the poetry of the woman before him. The first man's poetry was made of ideas, of philosophical introspection, and lacked the solid material it needed to give it weight.

The woman who concluded the

reading was displaced by her poetry. Her image systems were based on a familiarity with a world where houses have swimming pools, people ride commuter trains, and wedding silver tar-

world of substance and tried to give their poetry weight with ideas. The public college poets gave their poetry weight with what could be seen and understood.

So with a feeling that literature must be tied directly to life, or at least to college, I went to talk with the budget committee about the future of the Trinity Review, and Free Spirit.

Now hold it—what does the budget committee have to do with anything, any how?

Nothing, you will have to pretend.

Free Spirit is an independent literary journal published by the third world minority groups at Trinity. The Trinity Review represents the mainstream, or rather, just the majority of the independent magazines would emerge.

It appears to me that the budget committee is trying to perpetuate the climate that seems to prevail at

the private colleges in Connecticut. That of well crafted intellectual isolation as was seen, or experienced, at the poetry reading. There is a cultural majority at Trinity that is quite comfortable with its position and is tentatively exploring other possibilities through the medium of literature. But just because we indulge ourselves with a quest for the truth doesn't mean that the truth exists within one magazine. There is no such thing as pure poetry. There is no super-heading that will encompass all literature. There is no way to make a value judgement

'My Struggle Part II'

"My struggle" has been taken lightly, winced at, and has even been the object of snickerings. Large curd, tater turd! You intellectual vagabonds, quad quillworts, exist from day to day on very sticky foundations. The question has been raised, "Morticia, dear (my pseudonym), if you see only the worthless aspects of the Trin studentry, why even write to them?" But musn't this query be addressed to all outstanding persons in undesirable straights who boast two steps forward, no steps back. I've been here a mere six months (each has become a betrayal of its Roman parentage), but I am truly the voice in us all which says, "Be good, a brave marcher for the best parade." It was, after all, a social degenerate of despicable taste who wrote of the horrible Candide and his dog-like kindness. Tend to your own gardens, you Candides, but I must awaken these sleeping slop heads: There may still be a flicker of time.

My dearest companion tells me that my tone is interpreted as snobbish and is therefore snubbed. But is not the real snob one for whom life is a subversion of the values to which all generations eventually return? As a young and healthy woman of virtue I can see the infantile neurotic staggering toward hopeless discrepancy. My trust fund allows me to let well enough alone. You codfish, however, must allow the finer blooded among us to grope for a single breath of free enterprise. Let all boys cut their hair and be men—let all women strut with pride (if cultural qualities allow) and wise up. Sure our mentors, the



very top-dogs of this crumbling institution, cower to those elements who would topple my free ascendancy into ethereal positionings, but can we not conquer our own closet space? Let T.V.'s blare until two but then allow Chaucer to command his audience. Philosophy, history, and French could never have prospered in an atmosphere of primitive beards and fragile pornographic permissiveness. Let's begin to bite the bullet and swear off distasteful people!

With concern,
Morticia Adams
one week later.

'Free At Last'

Dear Trinity Tripod:

I am a moron here at Trinity College, and I am from one of the best public high schools in the State . . . Shady Hook Institute of Technology. The old Alma Mater made me more aware of the finer points in life, love, and the pursuit thereof. This is the stuff that makes me proud to say that I am a graduate of S.H.I.T. — praised by all Trin's majority — the scholar orphans that we all love. Well — I

can't help it. This is my heritage, and I was born that way (as most women here profess).

College for me has been a colossal experience. I had hoped to enter the quiet world of the Silent Majority. I am still comforted that with all the aridity and disillusionment of future employment, and despite the changing winds of fortune, there is still a future in Computer Maintenance (of TSS/8). If ever I need help I will call security. However, I am quite hopeful that I will eventually pass third grade English to enter my chosen profession.

This College is beautifully situated amid the wonderous noise and pollution of Hartford — I am happy to say that I own a piece of the Rock. Remember: whatever your plight here, it could be a lot worse in Philadelphia. AAHH!! But let me sip my Narragansett Beer and wonder at all of the exciting, stimulating-topics such as the Dish Crew discusses. While I do so, let me look around to find a person of the fairer sex being careful not to let the sands of time get in my dinner. Show me a cute girl and I will fall in love (How's about a date Miss Morticia (Scatterbrain) Adams???) Judging from experience, I won't hold my breath. But do we hear the ladies shout out again? My excellent High School education at S.H.I.T. told me (in Religion Class) that God wanted noise, so he

Morticia-Malia

created women. If some women would stop being so backward, maybe Nature could take her course, (after a long bout with the bottle). So get off the can; get on the stick. Myself, cake doesn't appeal to my taste — it's fattening and I am on a diet. Bathing suit weather will soon be upon us.

I would sign my name, but I haven't learned how to write. That comes next week . . . Until then, let me close with a small poem I wrote last night in bed just for you and your type Dear . . .

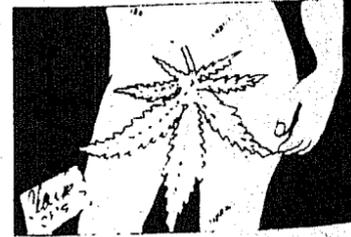
I'm glad that I'm a moron;
And I'm glad that I'm at Trinity.
But I wish I was a little doggee;
and Morticia was a tree.

Love and Kisses,
Pugsly "Toto" Adams

'Miss Adams, You're Not The Top'

Dear Miss Adams,

I, too, am a student here at Trinity, but I, unfortunately in your opinion, have not graduated from one of the finest preparatory schools in the country. I am public school born and raised and I may presume that from your viewpoint, was not introduced to the proper perspective. Apparently I do not know the stuff the moral foundation of our great nation is made of. You see, Miss Adams, my parents were immigrants from



across the Atlantic. They had to overcome obstacles every step of their life. I was born in a public New York City hospital and lived in a Brooklyn slum the first ten years of my life. At this point, my father, who had worked hard enough to become an independent businessman (and had not inherited his money or attained it by some other simple means), moved us to a Long Island superb where I attended a public secondary school.

My upbringing must disgust you and you must be embarrassed to admit you attend college with such down-trodden low-life as myself. You may be interested, Miss Adams, to know that despite growing up in a racially and ethnically mixed neighborhood, I was never so hurt as when we moved to a suburban, homogenous neighborhood. You would surely approve of, certain people weren't allowed by their parents to be my friend (both male and female) simply because of my ethnic background. This was my first experience with "the stuff of the moral foundation of our great nation." (Continued on page 11)

Academic Freedom - Academic Neutrality and Freedom of Speech

"I wonder if recruiters, like political issues, disappear from this campus more by attrition than commitment."

by Mac Margolis

I would like to extend a heartfelt congratulations to the Trinity student body for deciding not to see the Marine corps recruiters this semester. I would like to . . . but I'm ambivalent. Indeed I would like to think that our incipient graduates have consciously made the decision that the Marine corps, given its role in the world and its illustrious past, is neither a viable nor legitimate organization. However, something tells me — something backed by recent experience — that this simply isn't the case. Maybe students at a private, exclusive college have "higher" aspirations (than the armed forces); maybe uniforms, especially blue ones, and haircuts are vulgar — maybe. And I wonder if recruiters, like political issues, disappear from this campus more by attrition than commitment.

At any rate, whether by moral resolve or mental laxity, the Marines aren't here. But what has changed? Indeed issues don't get resolved by being buried. And we can be sure that the Marines will be back as soon as the prospects of recruitment are better — as soon as the school and the Marine corps deem it profitable.

marine corps are not on campus this semester, but the policy that allows them access to Trinity in the first place is unchanged: Academic Neutrality. This policy (give it whatever label you like) guarantees the right of any organization to recruit on campus. Thereby, the college draws no boundaries, imposes no constraints, and engages in no political stance — so the logic goes — on recruiting in general. In short, the institution is value-neutral. Many academicians like the university, with stunning accuracy, to a market-place where ideas are the commodities and students are the utility-calculating shoppers. Use any analogy, and the result is still the same: The college, like the state in liberal economic theory, is the impartial guarantor of the rights of all parties to truck and barter as they wish. The Marine protest planned for this semester was well within the bounds of the academic market-place. Alternative coun-

selling — a modest and non-coercive tactic — was to be offered. Discussion, persuasion, and debate all were to have taken place. Yet, there was something that still bothered many people. The demand by the demonstrators was that the Marines leave campus. Horrors! What about freedom of speech? What about the right of everyone to choose as they see fit! What about the open market place? Some people were seeking to close the market, and oust a rightful competitor!! The issue became confused and mystically polarized. Those who were against the Marines were against freedom of speech. Alternatively, to be for free-speech, one had to support the Marines' right to be on campus. This confusion has more than a little to do with the policy of academic neutrality. As I have described, the cornerstone to the policy of academic neutrality is tolerance. No matter what people believe in, no matter what revulsions people have to certain organizations, one and all must be tolerated. Indeed one administrator has declared himself to be a "doctrinaire absolutist" on this issue. And this is why, we are told, the people who oppose the presence of the Marine corps are wrong. They are preaching intolerance. And intolerance, according to the stipulations of academic neutrality, cannot be condoned. Or, to put it another way, intolerance is intolerable.

Beyond the abstract arguments, there are several incontrovertible facts that demonstrate the inconsistencies involved in the policy of academic neutrality. A look at recent history can be very instructive. All of us grew up with the Vietnam War. In fact, assuming most of us were born in the early middle fifties, our whole lives have been encompassed by the facts and the effects of that war. Now at college, we have the tools and the perspective, hopefully, to see the full implications of Vietnam. Hopefully, this is one of the main functions of our universities. Unfortunately, universities have played very different roles throughout our history.

In fact, it was the university, in many ways, that provided the Vietnam war with much of its sustenance. ROTC and military recruiting were but the most obvious examples. Beyond this, college administrations compiled with the Selective Service board in rating prospective draftees by turning over student's academic records. A large percentage of military research in weapons technology, and battle strategy — the "electronic battlefield" for instance — was undertaken on college campuses. "Forced draft urbanization" — the policy whereby Vietnamese peasants were forced to leave their homes and enter refugee camps in Saigon — came not from the Pentagon but Harvard University. And all the while the university system was conducting these activities — activities which were integral to the maintenance of the



war — the college was supposedly taking no stand on Vietnam. In fact the "right" or "wrong" of Vietnam became, not something to determine and decide upon, but merely an "issue" to be debated in the academic forum of ideas. It was an animating and oh-so-relevant (one of the catchwords of the 60's) issue, that got people thinking again.

And this is exactly what the stance of academic neutrality allows. Conflicts that may be raging in society, become magically transformed into ideas and issues when they enter the University walls. We can discuss and discuss

"As Ray Barglow said so simply last semester, freedom of speech, action and choice are never absolute."

as much as we want, but never act in the academic arena. Since the University is severed from the very society that has created the university system, we need only consider questions of right and wrong; we need only be concerned with the freedoms of the college community. And while we may indulge in our own illusions of the separation of Trinity from the rest of the world, others are not fooled. In fact, the Marine corps which depends on recruitment at liberal arts colleges to secure the young, bright men and women who implement the Vietnams all over the globe, know very well that there is no distinction between the Trinity campus and the battlefield.

So if we take away the gates of Trinity, and view freedom in its proper context — the context of the world — then academic neutrality becomes a myth. As Ray Barglow said so simply last semester; freedom of speech, action, and choice are never absolute. And what we have now are two incompatible freedoms — the freedom of the Marines to act, to destroy, and to kill; and the freedom of the Marine's victims. We cannot stand for both. Yes, we are advocating a constraint on the

freedom of Trinity students to choose a career in Marines. Yes, there are proper limits on freedom of speech, choice, and action. We cannot let the myth of a value-neutral university blind us to the larger implications of our freedoms.

For whatever reasons we have sent the Marine corps home for another semester. And perhaps (we can take solace in) the miniscule fact that, at least for now, the Marines will not be able to employ this year's graduates in future Vietnams, that the minds and bodies of young people here will not serve as war material, and that we at Trinity will not be responsible for the deaths of innocent people abroad. But the Marine's will be back; academic neutrality guarantees this. And until we can all protest the role of the military as strongly as those who were enraged at the sit-in; until we use our minds and our academic tools to criticize and help change our society; until the four walls of our campus no longer mold our vision then "academic freedom" will remain a farce . . . good for Trinity students, perhaps, but a travesty for the majority of humankind.

More On The Marines

(The Marines did not come yesterday but they will, no doubt, be back. The issues cannot be "flushed away.")

The presence of Marine Corps recruiters on the Trinity campus raises many questions about the role of the University in society and the purposes of higher education.

We are told that a liberal arts education is inseparable from the civil liberties and freedoms inherent in a democracy. We are told that higher learning is integral to building a more humane society, that education must embrace the whole person, that intelligence without moral development is not simply incomplete but dangerous.

In short, we are told that a liberal arts education is, above all, a value education. As President Lockwood so aptly pointed out last November: "The prospect of underemployment will corrode some student's faith in higher education unless we convincingly show that the liberal arts are about how to live, not just how to make a living." (Hartford Times, 11/11/75)

But what happens to all these principles and ideals if the institution that professes them hosts an organization violently involved in denying them elsewhere?

During the Vietnam war it was the liberal arts colleges that provided much of the know-how for maintaining the war. As warfare became more sophisticated there was an increasing demand for intelligent, highly educated personnel. Indeed the army no longer depends solely on brawn, but rather the "best and the brightest" of our society. Also, the University has become a testing ground for weaponry and military strategy.

It is in this context that we must view our "academic liberties." It is by looking at the University's function in society, not the lofty values it purports, that we must judge our institutions of learning. In this light military recruitment on the Trinity campus displays our college's complicity and tacit approval of the US military. For recruiters are here as a "legitimate organization" offering a "legitimate career opportunity."

This acquiescence to the military must cease. Join us in our demand that the US Marines leave the Trinity campus. And, perhaps, together we can begin to make our school a progressive, peaceful institution, not an accessory to death and destruction.

Open Letter To President Lockwood

Dear President Lockwood,

Again, I found myself coming back to your phrase — Trinity Values. Well, I must confess that I am still at a loss in terms of understanding this phrase. Could you please tell me what Trinity Values mean? The situation is getting quite desperate.

Firstly, the issue of Career Counselling and Career Recruitment has never really been settled. This time around, the Marines decided not to come, but the college did not make a stand. If there are values at Trinity, do they comply with allowing the war machine access to college facilities? I really wish you would answer this question clearly and succinctly. To have values implies decision making — i.e. an institution chooses its values and is therefore responsible for that choice. By the fact that no students signed up for Marine recruiters, a choice reflecting certain values was made. Trinity students do not value the Marine Corps as legitimate Career opportunity. Yet, your lack of an answer to the above question suggests that your concept of Trinity values does view the Marine Corps as consistent and beneficial to the College's function.

Would you please explain your position or is it the responsibility of the community to draw its own conclusions?

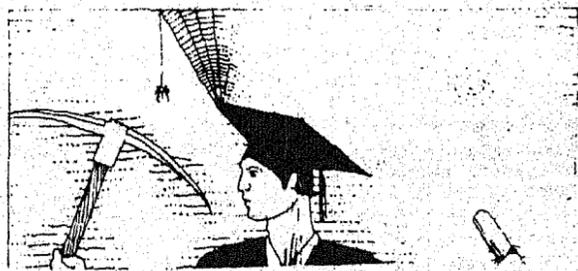
Secondly, the issue of the College and its relations to the existing neighborhood has never been really clarified. As the people around us pay city taxes for services that we enjoy without taxation, the College continues to find an escape from making a solid commitment to its neighbors. Children from the community are not even allowed to bring a basketball and play in Unit D. The College refuses to offer a strong hand in helping the community meet its problems. Instead of working with people, we ignore them. Is this part of Trinity Values? Does a Trinity Education mean doing nothing for the members of the community that the College exists in? The neighborhood from Park Street to New Britain contains three institutions that can provide the impetus for starting housing programs and other social services; yet any co-operation along such lines seems non-existent. There is one question that is crystal clear — why haven't we acted on behalf of our neighbors? Is Trinity College an in-

stitution oblivious even to the most immediate of its neighbors? Your failure to clarify what Trinity Values are registers as a loud yes to the last question.

Thirdly, the College has raised tuition. Well, the richer shall always grace the Elms of Trinity. They will pour their beer into their roots — and their stereos will clutter the air waves. But Dr. Lockwood there is another world — the overwhelming majority — who can not afford the values taught at Trinity. As tuition increases, scholarship money becomes proportionately less and pretty soon Trinity will not be able to give stipendiums to those who need them. Clearly, the result will be the creation of a totally homogeneous student body. This seems very consistent with the values you have stood for in the above situations. Trinity values, as they stand in their unexplained state, mean control and manipulation so that you can live quietly in your nice house. When this homogenous student body comes into existence then why will a liberal arts college be necessary? This contradiction appears to lie at the end of your position. Hopefully, you can clarify my doubts.

Yet before you sit down and draft a reply (if you do), please remember that some of us know the value of your words. This is not to attack your credibility, but to remind you that you have used a lot of words over and over again — specifically values, liberal arts education, the state of the economy, etc. Well Dr. Lockwood, it is precisely your use of these words that prompts this letter, for it appears that you have used them to the point of destroying their meaning. Another statement of yours that uses these terms without clearly qualifying them merely evades the issues. I have tried my best to give clarity by using three concrete examples. I hope you do the same.

Thank you,
Rick Hornung



Editorial

Undefined Terms

Yesterday's meeting between President Lockwood, Vice President Smith, Dean Spencer and the anti-Marine group contesting the College's "open academic community" policy demonstrated, once again, that "talk" is not the stuff of decisions. Circular rhetoric only adds to confusion, having the potential to bury the issues.

Ambiguity and obscurity clouded the discussion; with neither party presenting solid working definitions of such key terms as "legitimacy" and "open academic community." What both parties must remember is that no action can be taken until group positions are defined.

Too often people confuse eloquence for substance. Tuesday's forum must clarify the issues if any action is to be agreed upon, much less implemented.



'WELL... IF THERE'S ANY DANGER, WE'LL SOON FIND OUT, WON'T WE??'

Letters

An Open Letter to Susan Grier

One of the aspects of academic life which makes my stay at Trinity College so pleasant as an Academic Administration Fellow of the American Council on Education is the high degree of maturity evidenced by most students of this institution. A recent example of such is the hearty student participation in the Alumni Fund Phonoton-proof not only of student awareness of financial difficulties besetting all academic institutions but also a willingness to do something about the problem. Your attempt to present a balanced view on "Class-Room Overcrowding..." (Tripod: March 2, 1976) is another fine example. However, the inclusion of the term "Plague" in your title bothered me a bit. As an individual

reared in another language, the term somehow connotes, in my opinion, a contagious disease or pestilence and large classes at Trinity, unlike the Australian Flu virus, by no means proliferate. Hence, I thought it worthwhile to add a few more pieces of information relevant to your Tripod article.

Firstly, on types of classes. The lecture method of instruction, of class size 30 students and above, is still considered effective—depending on the subject matter, objectives of the course, maturity of the students and ability of the lecturer. These factors are certainly weighed with great care by department chairmen prior to the creation of large classes. Seminar type classes, size 10 to 20 students, as you noted, allow for more intense in-depth studies. From a non-academic point of view (ask legislators eyeing educational state funds) such classes are uneconomical—more so with less than 10 students—and tend to be unwieldy if carried out in pure seminar style for groups larger

than 20. Then you have the "tutorial" size classes with 1 to 10 students—ideal for instruction, albeit overly expensive and highly taxing on the faculty.

Secondly, on distribution of classes at Trinity. The following table was condensed from 1975-1976 data collated and organized by the Registrar:

Class Size	Number of Classes	Enrollment
1-5	60	203
6-10	123	950
11-15	114	1447
16-20	84	1505
100-plus	10	1322

With a total of 624 classes for the school year 1975-76, the following can be deduced:

- 1) 29% (183) of all classes have fewer than 10 students with an average of 6.3 students per class;
- 2) 61% (381) of all classes have fewer than 20 students with an average of 10.7 students per class;
- 3) 82% (514) of all classes (if one probes deeper into the records) have fewer than 30 students with an average of 13.9 students per class.

These not-so-mournful numbers become more impressive if one were to include the 319 First Term registrants and 322 students currently enjoying one-to-one student-faculty instruction in

Thesis Supervision, Independent Study Programs, Private Study courses, Special Topic courses, Teaching Assistantships, and Research Participation.

In contrast, the 100 plus size classes account for only 1.6% of the total number of classes—surely a mere pittance to endure for the luxury of tutorial and seminar type classes! Thus it is fairly evident, that classroom overcrowding at Trinity College is hardly a plague after all.

In concluding, it might be of some interest to you that my technical background prompted me to search in vain for scientific literature supporting the thesis that quality of academic instruction varies inversely with class size. The thesis is so dear to the hearts of faculty and students, perhaps rightly so, but how I wish it can be based on more scientific footing and not merely on the myth of majority say so.

Sincerely,
Achilles del Callar
Professor of Physics
Trinity College of
Quezon City

An Open Statement to the Trustees

Dear People,

This is a statement written by a group of students concerned with the presence of Marine recruiters at Trinity College. In the past, several protests have raised the issues of who can and cannot recruit at Trinity, and who decides on the career counselling policies. At the heart of this matter lies the policy of Academic Neutrality.

At present, the Administration maintains that Trinity is open to any legitimate organization that desires to recruit amongst the student body. This position implies that the United States Marines are like any other organization seeking to use Trinity's facilities. Clearly, the Marines are not equivalent to organizations that desire to employ individuals in life affirming occupations. For, the history of the Marines—their actions and their function—painfully demonstrate that they are anything but a life affirming institution. Since World War II, the Marine Corps has been used by the United States Government to violently intervene in the affairs of sovereign nations. The incidents of Lebanon, Santo Domingo, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam simply illustrate the deleterious practices, the waste of life and human resources carried out by the Marine Corps. In brief, the Marines come to Trinity looking for more young minds and bodies to contribute towards their destructive endeavors. Within this context, we cannot accept the legitimacy of such an organization, nor a policy which holds them to be commensurate with any other institution offering career opportunities.

Given our position, we ask you, the highest decision making body of the school, to consider the implications of Trinity as a liberal arts institution. As President Lockwood has so often stressed, a liberal arts education involves—in fact it demands—the expression of certain values. The president has continuously gone on record concerning the necessity of a liberal arts institution representing these values. The present position of granting the Marine's legitimacy clearly shows that Trinity's values acquiesce to the

Marines. By granting the Marines access to College facilities, the College tacitly complies to the destruction and moral bankruptcy of this organization. Instead of allowing this to continue, we urge you, the board of trustees, to begin a serious reconsideration of the values embodied in the College's position. There are many alternatives to the present policy of career recruitment, and we are strongly recommending that these be pursued as soon as possible.

The first step towards such a reassessment must be an immediate end to allowing military recruitment on campus. A liberal arts education is not intended to further violence, war, and destruction; rather, its purpose lies in contributing to the betterment of human conditions. The college recruitment policy—since it will determine the direction and shape of students' lives for years to come—must embody this purpose. At present, the college does little to further the creative and humane career opportunities that exist. If one looks at the Career Counselling files, and particularly the recruiting schedule, social service activities are confined almost wholly to summer jobs at children's camps. This deficiency does not stem from conscious discrimination, nor even from incompetence on the part of any individuals. The problem stems from the College's hesitance to form a flexible career program directed towards the encouragement of human creativity, and the elimination of suffering and misery that plague the majority of humankind.

A Group of Concerned Students.
This is a statement that was read to the Trustees Student Life Committee on Friday, February 27th concerning Marine Recruitment at Trinity.

Junkie

(Continued from page 11)
detective in the world."
"Great — we'll put him in the clink and move up a notch ourselves!" said Clusleuth.
"You, doctor, are an accessory after the fact for condoning his actions, and will lose your medical license," said Trebor. "To think that people like you get into med school! We'll have to inspect that next week."
"I'm only his roomie," protested Dr. Watson. "How can I squeal on him? I tried to reform him by giving him pamphlets all the time, but somehow that didn't work."
So the two great detectives, in their unrelenting service to their trade, led away another junkie.

Tripod

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Victor Marchetti: Victim of the CIA

Victor Marchetti is a victim of the CIA. While he is a man of unassailable courage for resigning his influential position as Special Assistant to the Director of the CIA on ethical grounds, it is clear that the position and the pressures associated with it dealt a crushing blow to his personality. When he lost the stamina to continue work which was destroying his self-esteem, he embarked on a struggle to let the world know of the true nature of the CIA. His first attempt was a novel, *The Rope Dancer*. Feeling that he had failed to make his point with enough authenticity, he began work on his non-fiction expose, *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*. This latter work exposed many CIA activities and procedures which were unguided by Constitutional principles.

By speaking out against the vast clandestine apparatus of the United States, Marchetti cast a glimmer of truth into a society which was ready to "clean up" its

government. But the pressures of revealing what the government would rather keep secret, while threatening people who have enormously powerful instruments of physical and psychological coercion at their fingertips, has turned Marchetti into a pessimistic and cynical man who is losing his stamina to maintain his struggle against elements of government which threaten to subvert individual freedom.

Marchetti is rapidly becoming worn out from his frustrating efforts to reveal the truth and stimulate some systemic change. His fatigue was more apparent by the quality of his delivery last Wednesday night in the Washington Room. His future has no certainty since his existence depends on the continued interest of the American people in CIA wrongdoings. If the people decide that President Ford's superficial reorganization and Congressional committee investigations will arrest CIA abuses, he will have

difficulty finding work. The number of lecture engagements was already dropped by about 50% since last semester. He has become bitter.

Marchetti believes that the American people have been recently swayed into favoring absurd levels of CIA secrecy by such events as the assassination of Athens CIA Station Chief Richard Welch and Daniel Schorr's "leak" to the *Village Voice* of the Pike report. These events have put a ridiculous light on the issue of secrecy since Welch's residence and position were well known in the Athens Community, and Schorr leaked nothing which was not already public knowledge. In Marchetti's view, the American people are ignorant, corrupt, dishonest, and incapable of seeing the CIA in a perspective of democratic principles. In a sincere effort to guarantee the freedom of the American and Western European people, America developed an immense arm of

clandestine power, the CIA, which became caught up in its own goals and interests, serving to confuse the purposes for which it was established. With its unrestrained power, the CIA faces no threat from the ignorant mass of the American people. "The American people have a lousy government. It is the government they deserve: Corrupt, inefficient, self-sustaining, and controlled by President and his men." Marchetti's outlook on the future of American is grim, just as his future is grim.

There is a drift toward increasing governmental control over society which threatens to make a colossal sham of Constitutional principles. Since the 1870's, the foreign policy of the United States has been focused at maintaining regimes which are favorable to American economic and strategic interest. This policy has included no regard for the principles of truth, justice, and freedom upon which this country is ostensibly based. As US governmental and corporate apparatus have pursued economic goals devoid of moral guidance abroad, they are executing similar policies domestically.

While I do not share Marchetti's conviction that there is little hope for the prevention of American totalitarianism, I do believe that every part of the government, including the intelligence agencies, should be controlled by the people, not the reverse. This does not mean

wholesale exposure of all government secrets, but does mean that elected representatives should have a hand in deciding what should be classified and what should be revealed. It has become glaringly apparent that the President is incapable and usually unwilling to exert control over CIA operations. It is up to the people to give moral guidance to the CIA in order to prevent the destruction of their liberties and the liberties of peoples of other nations.

Certainly the level of diversity and freedom permitted in this country compares favorably to that in any other country in the world. However, dissent is increasingly being repressed and centralized power is growing. Governmental control over society is at its highest point in American history. I am not convinced that the interests of government are synonymous with those of the people. With the aid of individuals like Victor Marchetti, we can see both the abuses of the CIA and the dehumanizing effect that working for such an organization can have on an individual. A government "of the people, for the people, and by the people" has become a government of the people, for economic interests, and by bureaucracy. Nevertheless, I believe that the people still possess enough power to realign the government into something which will truly serve their interests. It is time we do so.

The Junkie

by Arthur Robinson

Those well-known Boston detectives, Terces Clusleuth and Hem F. Trebor, were seeking a drug addict in London (a gypsy in a circus had once told they they would go far). Trebor had his magnifying glass fixed on a trail of tiny white particles which led to their prey.

"It is terrible how young people cannot do without this poison," he said, to convey a message to his readers. "I understand the man we are tracking down for the narcotics squad is not really young, however."

"No, but it is the same thing" said his partner. "He is bored, and rather than do anything useful, he sits in his room and gets high."

"He smokes pot?" asked Trebor.

"He goes further. Being a grown man, he has no drugs counselor, and he did not have the privilege of attending three lectures and movies on drugs a week during high school."

"The trail we are following turns here. He ought to use Head & Shoulders, or don't they have it here in England?"

"This is not a trail of dandruff we are following, it is snow!" said Clusleuth dramatically.

"That's what I said," protested Trebor.

"No, snow — cocaine. Ah, here's his door. The dope fiend lives here."

The two detectives knocked at the door of the apartment at 221B

Baker Street with a battering ram and upon entering found a man injecting himself with a hypodermic.

"Caught you in the act!" said Clusleuth triumphantly, as he seized the tall, gaunt man. "You've skin popped your final dose. Now stop shooting yourself up, or we'll do it for you. You're going on a trip you won't return from for ten years."

"One moment," said another man in the apartment. "My name is John H. Watson, MD."

"One moment," said another man in the apartment. "My name is John H. Watson, M.D., and he is Sherlock Holmes, the greatest

(Continued on page 10)

Play-Dough

by David Garnick

My head still aches. The pain rages in my temples, the last sanctuary. Socrates would tell me that I don't really know what is good for me. As if I didn't know that laughter is the heretic's lament. Last night I went to sleep mumbling "Akasia," and this morning I woke up screaming "I'm crazier!" If Adam and Eve ate of an apple from the tree of knowledge of good and evil then it was certainly a rotten one, or else there was a worm, (cousin of the snake), in it. Heraclitus had no more vision than the eyes of a potato. Let us conjecture at random about the greatest things. Indeed, let reason be treason, for it is a mistake to think that exposing the worm of theology would kill it. Ha! It lives by necessity and it dies by necessity. Leibniz was a genius, but he was also a coward. He imagined that we have eyes so that we can see. This is true right-handed philosophy. There are few

left-handed philosophers who think that they see because they have eyes, but they are equally mistaken. Spinoza was wise in this respect; vision is the idea of the eye, they are of one and the same thing. Saying that I live by my philosophy is tantamount to saying that my philosophy lives by me.

A missionary once succeeded in converting an entire primitive African tribe to Christianity. From then on the tribesmen slaughtered every new-born child.

Philosophy is the history of obsessions. Metaphysics is the history of errors, when enough people believe in a particular system of errors then it is named "Science" and responds much in the same way as a loyal, (but occasionally disobedient), dog.

Many men would rather circumnavigate a mud puddle than cross it. Being too cloudy to estimate it's depth men assume it is uncommonly deep.

More Morticia-Malia

'You're Not The Top'

(Continued from page 8)

I am sorry college is disappointing for you. Yet, anyone who applies here should have the common sense to find out if Trinity is the correct institution to attend in preparation for entrance into the fashion world. Even I, public school, middle-class, first generation American, know it is not. (Though there are some excellent colleges of design and fashion in the public college system of New York.)

As for the people here, it must be my low taste that I like them — both public and preparatory school. To drift for a moment, you must lead a very sheltered life if you think Hartford is primitive and distasteful. I hate to be the one to awaken you to this fact, but the world is not all country roads and big houses. Poverty does exist (though to you, poverty is probably defined as not owning one's own house.)

Further, Miss Adams, I make no pretense to being enlightened or progressive and I'm sure you'd find my social status appalling. (Perhaps it is merely the way I read but I got the distinct impression you consider yourself an enlightened representative of your generous social status.)

I'm sorry you find my sex and me so crude in comparison to Princeton men. It may interest you to know that not only did I apply to that fine institution, but was accepted. I did not attend simply because I could not afford to (keep this to yourself, but I've never even been to Florida!!!). May I be so bold to inquire why, if you find Princeton men so attractive, you

didn't attend that Ivy League school? Perhaps you didn't apply, or you didn't get accepted, or family money could not buy you in. The exact reason I can only speculate on.

Frankly, I've met many nice people here, both male and female, rich and power, public and preparatory, and I love it. Perhaps it is more difficult for some of your self-proclaimed high standards to make friends because you must stoop so low and this would obviously destroy your moral fiber.

From my own experience, Miss Adams, I would hate to make a generalization about the girls at Trinity preferring the rauchiest Princetonian to the "best beast" at Trinity. This sounds more like a personal opinion of a status seeking preppe to me.

You are an ugly person, Miss Adams. I may be young and know little, but you know nothing beyond yourself. I feel sorry for people who are self deluding and self-centered.

No, Miss Adams, you're not the top. Maybe as far as education, money and status are concerned you are, but when it comes to being a human being, you are the bottom of the barrel, the literal scum of the earth. I hope you never realize what you're really like because in your case, ignorance is bliss.

I will not use my real name for fear of being immortally crucified on the bathroom walls at Miss Peter's School.

Sincerely,
John Q. Public



Brain Awarded to Morticia Adams

by Mel "Ted" Cheese

For most of her life, Trinity student Morticia Adams '79 has been seeking a brain. "If I only had a brain," she would mutter as she searched in vain for someone who might be able to give her one. During her travels, many people directed her to Trinity College to obtain a brain. "Follow I-91," they said. "Follow I-91."

Last week the college awarded a brain to Morticia. As a near-capacity crowd in the Mather dining hall looked on, the presentation was made by Randy Rearsall '78, a noted "Wizard of Ox" trivia master.

A hush fell over the crowd as the ceremony commenced. "Anybody can have a brain," Rearsall began. "That's a very mediocre commodity. Where I come from we have colleges — seats of great learning — where men and women go to become great thinkers. And when they come out, they think deep thoughts, and with no more brains than you have. But they have one thing you haven't got — a diploma.

On The 'Outside'

by C. P. Stewart

The big question many of us are asking ourselves these days is "What am I doing here?" and the second biggest question is "What am I going to do when I graduate?"

So far, we've learned through years of intense education that somewhere out there is a real world. We must therefore conclude that what we are presently involved in is an unreal world. College is not real. It is fake. It's counterfeit. Perhaps a figment of our imagination. Perchance a dream. But when we get out of college supposedly we will become real.

In order to solve the mystery, ingeniously, we had an infiltrator sent out from our hallowed gates to determine just exactly what goes on "outside." We dressed him up in real clothes and he looked pretty funny with a coat and tie. We wished him luck.

We waited and waited. Many television programs passed and still he didn't return. We imagined all sorts of things that could have happened. We knew what elevators were and discussed the possibility that maybe he fell down the shaft. We knew what car accidents were, so we thought he might have been run over. But we didn't come close to the worst.

Our penetrator into

the real world came back six months later and hardly looked like the same man. He had ulcers, high blood pressure, and had aged ten years. We searched his pockets and found a Sears credit card and a membership to the YMCA.

He could hardly breathe when he got to us, but he managed to whisper that he wanted a martini "with a twist" to revive himself. We had no idea what a martini was, so we twisted his arm. He yelled.

Sadly the infiltrator died before he could tell us either what a martini was or give us any clues as to what happens in the real world.

So now, still as ignorant as before, we are faced with the same questions. Insurance, banking and law are all foggy images in our minds. The unreal world we have lived in for so long has only taught us how to think up creative excuses for extensions, how to find the gut courses to suit your every need, and what research paper companies offer the best consumer services.

All we do know is that once we graduate it's no more milk and graham crackers. No more Lincoln Logs and spit balls.

Goodbye milk and honey.
Hello cruel world.

Announcements

School Vouchers

An entirely new way of selecting schools for your child's education will be the topic of a panel discussion held at Trinity College. The innovative program, called "educational vouchers," will be conducted on Wednesday, March 10 at 7:30 p.m. in the Life Sciences Center Auditorium. The discussion is open to the public without charge.

Educational vouchers give parents a choice among schools according to the program offered by the schools. Various schools in a particular district would be designed to meet different needs, including schools expressly designed for fast or slow learners, for those with reading problems, or for the handicapped. Under a voucher program, parents are given paper similar to script money for every schoolage child, which can be redeemed at a public or parochial school of the parents' choice.

Connecticut is one of the few states with enabling legislation permitting vouchers. The East Hartford Board of Education recently voted against the use of vouchers in their school system. The January decision followed two years of study.

Members of the panel will include Eugene Diggs, the East Hartford Superintendent of Schools; Mrs. Eleanore Kepler, chairman of the East Hartford Board of Education; Walter Miles, a member of the East Hartford Board; and Andrew Esposito, Coordinator of the Parents' Choice Project. The moderator will be Ivan Backer, the director of the office of Graduate Studies and Community Education at Trinity, which is sponsoring the discussion with Trinity's Education Department.

"Patagonia"

Dr. Theodore D. Lockwood, President of Trinity College, will present a slide show entitled "Patagonia: Peaks & Penguins" of his travels in Patagonia on Wednesday, March 10 at 8:00 p.m. in McCook Auditorium at Trinity College. The slide show is free and open to the public.

Book Contest

Undergraduate students at Trinity College are invited to submit entries for this annual contest to Mr. Ralph S. Emerick, Librarian, on or before Monday, April 12, 1976. The collection should be accompanied by a list of the titles in the collection and a brief paragraph (typed, double-spaced) explaining the purpose of the collection.

The entries will be judged by a committee of Library Associates and college faculty. The winners will be announced on April 26.

Three cash prizes of \$100, \$50, and \$25 will be awarded. It is expected that the contest winners will use their prizes to augment their collections and report to the Associates at an appropriate time concerning the steps they have taken.

The prizes were originally made possible through the generosity and interest of Dr. Jerome P. Webster, an alumnus in the Class of 1910 and one of the founders of the Library Associates. The Board of Trustees of the Watkinson Library is continuing the contest in his memory.

In awarding these prizes neither the total number of books nor their money value is to be the determining factor. First consideration will be given instead to discrimination and judgment in the selection of titles related to the student's interest. Approximately thirty-five books should be considered as an average-sized collection for the purposes of this contest.

Collections may be in a specific subject field, such as history, biography, literature, philosophy, or the sciences; they may pertain to some particular interest within one of these fields; they may be formed for their bibliographical features, i.e., edition, illustrations, bindings, etc; or they may represent an intelligently chosen nucleus of a general library for the future. Rare editions and fine bindings, though desirable luxuries, will receive equal but not extra consideration. Modern textbooks are not to be eligible. Paper-back books are acceptable if there is evidence of some wor-

thwhile thought and purpose.

Your attention is called to the nation-wide student book collectors contest sponsored by the Book-of-the-Month Club, the *Saturday Review* and the Women's National Book Association. Named to honor the memory of an outstanding editor and critic, The Amy Loveman National Award of \$1000 will be made to that student entrant who has won his local contest and whose collection is judged the best by a nationally known panel. The Trinity winner will be encouraged to submit his entry.

Parking

Effective as of Monday, March 29, all class standing restrictions will be removed from student parking lots. These lots will be filled on a first come, first serve basis. This announcement is being issued by Alfred A. Garofolo, Director of Campus Security, with the approval of the College Affairs Committee.

WRTC Programs

This week WRTC's Thought Power Crew will present a documentary on two important Black American leaders: W.E.B. DuBois and Malcom X. On Wednesday, March 10, at 9:30 p.m., a recording of "Socialism and the American Negro", a speech by Dr. DuBois will be played. This most important speech, made in 1960 when DuBois was 92, best summarizes DuBois' philosophy during his final years. On Thursday, March 11, at 9:30 p.m., Malcom X's electrifying speech "The Ballot or The Bullet" will be played. "DuBois and Malcom X: In Their Own Words" is being presented to commemorate the 108th anniversary of the birth of W.E. B. DuBois and in memory of the eleventh anniversary of the assassination of Malcom X, both of which occurred during February.

WRTC Picnic

WRTC will be holding its 1st annual Picnic and outing in the near future, weather permitting. All WRTC staff members and any interested students are invited to

come along for the fun. Place: Talcott State Park, atop Talcott Mountain, near the cliffs of the Heublein Tower. Look on the bulletin board in the basement of Cook B for further details in the near future.

Housing Needed

The Eastern Division of the Society of Women in Philosophy is holding a conference at Trinity on Apr. 9-11. Any student or faculty member who is willing to house participants on Fri. and/or Sat. night, please drop a note stating the number of women you can accommodate in Box 1973.

Honors Day

The annual Honors Day ceremony, to be held in May of 1976, is a time when many prizes and other awards are presented to members of the student body. Most of the prizes to be awarded are described in the Catalogue beginning on page 228. Interested students should contact appropriate departments or faculty members that are listed if they wish to know more about the terms of awards. The Office of Educational Services coordinates Honors Day.

Course Drop

Friday, 2 April 1976, is the last day for finishing courses graded "Incomplete" last term. This is also the last day to drop Trinity Term courses: courses in which a student is enrolled after 2 April 1976 will, according to faculty rules, be graded. This deadline comes right after spring vacation.

Austria

You are invited to a meeting on study programs in Austria and Germanic cultures to be held on Tuesday, 9 March 1976, at 7:00 p.m. in Alumni Lounge. We welcome any and all questions and comments on study abroad.

Please note that this will be an all-student meeting. No faculty or administration member will be present.

D.C. Semester

Several programs (focused on national government, urban affairs, foreign policy, international development, science and technology, and economic policy) are sponsored in Washington, D.C. by The American University. Trinity is a member of the group of colleges which may nominate students to participate in these programs. Admission is not highly competitive. Students interested in participating in (or finding out about) these programs for the Christmas Term 1976 are urged to consult with Dean Winslow no later than 12 March 1976 (before Spring Vacation begins). Applications will be due right after Spring Vacation: on 29, March 1976.

Franco-American

Dr. Yves-Henri Novailhat, Professeur agrege of History and Associate Professor of Contemporary History at the University of Nantes, France, will speak on Franco-American Relations in 1976 on Tuesday, 30 March 1976. His lecture is sponsored by the History Dept., the Political Science Dept. and the Commission for the Trinity College Bicentennial Celebration. Dr. Novailhat has published extensively on Americans in France

during World War I and on United States history. All are welcome in the Life Sciences Auditorium at 8:00 p.m.

Kuntsler to Speak

E.L.S.A. presents Attorney William Kuntsler speaking in the UConn Law School Auditorium, 1800 Asylum Ave., W. Hfd., at 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, Mar. 11th. Admission is \$.50 for students, \$1.00 for others.

Tutors Needed

Literary Volunteers of Hartford needs volunteer tutors to instruct Spanish, Italian, Russian, Vietnamese, and other foreign speaking people, in conversational English, on a one-to-one basis. There are no language or educational requirements needed to register. Individuals who complete the course will be matched to tutor one-to-one, with a non-English speaking student. This workshop is open to all persons 18 years of age, or older. Tutoring sessions are held for one hour, twice a week, at a time and place convenient to both the student and tutor. If you are interested in having a wonderful experience working with someone else, call Mary O'Keefe, 247-3193.

Art Show

The West Hartford Spring Arts & Crafts Show, sponsored by the Connecticut River Valley Region of Women's American ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation thru Training) will be held on Sunday May 16, 1976 from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. at Crossroads Plaza, Bishops Corner, West Hartford.

Approximately 150 of the best known artists and craftsmen from the New York and New England area are expected to display and sell their work.

Applications are still being accepted from artists and craftsmen. For more information please contact Mrs. Shelley Cohen, 3 Cyrus Lane, Bloomfield, Ct. 06002 (203) 242-7551.

Admission to the public is free. Refreshments, baked goods, plants and crafts prepared by the members of ORT will be sold throughout the day. Parking is plentiful.

Rain-date - May 23, 1976.

Big Brother

"Are you interested in being a Big Brother for a seven year old West Hartford boy? The Bridge, a West Hartford youth drop-in center is interested in obtaining a Big Brother for a seven year old boy named Charles, who lives in the Elmwood area of West Hartford. Charles' father is seriously ill and unable to take him on trips etc. Charles would like a male companion to take him to the movies, play ball with, go hiking etc. If you are interested in becoming Charles' Big Brother and plan to be in the Hartford area this summer please contact Elsie Helfer, The Bridge, 236-2979.

Softball Team

WRTC is forming an extra-school softball team to play local Radio stations...Practice to begin right after vacation...games to follow soon after. Sign up down at the station bulletin board in the basement of Cook B...Keep an eye there in the future for a sked of games, etc. Open to All RTC staff members, and possibly a few others, if needed.

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News Notes

Groups Converge To Fight Civil Liberties Abuse

A coalition of Hartford organizations has come together to work on current infringements of civil liberties. The Committee to Defend our Democratic Liberties (CDDL) is made up of area religious, civil liberties and political action groups. The CDDL is particularly concerned about the Federal governments abuse of the Grand Jury system and Senate Bill One, currently under consideration in Washington.

Rebecca Mark, spokesperson for the CDDL, explained why the Grand Jury system is their target: "The grand jury idea was brought from England to the American colonies. It served as an institution protecting individual rights and preventing unwarranted or politically motivated prosecution. The grand jury was a symbol of resistance against arbitrary action by the English crown, and was incorporated into the Bill of Rights."

"Today, however, grand juries rarely act independently, but function rather as rubber stamps for state and federal prosecutors. They have become agents of harassment, and in fact are now nothing more than an extension of the F.B.I. In the past few years, grand juries have been used

against anti-war veterans, Black liberation advocates, native Americans and those who adopt alternative lifestyles."

"Any citizen, however, is a potential victim of a grand jury if he or she has marched in a picket line, spoken out against the war in Vietnam or the living conditions of poor and working Americans, or even if their name is mentioned by another witness of a grand jury. Becoming a witness means abdication of many traditional rights found in an ordinary court of law: a witness is not allowed to have a lawyer present; evidence not allowed in a law court may be presented; and refusal to answer any question may lead to imprisonment."

"Clearly, the citizens of this country need to be informed as to the current abuse of the grand jury system, and urge the investigation and reform of the entire system."

Senate Bill One (S-1), explains Mark, is included in their campaign because of its challenge to the fundamental liberties found in the Bill of Rights: "If S-1 was in effect over the last ten years, it would have put newspaper editors in jail for reprinting the Pentagon papers, and it would never have indicted the men of Nixon's ad-

ministration who have been found guilty of criminal conduct."

"S-1 was originally conceived in 1966 under the Johnson administration to reform the United States Criminal Code, and was revised in 1971 to include about 30 provisions which would perpetuate secrecy and stifle protest. The Official Secrets provision of the Bill would decrease what we learn about government policies and practices. S-1 also reenacts the Smith Act, which would in effect make an advocate of the Declaration of Independence liable to years in prison for advocating revolutionary change in the government. Also, this Bill reinstates the death penalty, which has been used to perpetuate racial and economic discrimination. Furthermore, it would grant wider use of wire tapping and provide severe penalties for actions defined as inciting a riot, or obstructing a government function with dangerously vague wording."

"S-1 has had widespread support in Congress from liberals and conservatives alike, and only the people of this country can make the defeat of this 'bill of frights' possible."

The Committee will launch its educational campaign with an evening program on Friday January 16, at the YWCA, sponsored by the CDDL and the YWCA. Other upcoming activities will include a three day educational campaign on February 5th, 6th, and 7th which will consist of a fundraising concert, an evening panel discussion, leafleting, community workshops, college teach-ins and a post-card mailing effort.

The CDDL is presently working to include other groups interested in opposing these two abuses of federal government power. Resolutions are being submitted to community and labor organizations in the next month to

increase the coalition's ability to reach people in the metropolitan area. The coalition is composed of American Friends Service Committee, Connecticut Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, Connecticut Civil Liberties Union (Hartford chapter), Hartford Committee Against Inflation and Unemployment, Horace Bushell Church Social Action Committee, People's Bicentennial Commission, Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, Young Worker's Liberation League and Capitol Region Conference of Churches Social Service Dept. Interested organizations and individuals can contact the CDDL at 242-8186.

Social Dance

Touch dancing is in for adults both singles and couples. The fox-trot, Cha-Cha, and the latest touch rock dance sweeping the country the new "Hustle". The Meriden, West Hartford, and the New Britain Y.M.C.A. and the recreation depts. in Rocky Hill, Glastonbury, and Windsor are sponsoring social dance courses for adults and teens featuring the Hustle, along with traditional ballroom dances that will be taught in a eight week program.

The Rocky Hill, Windsor recreation depts. and Di Pasquales Restaurant in Berlin are sponsoring special fun nites with a "Hustle dance party" where one can learn the latest dance and socialize with refreshments and practice in a ballroom disco setting after a 1 hr. lesson.

The Seelens dance pro's recently of many famous cruise ships, resorts including the SS France and the Holland American Cruise Line and Frank Davis resort in Moodus will be conducting the dance programs for both adults and children in all the towns.

For further information for time schedule and starting dates call the organizations sponsoring the dance programs or the Seelens of Rocky Hill 563-5048.

Library Grant

Trinity College has received a grant of \$50,000 from The Charles E. Merrill Trust. The grant will be used to assist in the financing of a major building expansion of the Trinity College Library.

Trinity's library, already one of the largest collections in the country for a small liberal arts institution, currently contains more than 535,000 volumes. This includes the Watkinson Library, a unique reference collection of volumes on early voyages and travels, folklore, witchcraft and demonology, the Civil War, early American textbooks, and the history of printing.

One purpose of the expansion is to relocate the Watkinson Library so that the collection will be more accessible to the public. Also, more space is needed. The total library collection has more than doubled and the student body has nearly doubled since the library was constructed in 1952. Total cost of the program is estimated at \$2.5 million.

Planned expansion of the library would increase the present square footage by 34,000 square feet, adding seating space, bookshelf space, new work space, and additional room for Trinity's special collections. The College estimates that the larger facilities will handle the projected needs of the institution for the next 20 years.

The project is part of Trinity's \$12 million Capital Campaign announced in January 1975. Recently, Trinity announced that over 50 percent of the \$12 million goal has been met.

More Announcements

Marines

On Tuesday, March 9 at 9 p.m. in Wean Lounge there will be a Forum held to discuss the policy of Marine recruitment on campus and the issues of academic neutrality and the role of a liberal arts institution in our society. President Lockwood and other members of the Administration will be present to discuss the College's position with Faculty members and Students. Anyone who is interested is urged to attend.

Women's Softball

Women's Softball - Any female students who want some fun and exercise and enjoy the game of softball, please come to a brief meeting Wed. (Mar. 10) in the Tansill Sports Room at 4:00. If you are unable to attend, please contact Jane Millspaugh (F.A.C. or Ext. 453) as soon as possible. The more interest expressed, the better the program.

Free Advice

ConnPIRG's attorney will be available for free legal consultation to all Trinity students. HOURS: Thursday 5-7 p.m.

Film Series

Poised between springtime and the Depression, the American Studies '30's Film Series will present "HORSEFEATHERS" with the Marx Brothers and "THE FATAL GLASS OF BEER" with W. C. Fields on Wednesday, March 10, at 4 p.m. in Cinestudio. Free to all, but leave your disbelief at home.

Communal House

Anyone interested in living at an anarcho-yogic vegetarian communal house next year, dedicated to social action, self and community building and the gradual transformation of Trinity into an even more exciting place to be, contact Bill Puka, Box 1367, soon.

Art

Atlanta artist Bill Nolan presents an exercise in imagination using audio tape, time, space, and the image-making capacity of the human mind. Saturday, March 13, 8:30 p.m. at Real Art Ways, 197 Asylum Street, Hartford. Suggested donation, \$2.00. For more information, phone 525-5521.

Women's Tennis

Women's Tennis - Any women interested in playing some informal competitive tennis this spring are invited to come to a meeting in the Tansill Sport Room at 4:30 on Wed., Mar. 10th. There will be 3 player teams to compete with each other in 3 singles matches at the participants convenience within a 3-4 day period. (No more than 1 varsity singles player per team) A Round Robin Tournament will be run among the teams. You may choose your own teams if you wish but those interested but missing 1 or 2 players are invited to join the meeting and I will set teams. Please try to attend the meeting. If you are unable, contact Jane Millspaugh (F.A.C.—Ext. 453) as soon as possible.

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More News Notes

Overseas Study In France

The State University College at New Paltz will offer in 1976-1977 for the sixth year, academic study abroad for qualified undergraduates in philosophy and related subjects at the University of Paris.

The program is designed for students who have particular interest in French thought, whether in the usual philosophical disciplines, such as metaphysics, ethics, aesthetics, and the history of philosophy, or in another branch of French and European intellectual life. Philosophical studies are less narrowly conceived in Europe than they customarily have been in the United States, and a philosophical dimension in literary and art history and criticism and in the social sciences is traditional in France. French majors may find that the program also serves their interests, and the opportunity to study his chosen field in the French language will afford a double advantage to a student in any of these disciplines -- he will be improving his knowledge of the French language on its home ground, while using it as a medium for increasing his mastery of a subject-matter.

We now have a formal exchange agreement with the University of Paris Sorbonne (Paris IV), which insures that students accepted into the Program can be registered in Paris IV without the cumbersome pre-inscription process now required by the French Government for all foreign students wishing to enroll independently in a French University. This is also advantageous to the student desiring to study in Paris, since the pre-inscription process is designed partly to distribute foreign students into provincial universities.

This program, which differs from many others in its specialized offerings for students majoring in subjects other than French and its stress upon regular French university courses rather than courses created solely for American students within a year-abroad program, is of course directed especially toward students in the State University of New York, but is open to all. In recent years, students from Alfred University, Amherst, Boston University, Brandeis, Cornell, Rutgers, Southern Methodist, Syracuse, Williams, William and Mary, and other universities, as well as nearly every unit of SUNY, have benefited from the Program.

Although the student must consider the formal administrative requirements of his home university, the primary benefit cannot be measured, in terms of credit hours and specific course. The experience of a year abroad, living and working within another culture has been, in the experience of previous students in our program, an unforgettable enhancement of their college years.

Curriculum and Credits

Courses will be selected principally from those offered by the University of Paris-Sorbonne

(Paris IV). Other University units may also be open to the students, depending upon his interests and preparation. These are regular university

Courses will be selected principally from those offered by the University of Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV). Other University units may also be open to the students, depending upon his interests and preparation. These are regular university courses, given in French; they will be supplemented, in philosophy at least, by tutoring within the Program. French university courses are year-long, and although students can under certain circumstances be accepted into the program for one semester (for example, if their French is very good, and the courses desired are not so unusual as to require special arrangements), they are advised to enroll for the full academic year. The typical program would consist of four courses including one in the French language. Thus a student can earn 32 semester hours of credit for the year, transferable to his own college. Courses other than those in philosophy may be taken, but tutoring and special assistance cannot be guaranteed for these. Every effort will be made, however, to provide a program suited to the student's interests and to the requirements of his institution, and it is the responsibility of the Director (a professor from the Philosophy Department at New Paltz who is in residence in Paris for the academic year) to assist the student not only finding and registering for the appropriate courses but in successfully coping throughout the year with the intricacies of French university ways.

As French language courses are available only in university components designed for foreign students, language work will be done either there or within the Program. The program year commences with a five to six-week intensive language and orientation session, followed by a regular French language course (4 semester hours credit per semester) during the academic year. In both parts, several levels are offered, according to the competence of the student.

Students arrive in Paris approximately 15 September, to commence the intensive language review and get settled. Group flight arrangements will be made to meet this schedule.

The curriculum at the University of Paris changes from year to year and, to a considerable extent, depends upon the current interests of the professors that is, there will be any given level courses in the major domains of philosophy, but the theme of each course will very likely be different each year. For more info call philosophy dept. 2696, tenth floor faculty tower.

Bike-Centennial

BIKECENTENNIAL is seeking people who like people, 1,400 of them. As the inaugural tour on the world's first transcontinental

bicycle trail fill, the need for capable leaders is more urgent than anticipated. As many as 1,000 small groups of 8-12 cyclists including many foreign visitors from Japan, Europe, South and Central America will be requiring the services of competent leaders this summer. In addition to sharing this adventure with many people of widely varied backgrounds, leaders will receive food, lodging, and all other tour services, as well as a small daily expense allowance.

Training courses are offered at four centers in Oregon, Colorado, Ohio, and Virginia. The seven-day sessions include classroom and field instruction in bicycling and touring techniques, safety, repair, group dynamics, special bicycle and camping skills, and first aid. Cost, including food, lodging, instruction, books, and materials, is \$75.00.

Tours varying in length from 12 to 82 days offer all who participate a chance to feel America's pulse in this bicentennial year. Bikecentennial, a non-profit, publicly supported organization, can use your talents in bicycling back into America.

For further details on Leadership Training Courses and an application write: BIKECENTENNIAL, Dept. L.T.P., P.O. Box 1034, Missoula, MT, 59801.

Draft Ends

Frederick W. Palomba, the State Director of Selective Service for Connecticut has announced the closing of all local draft board offices by the end of February 1976.

Mr. Palomba said this is the result of a drastically reduced budget recommendation for the Selective Service System, and will cause what the National Director, Byron V. Pepitone, recently termed "a dramatically altered structure" of the agency.

In Connecticut, 26 employees will be terminated on February 28, 1976, and another 3 on May 8, 1976. Throughout the entire Selective Service System, 1400 employees will leave the agency in February and another 200 in May. By the end of FY 77, the entire agency will employ only approximately 100 people.

This reduction in the work force of the draft agency made necessary the termination of all registrant processing on January 27, 1976. State Director Palomba said: "This means there will be no registration or lottery drawing in the foreseeable future, no classification actions, and young men will no longer have any requirement to report changes of address or anything else to their local boards."

For many years, all men were required to have their "draft" card in their personal possession at all times, but this is no longer required. If a Selective Service Status Card is lost or stolen, there is no need to ask for a replacement card. "In fact," said Mr. Palomba, "replacement cards will no longer be issued."

After the local draft board offices are closed in February, all Selective Service records will be transferred to appropriate Federal Records Centers.

The State Director said the only Selective Service contact in Connecticut will be his office. He may be reached at Connecticut State Headquarters, Selective

Service System, P.O. Box 1558, State Armory, Hartford, Conn. 06101.

Any person participating in President Ford's Clemency Program who wishes to enroll with Selective Service to perform his alternate service obligation must contact the State Director in person, by phone or by mail after the end of February.

Mr. Palomba added that the termination of all registrant processing makes it impossible for any new information to be added to a registrant's file. Selective Service registrants with any valid questions about their status may contact him at the above address.

With the exception of a few registrants who may be violators of the Military Selective Service Act, all registrants are now considered to be classified in Class 1-H, irrespective of any previous classification. Class 1-H indicates that the registrant is not currently subject to processing for induction or alternate service.

D.E.P. Review

State Senator Harold D. Hansen (D-Sherman) and Representative Francis W. Ciampi (D-Waterbury), co-chairman of the General Assembly's Environment Committee, announced that the committee voted to conduct a review of the Department of Environmental Protection's implementation of State environmental policy and laws. The resolution calling for the review was introduced by Hansen and passed unanimously by the Environment Committee.

It was also announced that Attorney Haynes N. Johnson, Legislative Liaison, the Connecticut Bar Association's Section on Environmental Quality will act as counsel to the committee in this review. Johnson is well known for his knowledge and experience in Connecticut environmental affairs.

According to Hansen, DEP is now five-years-old, and "it's time for a legislative audit of its performance. In recent months legislators and many citizens have expressed their concern to me over a variety of DEP activities and policies."

The Environment Committee is concerned with two broad issues: whether existing legislation carries out State environmental policy and whether the DEP is adequately carrying out its legislative mandates.

"DEP," said Hansen, "should be an advocate for environmental protection. I am concerned that DEP is not performing this duty. I want to find out why."

Concerns of the committee include granting of a landfill permit in the Mystic River, DEP inaction over eutrophication of Lake Waramaug and other lakes throughout the State, dredging in Long Island Sound, and what appears to be a lack of objectivity in determining what methods should be used to achieve environmentally-sound goals.

Donation

The estate of the late Vivian Kellems has given the Connecticut State Library \$2,000 for the binding of rare documents and books and for microfilming, it was announced by State Librarian Charles E. Funk.

The late Miss Kellems, famous Connecticut industrialist and in-

dividualist, was an avid supporter and patron of library services. The most recent \$2,000 bequest follows previous gifts from the Kellems estate that were used to upgrade and restore the State Library's law collection, the original copy of the State Charter and the State Constitution of 1818.

The Charter and the 1818 Constitution, restored in 1973 by the New England Document Conservation Center, are on display at the CSL Museum, 231 Capitol Ave., across from the State Capitol in Hartford.

Week in Europe

Now students who want to work in Great Britain, France, Germany or Ireland don't have to worry about all the red tape usually involved in finding a job abroad. CIEE, the largest non-profit student travel organization in the U.S., will make all the arrangements so that students can work in any of these four countries.

Participants in CIEE's "Work in Britain" program get official permission to find a job anywhere in the British Isles for up to six months at any time of the year. Last year students on the program did everything from serving ale in a pub in a Yorkshire village to typing scripts in a London television studio.

In Ireland, Germany and France students work at summer jobs - usually in stores, hotels, restaurants or factories.

The program in Germany is free and includes a job placement by the ZAV (the German national employment service). For the program in Ireland, the fee is \$10; in Great Britain, \$25; in France, \$25, or \$85 if a job is prearranged by the Paris office of CIEE.

All past participants agree: there's no better way to get to know a country than to work and live there. With CIEE's work program, that's easy to do. Just write for details and application forms to CIEE, Dept. J, at either 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017 or 236 North Santa Cruz, #314, Los Gatos, California 95030.

Bioenergetics

Robert Alan Lewis, M.D., Administrative Director of the Institute for Bioenergetic Analysis in New York, will present the first of two public lectures on Bioenergetics to be given at Elmcrest Psychiatric Institute, Portland, Conn., Thursday, March 11, 1976, 8:00 p.m. Dr. Lewis will speak on "Bioenergetic Analysis and Early Ego Development." A graduate of Columbia Medical School and Associate Professor of Psychiatry at New York University, he has led numerous training workshops in Bioenergetics for professionals throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

On May 13, 1976, John C. Pierrakos, M.D., Co-founder with Alexander Lowen, M.D., of the Institute for Bioenergetic Analysis, will give the second lecture of the series. These lectures should be of special interest to psychiatrists, psychologists, hospital and health service personnel, as well as the laypersons interested in the mutual relationship of body function and mind.

Tickets will be available at the door but pre-registration is suggested. Admission: \$5 per lecture. Free parking is provided at St. Mary's parking lot on Marlborough Street, one half block from the hospital. For further information, please call Mrs. Nan Zimmer, 342-0480.

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Sports

Bantams Scalped By Warriors

by Jeff McPhee

Trinity College, in its first post season basketball tournament in history, was defeated by a tough Merrimack five, 96-77 Friday night. This loss wasn't that hard to stomach, though. Merrimack, ranked #2 in Division II in New England, had defeated such teams as Bridgeport, Assumption, Bentley, and so on, down the line. The Warriors were to play in the NCAA tournament but because of an ineligible player, their bid was taken away. They were the number one seed and the host for the Div. II and III "dead-end" Tournament.

The middle of the first period proved fatal for the visiting Bantams. Merrimack out scored Trinity 19-10 to open a nine point lead which grew to 14 points by half time: 47-33.

At the outset of the second half,

Merrimack raced to a 25 point lead (72-47) with 11 minutes remaining. At this point, the rest of the game was academic.

Many fine performances were displayed by the Bantam hoopsters. Othar Burks, who had hurt his back the day before and was a doubtful starter for this game, turned in a fantastic performance. Burks canned 55% (11-20) of his shots and also tallied seven assists. Artie Blake turned in his finest performance of the year by pouring in an amazing 88% of his shots (8-9) and playing a super game on defense. Burks led all Trinity scores with 24 while Blake and Sokolosky pumped in 16 and 11 respectively for the 15-6 losers.

The Warriors hit on 60% of their shots (39-65) from the field while

After the game, coach Shults commented, "Sure we got beat, but

FOR THE RECORD

Wayne Sokolosky finished his basketball career as Trinity's second all-time scorer, amassing 1357 points — twelve short of Jim Belfiore's record mark of 1369 points. Sokolosky finished the season with 356 points for a 16.9 points per game scoring average. Othar Burks finished his career with 1113 points, and assumed the number six spot on the all-time scoring list. Burks scored 455 points this year for a 21.6 average to lead all Trinity scorers this season.

it was to a very good team that a lot the Bants canned 52% of their of people think belongs in the shots. NCAA Tourney."

Photo by Howard Lombard

TRIPOD Interviews . . . "Robie" Shults

After Trinity's defeat at the Div. II and III "dead-end" tournament, we had the pleasure of talking with Trinity head coach Robie Shults to get his opinion of this past season.

TRIPOD: Robie, what were your feelings about this past season?

SHULTS: I was quite pleased with this season you know, making the tournament and all. It did a lot for the team and the school. I think our record can be attributed to the play and the leadership of our 4 seniors.

TRIPOD: Who were these seniors?

SHULTS: Well to begin with there were Mike Mistretta and Steve Haydasz. Mike plays each game very emotionally. This tends to lift the team in bad times. He is also a great defensive player. Mike, always has the chore of guarding the opponents toughest ballplayer.

Co-captain Steve Haydasz was injured most of the year but his enthusiasm and experience helped the team a great deal.

TRIPOD: What can you say about Othar Burks and Wayne Sokolosky?

SHULTS: They are just two great ballplayers. Those two have meant a lot to the basketball program here at Trinity. It looked like hoop would be on the decline before they came. The Varsity had suffered through a dismal 3-15 season that year. When Wayne and Othar came, Wayne immediately went up to the Varsity and because of Othar's participation in Freshmen Football, it took him awhile to come around, but he joined the team at midyear. These two helped turn the program around here at

Trinity.

TRIPOD: Is there anything else you can think of that helped the team this year?

SHULTS: Yes there is. The great help that Coach Harmon put in helped a great deal. Also, our other coach Ray Perkins did a fine job to make this team a successful one.

TRIPOD: Any thoughts on next year, Coach?

SHULTS: It will be very hard to replace the 40 to 50 points Othar and Wayne scored each game combined. But we will have two big men in Brent Cawelti and Pete Switchenko. Also we will have all of this year's sophomores back so we will be in good shape. We will be respectable next year.



Wayne Sokolosky (shooting) and Brent Cawelti perfectly execute the infamous "number 6" play against Merrimack.

Undefeated Squash Finishes Fourth in Nation

by Wally Welt-in-the-Leg

The headlines looked wonderful last week above the squash article. "Squash Scoops 16-2 Season." What's even more wonderful is that believe it or not it was actually 16 and 0. Just wanted to make it clear for the record. That puts us fourth in the country. Pas mal.

This past weekend the squashers went to Williams for the National Intercollegiate Championships and again didn't do too shabbily. However, the first round matches were somewhat of a disappointment. A disaster, in fact. And that's an understatement. Mal Owen was the only one out of six of us to win his first round match. Chas. Stewart lost to Giamattei of Williams. Hobie Porter lost to an Army man, although we tried to protest the presence of Army, Navy and the Air Force at the tournament. And Carl Torrey, Blair Heppie and Bill Ferguson did not have their greatest hours.

But if you lost in the first round, you could play in the consolations. That included five out of six of us, while the sixth, Mal, played a

second round match in the regular tournament only to lose to a strong opponent from Waterloo. By the end of the day we were in a three-way tie for sixteenth place!!!

But there wasn't a thing to worry about. The next day, in the "A" bracket of the consolations, Charles Stewart kept winning all the way to the semi-finals. Hobie Porter reached the finals of the "B" bracket. And in the "C" division, Heps and Fergie each won five matches and met in the finals on Sunday. Fergie was the favorite by three to one, but after having to hitchhike to the match from the hotel, he couldn't even give the ball a ride.

So, if you add up all those 1/2 points, we accumulated in the consolations, as opposed to whole points you could receive for each match won in the regular tournament, we ended up in a climactic fifth place behind Princeton, Western Ontario (aliens from

Canada), Penn, and Harvard. A slight improvement over sixteenth. In case you're interested, the winners of the A, B, and C tour-

naments were Mohtadi, Sarfraz and Brossens. They all won 3-0 in the finals which says something about the caliber of their play.

Now it's time to say goodbye to all our company and squash groupies. This is Wally Welt signing off and wishing you merry times from Ronnie Rail Shot, Bernard Boast, the Squire, Thurgood Three Wall, Vincent Volley, and Dickie Drop Shot.

Say goodnight, Hashim. "Goodnight, Hashim."

Marathon Prepares For Fourth Run

Yep, it's that time again. The marathon relay is signing up runners. The faculty is well organized as always. The students are piecing together their team too...interested? Hopefully, both teams will be as spunky as the ones last year.

All Ivy League or almost Ivy League Colleges have their own traditions and peculiarities. Well, Trinity is no exception. The last three Springs have witnessed a

weird event at Jesse Field. Faculty and students have had it out in a grueling 24 hour marathon. But, it's not all that bad...some even like this event. Last year the opposing teams of (at most) 10 runners each had a nice jog. The students ran 196.7 miles and the faculty ran 194.9 miles within the 24 hour limit. That's about an average of one mile each hour for every runner.

Again this year, we're recruiting

a team to match the well-trained faculty. Any and all kinds of runners and joggers are invited to participate. This year's marathon will be on May 6th to the 7th, morning to morning with a sunset in between and all at Jesse Field. If you have some interest please contact Gary Ankuda.

Gary Ankuda
Box 664
BINC

Bowling Tournament Rolls On

by Peter Bielak

After almost a week of bowling, all but two of the quarter-finalists have claimed their spots. The bowling competition thus far has been fierce. The leading scorers are John Brucato's 203, Jack Thompson's 197, and Ken Sarnoff's close third of 195. Currently the high series score is held by Chris Mosca, with a 484 total for three games.

Sixteen teams entered the

tournament and by the end of the week only four will remain in contention for the first place trophy. Peter Bielak, tournament director, stated that the semi-finals will be bowled soon after spring vacation. The trophies are on display in the glass case in the bowling alley. Trophies will be awarded to each member of the first and second place teams, as well as to the owners of the high game score and the high series

score. The quarter-finals will be bowled on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights, March 8, 9, and 11. Spectators are welcome to come and cheer for their favorite team. So far, the two teams from Alpha Chi Rho ("Crow" and "Red Eyes") have been very impressive, along with "The Knickerbockers", winners of last year's tournament.

Sail On Sailors!

-Sailing

Anyone interested in being included in this spring's racing with the Trinity Sailing Club should attend the Scheduling Meeting in Wean Lounge on Tuesday, March 9, at 7:30 P.M. This will be your only chance to be included in this season's racing. If you cannot attend, contact Richard Walton, Jarvis 321, or Jim Cobbs in Ogilby 35, before the meeting.

Racing Schedule

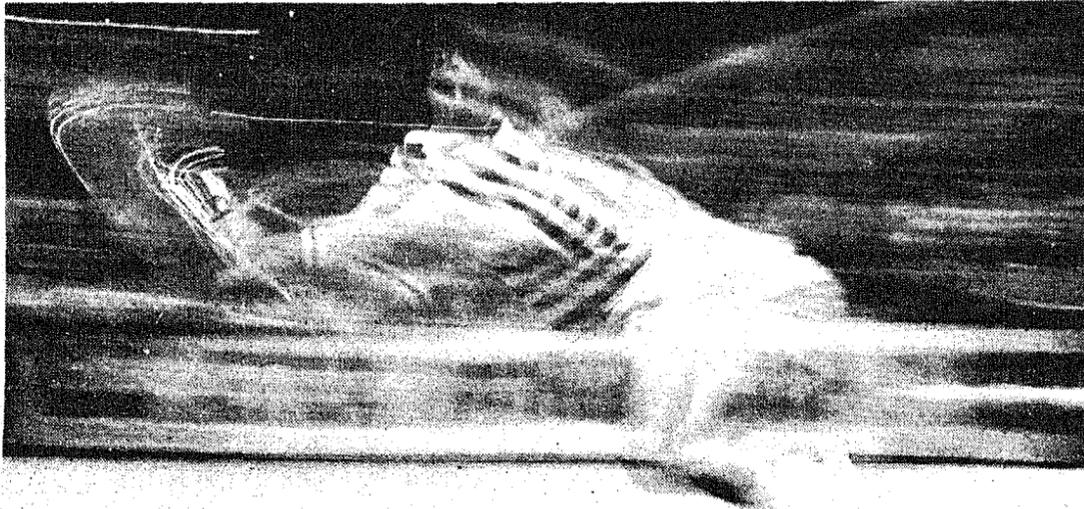
April 3, Saturday, Vietor Trophy

at Yale (9:00 AM)

April 4, Sunday, 420 at Yale
April 11, Sunday, Dinghy Invite at MIT
April 17, Saturday, Shields at Coast Guard
TBA in April, 420 Team racing at Taft (four crew)
April 17, Saturday, Dartmouth Bowl at Coast Guard (Dinghy Championships)
April 25, Sunday, 420 Invite at Yale

U.S. Regains World Cup

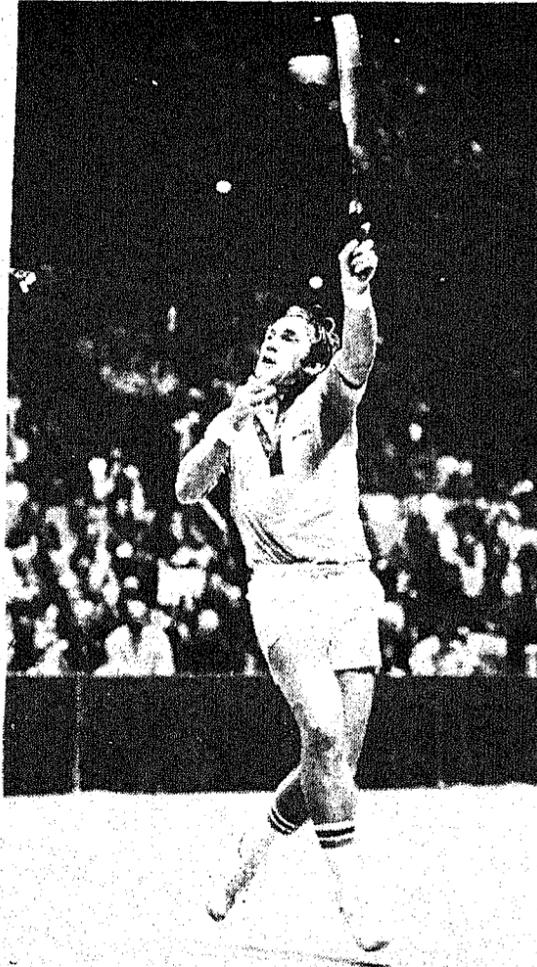
Photos by Steve Roberts



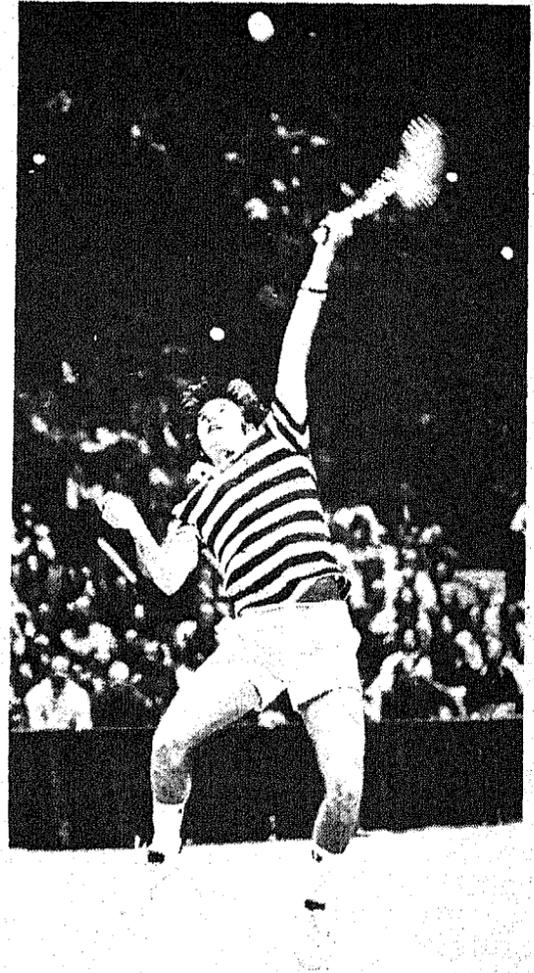
With the camera's slow shutter, one sees the great speed and agility which is exhibited by some of the world's greatest tennis players (Right, Jimmy Connors; left, John Newcombe).



Bob Lutz



Tony Roche



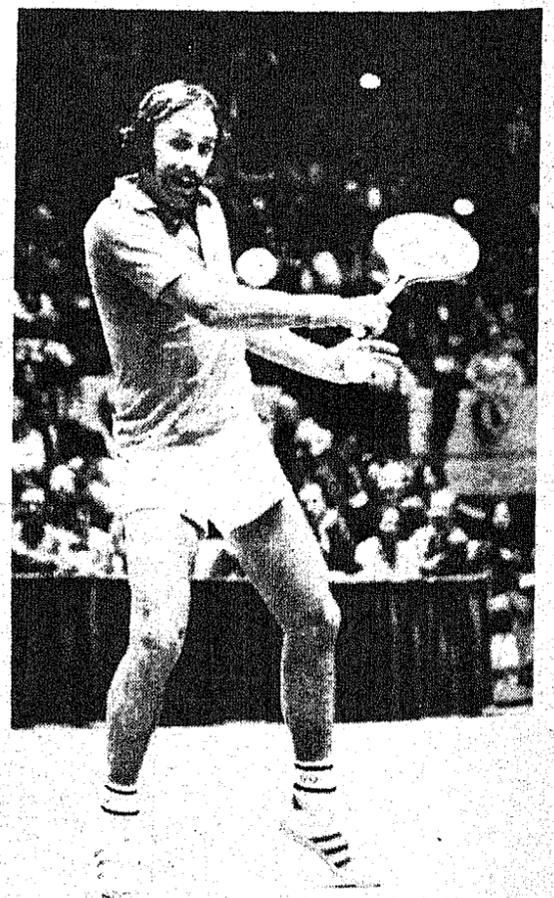
Jimmy Connors



Arthur Ashe



John Alexander



John Newcombe