Library Panel to Probe History of Book Censorship

by ALFRED C. BURRIDGE

The Trinity College Senate Committee on Small Business (SCOB) held its first meeting this week and discussed the policy of the Senate on censorship. The committee, which was established last year, is made up of four faculty members and two student representatives.

The meeting began with the reading of a letter from the chairman of the committee, Professor West, who expressed concern over the growing number of books being banned by libraries and schools. He noted that the recent ban on the novel "The Catcher in the Rye" by J.D. Salinger was just one example of the increasing censorship of literature.

Professor West also pointed out that the committee had received several complaints from students and faculty members about the treatment of certain books in the college library. He urged the committee to consider taking action to ensure the free and open exchange of ideas on the campus.

The committee decided to hold a panel discussion on the topic of censorship and to invite speakers to address the issue. The first panel meeting is scheduled for next week, and the committee hopes to have further discussions in the future.
Johnson Returns From Pilgrimage Aiding Georgia Integration Movement

by Ron Spencer

OCT. 3 - Dr. William A. Johnson returned to campus from an integration pilgrimage to southwest Georgia early today. During the five-day period, he and two companions, one a Trinity alumnus, participated in the so-called "Albany (Ga.) Movement" and voter-registration activities in rural Terrell and Lee counties.

The group arrived in Albany late Saturday afternoon, following a 21-hour drive by car from Hartford. After a rendezvous with Jack Chatfield, the Trinity student who is working as field secretary for SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee), they appeared at a mass meeting at New Piney Grove Baptist Church outside of Leesburg, the Lee County seat.

On SUNDAY, Dr. Johnson and his companions broke precedent when they spoke at S. Matthew's Baptist Church, also near Leesburg. Local Negroes said it was the first time a white man had preached in a Negro Baptist church in the strictly-segregated county.

In his sermon, Dr. Johnson, a Methodist minister and assistant-professor of religion, told the congregation to "show you are free, and one in Jesus Christ."

"Freedom in the natural world isפילוגרין to be enjoyed by people who love God. We don't have unity, but the little says we are one. It is not enough to go to church; get out and tell the world you are free," he said.

Peter Morrill, a graduate of the Class of 1962, also addressed the congregation. He urged continued efforts to register.

The Rev. Mr. William Lorimer, pastor of the First Congregational Church of South Windsor, asked the Negro must continue to love the white brothers despite injustices.

FOLLOWING THE SERVICE, the trio was treated to a picnic lunch behind the church.

On Monday, the men visited the sites of two Negro churches recently destroyed by arsonists in Terrell County. Chatfield, who is concentrating his efforts in the Negro areas, made a statement from the church.

China

ONE OF THE most exciting aspects of journalism is at the same time one of the most challenging - and the most catastrophic if it is not carried through: it is accuracy.

The editors learned last week - about 45 minutes after the Triad had been issued - that they had misplaced Bir Zeit University.

It is not in Europe. It is in Jordan. And we are told that a small ship laden with books for Bir Zeit could not be located.

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A PORTRAIT

A portrait, if at all we see it, of
A stooped and darkly peering stable hand,
Of some titanic shadow slanting there
Stark and dim against the open door:
We knew him by the untame way he held
The tamest horses by their hempen bit—
(We thought them tame, until we chanced to look
Into the sleeping stable when he thought
We weren't around.) Then animal and man
Had happened for a moment (so we saw)
To catch the other's eye in its survey,
And then the stable and the outer world
Of windows we were peeking through seemed plunged
Into that deep second, when eye and eye
Were paying back each other dark for dark.

A portrait if it's anything should be
A cloudy shaving mirror with a crack
Tacked somewhere up in a stable, that we turn
To, our hands heavy from harness and horses,
Seeing quite by imminence two eyes
Reflecting from a stable's darkened wall
A mirror where we never thought one was.

Peter Hollenbeck


**Frost on Education by Poetry, Living with Poetry, The Figure a Poem Makes**

Who are professors that they should attempt to deal with the thing they are teaching? . . .

Education by poetry is education by metaphor. . . .

Poetry provides the one permissible way of saying one thing and meaning another.

Originality consists of all attempts to say one thing in terms of another is the philosophical attempt to say matter in terms of spirit, or spirit in terms of matter, to make the one thing be the other thing... That is the greatest attempt that ever failed.

We stop just short of there. But it is the height of poetry, the degree of all thinking, the height of all poetic thinking, that attempts to say matter in terms of spirit and spirit in terms of matter. It is wrong to call anybody a materialist simply because he tries to say spirit in terms of matter, as if that were a sin. Materialism is not the attempt to say all in terms of matter. The only materialist — be he poet, teacher, scientist, politician or statesman, is the man who gets lost in his material with- out a gathering metaphor to throw it into shape and order. He is the lost soul . . .

There are four beliefs that I know more about from having lived with poetry. One is the personal belief, which is a knowledge that you do not want to tell other people about because you cannot prove that you know. You say nothing about it till you see. The love belief, just the same, has that same shyness. And the natural belief we enter into socially with each other, we enter into that to bring the future of the country. We cannot talk about the future we have become, we are too proudly vague to explain. And then the literary one in every work of art, not of cunning and craft, mind you, in every work of art; that believing the thing into existence, saying as you go more than you even hoped you were going to be able to say, and winning with surprise to say that you found only with some sort of emotion. And then finally the relationship we enter into with God to believe the future in and to believe the hereafter in . . .

The figure a poem makes. It begins in delight and ends in wisdom. The figure is the same as for love. Like a piece of ice on a hot stove the poet grows a new body. The poet is the poet of the old piece of ice, which was unconscious, and for the first time becomes conscious. It discovers the best waiting for it in some final phrasal at once wise and sad — the happy-sad blend of the drinking song.

No tears in the writer, no tears in the reader. No surprise for the writer, no surprise for the reader. For me being a poem is being something I didn't know I knew. I am in a place, a situation, as if I had materialized from cloud or risen out of the ground. There is a glad recognition of the long gone and the rest follows. Step by step the wonder of unexpected supply keeps growing. The impressions most useful are the surprises. You get unconscious of the future with the day when we may want to strike a line of poetry. The old image she has seen making love to her. In the short, says Trilling, "The universe that he conceives is a terrifying universe." But Lionel Trilling has done just that. He has called Robert Frost a "terrifying poet," noting also that his is not the same Frost to whom so many of Frost's admirers lay claim. His Frost can explain the "design of darkness to spawn" by writing about "a shampl spider, fat and white" eating a dead moth. His Frost can give a woman's "cream covered" breast and "bared breast" eating a dead moth. His Frost can give a woman's "cream covered" breast and "bared breast" eating a dead moth.

Robert Frost: P

**Simplicity and Terror**

**By Jerry Liebowitz**

A MAN WHO FINDS BEAUTY IN "lovely, dark and deep" woods, is "a tall nut of flowers beside a brook," in "bitterest must and right/ Across the lines of straighter darker trees," in an old, "umber- some grizzledness.," in short — in the simplest things, the sweet and the Nice, would hardly be considered a terrifying man.

But Lionel Trilling has done just that. He has called Robert Frost "a terrifying poet," noting also that his is not the same Frost to whom so many of Frost's admirers lay claim. His Frost can explain the "design of darkness to spawn," by writing about "a shampl spider, fat and white" eating a dead moth. His Frost can give a woman's "cream covered" breast and "bared breast" eating a dead moth. His Frost can give a woman's "cream covered" breast and "bared breast" eating a dead moth.

Yet Trilling insists Frost's poetry is comforting, for "only a poet who could make plain the terrible things could possibly give . . . comfort." It is this paradox — this contrast of the beautiful and the terrifying in Frost (very frequently synthesized into one whole) — that has confounded so many of his readers. They are reluctant to admit that such a conflict does exist, for it only confuses matters, they seem to think.

Most are willing to attribute to Frost some sort of a philosophy, but at the most it is of the cracker-barrel, homespun type. He would like to be nothing more than an old, warm friend who speaks such bits of wit as "Good fences make good neighbors" or "Home is the place where, when you have to go there, they have to take you in." They do not want to see any more in Frost for fear that it will shatter the image they have created. They have relegated him to the pastures, and there he must remain, Nolit Ulteriority for him.

But there are those readers, like Mr. Trilling, who have found the "ulteriority" with which Frost alleges he has loaded "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," in an old, "cumbersome barrel, homespun type. They would like him to be something more. They see Frost as "only a poet who could make plain the terrible things could possibly give . . . comfort." It is this paradox — this contrast of the beautiful and the terrifying in Frost (very frequently synthesized into one whole) — that has confounded so many of his readers. They are reluctant to admit that such a conflict does exist, for it only confuses matters, they seem to think.

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“A voice said look me in the stars
And tell me truly, men of earth,
If all the soul and body-scare are too much to pay for birth.”

“One of my favorite parts of the collection,” Mr. Collamore surmised, “is an old broadside of a poem Frost wrote when he taught at the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, New Hampshire in 1897.” A letter Mr. Collamore received from a Mrs. Helen Moody in 1939 explained this part of the collection. When I was a student at Pinkerton Academy... Chapel exercises were conducted regularly on five days a week—the first thing in the morning. During my senior year Robert Frost, the poet, was teaching English in that year 1907 that the poem “The Lady Hilmarie” was written by him and sung from time to time at chapel, to the tune “Cooling” being played on a loose sheet and in the hymnal at No. 339.”

The poet, once the first Frost wrote, was written for Long— fellow’s birthday and printed in the school paper, a copy of which is also part of the exhibit in the Library.

“Once there was an Archer
And there was a minute
On a New Departure.
When He shot a shaft
Out a sheet of paper from his notebook
And there was a minute
A letter Mr. Collamore received
For the game he hunted
Wanted us to get down
Across a body
The M— of Plates—
And there was a minute
On his non-resistance
Like a ripe tomato
Did in fall gas splattered
Like a ripe tomato
That’s how matter matters.

Part of the collection, however, will come as a surprise to Mr. Frost, and I hope it won’t be an unpleasant one, either,” Mr. Collamore said, “I think they’re still at the publishing house, and I’m referring to the exhibit concerning the printing of Frost’s poems. The graphic production cycle here, from galley proofs, page proofs, board proofs and a final proof from the publisher who is holding the presses to a salesmen’s mark-up to the first edition and even an edition in braille, "embossed in one volume."

“Another highlight from Mr. Collamore’s collection is a first book of Frost that had published for himself and some of his friends. “One of the finest, I think,” said Mr. Collamore, “is the first edition of A Boy’s Will, published in London in 1913. It’s a second, rarer edition of the same book that belonged to the English critic Clement Shorter, the publisher who was holding the presses for this. His Undergraduate Days at Dartmouth College in 1892”—one of the poems Frost wrote, was written for Long—fellow’s birthday and printed in the school paper, a copy of which is also part of the exhibit in the Library.

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OTHER RARE EDITIONS highlight Frost’s first published edition of A Boy’s Will. Frost’s first book was published in London in 1913, a second, rarer edition of the same book that belonged to the English critic Clement Shorter, the publisher who was holding the presses for this. His Undergraduate Days at Dartmouth College in 1892”—one of the poems Frost wrote, was written for Long—fellow’s birthday and printed in the school paper, a copy of which is also part of the exhibit in the Library. When I was a student at Pinkerton Academy... Chapel exercises were conducted regularly on five days a week—the first thing in the morning. During my senior year Robert Frost, the poet, was teaching English in that year 1907 that the poem “The Lady Hilmarie” was written by him and sung from time to time at chapel, to the tune “Cooling” being played on a loose sheet and in the hymnal at No. 339.”

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A brief chronology of Frost's life

1897 Born in San Francisco, California, March 26, Son of 1918 William Thomas Frost, Jr. (A. B. Cum Laude, Harvard, 1924 year), 1939; Norden Prize, 1971) and Isabelle Moodie Frost, Christened Robert Lee Frost after the great 1933 Concordia general.

1893 Moved to Lawrence, Mass., with his mother and sis- ter after the death of his father, a Democratic jour- nalist.

1896 Published his first poem, "La Noche Triste," in the Lawrence High School Bulletin for April.

1897 Graduated from Lawrence High School, Co-validated in English with Elmer Miriam White. Winner of the Broad Prize, July 1.

1894 Student in Dartmouth College for a few months.


1935 Married Elmer Miriam White, December 28.

1897 - 1955 Student in Harvard College.

1908 - 1911 Student, chiefly English, in Pinkerton Academy, Derry Village, New Hampshire.


1915 Settled on farm near Franconia, New Hampshire.


Poet Suggests Freedom Course

Robert Frost suggested that eight courses in "comparative freedom"--but he left no doubt he preferred the variety that is native to his own country.

...But granting there are different national approaches, he continued; "I like mine best. It's like old clothes, old shoes. It fits me."

...I don't feel that pressure (of conformity)," he replied, "I think we're the freest people that ever wore freckles.

...But granting there are different national approaches, he continued; "I like mine best. It's like old clothes, old shoes. It fits me."

...And later answering an unre- quired question as to relate his reply to the gentle frustration of his interviewers, he said he would "say" a couple of words to explain himself to them. It was to "say it with a lot of in-and-out-door schooling."

To get adapted to my kind of feeling.

Modern View, 'Horse Sense', And Clarity

OCT. 3 - Dr. F. L. Gwynn, head of the English department at Trinity, who was associated with Robert Frost at Harvard in 1941, was able to give the ypids some interesting views of America's most eminent poet, Frost was connected with Dr. Gwynn when he gave a writing course as a visiting professor attached to the Adams House, Previous to this he had taught at Dartmouth, Amherst and the Uni- versity of Michigan.

Trinity's professor of English said that he was most impressed with Frost's clarity and sharpness of expression in spite of his age. He noticed that the poet's speech as well as his writing displayed his alert and vigorous mind.

Even more important than having a clear mind, Dr. Gwynn went on to say, Frost possesses a modern point of view uncommon to people of his age. One of his poems, called "One More Brevity," was cited as an example of this modernism because of its existent- ialist aspect. In this symbolic poem, Frost seemed to emphasize his Vermont "horse sense" with a new simile which marks him as a distinguished thinker.

One encounter with Frost which stood in Dr. Gwynn's mind took place when Gwynn called on the poet to discuss poetry and ask him some questions. He found Frost listening to the 1941 World Series, not stimulated with him for the rest of the afternoon listening to the Dodgers and the Yankees battle it out in an exciting nine which passed without much interest as well as a modern event.
Bankwitz Speaks on Problems of Army Involvement in Politics

By STEVE YEATON

OCT. 2, Associate History Profes-
sor, Philip C. F. Bankwitz, discussed
the problems of military involvement in American politics in the light of the French Army's influence in national politics.

In a talk before the Political Science Club, Bankwitz listed three influences of the French Army in the 19th century and a half, which, he said, had a profound political importance and present dilemma of the United States between the 'essence' of power—

According to Bankwitz, these influences are: (1) the old distinction—national versus 'Regime'—(2) the concept identi-
fying the Army with the nation; and (3) policy disputes between the Army and the State.

Bankwitz observed that, unlike France, there is no historic dis-
tinction between the 'essence' of power—

Johnstown To Host WTIC "We Believe"

DR. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, assis-
tant professor of Religion, in the Johnstown area, will provide a plenary program -- "We Believe" during the month of October.

The program is expected to be seen Sunday this month and Tuesday through Tuesday p.m. on WTIC.

Seelye Brown — (Continued from Page 1)

In the Navy, whereby students were given the chance to study basic subjects such as government, geography, and national affairs.

"Here we are giving the nation and the world a view of our language and comparative religious traditions," said the Congressman. "We might do Peace Corp type work, and our system was the closest thing to it."

He explained that the "Democratic military" was a force to be reckoned with and that the French were willing to accept an "overseas" mission from the French example.

Finally, Bankwitz observed that policy disputes between the Army and the State in America have been rare in our history as compared with the experience of France.

Bankwitz feels, however, that such disputes will become more frequent in the future. These con-

Soccer Scrimmage Sets Frosh For Loomis Opener

Although defeated by the Varsity Soccer team 3-0 in a scrimmage game last week, the froshmen squad, under the direction of Coach Robert Shults, displayed a good deal of improvement (over Fall initial practices).

Taking the opening kick-off, the froshmen kept the ball in front of the varsity goal for a good deal of the first period of play, Wings Craig Doree and Tom Seidler did an excellent job of crossing the ball in front of the goal which enabled the interior linemen to get off some good shots. In particular, center-forward Bob Coah, Dave Carroll, the right inside, and half-back Rod Van Averbeke sent the varsity goalie busy with their clever attempts,

Fullbacks Tod Hartleit and Dee

Triches contributed a great deal
to the fine defensive play of Frosh goals Bill Schweitzer. In almost every instance, the goals which Schweitzer allowed came on perfect varsity shots but were the result of excellent screen plays.

The first contact for the Frosh squad will be this Thursday at home against Loomis. In those encounters throughout the season, the Froshmen will play Brown, Amherst, Williams and Wesleyan.

Coach Shults' main problem this season in lack of depth in all positions. Shults has an excellent squad of eleven regulars but ad-

American失效 Strength is Hazardous — Winning "inference" in jury, however, Shults optimisti-

A SHIRT WITH AN OXFORD ACENT

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HORSEFORDS

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tional value. Coat, vest, trousers — in our own popular "Club" model, at $65.00 and $69.50.

Our 80th Year — 93 Asylum St.,
Trinity Eleven Jolts Larries, 26-6

BY PETE KINZLER

CANTON, N.Y., Oct. 6 - Using a powerful running game, Trinity moved to an early 14-0 lead and then rolled to an easy 26-6 victory over St. Lawrence today before a homecoming crowd of about 1,000.

The Larries managed their only score after 5:13 of the third period. The St. Lawrence defense spilt Taylor for a 13 yard loss back to the Trin three, and a short pass gave the Larries possession on the Bantam 34. A fourth down pass interference call gave St. Lawrence a second chance, giving them the ball on the Trin 21. Halfback Walt Prior slanted for five, and then Jerry Lynch powered over left guard to the one, from where he scored on the next play. With an unsuccessful conversion attempt, the Larries scoring was through for the day.

Trinity wound up the day's festivities with a 49 yard drive, with only 1:56 remaining in the game. Lundborg gained 32 yards, and Taylor hit Bruce MacDougall with a 22 yard pass to the Larries' one. Then Szumczyk plowed over for the score.

The Bantams had a great running afternoon, as they piled up 117 first downs and rushed for 368 yards. Meanwhile, the Trin defense proved to be very formidable, as they limited St. Lawrence to ten first downs and passed for 99 yards. With the ball on the Larries' 44, Steve Munn was hit (in his back) by Taylor. The St. Lawrence defense spilled the Trin offense, gaining the ball on the Larries' 21. Halfback Wally Brown gained 13 on a powerful rushing display today. With the ball on the Larries' 32, but the Bantams were unable to move; however, the next play they got possession, they rallied on a 13-play drive.

ON THE NEXT SERIES of plays, Sophomore and Dave Williams covered a Larrie fumble on the St. Lawrence 34, but the Bantams were unable to move; however, the next play Szumczyk kept the defense light on the fumble, and Calabrese showed great open field running as he avoided two would-be tacklers on the 20 to go all the way. A Taylor-to-Sam Winner pass 44 yards ahead of the Larries, and Trinity led 6-0 after only three minutes of play.

EARLY IN THE SECOND PERIOD, Trinity intercepted a pass against the Larries quarterback Steve Muns was hit (in his back) by Taylor. With the ball on the Larries' 40, Trinity's power game came to the fore again. They ran eight straight ground plays, sparked by Calabrese to dart around the ends. The Larrie defense tight, enabling Trinity's varsity soccer team to dart around the ends. The Larrie defense tight, enabling Trinity to be successful in three plays after the conversion attempt, the Larries scoring was through for the day.

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IDEALS: Calabrese had a great day on offense, gaining 151 yards on 18 carries. All afternoon, he provided a constant threat with his great speed and open field running. He also intercepted a pass late in the first half to stop a Larrie rally.

What Trinity Opponents Are Doing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>October 6</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Vs. Trinity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>Springfi.</td>
<td>1-0</td>
<td>2-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufts</td>
<td>Colby</td>
<td>3-0</td>
<td>2-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colby</td>
<td>Tufts</td>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>0-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>1-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amherst</td>
<td>A.I.C.</td>
<td>2-0</td>
<td>2-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan</td>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>1-1</td>
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