Students Criticize Various Parts of New Curriculum

Black History Exhibit Opens at Watkinson

by Tate Preston

The Watkinson Library is currently displaying an exhibit on Black History, composed of original manuscripts and texts dating from the Civil War, and a selection of African artifacts. The purpose of the display, created by Ken Beese '72, is "To promote an Appreciation of Negro manuscripts and texts dating from the Civil War, and a Negro, two souls, the understanding of the Negro, including hand-made articles from the library's vast collection of pictures, books, and pamphlets from the library's vast collection of materials on the Negro, two souls..."

The opening of the Suez Canal was a landmark in man's achievement declared Lord Lockwood who delivered the second Mead Lecture in History Tuesday, speaking on "The Suez Canal" and the "active influence" of the new power. The canal was opened in 1859, and the Suez Canal was completed in 1869. The canal was a major obstacle to the British and the passive indifference of the French, the canal became a major power. The canal was opened in 1859, and the Suez Canal was completed in 1869. The canal was a major obstacle to the British and the passive indifference of the French, the canal became a major power. The canal was opened in 1859, and the Suez Canal was completed in 1869. The canal was a major obstacle to the British and the passive indifference of the French, the canal became a major power.

While stressing that "it is high time that our intellectuals are allowed to confront the realities of our environment" the report warns that the "major obstacles were not technical or financial in nature, but economic and political forces, he added. The opening of the Suez Canal was a landmark in man's achievement declared Lord Lockwood who delivered the second Mead Lecture in History Tuesday, speaking on "The Suez Canal" and the "active influence" of the new power.
The College must be made to recognize that the near future.

To the Tripod.

Trinity College is a prestigious institution.

To the Trinipod.

The Senate committee has decided to abolish a grading system.

Because a sharp reduction in materialistic society; and should have discussed the implications of abolishing a grading system.

While we believe that any method of grading is antithetical to the intentions of education, we feel that the Senate committee should have initiated a discussion of the problem of the competitive spirit within an academic institution, rather than a consensus that grades should be abolished.

The Senate committee should have acknowledged the fact that even the academic world is confronted with the realities of a materialistic society; and should have discussed the implications of abolishing a grading system.

The TRIPOD is not urging for a conservative attitude toward education. Rather, we feel that a carefree ejaculation of platitude is not going to result in the fulfillment of student ambitions.

The Committee regarded its purpose as three-fold. First, to come to some kind of agreement on what education should be, and to present our views in a form that would stimulate discussion in the Senate. Second, to examine the Curriculum Revision and decide if there were any inconsistencies or propositions that grades should be abolished.

Third, to make my recommendations I felt were appropriate.

At: What Should Education Be?

We do not feel that "Thinking is hard work, and most people avoid it with great ease."

"Thinking is hard work, and most people avoid it with great ease." This seems to us to be a statement that is self-evident truth. As the move to abolish the grading system.

To the Tripod.

Students may have the opportunity to participate in a full-year Vassar exchange in 1969-70. Associate Dean of Students David Whalen said that all interested students contact him before the end of this academic year so that the process can be explained in similar detail.

Vassar, planning to admit men in the fall of 1970, will exchange with the College from a one-to-one basis. Although procedures will not be quite so smooth shipping a full-year at Vassar, the students have probably heard about the four exchange students in their eating club -- 1. The curriculum should be as condensed as possible; 2. Major requirements should be abolished; 3. Students should be allowed to major in one offering of concentration. The program was probably not perfect for everyone who had to be asked to leave here as a result of the grading system, but it had been established.

If you don't like Trinity, you are not going to result in the fulfillment of student ambitions.

"Any obstacle to a free exchange of ideas should be broken down," and that "Education should be relevant to its participants." However, the repetition of such self-evident truths will do nothing to improve the quality of education that will be available at the College in the near future.

"It is true that the Vassar women have decided to drudge through the viewpoint of an Exchange student."
A man of 18 today. And yet an incredible number of people shrug it off with "I've got no choice." Vietnam is littered with Americans who had to be drafted -- even if they are caught demonstrating against the war. One has to be prepared to go on the date one's name comes up. The options are actually numerous, but here are seven to start thinking about. They are listed in the order of protest against military service, starting with mild annoyance and working toward a deep, personal commitment against the machinery of war and the society which fuels it.

1. The Coast Guard. Those who qualify will be placed on a waiting list. One has to be prepared to go on the date one's name comes up.

2. Noncombatant duty. The noncombatant serves at the same time and in the same areas (i.e. Vietnam) as combatants. His "privilege" is that he is never required to use or carry arms. He is often employed as a medic in combat areas.

3. Occupational deferments. The classification is II-A, the phrasing is "essential civilian employment," and the cards are stacked against the applicant. Right now, teaching primary grades in ghetto areas seems to be acceptable to many boards. But the decision is entirely up to the local board and must be reviewed each year. Some jobs in so-called "defense" plants like Pratt and Whitney have won II-A rating from local boards, but the firms will fight hardest for their top engineers.

4. Emotional and physical problems. Anyone who has been hospitalized for emotional disorders or has been seeing a psychiatrist or has a physical disorder which is chronic should report all the details to his board at once. He should include letters from any doctors involved. It is important to establish his condition early. But the final decision will be up to his board or, in more cases, the medical officer at the induction center. No one should ever assume that they are eligible for a IV-A or a IV-F no matter what a doctor might say. These are "Chancer" cards in a Monopoly game.

5. Conscientious objector. Those who are opposed to war may apply for alternate service as a I-O. This is not a deferment. One must be willing to put in two years work in a non-profit organization such as a hospital or social agency (no, not the Peace Corps -- though no one knows why).

As stated above, the applicant must be against war on either philosophical or religious grounds. The I-O status just isn't designed for those opposed to this particular war on grounds of political convictions or claims to simple sanity.

The famous Form 150 should be requested and filled out as early as possible -- preferably at 18. The form asks for a statement of beliefs, a biographical description of how those belief developed, an explanation of why you are not willing to serve as a noncombatant (see "2" above), and a list of adults who will claim you are sincere -- mixed up, perhaps, but sincere.

Anyone wanting to consider such a form should see a draft counselor first. It is a difficult set of questions to answer. They ask you to make basic statements about yourself and your convictions. The fact that probably no member of your board has ever faced such questions directly himself does not really make it easier.

And if the local board rejects the request, there are a sequence of appeals which require careful advice by those familiar with the Selective Service regulations.

In summary: it is not necessary to believe in God or gods, but it necessary that you oppose war in general on some philosophical or broadly religious principle. It is also necessary that you take the time to work with a counselor and that you be willing to "work with the system" in so far as you fill out forms, appear before the board, and make appeals as the law provides.

Canada. The ancestors of many Draft Board members escaped to Canada for political reasons during the 18th and early 19th centuries. It's an old tradition. But don't tell them.

Canada will accept serious applicants for citizenship and will allow them to remain five years as "landed immigrants" without deporting them for avoiding U.S. military service. After five years, one can apply for Canadian citizenship. Canada has no "draft". (They tried in W.W. I, but gave up when it was clear that the citizens wouldn't cooperate). But no one should consider going to Canada (or any other country) unless he is prepared to become a citizen and stay there. Once one has violated Selective Service law in this country, one can be arrested the day one returns -- even as a naturalized Canadian citizen.

Going abroad is usually as serious as applying for I-O and should not be done without much thought, much reading, and extensive consultation with an advisor. One should begin with a careful study of the Manual for Draft-Age Immigrants to Canada and end with a visit to the area you might live in -- all this before a final decision is made.

7. Residence. Some feel that any cooperation with the system (such as filling out a Form 150, for example) is an admission that the system is legitimate. They may also feel that leaving the country is a cop-out for them, resistance is the only possible route.

But even here, there are different forms. Some quietly accept jail. For them, to avoid self-corruption is the primary concern. For others, loud protests and attempts to organize first outside and then inside jail -- or from within the military -- become the best answer. For them, restructuring the society is the primary goal.

And there is an eighth alternative: doing nothing. Occasionally it may require a shrug or a yawn or perhaps even a half-believed argument about how President Nixon will conduct future wars by hitting the nation's malcontents. But of course this eighth alternative is a choice too. It's called military service.

You may not like any of these choices. But choices you have -- both these and all the variations they include. Eventually you will select one. And here too you have a choice: you can either run blindly into whatever corner they show you, or you can pick your direction and head for it with your eyes wide open.
This is a reprint of the Selective Service memo on channeling. It was originally included in the Selective Service Orientation Kit which was a collection of educational materials prepared for public release in order to inform interested people about the purpose and functions of the Selective Service System.

One of the major products of the Selective Service classification process is the channeling of manpower into many endeavors, occupations, and activities that are in the national interest. This function is a counterpart and amplification of the System's responsibility to deliver manpower to the armed forces in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum any adverse effect upon the national health, safety, interest, and progress. By identifying and applying this process intelligently, the System is able not only to minimize any adverse effect but to exert an effect beneficial to the national health, safety, and interest.

The line dividing the primary function of armed forces manpower procurement from the process of channeling manpower into civilian support is often finely drawn. The process of channeling by not taking men from certain activities who are otherwise liable for service, or by giving deferment to qualified men in certain occupations, is actual procurement by inducement of manpower for civilian activities which are manifestly in the national interest.

While the best known purpose of Selective Service is to procure manpower for the armed forces, a variety of related processes take place outside delivery of manpower to the active armed forces. Many of these may be put under the heading of "channeling manpower." Many young men would not have pursued a higher education if there had not been a program of student deferment. Many young scientists, engineers, tool and die makers, and other possessors of scarce skills would not have been able to stay in their jobs in the defense effort if it were not for a program of occupational deferments. Even though the salary of a teacher has historically been meager, many young men remain in that job, seeking the reward of a deferment. The process of channeling manpower by deferment is entitled to much credit for the large number of graduate students now deferred as students. One reason the Nation is not in shorter supply of engineers today is that they were among the students who were not compelled to do military service. The club of induction has been used to drive out of areas considered to be less important to the areas of defense, activities or in the support of national health, safety, or interest.

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More than ten years ago, it became evident that something additional had to be done to permit and encourage development of young scientists and trained people in all fields. A million and a half registrants, many of whom were college students, were deferred...
This past summer I worked at the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors in Philadelphia as a draft counselor. CCCO is almost certainly the most experienced and reliable draft information organization in the country (that includes Selective Service's own "information" services, of which more will be said later), and as a very junior staff counselor I handled, I suppose, about 300 cases involving everything from CO to appeals to preparation for personal appearances to simple requests for information. I have been asked to comment on the nature of counseling, and, especially with a few months perspective, it seems curiouser and curiouser.

One thing (impressed upon me and ought to be impressed on everyone who counsels or is counseled): I am not a lawyer, never want to be, and have none of the legal rights or obligations of a lawyer. But anyone who counsels is in the position giving advice on a rather complicated set of laws which is constantly being modified and interpreted by court decisions, national and state memoranda, and directives from Lt. Gen. Hershey. Maybe 1/10 of all people draft counseling keep up to date by reading the Selective Service Law Reporter; with most of these counseling in a full time profession. And it's important to know what's happening; one loophole -- gleaned from a memorandum, one opinion from a court case may, perhaps, convince a State Draft Board to postpone an induction order. But the other 9/10 of counseling are in the private sector and are usually not equipped with the time or supplementary study to keep that up to date. The general rule is: check everything you're not sure of with someone who knows a little (or, if possible, a lot) more than you. However, I don't think most counselors are aware that the advice they are giving, being given by a philosopher, a politician or a clerk, is as likely to be every draft counselor should tell his counselee to speak to a lawyer to confirm whatever advice or opinion he offers. The names of attorneys who handle draft cases are available from CCCO.

I'm suggesting that anyone who seeks counseling keep a cautious eye on his counselor. After all, if you're giving counseling on the draft, it's likely that the decisions you make will have a real effect on your whole life, (how you handle your appeals, if, for instance, it comes to that, can make a big difference on your chances of appealing successfully), and you better be sure that the person who tells you what to do knows what he's talking about. No matter how well-intentioned your friend is when he tells you what to do about the asthma you have, if he's wrong, you're the one who gets drafted. It's commonplace but nevertheless incredible how many young men are casual to the point of indifference about their future relative to Selective Service. They believe what is comfortable to believe, "My roommate says that if you teach they can't draft you," "I apply for CO? You kidding? I'll lose my 11-S!", and what is comfortable to believe is usually the same as what involves the least amount of effort. Granted: it's a pain in the ass to hassle with forms and letters and documents and four copies and Registered Return Receipt Requested, but the only easy route in Selective Service leads right into khaki pants. Selective Service Regulation state that everyone is 1-A unless he has a reason to be in another classification. If you have a reason to be in another classification, it's probably going to involve some effort on your part to convince Selective Service. The effort may be small, as in getting an I-S (mystics; You had to fill out a form or two, didn't you?) or large (as is usually the case in CO, occupational deferments, hardship deferments, or any situation, for that matter, that involves appeal procedure), and the decision whether it's too much trouble or not is yours. After all, I can't understand that so many men seem to be in it that they think that if they are very quiet, somehow everything will work out all right. It won't.

At least that's the assumption you should be working under. Get a reliable counselor. A reliable counselor is not a roommate or friend or even someone who was in "the same position" as you. No two cases in Selective Service are identical. Nor should you put too much faith in anything said to you by clerks at local board or government appeal agents, (or any other member of Selective Service) not given to you in writing. All advice Service gives, even in writing should be checked with an independent and qualified counselor. One of the first things that becomes apparent to anyone who counsels is that the worst thing by far about Selective Service personnel is that they are to an incredible large extent ignorant of Selective Service law, and the clerk at a local board is one of the people least likely to give competent and legal advice. So go to someone who knows what they're talking about, CCCO, AFSC, RDC, Resistance, are the best, the professionals, but even there, you should be ready to check everything with another counselor, and even there, all a counselor can do is give an opinion on what will probably happen to you should you or should you not do a specific thing. The actual dealings with Selective Service must be handled by you.
draft information

Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors (CCCO)
2016 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103
215-568-7971

(At last count there were 23 support organizations for draft-age immigrants to Canada scattered throughout each of Canada's ten provinces. Probably the most experienced groups are centered in Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal.)

Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors
Box 4231, Vancouver 9, B.C., Canada
604-734-1012

Toronto Anti-Draft Programme
P.O. Box 764, Adelaide Street Station
Toronto 2B, Ontario, Canada
416-481-0241

Black Anti-Draft Programme
Afro-American Brotherhood
1984-A Yonge St.
Toronto 7, Ontario, Canada
416-487-0988

additional reading

(The fundamental, if not indispensable, reference for potential applicants for I-O and I-AO. Also provides material helpful to those considering non-cooperation. Constantly up-dated.)

Manual for Draft-Age Immigrants to Canada, ed. by Mark Satin, director, Toronto Anti-Draft Programme, (P.O. Box 764, Adelaide Street Station) Toronto 2B, Ontario, Canada
(The primary source for information concerning the problems and potentials of Canadian immigration.)

The Draft?, American Friends Service Committee, Hill and Wang, N.Y., 1967
(An investigation of the adverse affects of compulsory military service on the individual and on society.)

(An inquiry into the reality of the Pentagon's "manpower shortage" and the origins and affects of conscription.)

The Selective Service Act, A Case Study of Governmental Process, Clyde Jacobs and John F. Gallagher, Dodd, Mead and Co., N.Y., 1967
(A thoroughgoing textbook examination of the history of the draft in the U.S.)

(The case for a volunteer army. Introduction by Sen. Ed Brooke)

(Five Congressmen propose an all-volunteer army to remedy the ills of the present Selective Service System.)

Our Unfair and Obsolete Draft - and What We Can Do About It, Bruce K. Chapman, Pocket Books, N.Y., 1968
(A general survey of the draft's structural and accidental inequities concluding with a synopsis of methods to remedy the situation.)

(The only detailed study of Selective Service.)

(A broad variety of opinions and many facts about the draft in theory and in practice by dozens of contributors.)

Conscientious Objector in America, Norman Thomas, Huebach, N.Y., 1925
(Best friendly account of American conscientious objectors during WW I.)

Conscientious Objectors in the Civil War, Edward Needles Wright, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pa., 1931
(The only non-sectarian study of civil war conscientious objection. With excellent documentation and a bibliography.)

(The most authoritative study of American conscientious objection in WW II. Received the F.D. Roosevelt Foundation award in 1952 for the best book in the field of government and human welfare.)

(A fine collection of historical documents regarding conscientious objection in America.)

Prison Etiquette, Holley Cantine and Duchme Ranier, Retort Press, Beaconville, New York, 1950
(Accounts of personal experiences of conscientious objectors in prison during WW II.)
Cavemen, Cowboys, Lovers, Featured in Weekend Films

The Plot Thickens" in the Jesters' production of Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist." The play opens this evening and will run through Monday in the Austin Arts Center. Tickets may be obtained at the box office.

On Friday night, the Jesters will open the second production of their current season. Following a tradition of presenting as wide a range of dramatic material as possible to the College community, the Jesters will be performing Ben Jonson's Elizabethan comedy, THE ALCHEMIST. One of the bastions of Elizabethan theatre, THE ALCHEMIST latches onto greed and lust and the hypocrisy which surround their practice in society. In the hands of director George E. Nichols III, the play has been trimmed and shaped in a manner which brings the biting pen of Jonson into close rapport with the modern mind. Professor Nichols, in speaking of the play, has said that he sees many elements of French farce comedy in Jonson's treatment of the situation. Following this idea, the production has been geared to a fast, light approach. To enhance the effect, students David Kennard and Frank Lackner have designed a set which, while reflecting the seventeenth century setting of the play, allows for satirical action.

Student Reaction to Curriculum

(Continued from page 1)

Now that you're one of The Phonables, here's the cheapest way to get hold of your far-out friends.

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February 28, 1969

TRINITY TRIPOD

'THE ALCHEMIST'.

by Randolph J. Man

The Film Society’s offerings for the apparently overworked weekend were picked in hopes of providing the perfect amount of campus psychology from Saturday to Sunday. The Saturday night stage of a mind will be reflected beautifully by a double feature: DAWN ON THE GREAT DIVIDE (a 1942 western with Buck Jones and his horse Silver) and ONE MILLION B.C. (the 1940 Hal Roach version with Victor Mature, Carole Landis, and the inimitable Lon Chaney, Jr.). Sunday night will represent a part return to reality with Noel Coward's exquisite romance, BRIEF ENCOUNTER (Great Britain, 1945), starring Trevor Howard and Celia Johnson. Both shows are in McCook Auditorium at 8 p.m.

Buck Jones was one of the few westerners to shine his start in the late 1930's and early 1940's who was not immediately by the spiritual and social and the morality of the Gene Autry school. He had been in films since the late twenties, and, unlike most of his contemporaries — Ken Maynard, Tom Brown, and Eddie Dean — his films were consistently well-made, if not always great. The "B" westerns disappeared with the advent of television, and the hope of his designs have been forgotten. The villains of the piece are archetypal: Harry Woods resplendent in black mantle, hat, frock coat, and brocade vest; Robert Frazer, superbly disguising as a corrupt judge; and Roy Barcroft, hearty brute animalism and "Woody's" benchman. DAWN ON THE GREAT DIVIDE was the last of a series made for Monogram with his aide-de-camp Robert Rockwell and Ben Bolt and also his last film he died in the Boston Cocoanut Grove fire soon afterward.

ONE MILLION B.C. is Hal Roach's idiosyncratic tribute to D. W. Griffith and a technical masterpiece of its age, the story, as narrated by former silent screen star Conrad Nagel, concerns the vanished son (Victor Mature) of the Shell People (led by Len Chaney, Jr.) who is regained by the Shell People (Carole Landis as the child's daughter). Fortunately, these primal world citizens speak no word of English, their primitive grace are a marvellous allegory to the world of 1945.

BRIEF ENCOUNTER is an engrossing of a one-act play by Noel Coward which concerns two people who have an affair outside their respective marriages. The story by guilt feelings and wary of the endless undercurrents, they are forced to give up. About it the critic James Agee wrote: "In my opinion, the movie at its best suggests merely all that woman's magazine fiction might be. At its best, that is not intended as a back-handed compliment. For it seems to me that few writers of supposedly more serious talent ever undertake themes this simple and important any more so that, relatively thinly and as involving as it is — a sort of neatly-staged, artificially artificial AND ANDREWS — BRIEF ENCOUNTER is to be thoroughly respected.
Frustrated Swimmers Defeated By Jumbos

by Vic Hisa

An old friend of mine—my mother—used to say, "If you don't do it, you don't lose." So, if IPS and ANB were pots and pans, the world would be nothing short of incredible as the Varsity swim team dropped 12-2. Three of Trinity's top four swimmers hadn't swum all the events and were disappointed and turned into a 43-27 Tufts victory.

Trinity's Center Tom Greene headed the Cards for the second time this season. His scores were 15-12, 10-15, 17-18, 15-12, and 15-9. Trinity could manage only two seconds for 34 points, while Doug Watts and Mark Harrity scored 33 points, as well as lost in the Varsity to the Cardinals.

The Trinity varsity met the Cards for the second time this season. Many of the three winners, winning his specialty, the 500. Chris Knight triumphed for the second time, 6-3. The frosh victory ended a brilliant season for Mike Monnies charges, as they finished 10-3.

Top Cardinals

The Bantams as a team could not play without the services of our quarterback, Howie Greenblatt, and since Wesmen came back in a rush, feeding Jack Sitarz, the club a victory of such Importance that it was nothing short of incredible as the Cards for the second time, this year, 9-0, while the frosh also triumphed for the second time, 6-3. The frosh victory ended a brilliant season for Mike Monnies charges, as they finished 10-3.

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