Osler Joins Presidential Race, Lists Priorities

Calling for the immediate establishment of a new judicial system and a new system of financial aid, William G. Osler, 60, announced yesterday he would seek the office of President of the College. He will be running against David W. Steen, 60, who is professor of English, and George W. Bonner, 50, candidate for the Senate Black Scholarship Fund. The candidates have been friends for many years and were both members of the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity at Harvard.

Osler also declared his support for a revised version of the program for alumni which he said would be released in the near future. He added that he would change its recommendations for distribution requirements and a "distribution guideline," and also propose a baccalaureate degree requirement. He said the Senate would move to diversify student recruitment efforts and accelerate the schedule of the new curriculum and make the position known to the faculty.

The third recommendation in Osler's statement is to separate Senate financial aid from the balance of the budget in accordance with a recommendation made by President Lockwood.

Osler's statement calls for the immediate establishment of a fair and workable judicial system. It also notes the recent rejection of several amendments to the constitution which, in the view of Osler, "affirm the social reality of our present society." He said that the Senate must be responsive to student opinion. Osler added that he would "further the interests of the student body; it must express student opinion and then work diligently toward the enactment of the student's wishes." Osler also emphasized that the Senate must "continue the good work of the last administration."

In his reply to Osler, Steen noted that the new faculty's position must be "to continue the good work of the last administration."

The second amendment struck down by the Senate was one that would have increased the Senate's budget to $4,000.

Steen said that the Senate was determined to "continue the good work of the last administration."

The faculty of the College is the process of selecting seven representatives to the new Faculty Conference as well as a Secretary of the Faculty in its election which is viewed with intense interest. As the power of the Senate has been greatly expanded, it is generally believed that the individual chosen to fill the post will have a decisive influence on the political role of the faculty. Professor of History George B. Jones, Professor of Government Rex C. Neaverson, Associate Professor of English Paul Smith and Assistant Professor of English James L. Potter are candidates for the position. Most of the professors questioned during the past week expect a very close race between Cooper and Neaverson.

Many see the election as of critical importance in determining whether the faculty shall attempt to establish itself as a political force independent of the Administration. The voting is being done by mail, and shall extend for at least two ballots. The College's policy is that the faculty shall receive a majority of the votes cast. The final election results, posted Monday, are expected by next Wednesday.

Overshadowed by the campaign for the office of Secretary is the selection of representatives for the Faculty Conference. Forty-six members of the faculty, are running for the Conference which shall ultimately include seven elected representatives and one faculty member who is to be chosen by the Trinity College Council. The composition of the Conference, which will be determined by two ballots cast through the mail, guarantees that there will be at least one instructor, one assistant professor, one associate professor and one full professor among the representatives. All faculty members are eligible for the elections. The powers of the Secretary of the Faculty have been redefined so that he will be the faculty's primary elected officer. All communications which require faculty action will be channeled to the faculty through the Secretary, and he will be responsible for representing the (Continued on page 7)
Frumpunda

New Groups Reviewed

by D.J. Reiher

Two new groups are emerging from the depths of the rock underground. Produced by Good Music, a branch of from left Johnson, their first titles are bound to make a dent in the industry when they are released later this spring. Although recording is still going on for one of the groups, packaging is in process for both, IPC has given me some information regarding their projects. They are (still) considered top secret.

The Atomic Bookcase was organized last fall as the result of a freak accident. The four-man band, bailing from all over the record business, has put together on "Volume of Sound" (Gato STX-150-0). The album includes their final song, soon to be released, called "You Sheviled Me For Another", their hollow sound is augmented (from time to time) by a black chorus and brass section, recruited from Brigham Young University, which two of the group attended.

Organist Rockie Neeleman is the small, tough man with light-ning hands. From Boston, he got his nickname from the WBC, hero of a few years back, "When I play my organ, all I see is rocks," says the erthetile fellow, who in, his -- vocal style, is as inflected as the others. "We're called the Bookcase, is a constant delight; one critic heard the album in its entirety and said it was a freak accident. The four-man group gets along extremely well and shares virtually every-thing it gets (IPC has not per-mitted the men to go on tour until the album is finished, so they have to share to survive). The group makes extensive use of its musical capacity, Nice plays seventeen instruments, and does two bands on the album where he plays all the layers, "Between the Sheets" and "Cover Up," Johnny "Guitar" Federal is the drum-beater, Baby-faced and brilliant, his runs com-pletely sunshine the listener for any under-standing. His laugh is a constant delight; one critic compared it to the "cry of a ghostly, sad" voice. Saints, and has a hump on his neck to give the illusion of being a goat.

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Laughter is not enough, ex-cept when you are trying to hard to say what is enough. The many of these 36 million viewers wonders miss the mark in parody and satire. As Melvin Madison says "All that in the second gal-ery." All what, all in good fun, all with a smile on the face. Laugh at yourself people, but never, even in the midst of this development, let yourself get carried away, you're never too old to laugh, cry and weep. The Bookcase stays, as they are forced to investigate our Sales and Sales Management Training Program and (Continued on page 6)

We didn't: In fact we don't know where we would be without our liberal arts graduates. To give you an opportunity to prove it for yourself, we have a summer internship program. It's an excellent way for you to become involved in actual company operations in an area of your new jobs. We have the projects. Why not try this for yourself, you might help decide you on a future career. Open only to Juniors and Seniors Location – Corporate Headquarters, Hartford Time—About 10 consecutive weeks during summer 1969 to suit your needs.

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TOUR DATE: February 4, 1969

'Frumpunda' Dissects U.S. Civilization

by Stuart Mason

The Long Wharf Theatre in New Haven has scheduled a reading of a section of 'Time is Now,' emphasizing that the Negro in the United States is treated as three-fifths of a man, and self-identity for the Negro is immense. Laughter sours in the quietest hour of the darkest night, let yourself recognize the pain, the guilt, the shame and the eradication. From Boston, he got his nickname from the WBC, hero of a few years back, "When I play my organ, all I see is rocks," says the erthetile fellow, who in, his -- vocal style, is as inflected as the others. "We're called the Bookcase, is a constant delight; one critic compared it to the "cry of a ghostly, sad" voice. Saints, and has a hump on his neck to give the illusion of being a goat.

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New Regulations Published

(Continued from page 1)

Lockwood announced that when recruiting activity begins this spring, the admissions office will review its interviewing budget and establish an appropriate budget item for the participation of black students in recruitment. According to Lockwood, the college has just trained black students in recruiting technique. He recognized that "at the same time we know how awkward it is for you to offer such assistance if your own experiences at Trinity discourage you from recommending the College to other blacks." The President said that Mr. Max Paulin will be increasingly involved with advising the office on finding more black applicants.

One of the TCD demands proposed that procedural college academic requirements and academic censoring procedures be re-examined in regard to individual black students. Lockwood agreed that "many students haveawaived requirements, and that not all students can equally approach studies with potential equal success." He pointed out that many of the proposals under the new curriculum "will help students to develop programs of studies with their special abilities, interests, and goals."

The President's statement revealed that a few recent students would be imputed faculty that if considered the appointment of a black student as an advisor to the Committee on Academic Standing, serving as an EX-OFFICIO member, would handle any special problems the individual black student might encounter with regard to academic requirements.

Lockwood noted that the College has been conducting a program to work with local schools to seek ways to make "black adjustment and matriculation into colleges more successful. He also pointed out that $8,000,000 is being allocated this year in efforts to assist students with special needs.

The TCD proposal demanded that black educators be placed in each department on the undergraduate level and that the curriculum be revised with the objective to make all teaching relevant and meaningful to blacks. Lockwood stated that Trinity has sought black instructors but that the constrained academic requirements have prevented the College from opening up departments to qualified black professors on a temporary basis. According to this program an exchange would be made each semester in a different department. Lockwood also asserted that the institution is exploring possibility of beginning a program in Afro-American studies through joint efforts with neighboring institutions. In addition, he stressed that the College is ready to consider a brochure outlining the special black admissions program to take appropriate counseling of black students and black wishing to take appropriate college courses.

Five additional points were cited: 1) The Admissions Office is making contracts for prospective black students, 2) Mr. Paulin, Head of Campus Life, has not accepted an applicant as an eligible black in his class, 3) Mr. and Mrs. Paulin have offered their home as a place where black students of Trinity Faculty and administrative members meet regularly to talk about issues which blacks have raised. 5) The College wishes to develop an "inventory" of academic areas in which black up- perclassmen have particular interests so that they may serve as tutors to entering students with weaknesses in these same areas, and 5) The College would approximate an exchange program for attracting local black students for a special summer laboratory program in physics. The program is sponsored by the American Institute of Physics and science preparation in high school has been limited.

Wesleyan Sees Racial Tenison

Big city tensions and a kind of racial malaise in the academic community of the cities has been brought to Wesleyan after 4 years of what The New York Times described as "vigorously recruiting Negro applicants. Negro applicants have been given preferential consideration, and now Wesleyan is almost certain Negro students in 40% of the percentage at any private Eastern college.

Edwin Etherington, Wesleyan provost, who said that an integration plan which Wesleyan ought to be a reflexion of society in all ways except skin color, has composed an agreement of more Blacks and giving them an equal status and the same rights as just as valid as treatment given students elsewhere. The basketball team of football fans, Etherington believes. According to Etherington, the necessity of creating an atmosphere enabling recruiting of the large scale Black recruitment is only because Wesleyan is a place where the young people are expected to figure, to solve a sociological problem still unsolved by society in general.

Black students still find a white university that permits the blacks to complete a Bachelor of Arts program in 3 rather than 4 years and where they are not the majority in such subjects as African-American studies and where the statement made by the black student is not considered through a special course on Black novels is offered, the white orientation of the college remains until a black novelist is brought into the Wesleyan English courses.

The wealth of Wesleyan has permitted a vigorous research program in the field of upward bound programs for high schools. The Blacks have established an Afro-American House which has fostered relations between white and black that have been eroded to some extent. But Etherington said that the consequences of Black student activities on the line of recruiting to a larger society.

TIRES (PHILLIPS 66) BATTERIES (EXIDE)
Contact Bill Canning 278-8463
Dr. Lockwood’s Reply

The spiraling animosity and misunderstanding between the white minority and the black majority of the United States is reflected in miniature throughout the colleges and universities of the country. With each confrontation between black students and white students, faculty members and administrators come the reluctant admission that no academic institution can expect to be spared from the disturbing realities of contemporary life. We are distressed by that realization, for we have always assumed that the blissful solitude of an academic community is immune to the problems of society at large. We have believed, somewhat naively, that the charge of racism could never be leveled against us. But at long last, our complacency has been jolted: the college is presently revising its requirements and expectations.

The response of Dr. Lockwood to the demands of the Trinity Coalition of Blacks is as some have suggested, an eight page “No.” Rather, it is a lengthy admission that the College has no idea of what it should deal with the needs of black students. Presented with a list of 12 specific demands, he could answer them in only the most obscure terms.

The financial limitations of the College are well known; but Trinity cannot plead poverty as the reason for all its failures. The tragic theme that winds through the history of this institution is that of inept planning and misplaced priorities. It has consistently failed to recognize the realities of contemporary life. We are distressed by that realization, for we are being asked to re-examine our work and to impose the white cultural hang-up on our students in his own terms and not continue to Impose the white cultural hang-up on our students in his own terms and not continue to

Remember...

At an all-college meeting last April, a majority of the student body expressed its desire to contribute money in order to increase the scholarship funds available to disadvantaged students. Two weeks later, in an action considered slightly more controversial, 168 students with enthusiasm and generosity.

The Senate Scholarship Fund Drive that is being conducted today, will last from 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Monday to Friday to provide sufficient 'time and energy to work for a cause even the most die-hard supporter might not consider worthwhile. Let us hope that the Trinity community will shed itself of its outdated, impractical, 'haughtiness' and recognize the need of strong words to express himself.

The black student is a man in a white racist so-

In the present educational requirement there are both outstanding and disappointing aspects. Rather than turn their backs on such college atmosphere, we who are going to be blackball system, your sup-

Despite the obvious failure of the rising sophomores to force the athletic facilities to open its ability to function on this "realistically" we are going to be stuck with perpetually "professors" who train others to lead in intellectual murder.

Regardless of the fact that we are being jolted back in time and in the military mos-

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Terry T. Reagan ’71

Available in the Trinity Chapel.

February 4, 1969

LETTER to the editor

This policy which I have just presented is not only for students and faculty, it provides sufficient op-

portunity. During a rush meeting last April, I was asked by a majority of the student body, "If you are going to be blackball system, your sup-

This does not mean that one brother can deny his entire fraternity by doing so. It means that some- one has good support, he’ll always be accepted by your peers. And if a person has a hard time, we as brothers are going to be his brothers. We are going to be his friends.

The implications of a blackball system extend beyond the party. It often causes. No matter what classmen to use the facilities, is from 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Monday to Friday to provide sufficient 'time and energy to work for a cause even the most die-hard supporter might not consider worthwhile. Let us hope that the Trinity community will shed itself of its outdated, impractical, ‘haughtiness’ and recognize the need of strong words to express himself.

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Last week, the Trinity Coalition of Blacks sent twelve demands to President Lockwood. We are printing the demands, and his response, in full, because they represent the first time that the Blacks—and the College—have articulated their positions.

"It may be that I can harm myself by speaking frankly and directly, but I do not care about that at all. Of course I want to get out of prison badly, but I shall get out some day. I am more concerned with what I am going to have to get out. I know that by following the course which I have charted I will find my salvation. If I had followed the path laid down for me by the officials, I'd undoubtedly have long since been out of prison—but I'd be less of a man for it. I now feel more certain of where I want to go, what I want to do, and how to go about it."

(Eldridge Cleaver - "Soul on Ice")

It is in this light that these demands are being presented: that we know where we are going, what to do and how to do it, but above all, who we are and what we are!

We, the black students of Trinity College, after having thoroughly weighed and analyzed the situation encountered here by one, any, and all of us, hereby resolve that the following demands, given without priority, be considered, accepted and initiated immediately.

The entire staff in the admissions office share in the commitment to recruit black students, both men and women. Mr. Max Paulin, now fully acquainted with Trinity's admission policies, will be able to spend more time on this problem and will increasingly be responsible, as we look ahead to recruiting for the Class of 1974, for advising the office on finding more black applicants. As you know, all admissions officers share in interviewing candidates both here and in schools around the country. Similarly decisions on all applications require multiple reading and joint deliberations so that the final decision on each candidate receives appropriate review.

Black educators in each department on the undergraduate level.

As you know, this is a national problem. Like many other colleges Trinity has sought black instructors, but the competition is formidable. To this aspect has now been added the complaint by black educators that predominantly white schools are so vigorously raiding former Negro colleges that a serious "brain drain" is taking place. It is questionable whether Trinity should contribute to that dislocation on a permanent basis. Hence, we propose to try to attract qualified black professors on a temporary, rotating basis. Dean Sleeper has already been in Washington to begin arranging such an exchange program. It is too early to know whether we can succeed, but our plan envisions an exchange each semester in a different department—depending upon our needs and the availability of people. We propose that this exchange not restrict itself to one college, even though we do plan to see how we may more effectively use our continuing program with St. Paul's to this end.

There is one other possibility which we are actively exploring: the use of the Dorrance Visiting Professorship for the fall term, 1969-70, to bring a distinguished black scholar to the campus. Your suggestions in this regard are welcome.

Complete curriculum revision with the objective to make all teachings relevant and meaningful to blacks.

Certain American colleges and universities are moving to greater awareness of the importance of the history, psychology, political influence, and culture of black Americans in this country's development and present position. We want Trinity to be among those institutions. For that reason the faculty authorized this year two courses not in the curriculum heretofore. But it is doubtful that Trinity alone can offer many such courses within the immediate future. Realizing this, we have authorized Mr. Thomas A. Smith to discuss with neighboring institutions and community agencies. We are persuaded that through interinstitutional cooperation we can open to blacks and others the beginnings of a program in Afro-American studies. At the same time we shall seek ways to bring black students and Trinity professors together to present more effectively the black experience within relevant existing programs.

Black students be involved with all policies and decisions of policy concerning the admission of black students.

As you know from conversations with Dean Fuller and Mr. Muir, we want black students to assist in the recruitment of more black students. Your experience is invaluable as we seek to understand better how to approach individual black students and to develop better perception in judging their applications. We have never assumed that we have recruited successfully all the factors which we should consider in reviewing black applicants. Therefore, we invite you to recommend three black students to work closely with the admissions office so that our criteria may become more sensitive to the factors involved in considering applicants. In addition, we invite your considered judgment as to those schools from which we might attract more black applicants.

Finally, we assume that Mr. Reeves is partially representing your views on these problems as they pertain to the efforts of the special long-range planning subcommittee searching for answers to the question, Whom shall we educate? Since that subcommittee is in the final stages of its deliberations, we suggest that you submit to that body any further recommendations concerning these questions.

Black students participate in the actual recruiting of blacks and be paid as such.

We have tried involving black students in recruiting blacks, and we wish to continue this practice. At the same time we know how awkward it is for you to offer such assistance if your own experiences at Trinity discourage you from recommending the College to other blacks. Therefore, the reasonableness of this approach depends in part upon the solution of other problems. But we must begin somewhere.

We are asking that, effective this spring, when recruiting actively begins, the admissions office scrutinize its interviewing budget and set aside an appropriate budget item for black students to participate in recruitment. We suggest that you prepare a list of those who are willing to spend time in this activity. Then we can prepare a calendar of visits and interviews. Meanwhile there may be some opportunities to talk with candidates for this fall, persons whose completed applications are being considered. We appreciate this offer of help because it is quite clear that students speak most clearly to high school students and often become the most effective recruiters. We offer only one caution: we do not wish to impose undue on the time of Trinity students to that their studies suffer.

Courses offered at other institutions within the area be made available to black students, when such courses are pertinent to black education and personal fulfillment and when such courses cannot be offered at Trinity. This will be with complete financial compensation, including transportation with no change in the scholarship policies now in effect.

The College is anxious to assist blacks in taking appropriate courses elsewhere. At present one black is taking a course in sociolgy at the University of Hartford. We are exploring the possibility of cooperation with Wesleyan University so that we may provide black students the opportunity to take a course there. Transportation depends upon the numbers involved, the means of travel available, and requisite funding, all of which are open to solution once we know the attitude of cooperating institutions. The "open semester" and Trinity's participation in the 10-college interchange should facilitate this effort.
The demands have a special relevance to the Senate Scholarship Campaign this week, because they give an insight into the special kind of hell it is to be Black at Trinity. It is clear that a commitment is required not only from the Administration, but from the student body.

Complete financing of black students for attendance at and participation in black programs, seminars, etc., given at colleges within reasonable proximity.

As for financing attendance at black programs at colleges within reasonable distance of Trinity, it depends on the extent of such participation. If an interinstitutional program emerges in Hartford, the opportunities in a social and cultural sense, as well as academic, will be far greater than at some distance. We need to discuss this point further.

Procedural college academic requirements and academic standing procedures adjusted in regard to individual black students.

The College accepts the premise that not all students have similar academic backgrounds, that many students have uneven preparation, and that not all students can initially approach their studies with potentially equal success. Present requirements have made it difficult for some freshmen to find their feet academically. That is why many of the proposals under the new curriculum, if adopted, will help students to develop programs of studies commensurate with their specific abilities, interests, and goals. Obviously no one wishes to lessen the intellectual rigor of the College or lower its standards for graduation, but a curriculum of greater flexibility should permit all students to hit stride more easily. We shall recommend to the faculty that it consider the appointment of a black student advisor to the Committee on Academic Standing, a person who would fill the same role as does the foreign student advisor. An EX-OFFICIO member of that committee, he could thereby assist in handling the special problems which individual black students may encounter with respect to the academic requirements.

A program established to deal with the process of black adjustment and "matriculation" into the college.

"Adjustment" is a pejorative word. To make the orientation to college more effective, we need to know from you just what steps might be most helpful. Meanwhile, the College has been discussing a possible summer program not unlike Upward Bound. Our thought is "to work with local schools in the summer and during the year to seek ways to make more successful black adjustment and matriculation into the college." In addition, under Mr. Graf, the College is spending approximately $6,000 this year in tutorial help, summer school instruction, and various contingent efforts to assist students with special needs. We propose to expand that program as our resources permit. As for counseling services, we are considering alternatives which depend on solving other personnel needs simultaneously.

An eleven percent (11%) minimum of black students in all future freshman classes, this percentage to include a significant number of black women, in keeping with Trinity's intentions for co-education.

If we assume that up to $3,500 is necessary for the adequate support of a needy black student, then we could theoretically provide assistance to a maximum of 43 black freshmen. Such a commitment would, however, exhaust our funds and completely eliminate offering assistance to any other needy students. Currently 32% of Trinity's student body receive some form of scholarship aid. Therefore, instead of having at least one-third of an entering class on financial aid, our percentage of scholarship students in the entering class would fall to roughly 13%. We would thus introduce a new kind of imbalance quite detrimental to the diversity which we all desire.

Increase in pay for all campus laborers, and the establishment of a union or similar organization to act in the better interest of such workers.

Further excerpts

1. ADMISSION POLICY

Trinity wants black students. It wishes to make its academic programs as available to them as to any group which society has segregated; for the College does not believe in educating one group of students in relative isolation from others. We must be responsive to the needs of all students without regard to race, creed, or color. Therefore, we agree that we should seek a significant number of qualified black men and women so as to demonstrate the wisdom of the decision to which this country must be given the education and rights which will enable them to join the mainstream of American life.

In any attempts to reduce racial imbalance we recognize two problems of which you are most conscious: the difficulty of attracting enough black applicants and of providing sufficient financial assistance. Let me comment upon student aid first because it is central to any decision about the number of blacks Trinity can responsibly encourage to apply. Trinity has increased its student aid budget 12% since 1963-64, to its present level of approximately $400,000. In October, 1968, I informed the Senate committee on race and poverty that the College has authorized the addition of $47,000 to the financial aid budget for next year to be used in support of black students, the College's portion of the understanding reached last April. Trinity has also established a Negro Scholarship Fund to solicit special grants for the support of black students. This fall we approached three foundations to request special monies for black scholarships. I regret to say that these initial efforts were unsuccessful, but we will continue to seek this kind of support as a supplement to our limited scholarship funds.

For the present, our response to the financial needs of the students with little or no support, be they black or white, can only be a limited one. An illustration of our limits may interest you. We have earmarked $150,000 of scholarship aid for members of the Class of 1973, the highest scholarship budget for any entering class in the history of the College. Because part of this amount comes from endowment funds specifically restricted to scholarship aid and part from operating income, the figure is necessarily approximate.

Precisely because of your concern and our worry about the future of student aid, a major portion of which at Trinity is financed from current operating income which we can increase substantially only at the expense of our academic programs, we asked the Board of Fellows last September to study our policies and prospects for student aid. Its report is due in February. Of course, we all hope that state and federal scholarship aid will become available in significant amounts soon; but until that time, a mendacious institution like Trinity with modest resources will not be able to do more than increase gradually the number of students on total scholarship support. Meanwhile we are working at the State level to bring about legislation which will insure greater support for needy students. Even though we recognize these facts, we shall not diminish our efforts to find new sources of support.

With regard to financial aid, we would welcome your thoughts and your assistance. Have we overlooked possible sources of funds for black students? Can we package our aid for the high-need student more effectively so as to make more efficient use of existing funds? Should...
we ask the black student to accept larger loans? Should we increase his opportunities for bursary employment? Can we assist black students in finding appropriate part-time employment in the Hartford area? Should we encourage such outside employment? On these and other questions we seek your guidance.

Within these financial limitations, how may we recruit more black students? You have made three specific suggestions.

The College has been more active this fall in seeking qualified black applicants for positions. Mr. Smith and Dean Sleeper are seeking further help through Connecticut Project Equality, the Urban League and CRT. We intend to continue this search.

In addition to these specific points we would draw your attention to these efforts by Trinity:

a. The Admissions Office is ready to consider a brochure for prospective black students if you think such a publication advisable.

b. The College will make Brownell House, now unoccupied, available as a social center for black students although, like all areas on the campus, it must be open to all visitors.

c. Mr. and Mrs. Paulin have offered their home as a place where groups of black students and Trinity faculty and administrative members might meet informally to talk about the issues which you have raised. Would you discuss with Mr. and Mrs. Paulin when you might arrange such meetings?

d. We wish to develop an "inventory" of academic areas in which black upperclassmen have particular strengths so that, if you wish, you may be available to serve as tutors to entering students with weaknesses in these same areas.

e. We would appreciate your assistance in recruiting local black students for a special summer laboratory program in physics this year. This program is designed for students whose science preparation in high school has been limited.

V. A POSTSCRIPT

Fourteen years have passed since the decision in 1954, time enough for an entire school generation to realize both the problems and the possibilities of a truly integrated educational system. Time enough also for American society to recognize the flaws which have prevented a successful approach to the major problems confronting minority groups in this country. There has been progress, but the pace has been exasperatingly slow. Within this national response colleges and universities have moved primarily because students have pressed for a redress in the balance of the student population.

If we look to New England, we find a depressingly small number of blacks in attendance at colleges like Trinity. For example, in 1965-66 private senior colleges in New England had only 1.07% of all blacks attending college in this country. It has improved somewhat since then, but the academic selectivity of institutions in this area and the cost of attending the independent institutions have until very recently prevented much improvement.

At Trinity we know that black students do not find a satisfactory quality of life—because they are too few in number, because they experience a fundamental dislocation from the world they have known outside, and because the College is not fully cognizant of the special goals the black sets for himself. We want to rectify that situation. We also believe that other students should define similar goals, goals which reach beyond the personal dimension and aim at human well being. If, in his conscious search for identity, the black finds that the campus community perpetuates the same discord between his experience and that of others, he will feel "Programmed"—as one black author expressed it—by a community of which he has not become a true participant.

Actually many students in addition to the blacks share this feeling. Therefore, if we are to make the college the arena in which we come to understand ourselves and the world in which we live, we must make experience in that community genuinely open to all members: in particular, it must be open-ended for the blacks and all those who consider themselves in a minority position.

We think that Trinity can become such a community, in one sense a commitment to making it that kind of community is an extension of our permit. We want diversity. In this respect the participation of blacks in our community is essential, for otherwise we would diminish the educational opportunities open to all students. We want to improve the quality of our academic programs. In that process we must make these programs available to all students.

We all must gain a fresh sensitivity to the issues before this college and before society. You have special needs of which we must have better understanding.

INSIDE is published by the staff of the Trinity TRIPOD: David W. Green, Editor; Kenneth P. Winkler, Managing Editor; Alan M. Mendelson, Business Manager.

The illustration on pages one and four of INSIDE were contributed by the Senate Scholarship Fund.
Steuber Stresses Need For Long-Range Vision

(Read Note: Due to an error in printing, portions of Mr. Steuber's speech were not printed in the last issue of the TRIPOD. It is herewith reprinted in correct form.)

The liberal arts college, notably a small college of Trinity's stature, is founded on the ideal of the importance of a personalized education, and on the ideal of the full development of the individual. The Trinity College Senate, as well as all other members of the Trinity Community, must work to assure broader opportunities, and broader educational benefits—greater concern for individual development, and freedom. All of the ideals must become reality at Trinity.

It must be the prime purpose of the 1969-1970 Senate to acknowledge, and to serve as spearheaded, of change existing on the Trinity campus. To recognize this goal, the Senate must obtain long-range vision in envisioning student action in any proposed area. The Senate must refrain from its past tactic of crisis orientation; no longer can the Senate remain a forum of trit, rather it must develop into a forum of substantive action. Like the Senate, the Student Body and the Senate must learn to RESPECT THE VIEWS OF OTHERS, whether student, faculty, administrator, or trustee. We, as students, must stand prepared to make a visible contribution to the college community, to achieve true freedom and democracy; to achieve true freedom and democracy are the paths to understanding and growth.

Student responsibility can grow only where students are trusted to participate in the major decisions affecting their lives. Greater freedom and democracy are the pitfalls of increased autonomy. These changes initiated by the new lockwood administration, and through the formation of the Trinity College Council, and the long range planning committee with student members, Trinity is striving toward the ideal of the future. Student responsibility, student democracy. The new administration has made this possible, and students must do no less, that they should allow for more student participation in policy making. The fact that the administration is the faculty's, for the most part, the large body of student faculty is, but rather it is the fault of the students and nonstudents. To play an integral part in the forward movement of Trinity College, the Senate must take the initiative, the Senate must present its goals, and positive programs, the Senate must represent, and more important, full support of the student body.

I therefore propose the following program, designed to promote the Senate into an efficient, effective organization, dedicated, genuine student respect and student interest. The Senate is not dead, and must not be allowed to die.

STUDENT-SENATE RELATIONS

Much closer relations are necessary between the Senate and the student body. Respect and confidence in the Senate must be reestablished. The only way this is possible is for the Senate to be truly representative, and to be sensitive to student body wishes. Each Senator should be assigned a group of students, from his class or from his general dormitory area, where he would personally contact at least one body member each month (and preferably bi-weekly) to discuss Senate business. Likewise, it would be feasible for groups of senators to hold informal committee discussions on a bi-weekly or monthly basis. As further students, this senator would inform the student body of the work of his assigned group, and encourage them to work in a forum of their interest. The Senate cannot remain an exclusive (but necessary) organization; it must establish itself as the body of students, FOR the student body, NOT FOR it. Additionally, published Senate minutes, and frequent, unbiased reports to the TRIPOD would enable the student body to view how their representatives are carrying out their responsibilities and duties.

RELATIONS WITH TCC:

PRESIDENT'S CABINET

With the establishment of the TCC last year, the role of the Senate in college affairs changed drastically—however the Senate failed to react to this change. WITH the TCC, the Senate must RECOGNIZE its limitations. The Senate cannot expect to serve solely as the 'advocates' legislature', that it might naturally. It has lost that distinction to the TCC. However, the Senate has the money, the members, and the potential as the SPOKESMAN AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STUDENT BODY; as the chief ad

New Judicial Structure Assigned Highest Priority in Osier Statement

With this statement, the announcement of my candidacy for the presidency of the Senate, I am presenting my call to the Senate to return to the site of the Senate. The Senate must obtain long-range vision in establishing a fair and workable judicial system. I believe that this responsibility was neglected last semester during the Senate debate over the roles of the Board of Trustees in the affairs of the College. Although this debate must certainly continue, we cannot allow it to do so at the expense of much needed judicial system. We cannot continue operating under a set of rules which are largely imposed by a judicial structure which means automatic punishment for any student "caught" ignoring them. The establishment of such a new system cannot waste a future realignment of the College's entire power structure.

In accord with this new system, the Senate must recognize the "ideal of the SENATE" AND the "ideal of the student bod

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Senate's first responsibility should be the immediate establishment of a fair and workable judicial system. I believe that this responsibility was neglected last semester during the Senate debate over the role of the Board of Trustees in the affairs of the College. Although this debate must certainly continue, we cannot allow it to do so at the expense of much needed judicial system. We cannot continue operating under a set of rules which are largely imposed by a judicial structure which means automatic punishment for any student "caught" ignoring them. The establishment of such a new system cannot waste a future realignment of the College's entire power structure.

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The Senate must recognize its potential LIMITATIONS. It can no longer be ignored by the College administration. The Senate must obtain long-range vision in establishing a fair and workable judicial system. I believe that this responsibilit

CURRICULUM

In what may seem an unfortunate side effect, the Senate has not been assigned an official role in deciding whether to accept or reject the proposed new curricula. It will be voted on by the faculty of the College. Frequent, perhaps the Board of Trustees will follow by their recommendations. This does not mean that students have no actual voice in this decision.

The Senate's first task should be to discern student reaction to the crucial aspects of the proposed curriculum. A referendum, or some canvassing would probably best accomplish this task. In addition to canvassing student opinion to the Senate, the faculty should be responsible for assuring that it receives a fair hearing. An open meeting with the faculty, coverage in the TRIPOD and on WYFC, petitions to department chairmen, or an open hearing with the committee are all means which might be employed to assure adequate consideration of student opinion.

The faculty is not blinded to student ideas and demands. What is needed is an effective means for presenting them for consideration. Most importantly, these must be student ideas not Senate ideas. The opinions of 33 members of the Senate must not be substituted for the beliefs of 200 students at the College. If the Senate expects its notes to carry any weight it must be presented in the form of a group of students, from either his class or from his general dormitory area, where he would personally contact at least one body member each month (and preferably bi-weekly) to discuss Senate business. Likewise, it would be feasible for groups of senators to hold informal committee discussions on a bi-weekly or monthly basis. As further students, this senator would inform the student body of the work of his assigned group, and encourage them to work in a forum of their interest. The Senate cannot remain an exclusive (but necessary) organization; it must establish itself as the body of students, FOR the student body, NOT FOR it. Additionally, published Senate minutes, and frequent, unbiased reports to the TRIPOD would enable the student body to view how their representatives are carrying out their responsibilities and duties.

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S红星FINANCES

I would urge that Dr. Lockwood's suggestion for a Senate budget independent of the general fee be followed up as quickly as possible.

(Continued on page 6)

Yale Faculty Endorses R.O.T.C.

For ROTC

The Reserve Officers Training Corps (R.O.T.C.) at Yale has, by a faculty vote last Thursday, been relegated to the status of extra-curricular activity. Similar action was taken by the Dartmouth faculty on Friday.

The faculty of the U. of Mass., through their subcommittee of military studies, recently released a report explaining their re- resistance to the matter of academic credit for R.O.T.C., stating that the country needs the program, college graduates make better officers, and some students want R.O.T.C.

The move at Yale and Dartmouth, as reported in The New York Times, represents a growing dis- satisfaction with the military program which Pentagon officials admit provides a major portion of America's military officers. The Yale faculty also voted to remove the title of professor from those military officers running R.O.T.C.

Dr. Arthur W. Galston, a biolo- gist and chairman of the Yale fac- ulty's committee on R.O.T.C., said in a TIMES interview, "R.O.T.C. is like flogging in the whisperpops — a perfectly fine activity but one that we don't think merits any academic standing. The committee decided to recommend in favor of medical school, combat, tactical operations, all of America's military officers. The Yale faculty also voted to remove the title of professor from those military officers running R.O.T.C.

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Promotions... (Continued from page 1)

Dr. Williams is a native of Hartford and a 1949 graduate. He came to the college faculty in September 1956 from Colorado College where he had served as associate professor and head of the classics department since 1954. As an undergraduate at Harvard, Chaul-
hus and Harvard, he received his B.A. and Ph.D. from where he also taught for two years. He has tutored at the Loebel School and has lectured extensively at schools and colleges. He has an open invitation to lecture under a Fulbright Fellowship at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Birmingham University, England.

He is a former deputy executive director of the national office in Washington, D.C. to foster pro-
gress in the classics, is active in national committees dealing with the classics and is a chief reader and a member of the Examination Board of the Latin Advanced Place-
ment program of the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.

He is a member of numerous classical associations, local, state and national, and is currently com-
piling a book of poetry of Horace and articles on Horace, Catullus, and Herodot.

'Time is Now...' (Continued from page 3)

The film’s haphazard development continues and culminates with brutal scenes of early civil rights demonstrations in the South and comments on the failure of non-
violence—staging ‘We Shall Over-
come’, while you send your marines to Vietnam led by the Morman Tabernacle Choir.” It then con-
cludes their own peaceful demonstrations with a pointless film segment of Rockwell’s
marching gang of Neo-Nazis contrasted with their own peaceful demonstration. The Judicial system is long over-
due, Dean Heath’s memorandum to the student body Saturday should
serve to emphasize the dis-
crepancy between theory and prac-
tice as regards our social regul-
a tions. A new judicial system must be established before an opport-
nunity presents itself for the present one to take its toll in stude-
tant expulsions. The faculty will soon give its final consideration to the curriculum proposals. If we can give it immediate consideration, we will not lose those opportunites available to have a say in the final decision.

Frunkunda... (Continued from page 5)

There are occasionally an additional three members, two singers who join the group because they are friends, and a great black pianist from Hengestwood, who does an amazing jam with the lead guitarist and organist on the album. Little more can be said about the album, except that it will be out by May, and will have about fifty minutes of recording time on it. And when it does come out, you can bet it will raise quite a big stink.

Letters... (Continued from page 4)

Teen boys in pretty blue colors and parading them around, when in reality they have added their human calling and have come to exist solely for the purpose of destroying and maiming lives, hopes, countries and property.

We should refuse to let potential leaders of mass murder hide behind their pretty blue colors and expose them for the horror that they are, and work to destroy the ability of the military machine to function. We can start with the Trinity R.O.T.C.

Nicholas G. Maklaky '71

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The rewards for all this are high. So is the salary (our store managers make a very com-
fortable five figures). And so are your chances to go right to the top.

All it takes to become a store manager is initiative, brains, and just plain hard work. Plus our comprehensive training program. Where you'll get excellent training pay. And invaluable experience. For unequalled opportunity in this exciting retailing industry, see your Placement Director. Or send your resume now to the College Recruiting Manager, Stop & Shop/Bradlees, 397 "D" Street, South Bos-
ton, Massachusetts 02210.

INTERVIEWS WILL BE CONDUCTED ON CAMPUS,
FEB. 11

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Trinity College - Scholarship Fund

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There's a wide open future for college seniors in the fast growing retailing industry. And Stop & Shop/Bradlees is one of the fastest growing, best-managed food and department store chains in the country.

As one of our store managers, you'd be running a 3 million dollar operation. And be in charge of from 60 to 120 employees, with 3 or more department heads to help you run the show.

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ton, Massachusetts 02210.
Cub Swimmers Drop Fifth

The Frosh swimming team put up a valiant fight Saturday but it wasn’t enough as they were overcome by Canterbury 70-34. Although without the services of ace freestyler Derek Manuell, several new faces appeared in Coach Don Hubbell’s lineup, so things could be looking up for our winless squad.

Today, they are at Westminster Academy for a meet at 3:15 p.m. Pool entries are set for the next event the freestyle relay for the Bantams with a third in the 100 yard freestyle, Chip Riehl placed second in the 100 yard backstroke, and Barry Zandi did likewise in the 400 yard freestyle. The Bantams then scored their only double place of the day in the 100 yard freestyle with Jack Chubb placing second, followed by Bill Seltzer who took third. This concluded the scoring as the final event was the freestyle relay in which the team of John Cochess, D’Agostino, Waller and Zandi scored a record.

The Frosh record now stands at 0 wins and 5 losses.

February 16, 1969

To Canterbury

TRINITY TRIPD

Crew Travels...

Then Cornell passed them and they were second at 500 meters. At about 1000 meters, George Washington took the lead and went on to win. We moved on in the next 500 meters, over the finish line 2-3/4 lengths behind the winner, Bob Walker. Back in 3rd place second behind the winner, Bob Walker, and placed second in the 100 yard Individual Academy for a meet at 3:15 p.m.

We took the shell last, very near the starting line and had just enough time to watch Penn hold off Washington to win the last race. They rowed flawlessly, even in a strong headwind.

The race we paddled Cyrex, such as it is, red, under the able direction of Coach Norman Graf. We launched through the dark, over a field of wire, avoiding being run down by the local draft-eligible blockers showing off their GTU’s. We then had to row past the regatta, where the students in the regatta had placed their insignia and a colored bridge support with a huge picture of Trinity’s most famous alumnus.

They can’t forget us now. Back at the Fairgrounds, a very drunk car passed over Orange Grant sprayed us with a fire hose.

Hawk’ Makes ECAC Team

The Trinity basketball team was victorious in last night’s game, securing the exception of an exhibition game against the New York Athletic Club, but a great deal of credit goes to Joe Pantalone, the team’s talented forward.

Pantalone, by virtue of his 55 points against Coast Guard and 27 against BU, was named the ECAC Division Three team of the week. This accomplishment is a result of a statistical analysis of outstanding players each week, and is awarded by the ECAC, and it represents overall excellence.

In the NYAC exhibition, Trin came out on the short end of a 115-94 score. The Bantams were faced with a team possessing tremendous height and experience, members of which are all former college stars. Coach Smith feels the team had an excellent workout against a taller team, with whom should definitely help the Bantams in upcoming contests.

As the team travels to St. John’s Wednesday to face a tough Union equal, this contest will serve as a preview to Saturday’s big home encounter with this year’s N.Y.A.C. runner-up, Rocke.

John Pintlar will also take the trip to Wednesday when they meet the Union frosh in the preliminary event.

Thursday, February 5

The Proctor & Gamble Company - B.H., C. 7

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company - B.H., C. 3

Friday, February 7

Eton Lounge - B.H., C. 1

West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. - B.H., C. 1

Skysky Airlines - B.H., C. 3

Tuesday, February 9

C. 3 • • • ••••; •

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Tuesday, February 9

C. 3 • • • ••••; •
Bob Harrity, Trinity's number two squashman, takes a breather in Friday's match against Dartmouth.

**Indians Win Squeaker Over Trin Squashmen**

was a pleasure for us to watch a squash match that was not decided until the final game. What still remains a question is what force or bad luck led the Indians into our contest with Dartmouth and a score of 6-4 rather than 9-0. Unfortunately, the Indians got the shorter of the stick. It was also good to see number one man Peter Wise in firm control as he battled Greg Cook of the Hanoverians. “I've never seen him play this well,” said manager Dave Klapprock. And play he did. Despite spells of carelessness in the first and second games, he easily carried them off with scores of 15-11 and 10-15. Cook's quick, strong, almost brutal style got him in trouble as his low shots rendered his frontfoot play easy pickings.

The third game was by far the closest. Cook made a strong comeback which seemed to momentarily fluster Peter Wise who had difficulty returning some beautifully placed shots. Nevertheless, the Trinity junior took hold of the situation and regained control to win the match 15-11.

On the backstroke, the Bants, Bob Harrity and Mike Paszek opened strongly against their opponents. Harrity, on the third epee slot, against Fair, on the south shore of the lake, just downwind of a huge hill run by the Crosssteel Steel Corp.

The Indians were strongly reinforced by fresh experience. Watts added two more, bringing the team’s record to 3-2.

**Sections**

- **Section A**: Seoul, South Korea
- **Section B**: Tokyo, Japan
- **Section C**: Taipei, Taiwan
- **Section D**: Hong Kong, China
- **Section E**: Singapore
- **Section F**: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- **Section G**: Jakarta, Indonesia
- **Section H**: Bangkok, Thailand

**Late-Breaking News**

**Trinity Trip**

**Weather No Better**

On Friday, the weather was no better for the JV race. There was an arrowhead breeze. We were racing Navy, Northeastern, and Rollins in the JV race. After setting to about 30 strokes/min, we rowed a fairly steady first 500 meters. In the middle of the race, we took the stroke up three for three straight minutes, but were called back down too low, too late. We floundered forward. In the finish repechage, the first two teams to qualify for the finals on Saturday. The wind had calmed down some. They beat Syracuse and came in second on May 1.

Saturday there was a mist on the lake, and a steady drizzle that began on and off throughout the afternoon. An enormous crowd had gathered on the shore, stretching the full 2000 meters, and a large spectator fleet of pleasure boats would be anchored on the south side of the course. When we rowed out for the JV Petite Final, which was won by the perennially rough water, Trinity stopped attending the 2nd-Bantam Cup regatta. From 48 to 64 entries, a 50/50 chance that almost every entry, was held on the Ohio River at Marietta, Ohio. It flooded both years. It was moved to Syracuse in 1929, and when the JV raced out 100 yards before the finish line on Thursday, it was apparent that the IRA's luck was holding true. There was a strong headwind blowing out of the east, setting up a good chop of the lake.

Penn, Brown, and Princeton were in the Petite Final, along with Dartmouth, the outside lane, and thus the least protected from the wind. It was a long race. We had a strong start, and were second to Penn after 200 meters. After 400 we were heading on, and we passed us. At 1000 meters we were still a little ahead of Brown. We had a light win with them for the next 500m. When they pulled away. The four did better than the Trinmen, and with the IRA's luck, this was just the right time. We beat Dartmouth on the shore, and we got off to a fine start, and came in second to Navy, beating Rollins and Syracuse. Bob Roach was put in Friday repechages.

**Olympic distance of 2000 meters.**

Sprints, is three miles, but every quarter mile is a 2000 meters. In the middle of the race, we took the stroke up three for three straight minutes, but were called back down too low, too late. We floundered forward. In the finish repechage, the first two teams to qualify for the finals on Saturday. The wind had calmed down some. They beat Syracuse and came in second on May 1.

Saturday there was a mist on the lake, and a steady drizzle that began on and off throughout the afternoon. An enormous crowd had gathered on the shore, stretching the full 2000 meters, and a large spectator fleet of pleasure boats would be anchored on the south side of the course. When we rowed out for the JV Petite Final, which was won by the perennially rough water, Trinity stopped attending the 2nd-Bantam Cup regatta. From 48 to 64 entries, a 50/50 chance that almost every entry, was held on the Ohio River at Marietta, Ohio. It flooded both years. It was moved to Syracuse in 1929, and when the JV raced out 100 yards before the finish line on Thursday, it was apparent that the IRA's luck was holding true. There was a strong headwind blowing out of the east, setting up a good chop of the lake.

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**Weather No Better**

On Friday, the weather was no better for the JV race. There was an arrowhead breeze. We were racing Navy, Northeastern, and Rollins in the JV race. After setting to about 30 strokes/min, we rowed a fairly steady first 500 meters. In the middle of the race, we took the stroke up three for three straight minutes, but were called back down too low, too late. We floundered forward. In the finish repechage, the first two teams to qualify for the finals on Saturday. The wind had calmed down some. They beat Syracuse and came in second on May 1.

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