The Senate, at its weekly meeting Sunday night, passed a proposal which seeks to consolidate student power by asserting the right of the Senate to express student opinion on matters concerning the Trinity College Council. The Senate also moved to hold a referendum on the disposition of the Scholarship Fund, and received the proposed test of a student bill of rights.

The TCC proposal, presented by Michael Jimenez '70, provides that the Senate may by majority vote, "provide a statement of student judgment on the specific TCC policy." The measure states that "student members of the T.C.C. are to vote in accord with their conscience" but provides that the Senate has the privilege of a student referendum to decide whether a T.C.C. member should be excused. According to Jimenez, such an action would be instituted if the actions of a student in the Council were "diametrically opposed" to the wishes of the student body as represented by the Senate.

During the passage of the motion, TCC member David Appel '71 expressed an objection to the proposal, as well as to the use of the word "reward." The motion was then put to the vote and passed by the Senate.

Student Daytop Participants Discuss 'Daytop' Program

"Daytop," a New Haven program to aid ex-addicts, was explained to students of the college as part of Senate Drug Day on Friday, John Nuzzo, who has been at Daytop for thirteen months, and Jack Robinson, who came less than a year ago, told of their past histories with drugs and of the aid that Daytop has given to them and ninety-one other people over the six years it has been in operation.

Both had been in trouble with the law because of their use of drugs, but Nuzzo went to Daytop at the request of his father. Robinson was given a choice by the police—Daytop or jail. Both are very happy that they went. Before coming to the college, they had heard the "success stories of others" and were given the choice of staying with Daytop or leaving.

At Daytop, the people who have been around for a while, "the family," try to help the newcomers. At first, it usually doesn't work too well, but after a while, "you sort of realize that, for the first three people, no one has been there. They know your problem; they've had it too," Robinson told the forty or fifty students at the meeting. "They help you to know yourself, to realize what you're doing and what you're doing to others."

Because the proposed change is to a form of chapter constitution, it will be voted on next week, to provide the waiting period stipulated by the constitution.

At the same meeting, Alan Kramer '68, who is currently serving as a VISTA volunteer in the United States, announced whether the chapter members would be interested in providing part-time work for those who are receiving welfare payments. He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups." He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups."

Keeney Cites Reasons For SDS Reorganization

A meeting of the College chapter of Students for Democratic Society last week heard a proposal for a restructuring of the chapter. The organization change would eliminate the offices of president, vice president, and treasurer. The proposal, presented by current SDS President Steven Keeney '71, recommends that the powers of these officers be given to two members of the steering committee elected by the members of the chapter.

At the same meeting, Alan Kramer '68, who is currently serving as a VISTA volunteer in the United States, announced whether the chapter members would be interested in providing part-time work for those who are receiving welfare payments. He stated that SDS assistance could be used in "set up some kind of working alliance between welfare mothers and interested groups."

Colleges and ROTC: A Farewell to Arms?

Early in the College's history, Bishop Brownell decided that military exercise ought to become an important part of the Trinity experience. It was his hope that students could participate in military drill during their leisure hours, "in conduct to third and healthful occupation," into the curriculum. And, "to promote a proper ESPRIT DE CORPS and responsibility of character," he prescribed the uniform. The dress code changed, and the Bishop had to settle for a restricted drill team, known as the "Washington College Phalanx."

The Bishop's clarion was Trinity's first contact with the military. In 1918, the campus saw a major reduction in the Student Army Training Corps program: long drill hours cut into study time, "an Open Air Patriotic Service," featuring a fervid address by Teddy Roosevelt, was held, and fraternity activities, along with compulsory Chapel, were suspended. The smallest unit, the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps, arrived in 1945. Its membership peaked in 1955, when over half of the undergraduate body enrolled. Today only 22 students wear the Air Force blue, and then only on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Trinity's unit is one in a network of 175 supplying the Air Force with close to a third of its officers. It occupies the old psychology labs and classrooms on the third floor of Boardman Hall, where an American flag now flies above the fire escape.

Perhaps because Trinity social concern (like so many other things) at the College resides somewhere in the college's offer of admission for minority group students who accept the College's offer of admission for the coming academic year, Keeney proposed that the committee attempt to obtain enough money from philanthropic foundations to maintain a small subsidies for each of such students, and that they apply the appropriation to maintaining, in preference to the need of the other chapters. The Senate also discussed a motion to adopt a "student bill of rights." The proposal was criticized by many students as being overly vague. David Farnsworth '71 con-
Kurjikan Approaches An Elusive Ideal

By William J. O'Reilly, Jr.

A First Look at James Taylor, And a Rock Festival on the Quad

by D.J. Reiner

TRINITY TRIPOD

April 22, 1969

Stage Company Presents Drama of Fear and Bondage

From left to right: Anthony Heald, Harry Thomas, and Alan Gifford in the Hartford Stage Company's current production - an adaption of Franz Kafka's "The Trial."

It's night, you're in Hartford, and you don't know how to deal with it. You've already been to the Art Cinema, there's nothing on the tube, and you don't know how to play bridge.

The problem with the Hartford Stage Company is that you don't need some "colleague" to tell you this.

The productions this year put on by the resident company and visiting actors have been remarkably good, and the company must be given credit for this. But now is the time for a change, and the production is challenging over the title.

In "The Trial," directed by Chisholm, William and Winter, and a world pre-

demon. To supplement this broad spec-
made of jazz chording and fine, immacu-

tude of expression. This man, with the aid of the Devil, an ability to read it, is guaranteed to bring him good fortune in the business world some day. The youth, of youth, the book of Satan. With the aid of the Devil, an inability to read it, is guaranteed that the audience's appre-
corn in Boston this past week. HisTRS.

The lively artist, Their performance, in particular folk and light rock. One no-

But you have already been to the con-
Psycho-Social Aspects
Of Drug Use Scrutinized

A discussion held last Friday on the social and psychological dimensions of the drug problem emphasized the need for changes in drug use and the dangers of the chronic use of marijuana.

Dr. Victor Gellinseus, the director of research on addictive drugs at the Institute of Medical Research, pointed out that "perhaps before recording the start of psycho-active drugs were used by Homo sapiens" and that drug use "seems to be a permanent part of human nature.

Gellinseus cited the present day "medical approach" as an example of the changes in our society as causes of the recent increase in drug use. He said that breaking down or changing, and we are afraid of it, is one of the "most important social problems". According to Gellinseus, this "value crisis" and changes in the family and occupational structures have contributed to the emergence of drug use in society. He mentioned that the "needs of the market" have led to the creation of new markets for drugs.

The second speaker, Dr. Myron Horwitz, who is on the staff of the Institute of Living in Hartford, stated that the increase in drug use was an attempt by individuals to escape "intra-psychic pain as a consequence of a cause for drug use. He commented that decision concerning the use of drugs "must be a personal one" but pointed out that the dangers of using marijuana are "clear from four cases in which his patients and students showed abnormal growth and "asphyxia" as they became involved with the drug. He noted that this seemed to be the only symptom which occurred in almost every patient.

Pianist

(Continued from Page 2)

A lyrically section he brought out the soft avant garde andharmonies with great clarity.

Unfortunately in the flat minor tonality of the pieces, the most delicate and expressive pieces of the program, the wholly hand basked Brahms wrote, Mr. Shep used a very mechanical and hard touch that was totally unsuited to the music. At places where he could have used more fluidity, he used more staccato, not only to realize the pensiveness and dreamy melancholy of the music, but also throughout the development and blending of the music.

Mr. Shep introduced twelve pieces by Chopin, The Nocturne in D-flat Op. 27 and the G-minor Ballade. After playing the Brahms Intermezzo with such lack of expressiveness, he turned around and playing the equally delicate and expressive Chopin pieces beautifully! He commented that decision concerning the use of drugs "must be a personal one" but pointed out that the dangers of using marijuana are "clear from four cases in which his patients and students showed abnormal growth and "asphyxia" as they became involved with the drug. He noted that this seemed to be the only symptom which occurred in almost every patient.

Dr. Jacob Roseman, an Amherst, Massachusetts based attorney, who has been working with the University of Massachusetts Medical Center, pointed out the approach taken to drug by the authorities, citing an "approach aimed at individuals" as "inadequate and unworkable throughout the country. Roseman cited the lack of understanding about drugs by the authorities and the confusion among the problems facing those who are trying to find solutions to the whole "infancy" of the problem.

As part of the program, the floor was opened to questions, most of which came from students, although there was a number of faculty members and administration at the well-attended meeting. When questioned on drug policies at the college, he questioned the idea of placing a student in double jeopardy with the college and outside authorities, which punishes a moral judgment on a person's right to an education.

Roseman refused to make a moral judgement himself, though giving advice to students to "stay away." This, he said, was from a medical viewpoint, making judgement on the basis of the effects that researchers have been able to come up with. "If drugs are used, he cautioned against indiscriminate use, asking students to use "judgement, discretion, and purpose." He cited a number of reasons that people use drugs, from the feeling of loneliness to a sort of blow to the "Establishment" to experimentation.

Roseman's viewpoint seemed to be that the legal aspects are "the icing on the cake" and that without solving the social and psychological problems, the "solutions will remain." He mentioned that "all such approaches" are legal, but that the fundamental problem is the "social and psychological aspect of the drug problem which will be the real problem." He explained that "our mores are for a "value crisis" and changes in the family and occupational structures have contributed to the emergence of drug use in society. He mentioned that the "needs of the market" have led to the creation of new markets for drugs.

Legality of Narcotics Examined

A member of the Hartford police department's narcotics squad and a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union discussed some aspects of drug use as the second event of last Friday's Senate Day program.

Detective Michael D'Orefio, a veteran of seven years of narcotics enforcement, maintained that possession and use of marijuana and hallucinogen drugs should continue to be treated as criminal acts. He stated that decision concerning the use of drugs "must be a personal one" but pointed out that the dangers of using marijuana are "clear from four cases in which his patients and students showed abnormal growth and "asphyxia" as they became involved with the drug. He noted that this seemed to be the only symptom which occurred in almost every patient.

D'Orefio made it clear that such events take place and could only say that it was his belief that "any police officer who plants evidence is a "value crisis" and changes in the family and occupational structures have contributed to the emergence of drug use in society. He mentioned that the "needs of the market" have led to the creation of new markets for drugs.

A member of the Hartford police department's narcotics squad and a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union discussed some aspects of drug use as the second event of last Friday's Senate Day program.

Detective Michael D'Orefio, a veteran of seven years of narcotics enforcement, maintained that possession and use of marijuana and hallucinogen drugs should continue to be treated as criminal acts. He stated that decision concerning the use of drugs "must be a personal one" but pointed out that the dangers of using marijuana are "clear from four cases in which his patients and students showed abnormal growth and "asphyxia" as they became involved with the drug. He noted that this seemed to be the only symptom which occurred in almost every patient.

"Marijuana arrests become a way of attacking the hippie elements of our society," added D'Orefio as he told of instances of police officers "planting" marijuana in a place where suspected drug users were known to congregate, and then recovering the drug when they said the location making arrests.

D'Orefio urged that a single case might be that the legal aspects are "the icing on the cake" and that without solving the social and psychological problems, the "solutions will remain." He explained that "our mores are for a "value crisis" and changes in the family and occupational structures have contributed to the emergence of drug use in society. He mentioned that the "needs of the market" have led to the creation of new markets for drugs.

A member of the Hartford police department's narcotics squad and a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union discussed some aspects of drug use as the second event of last Friday's Senate Day program.

Detective Michael D'Orefio, a veteran of seven years of narcotics enforcement, maintained that possession and use of marijuana and hallucinogen drugs should continue to be treated as criminal acts. He stated that decision concerning the use of drugs "must be a personal one" but pointed out that the dangers of using marijuana are "clear from four cases in which his patients and students showed abnormal growth and "asphyxia" as they became involved with the drug. He noted that this seemed to be the only symptom which occurred in almost every patient.

D'Orefio made it clear that such events take place and could only say that it was his belief that "any police officer who plants evidence is a "value crisis" and changes in the family and occupational structures have contributed to the emergence of drug use in society. He mentioned that the "needs of the market" have led to the creation of new markets for drugs.

A member of the Hartford police department's narcotics squad and a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union discussed some aspects of drug use as the second event of last Friday's Senate Day program.

Detective Michael D'Orefio, a veteran of seven years of narcotics enforcement, maintained that possession and use of marijuana and hallucinogen drugs should continue to be treated as criminal acts. He stated that decision concerning the use of drugs "must be a personal one" but pointed out that the dangers of using marijuana are "clear from four cases in which his patients and students showed abnormal growth and "asphyxia" as they became involved with the drug. He noted that this seemed to be the only symptom which occurred in almost every patient.

D'Orefio made it clear that such events take place and could only say that it was his belief that "any police officer who plants evidence is a "value crisis" and changes in the family and occupational structures have contributed to the emergence of drug use in society. He mentioned that the "needs of the market" have led to the creation of new markets for drugs.

A member of the Hartford police department's narcotics squad and a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union discussed some aspects of drug use as the second event of last Friday's Senate Day program.

Detective Michael D'Orefio, a veteran of seven years of narcotics enforcement, maintained that possession and use of marijuana and hallucinogen drugs should continue to be treated as criminal acts. He stated that decision concerning the use of drugs "must be a personal one" but pointed out that the dangers of using marijuana are "clear from four cases in which his patients and students showed abnormal growth and "asphyxia" as they became involved with the drug. He noted that this seemed to be the only symptom which occurred in almost every patient.

D'Orefio made it clear that such events take place and could only say that it was his belief that "any police officer who plants evidence is a "value crisis" and changes in the family and occupational structures have contributed to the emergence of drug use in society. He mentioned that the "needs of the market" have led to the creation of new markets for drugs.

A member of the Hartford police department's narcotics squad and a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union discussed some aspects of drug use as the second event of last Friday's Senate Day program.

Detective Michael D'Orefio, a veteran of seven years of narcotics enforcement, maintained that possession and use of marijuana and hallucinogen drugs should continue to be treated as criminal acts. He stated that decision concerning the use of drugs "must be a personal one" but pointed out that the dangers of using marijuana are "clear from four cases in which his patients and students showed abnormal growth and "asphyxia" as they became involved with the drug. He noted that this seemed to be the only symptom which occurred in almost every patient.

D'Orefio made it clear that such events take place and could only say that it was his belief that "any police officer who plants evidence is a "value crisis" and changes in the family and occupational structures have contributed to the emergence of drug use in society. He mentioned that the "needs of the market" have led to the creation of new markets for drugs.

A member of the Hartford police department's narcotics squad and a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union discussed some aspects of drug use as the second event of last Friday's Senate Day program.

Detective Michael D'Orefio, a veteran of seven years of narcotics enforcement, maintained that possession and use of marijuana and hallucinogen drugs should continue to be treated as criminal acts. He stated that decision concerning the use of drugs "must be a personal one" but pointed out that the dangers of using marijuana are "clear from four cases in which his patients and students showed abnormal growth and "asphyxia" as they became involved with the drug. He noted that this seemed to be the only symptom which occurred in almost every patient.

D'Orefio made it clear that such events take place and could only say that it was his belief that "any police officer who plants evidence is a "value crisis" and changes in the family and occupational structures have contributed to the emergence of drug use in society. He mentioned that the "needs of the market" have led to the creation of new markets for drugs.

A member of the Hartford police department's narcotics squad and a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union discussed some aspects of drug use as the second event of last Friday's Senate Day program.

Detective Michael D'Orefio, a veteran of seven years of narcotics enforcement, maintained that possession and use of marijuana and hallucinogen drugs should continue to be treated as criminal acts. He stated that decision concerning the use of drugs "must be a personal one" but pointed out that the dangers of using marijuana are "clear from four cases in which his patients and students showed abnormal growth and "asphyxia" as they became involved with the drug. He noted that this seemed to be the only symptom which occurred in almost every patient.

D'Orefio made it clear that such events take place and could only say that it was his belief that "any police officer who plants evidence is a "value crisis" and changes in the family and occupational structures have contributed to the emergence of drug use in society. He mentioned that the "needs of the market" have led to the creation of new markets for drugs.
In this year of fabricated issues, the SDS has, perhaps, from the self-conscious relation that has melted, the debris is depressing and unattractive. Who needs Pfeiffer for his help. I trust that you have received copies of some of my recent communications.

Corollary: I voted to have another referendum on student government, and not after, as I am president, to override the student body. Those who tell us what to do or whom we elect as our representatives do not, in the Senate is of little consequence. Who tells us what to do or whom we elect as our representatives do not, in the Senate is of little consequence.

The editor presents a 'new and unique' approach for restructuring the Senate — possibly new and unique, but I will be interested in the results. I hope to see the student body receive this event, the student body pledged $35,000 for minority group scholarships. Nice gesture, but...

We really got that anticommitment to a fever pitch, Manipulated the hell out of the student body, Fitted...
Why AFROTC Must Go

Stephen Keeney

A JR. ROTC UNIT DRILLING

"An effectively administered Jr. ROTC program can make important contributions to the production of qualified officers and enlisted members for the Armed Forces. In addition, the Jr. ROTC program encourages the development of leadership, discipline, and patriotism in our young people." By 1971, the DOD hopes to have an estimated 300,000 youth in over 1200 Jr. ROTC units.

The abolition, at least temporarily, of AFROTC on the Trinity campus is imperative not because ROTC maintains low academic standards, but because the policies its men defend and the interests they serve are fundamentally wrong. Some people think that American policy in Viet Nam, for example, has been misguided (and perhaps even immoral in the use of napalm, etc.), but now America's leaders are slowly becoming "reasonable." It seems more realistic, however, to admit that Viet Nam policy has always been harmoniously integrated in the larger pattern of the American government's aims and interests around the world and here at home.

VIET NAM IS NOT AN ISOLATED MISTAKE

Prima facie evidence for the rational nature of U.S. Viet Nam commitments may be found in the comments of American statesmen. As Richard Goodwin, a former aide to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and later a McCarthy campaign assistant put it, "We made these decisions to intervene, because in the judgments of the Presidents, American power and interests demanded it." (N.Y. TIMES, 2/5/67). In the words of former Ambassador to Viet Nam, Henry Cabot Lodge, "Viet Nam does not exist in a geographical vacuum -- from it large storehouses of wealth and population can be influenced and undermined." (Boston GLOBE, 2/8/65). Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming formulated American intentions more succinctly: "That empire in Southeast Asia is the last major resource area outside the control of any of the major powers on the globe...I believe that the conditions of the Vietnamese people, and the direction in which their future may be going, are at this stage secondary, not primary," Senator McGee expresses very clearly the antagonism between America's interests (the interests of American "free enterprise") and those of the Vietnamese people. To believe that American policy has been merely misguided, one must focus only on the "Americanization" of the war. Since 1965, the huge build up of American troops and the massive use by the U.S. Army (done for them, obligingly, by the U.S. Air Force) of civilian bombing. But as Mr. Goodwin, a dove, has indicated, the policy goes back to President Kennedy and before Kennedy, to Eisenhower and Truman. Having defeated Japanese imperialism, the U.S. government footed the bill for French colonialism against the Viet Minh. When the French were defeated, the American government installed the Diem dictatorship, trained Diem's armies, and aided his attempts to undo the redistribution of land that had been carried out by the Viet Minh. Thus the Viet Nam war has been an American enterprise from its inception. What is NEW about the war since 1965 is not the American involvement; it is the strength and unity of the Vietnamese people fighting back against American interests.

A WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE

In the present phase of the war, the U.S. has committed spectacular moral crimes. During the Tet offensive it almost totally destroyed major cities (Ben Tre - a city of 35,000 - was 85% destroyed by U.S. Air Force bombing during the Tet offensive - Boston GLOBE, 2/8/68). In January 1967, the U.S. Army razed the village of Ben Sue and transferred its inhabitants to refugee camps where peasants could be counted as "votes" for the Ky-Thieu "democracy." In findings on "civilian casualty and refugee problems in South Viet Nam" the Senate Judiciary Committee states that BEFORE the Tet offensive, three to four million persons in South Viet Nam were refugees (one fourth of the population). As the report puts it, "the majority of the refugees interviewed claimed they were either deposited in camp by Americans or fled to the camps in fear of American airplanes and artillery." Unable to win people away from the NLF by social programs, the U.S. government has used massive and spectacular violence to drive the peasants from NLF controlled areas, not the least of which is the incredible amount of bombing of civilians, done by the Air Force, one of the branches of the U.S. Armed Forces staffed with "citizen-soldier" officers trained in AFROTC programs who nevertheless commit atrocities daily and efficiently.
OPPRESSION AND THE RIGHT TO REVOLT

But these overt acts of aggression should not be allowed to obscure the QUIT VIOLENCE imposed by the landlords and American domination in the early stages of the war. This domination meant open poverty for most of the Vietnamese people. Absentee landlords through their retainers in the countryside forced the peasants to pay fifty to sixty percent of their crop in rent alone (i.e., not counting usury or taxes). To give an indication of concentration of land ownership, 6,300 landlords - 2% of the rural population-owned 45% of the land. Continued life on the edge of starvation, continued brutality and pressure from the landlord's goons and local police to get in the rent and taxes - these were the conditions of peasant existence which the U.S. government attempted to shore up in Viet Nam. These and unusual conditions - they exist in other countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

It is this quiet violence, the violence of age-long oppression backed up by American aid and military forces, which drives the peoples of the third world into revolt against the landlords and their allies, American Business. To maintain this violence, the U.S. has set up military dictatorships in Thailand, the Congo, Brazil, Argentina, Guatemala, Iran to name but a handful. It is this quiet violence, quiet because Americans do not hear the rape, the anguish, which renders popular uprisings just, and the spectacular force used by their oppressors unjust.

A man is poor
Ever thinner, ever blacker
Goes to borrow fifty coins,
Has a hundred pressed upon him,
Knows he's taken for a thief;
A man is rich
Ever fatter, ever whiter
Is asked a hundred in return
Goes to borrow fifty coins,
A man is poor
Turns to go,
Ever thinner, ever blacker
Is asked a hundred in return
Goes to borrow fifty coins,
A man is rich
Turns to go,
Is urged to stay and drink.

(Shantung chant from pre-revolutionary China, Hinton, FANSHEJ, p. 46)

USE OF THE MILITARY IN A WIDER SCHEME

A large part of the U.S. armed forces is fighting in Viet Nam: roughly 500,000 of the 1,517,000 troops stationed in 119 countries overseas are in Viet Nam. (General David M. Shoup, USMC, Ret., in the Washington POST, 4/9/69). In many of the 119 countries the U.S. supports governments which keep the vast majority of the people in abject poverty while granting generous concessions to U.S. businessmen and permitting the U.S. to establish bases on their territory. In this way the U.S. is able to implement a systematic, long-standing policy of securing world wide markets open to American business and trade. This aim implies installing and supporting reactionary governments and suppressing popular revolts. The case for abolishing ROTC rests on the evidence that ROTC is essential to the smooth functioning of the American military in the pursuit of these policies in Viet Nam and elsewhere.

ROTC: THE MAIN SOURCE OF OFFICERS

ROTC provides a most essential function of the American military: it supplies the necessary officers. According to the N.Y. TIMES (1/5/69), ROTC supplies 50% of the Army officers and 35% of the Navy officers and about 30% of the Air Force officers each year. According to the Air Force itself, "The quest for talent in aerospace power is never-ending, whether it be for minority planners who can peer through the mists of the future ten years ahead, or for engineers and cost-control expert who can translate those visions into weapons or practical techniques. In either case, I need not tell you that the Air Force has, in the past, found the college ROTC program a veritable "Quonset Huts" of desirable officer talent." (John A. Lang, Administrative Assistant to Secretary of the Air Force, from THE AIR FORCE INFORMATION POLICY LETTER SUPPLEMENT FOR COMMANDERS, no. 131)

NO ALTERNATIVE TO ROTC

Still, the question might linger, will abolition of ROTC slow the operation of an imperialist policy? Col. Poll, the ranking officer of ROTC at Harvard, noted in a recent interview:

Let it be understood beyond question that there is present no acceptable alternative source of junior officer leadership if ROTC is driven from the college campus.

Col. Poll also has a strategic aim in view:

The anti-ROTC extremists apparently do not accept the criticality of ROTC to "estabishing an officers corps of educated men into the armed forces in preference to college graduates." Let it be understood beyond question that there is present no acceptable alternative source of junior officer leadership if ROTC is driven from the college campus.

CIVILIAN ELITES AND THE ARMED FORCES

But doesn't the influx of educated men into junior officer position make a basic difference in the politics of the army? Let us examine this question in terms of realities which surround us and the implications beneath the question. In the first place, foreign policy is made by civilians. The top military officers exist some influences on the choice of specific tactics, but the counterrevolutionary character of American foreign policy is not the result of military. The ROTC program (and the argument about "intelligence") is based on class prejudices and the perpetuation of the inequalities of American society within the army. As Col. Poll puts it:

The armed forces simply cannot function without an officers corps comprised largely of college graduates. Who is prepared to trust the officers in a military force which is not composed of college graduates? Would you trust a group of people with God-given leadership abilities who seem content to waste two years of their life by allowing themselves to be drafted to serve as a private?
Col. Peil's snobbery about the virtues of the educated man may be unusually overt, but it is no secret that the Armed Forces have highly rigid class structures

This argument is not meant as recommendation for tokenism in the military, or increased percentages of working class officers for imperialist wars. By destroying ROTC, a strong student movement would contribute to stopping this war and wars like it; hence no one would have to go. In addition, a just society waging a just war would not need an elitist army.

AN ATTACK ON ROTC IS AN ATTACK ON IMPERIALIST POLICY

In addition to supplying the U.S. Armed Forces with officers, ROTC is physically present on college campuses while other aspects of the military establishment, the Draft, for example, are not. Fighting against ROTC is also a vital way in which students and faculty can effectively oppose the Viet Nam War and American imperialism. It is in this light that we can see illegitimacy of offering ROTC as an alternative way to "fulfill your military obligation." The only sense in which it is alternative is that it gives the ROTC recruit an opportunity to be more efficient, powerful and responsible unit of repression and exploitation.

A stand opposing American imperialism does not mean opposing armed forces per se. The position is that Trinity College should refuse to cooperate with the U.S. Armed Forces as long as counterrevolution remains the objective of American foreign policy. Viet Nam is just the latest, most flagrant example of the use of U.S. armed forces as the means to suppress popular revolutions.

Suppose our campaign succeeded and we abolished ROTC here and on every campus in the U.S. Clearly the defense capability of this country, strictly defined - its security against invasion and nuclear strike - would not have been impaired, but a significant blow would have been struck against the Viet Nam War.

To test this reasoning, let us take an extreme case. Suppose the anti-war movement were so successful that no one in the whole United States were to enlist or to accept induction except to organize against the war inside the army. What would the rulers of this country do? Clearly they would not abolish the army; but they would have to get out of Viet Nam immediately, and they would have a hard time fighting more Viet Nams.

Finally, an attack on ROTC is not an attack on the students in the ROTC Program. ROTC manipulates students into signing up by appealing to their immediate needs - money to go to school and fear of the draft. There is no genuine-only misguided-patriotism involved in a war of conquest, or in service to the American Air Force.

II. ROTC and the Nature of the College

The Concept of "Neutrality"

There are three basic positions on the AFROTC issue: One is either conscious of the fact that the College is currently instrumental in supplying junior officers to the Air Force for use according to the counterrevolutionary policies promulgated by the U.S. government and actively supports this status quo, one is of the opinion that the College is an academic haven of scientific neutrality and should not take institutional stands on social issues, both local and international; one understands the current function of AFROTC at Trinity, the implications of support of such an organization and its concomitants and is actively opposed to the presence of agents of the Department of Defense on campus.

The first and last positions are more self-evident and have been explained in the first section of the article. What of the much vaunted liberal neutrality? Does, in fact, an option for "neutrality" even exist? The answer, it would seem, is no, for this neutrality is subverted by the policies look like further attacks on other College practices status quo. Failure to see this makes the student on Trinity's "neutrality." As a result, many Trinity faculty members and students may find themselves in the camp of those who wish to maintain ROTC for what it is, in the camp of those who wish to maintain ROTC for what it is, in the camp of those who wish to maintain ROTC for what it is, in the camp of those who wish to maintain ROTC for what it is, in the camp of those who wish to maintain ROTC for what it is, in the camp of those who wish to maintain ROTC for what it is, in the camp of those who wish to maintain ROTC for what it is, in the camp of those who wish to maintain ROTC for what it is.

Nick Maklary

Why DOD Must Go

"It's not really very academic at all. But you're not dealing with academics; you're dealing with the military and how to become an officer."

A number of questions continually confront those of us who insist that Trinity College must cease supporting the United States Department of Defense, and must mount a vigorous challenge of the DOD's power. This article is an attempt to deal briefly with some of the arguments raised against ending DOD presence on this campus through the ROTC specifically.

Don't students have a right to take ROTC?

In one sense it is questionable if anyone has a "right" to prepare to assist in imposing American military imperialism on the rest of the world. However such an argument is valid perhaps only for a pacifist. More significant is the assumption that the Pentagon has some sort of inherent "right" as a corporation to conduct its business on the property of another institution. There is NO such "right"; it is a PRIVILEGE. And that privilege can be granted or denied. We are insisting that it be denied to the Department of Defense.
Isn't the College, by maintaining an ROTC detachment, providing one more option for students facing the draft?

If you mean "Isn't Trinity College by maintaining an ROTC detachment, helping to supply the military with officers?" then the answer is definitely YES. That kind of help is what we are challenging.

But if you mean, "Isn't Trinity College by maintaining an ROTC detachment, providing its students with one more category in which to be placed by Selective Service, in addition to II-S, IV-F, I-A, IV-D, etc." then the answer is definitely NO.

There is no special category in Selective Service for ROTC cadets. ROTC cadets are classified I-D (member of the Armed Forces) by virtue of being members of the AIR FORCE RESERVE. Being in the Reserves is a pre-requisite to ROTC, but being in ROTC is NOT a pre-requisite to being in the Reserves and receiving the I-D classification.

Elimination of the ROTC program would not change the draft status of students in the program, since they would still be classified I-C as long as they remain in the Air Force Reserve.

Shouldn't the College remain neutral with regard to American foreign policy?

It is questionable whether any educational institution ought to remain neutral on questions facing its society.

However, the simple fact is that Trinity College is NOT at this present time neutral with regard to American foreign policy. The College IS taking a stand, in support of American foreign policy. And it is taking this stand by granting the Department of Defense the PRIVILEGE (which it is not obligated to grant) to conduct its business on this campus.

Trinity College allows the ROTC to come on campus and train its officers, and provides the physical facilities needed. By granting these privileges, which the College need not grant if it doesn't wish to, the College is in fact supporting and assisting the Department of Defense in the performance of its duties.

Trinity College is not now neutral. Its support of American foreign policy is definite. We are asking that the College reverse its stand on this issue.

Trinity College is not now neutral. Its support of American foreign policy is definite. We are asking that the College reverse its stand.

Isn't it better for those concerned for peace to have officers trained in the midst of today's campuses?

Only if one accepts the very simplistic notion that the College's ROTC graduates are going to single-handedly determine the extent of any "humanism" in U.S. warfare.

Already, for example, 85% of the Army's second lieutenants are ROTC graduates. Where is the humanism these ROTC graduates are expected to impart to the military? Undoubtedly any Vietnamese whose home and nation has been destroyed by our military would be interested in knowing what happened to the humanism of officers trained on America's campuses.

* * *

Doesn't the Air Force need college-educated students in a technological age?

Exactly. And that is why a snow-ball ing national movement to destroy ROTC will have the effect of bringing pressure to bear on the military officials and the U.S. Government to scale down its aggressive policies toward the rest of the world.

Col. Robert H. Pell at Harvard has distributed a memorandum defending ROTC in which he wrote:

"Let it be understood beyond question that there is as present no acceptable alternate source of junior officer leadership if ROTC is driven from the college campus."

"The armed forces simply cannot function -- nor should they be expected to -- without an officer corps comprised largely of college graduates."

* * *

Isn't the College's support for the Defense Dept. so minimal as to make anti-ROTC efforts almost meaningless?

On the contrary. The Defense Dept. relies on a number of colleges' maintaining ROTC detachments in order to procure its needed junior officers. In fact Dr. Luckwood seems to feel the Defense Dept. is particularly anxious to maintain ROTC detachments at the Northeastern U.S. colleges such as Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Amherst, Middlebury and Trinity.

The Defense Dept. cannot afford to have any large number of colleges withdraw support for ROTC. The effect of many colleges' ceasing support of ROTC and requiring it to leave campus would be to force some scaling down of U.S. military oppression.

* * *

Shouldn't the College, in the midst of anti-war protest, permit military persons to express opposite views?

We have never challenged the right of members of this community to invite guests to visit this campus and join in educational experiences. We would be very happy if Defense Dept. officials, or ROTC members, WOULD try to defend American military imperialism. The question is not one of free speech.

Rather, we are asserting that the question of free speech -- including for military to confront pacificists and others -- is SEPARATE from the question of continued College support for the aims of the Defense Department.

If the College removes ROTC, shouldn't it remove other groups in order to be fair?

On the contrary. The other groups (presumably SDS being one such group) are TALKING about their ideas for social change, a right both they and ROTC possess. ROTC is also IMPLEMENTING its ideas for social change through officer training. The College permits this, and yet stops there.

Were the College to grant FULL parity, then it would have to allow the Resistance Movement, the Black Panthers and the Fellowship of Reconciliation or American Friends Service Committee to have equal access to college facilities to train personnel to implement their views on social change.

* * *

Why not negotiate with the Pentagon for removal of ROTC nationwide?

Because this would still involve this College co-operating with the Defense Dept. in its policy of military imperialism. The College would be giving the Department of Defense much-needed TIME to find an alternative to ROTC, an alternative it does not presently possess.

The effect we are seeking is a snow-balling, sudden removal of ROTC from a number of campuses. This would drastically curtail the number of needed military officers for the near future, and force a governmental change with regard to the military oppression presently being perpetrated by the United States Government.

* * *

Why not simply remove ROTC academic credit?

While removal of credit would be a prestige loss for ROTC, it would be little more. It might decrease the number of students voluntarily signing up for ROTC (unless they were looking for a draft "out"). However, it would not injure the military-industrial complex of this nation, nor would it end Trinity College's complicity in implementing an aggressive policy of military imperialism.

The Department of Defense has no inherent "right" to conduct its business on this campus. It is presently receiving a privilege being voluntarily granted to the Defense Dept. by Trinity College. We are insisting that that privilege be withdrawn -- forthrightly, definitively and at once.

* * *

Will you use legitimate channels?

* Personally I do not believe there is any channel with the legitimacy to decide to assist in the destruction of some of my fellow human beings, and I am making no exceptions.

We are willing to allow the Trinity College Council or the Board of Trustees the opportunity to voluntarily end this College's complicity with the military. We will submit our proposals to them and lobby for their passage.

But we cannot ourselves forget that all the time we are "studying" the issue of Trinity's complicity with the military, the destruction of lives and cultures goes on, aided by this college. It goes on because the power is elsewhere than in our own hands.
Critical Room Shortage MENACING CLASS OF '72

"It may be August before we get the whole room situation straightened out," Assistant Dean of Community Affairs Leonard R. Tomat told the TRIPOD in an interview late Sunday night.

At the present time, the High Rise and South Campus Dormitories, Seneca, Northen, and Goodwin, Woodward, and Cook are filled, with the rising juniors and sophomores having their pick of eleven-five man Allen East and West rooms, eight-four, and eight-five man Jarvis rooms, room for sixty people in North Campus, and most of Ellen and Jones. There are one hundred forty-two rising juniors and approximately two hundred sixty rising sophomores in line for the three hundred odd places left presently available.

Tomat told of the arrangements that are to be made for the remaining students. "There should be about fifty people living off campus next year. Also, a few people choose not to return to the college in the fall.

A few of the freshmen still have living room available, and the college is trying to make some of the faculty apartments available for the students. The students that remain should be assured of a room by the middle of August."

Dean of Community Affairs Roy Heath, explained that he has not been too concerned with room allocation for next year, since he will no longer be Dean and since the majority of the new dormitories will be under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Dean, but termed the situation presently at hand and the increasing of the capacity of many rooms "unfortunate."

When asked about the possibilities of building new dormitories, Heath mentioned the three unknown as far as future on-campus living is concerned. He expressed the questions of just how many students will room off-campus, how many will take advantage of the open enrollment program, and how many will spend a semester or a year at another college. "You have to be sure that a new dormitory is needed before you build it," he explained.

At the present time, the next building to be done on campus is slated for three years from now, and that being of classrooms. An investigation into the present room shortage is being conducted by Senate President David Heifner.

SENATE RESOLUTION

(Ed. Note: Reprinted below is the text of a resolution passed by the Senate Sunday night.)

Considering the present structure of College governance which affords the Senate views as unjust and impractical, and viewing with apprehension the present insufficiently and unrepresentative status of the student members of the Trinity College Council, the Senate

At a meeting Thursday, the faculty voted to allow student members of the Committee on Academic Standing and Discipline to serve in an advisory capacity on matters pertaining to academic standing. The students can vote on issues related to discipline.

TRINITY TRIPOD

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

Trinity ROTC may be falling even in this, An informal survey of the 21 cadets revealed that many deny the relevance of the ROTC curriculum to the junior officer. The same study showed dissatisfaction with "corps training," hours spent on Air Force rode trips, and listening to lectures on Air Force customs and courtesies.

But the forces appear willing to strengthen their offers. Three curricular structures are currently permitted by the Army: 1. A standard military curriculum, such as in military college; 2. A curriculum that allows substitution of regular academic courses for up to one quarter of the military requirement; and 3. A new option in which ROTC courses are led by regular faculty, by officers working toward their master's degree, or by a combined team.

According to THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, the Air Force is voicing the most violent objections to course substitution. One official, supporting the Air Force position, reiterated, "The basic reason is that we end up losing contact with the student. We've not having the courses taught from the service point of view, and we're not achieving the objective of the curriculum. Therefore, the Air Force is experimenting with course substitution at ten of its units.

Major Robert F. Bozeman, chairman of the T.C.C. - an organization of students interested in ROTC, explained, "I'd like to see SDS come into the T.C.C.'s one-sidedness is not rare. Besides, even physical education majors seem more absurd than allowing It as there are students anxious to join. They suggest that ROTC provision of the new curriculum, internships with government agencies or private concerns can earn credit equivalent to their half-year courses.

As the first student to try ROTC education will garner academic credit next fall.

3. Support for the argument that many courses adopt a political point of view is snowballing. RO- TC's one-sidedness is not rare. At Harvard, students are using the thesis defense in a popular seminar, and according to a Presidential order, ROTC curriculum should assume a radical stance.

Actually, the question of whether ROTC should be on Campus at all? Is now an even more radical stance. College tackle the credit issue last only because ROTC happens to be on campus to begin with.

Assistant Professor of History Dr. Anthony Notting has taped a poster proclaiming "Come to Campus, Millitary," to his office door. He is fighting the Anti-Defense Department of Defense petition through the faculty, and he is certain that having ROTC on campus as an extracurricular activity is even more absurd than allowing it course status.

Robert F. Bozeman agrees. They view the corps' presence as tacit approval of Defense Department policy. The third floor of Boardman Hall, once a haven for innocent for ROTC, has become the center of military - industrial complex, and the questions of just how many students will spend a semester or a year at another college. "You need to have a new dormitory before you build it," he explained.

At the present time, the next building to be done on campus is slated for three years from now, and that being of classrooms. An investigation into the present room shortage is being conducted by Senate President David Heifner.

SENATE RESOLUTION

(Continued from page 4)

Letters

"Teen grand is a lot of money, too, but I know who can use it," said Mr. Muncy. "You'll get your scholarship, but the bigger problem is you want to go to college. Don't worry, everybody at Trinity is certain that you'll be all right."

"We'll need you," said Mr. Muncy. "You'll get your scholarship, but the bigger problem is you want to go to college. Don't worry, everybody at Trinity is certain that you'll be all right."

Larry Weather '71
Science can produce bigger and more destructive bombs, but it cannot control those who get hold of them.

Science can discover and apply new remedies for physical and mental illness, but it cannot make men stop hurting each other.

Science can open limitless doors of exploration and speculation, projecting the universe out to infinity, but it cannot comfort the heart of a bereaved mother with any hope of reunion with her child.

Science cannot control the reckless course of his life thereafter.

Christians need science and scientific advancements in order to fulfill his religious and moral obligations.

Science cannot sometime take away a young student's faith in God and the Bible, but it cannot control the reckless course of his life thereafter.

Science has not yet caught up with God, or because the scientist has a bias against God and leaves him completely out of his calculations.

God knew from the beginning of the Bible that man, grown wise in the ways of the world, and they do not believe his magnificent achievements. But conversely science needs the regulatory influence of Christianity if it is to function for the good of all.

science has not yet caught up with God, or because the scientist has a bias against God and leaves him completely out of his calculations.

God knew from the beginning of the Bible that man, grown wise in the ways of the world, and they do not believe his magnificent achievements. But conversely science needs the regulatory influence of Christianity if it is to function for the good of all.

science has not yet caught up with God, or because the scientist has a bias against God and leaves him completely out of his calculations.

God knew from the beginning of the Bible that man, grown wise in the ways of the world, and they do not believe his magnificent achievements. But conversely science needs the regulatory influence of Christianity if it is to function for the good of all.

science has not yet caught up with God, or because the scientist has a bias against God and leaves him completely out of his calculations.

God knew from the beginning of the Bible that man, grown wise in the ways of the world, and they do not believe his magnificent achievements. But conversely science needs the regulatory influence of Christianity if it is to function for the good of all.

science has not yet caught up with God, or because the scientist has a bias against God and leaves him completely out of his calculations.

God knew from the beginning of the Bible that man, grown wise in the ways of the world, and they do not believe his magnificent achievements. But conversely science needs the regulatory influence of Christianity if it is to function for the good of all.
Late Rally
(Continued from Page 8)

Along with syrevo to Dave Whitenow tree-rougher. Another base-on-balls to pinch-hitting Bill Speed followed by Tom Many's single enabled two more runs to cross the plate, and Trinity led, 5-4.

Springfield quickly tied the game up with a run in the fifth, but from that point things settled down considerably. Pitching on both sides was erratic, especially by Trinity's Bill Foster, who took over for Fink in the fourth. Foster gave up seven free passes in the fifth innings he worked, though tie gave up seven free passes in the game tying run, and Springfield had the bases loaded. A ground out to first scored two more, and a towering double tallied two more to give Springfield the lead, 6-5 entering the ninth.

An infield hit opened the top of the ninth for Springfield, and the remainder of the inning was a fielder's nightmare for Trinity. Secondbaseman Fink began the horror by dropping an easy toss from third baseman Speed. Speed followed with an error of his own and Springfield had the bases loaded. A ground out to first scored the game tying run, and a towering double bobbled two more to give the Chiefs an 8-6 edge.

Don Miller's charges tried once more in the bottom of the ninth, but they fell short, though the team did come up with one run to make it an 8-7 final.

Picking Trinity at the plate was Dave Nichols, the only Basilan to come up with two hits, a single and a double. Trin was out by Springfield, ten to six, but even the loss was reassuring when one considers last year's final score: Springfield 23, Trinity, 4.

In Doubious Battle
(Continued from Page 8)

rather than a scoreboard. And how many times do we remember games in which we contributed nothing to the victory save our physical presence? What does this victory mean to us? Anything? There is no feeling of success in the incomplete win.

Why do we play sports? To win? Hopefully not, but unfortunately many do. Doesn't the real reason lie in a desire for enjoyment? That we play for love of the game? Winning is only a measure of proficiency in playing; something to be sought for, but not fought for. The enjoyment of a game lies in the actual playing, and only to a minor extent in its victory.

Unfortunately, victory has become the prime objective in sports. Never will a coach put a substitute into a close game. Yet this boy is giving as much of his time to play a game he loves as his successor. Should his right to play be denied by a victory obsessed coach? The gifted athlete will always enjoy sports because he will always play yet the lesser athlete will rarely play, and, therefore, rarely enjoy his sports, and this is destroying his premier reason for playing the game; that he want to have fun. College baseball has indefinitely lost sight of this; winning, not fun, has become the main objective in sports.

Crew Wins
6 Doug Linn 70
6 Bill Benfield 70
4 Nick Booth 71
3 Dick Lasson 70
3 Joe Adams 71
Bow John Turner 71
Pook's
2 John Schlenk
2 Art Weber'71
2 John Gottsch
1 Bob Benjiman '71 (260)
1 John Miller '71 (260)
1 Jim Hubbard '70 (190)
1 Jeff Cler '71 (180)
Bow John Rollins '71 (265)
Phoebe's
1 Bill Diehl 70
1 Dave Lang 70
1 Milt Voss 70
7 Duran Salmin 72
6 Tom O'Dell '72
5 Bob Benjiman '71 (260)
4 John Miller '71 (260)
3 John Rollins '71
2 Jim Hubbard '70 (190)
Bow John Rollins '71 (265)

Scotchpole, Moos. Tryon
115 eagle street
1:30 p.m.

SOUL ON ICE
Eldridge Cleaver's
Now in Paperback
A DELTA BOOK / $1.95
Dell Publishing Co., Inc.

First Hartford Appearance!
JOSE FELICIANO
BURLINGTON WEEKEND SATURDAY, MAY 7
8:30 P.M.
ONCH & 16 Baloons $6-55-25-50. 2nd Balloon $3-75-53
Tickets at Bushnell Box Office or by mail. Make check payable to and mail with stamped return envelope to: Bushnell Memorial Hartford, Conn. 06106

Sikorsky Aircraft U.A.
STRAFORD, CONNECTICUT
TRINITY TRIPPOD
Page 7

PAPER TIGERS NEED NOT APPLY.

Thanks, but they're just not our type. Young engineers who join us are expected to move in on some rather formidable programs... with acuity and lots of gusto. A willingness to assume early responsibilities on demanding assignments is an attribute we welcome warmly. It's the kind of engineering aggressiveness that has brought Sikorsky to dominant stature in a new world of advanced VTOL aircraft systems.

If our criteria parallel your outlook, you'll find an excellent career environment with us. You would enjoy working (with a single group) on many exciting assignments. Your talents and imagination assume reality in such diverse forms as Lift Skycranes—Tilt Rotor Transports—High-Speed VTOL Commercial Transports—and much more for tomorrow.

Does this responsibility stir your imagination? Then you probably should be with us. There's ample opportunity for innovation: aerodynamics • human engineering • automatic controls • structures engineering • weight prediction • systems analysis • operations research • reliability/maintainability engineering • autonavigation systems • computer technology • manufacturing engineering • information systems... and more.

And your career advancement can be materially assisted through our corporation-sponsored Graduate Study Program—available at many outstanding schools with special emphasis on engineering • automatic controls • structures engineering • weight prediction • systems analysis • operations research • reliability/maintainability engineering • autonavigation systems • computer technology • manufacturing engineering • information systems... and more.

Consult your College Placement Office for campus interview dates—or—for further information, write to Mr. Leo J. Shalvey, Professional and Technical Employment.
Trackmen Dump Union, Middlebury

All Trinity heavyweight crews maintained their unbeaten record this week with a convincing home triumph against LaSalle and C.W. Post on Saturday. The first boat times were Trinity-5:37.5, LaSalle-6:04.3, Post-6:17.2. Conditions were overly fair for racing on Trinity’s $300 meter dormers of Commons and Ross courses. The current was very strong, with a slight tailing out of the north, but the water on the first half of the course was up almost continuously by waves.

Trinity’s varsity got off to a fairly low-starting slow, then were tied by the time of the settle, thirty strokes into the race, they had picked up almost half a length on LaSalle. They maintained their lead all the way, but after seventeen strokes, they are at the finish line, finishing almost two lengths ahead of their opponents. The JV’s won by a solid 2 1/2 lengths, with Trinity at 6:03.3, LaSalle at 6:09.4, last week in D.C. LaSalle JV soundly beat the Trinity JV, winning by 3 1/2 lengths. The regatta was the third official regatta this season perhaps the hardest on the map with the help of a favorable wind.

The record books are not every race that will be the most interesting. The best that Trinity has faced this season perhaps the hardest one will be the D.C. lightweight encounter with Vassar. It will be the last lightweight race of the season.

Late Rally Trips Fresh

Two Trinity errors coupled with a pair of clutch Springfield hits in the top of the sixth inning tipped a three-run rally over the Bana- tan frash, it was the opener for both clubs. A second freshman against Westiny scheduled for last Saturday has been postponed until May 18, with the Hilltoppers traveling crosstown today to face the University of Hartford.

The Springfield affair was an intense one, with both teams experiencing difficulties in the pitching. Lefrnier, Springfield struck out for four runs in the third inning off Trn starter Steve Hill on a single and a pair of base on balls, followed by two more one-basis hits. A spotting Springfield offense bounced back in the bottom of the fourth frame, the Eagles put on a five-run rally after Springfield had gotten two men out. Jim Bogie then began the surge by reaching first on an error. He scored on Steve Sylvester’s booming double. Steve Pilk then walked, and scored out to win both, outs of 492 and 501. In the not-so-easy triple jump, Trinity’s Glenn Ryan won in both meets. His triple-jumped trifecta at Union and 40’10” against Middlebury.

College athletics have reached the point of no return. Everything is now sacrificed to produce a winning team. Colleges are not so much concerned any longer with a strong science department, or as Rose Bowl Champions. An un- known institution can put itself on the map with the help of a few student-athletes. Winning has become so high pressure, and a university will award fifty scholarships. Winning has become the point of no return. Everything is now sacrificed to produce a winning team. Colleges are not so much concerned any longer with a strong science department, or as Rose Bowl Champions. An unknown institution can put itself on the map with the help of a few student-athletes. Winning has become so high pressure, and a university will award fifty scholarships. Winning has become the point of no return. Everything is now sacrificed to produce a winning team. Colleges are not so much concerned any longer with a strong science department, or as Rose Bowl Champions. An unknown institution can put itself on the map with the help of a few student-athletes. Winning has become so high pressure, and a university will award fifty scholarships.