Yeager Will Run; Mason VP Hopeful

Charles Yeager '72, a former recording secretary of the student senate, has announced that he will run for President of the student body. Opposing Yeager is Mason Daniel Richard Schaefer '72, a history major and student senator.

In their official announcement of candidacy, they listed three areas of concern: social and cultural, academic, and political. "We seek a vital, committed community," explained the statement. "We seek an end to polarization, frustration, and impersonality among the student body. We seek to bring students out of their rooms and together into authentic social, cultural, academic and political experiences," they concluded.

Specific recommendations included: student government funding of social activities at the dormitory level; a call for an administrative explanation of the College's financial dilemma; and an improvement of the housing situation.

Laird's Panel Recommends ROTC

The formal announcement of candidacy is printed on page 4.

A joint student-faculty committee is currently examining possible variations of the grading process at the College. Various alternatives to decrease the importance of grades are under consideration by the committee.

Because graduate schools respond to student grades in the past, the committee is pleased with their grading proposal. The committee is meeting weekly to discuss possible recommendations. Students and faculty participation is welcome at all committee sessions. The committee has received positive reactions from forty students.

A panel commissioned by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has recommended continuation of the nation's R.O.T.C. programs with several restrictions, believing that "R.O.T.C. can serve a "viable partnership" with the corps; that the pay of junior and senior year cadets be raised; that the number of scholarships be increased; and that the government pay $400 to participating schools for each cadet awarded a commission. Laird endorsed every recommendation but the last. In his official stance with respect to national issues not directly affecting its operation, I see no reason why the government cannot justify the intrusion on matters which we would regard as solely extraneous to the student's reason.

Laird also claimed that public opposition to the war, would in effect be "stifling" discussion of the issue by implying that other positions were "unacceptable." He clarified that individuals could "continue his academic pursuits" by "supporting the ticket must be open to all, changing regardless of their position on the war."

Laird said he would find the present posture in Vietnam untenable, "to avoid the implication that the present draft law be to most unwise piece of legislation," he said. "It is our duty to advise the world on issues of this sort."

Election Procedures Announced

Student elections will be held on October 23 and 30. At-large senators and members of committees that created executive committees will be elected on the 3rd. Senators representing dormitory constituencies will be elected on the 30th.

The freshman, sophomore, and junior classes will each elect three at-large senators. Those wishing to run for these positions must submit their written letters by October 15 in the Office of the Assistant Dean and Registrar.

President Yeager announced that "sitting" is "the best interest of the students." He established that nothing unfavorable might be contained in the files was ever revealed to people outside the community and that the folder was not available for inspection by anyone outside the community.

Lockwood Refuses To Close College

President Yeager announced that "sitting" will not be allowed. The president called the proposal "unacceptable and deserve no hearing" and "sitting" will not be used. The petition of the President's statement appears on page 5.

The Senate endorsed the moratorium on the 17th and asked the President if the College would officially join the movement to avoid the College vulnerable to government intervention.

"Once an institution takes an official stance with respect to national issues not directly affecting its operation, I see no reason why the government cannot justify the intrusion on matters which we would regard as solely extraneous to the student's reason."

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More Than A Western

by Steve Bauer

When Eisenhower died, my parents were a bit awed. I heard about it over the radio, as my father's leaving work. He was a hero, and it saddened me, as if it were some part of my life. World War II was an attraction nearby. He was a hero in my eyes, as he was in his. His goal was to win the war, and he did it. We were all proud during that time, and it was such a relief to have a hero come from our town.

But, looking back, I realize that the heroism was not a part of my life. World War II was an atrocity to me. During at least the first half of his first administration, I didn't even know he existed.

The sound of a movie projector projector, home movies, maybe. In the few films I've seen, it was an angle in the left hand corner of the screen. It was brown and muted, silent. A few of my friends have seen it, but I don't talk much about it. What was the history I speak of the birth of heroes?

"Butch Cassidy" is a western, a wild raunchy affectionate one, but not without its moments of violence. No comparison with "Easy Rider," in my book. Butch and Sundance are magnificent. Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid are equally intelligent, skillful, and resourceful; a combination that makes them formidable. They are pursued by that ambivalence and the inexorable Jaws of death. The cause of it all was a little guy who looked for all the world like Burt Reynolds, a driver of motorcycles, a bandit, and a social outlaw, who has set out to make his own way in the world. He is the cause of it all.

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...a black man must show me he is super-human to show that he is not sub-human...
A Moratorium on Logic

President Lockwood's statement on the Vietnam moratorium defies all logic. The three reasons given for refusing to close the college in protest of the Johnson administration's war policy seriously call into question the President's decision. The three reasons given are: 1) the college must defend its autonomous status, 2) the college cannot intrude on matters which we would regard as solely our responsibility, and 3) we support the management of the college by the President and the governing board of trustees.

The President's argument is based on the idea that the college cannot act on its own initiative, but must act only when directed by the President and the trustees. This is a fallacy, as the college is an autonomous institution and has the right to make its own decisions. The President's argument is also based on the idea that the college cannot interfere with matters that are solely the responsibility of the college. This is also a fallacy, as the college has the right to make decisions that affect the larger community.

The President's argument is further weakened by the fact that the college is a public institution and has a responsibility to serve the larger community. The college cannot simply ignore the needs and concerns of the larger community.

In conclusion, the President's argument is a fallacy and does not justify the college's refusal to close in protest of the war. The college must act on its own initiative and make decisions that affect the larger community.

The City Schools

City schools. Like in Hartford. Most of us know, or think we know, how bad they are. Some of us are willing to do something about it, to make a change. But we need to get organized, to work together. We need to work on the system, not just in it. We need to have power, not just in the classroom, but in the school, in the community. We need to have power to really shake up the system and right now they don't have it. That's why they're asking us to step in.

So let's try for some people who are really ready to do something, who are committed to this, who will do it. Let's get organized. Let's have a neighborhood meeting to talk about what we can do.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

offended and ashamed

To the Editor:
Ted Kroll's article on the Flicker-traction problems in the Sept. 30 edition was a gross misrepresentation of the quality of the films. I read the article prior to the 7:30 p.m. showing, and was con- vinced that the films I would see were going to be a waste of my time. Upon actually seeing the films I discovered that they were exceed- ingly poor. The soundtracks were very disturbing. Occasionally there were some very bad shots of the subject and there was a good deal of waste film. The photography was repeti- tive and often anachronistic. I wonder if the photography was, in fact, a response by the film's monologue, an inap- propriate subject for the film.

"Where Do Our Love Go?" clas- sed a lot of time in the first minutes. I tired of seeing light- struck film and inorganic song track.

Oh, dear Watermelon!" came a scene that I thought was actually someone with something to point point out successfully. It was well done but the repetition of "watermelon" became bothersome. It could have been much more effective if the soundtrack had been a lively and entertaining song.

The film made on this campus was a joyous relief to the others. I received one from the PPO REING. I only can say that I thought the material was well con- sidered and the film on the total waste of time. It did show me the power of me, and I hoped, many others. I was prepared for a good film of motorcycle rid- ing, I am still waiting for that part. Of the entire film there could not have been even one minute of actual riding motorcycles.

The rest I can only say that I am ashamed to be a part of an institution which conformed attendance at this film. The photography was, I must admit, very good. I am only deeply bothered to think that some film worth a person's time. The photog- raph material of that sort.

So I am now as Ted Kroll actually went to one of the showings.

CREATING GHETTOS

To the Editor:
As the talk of a Black Derrm in- creases, so does the apprehension that this is an extremely detri- mental action for Trinity. The free enterprise system and the thought that our school could not only improve itself but make our campus richer and more representative, but we need not imitate the outside com- munity by creating ghettos, even by choice. So far most of the actions for Black scholarships, including the demonstrations two years ago, have been Black and White to- gether. I cannot imagine a move- ment towards factionalism and segregation. Why not an all- Catholic Derrm, or a Jewish one? Certainly these groups also feel the need for integration, but not at the expense of the greater colle- giate community. By separation between the Whites on campus, our Black classmates and friends, it is beautiful what Wallace and KKK could not.

SKY SCHMIDT 1971

EASY RIDER

Kenneth Clark
Psychological Kenneth B. Clark was one of the most controversial figures of the 1950s and 1960s. His book "The Dilemma of the American Negro" was a landmark work that critiqued the American dream of equal opportunity and challenged the notion of a colorblind society. Clark's work highlighted the systemic racism and economic disparity faced by African Americans, and his ideas continue to influence contemporary discussions on race and social justice. His vision of a society where people are judged by their character rather than their skin color has inspired countless activists and leaders who work towards creating a more equitable and just society.
Racial Tension Major Issue, Says Adinolfi

by Chris Siegist

The major issue of the mayoral campaign is racial tension, said Democratic candidate Joseph Adinolfi. Democratic candidate for mayor of Hartford, at the College Friday.

"People sense that this is a local issue," Adinolfi explained. "People have become so inured that it is difficult to see how they can ever come together anymore," Adinolfi asserted.

Adinolfi also claimed that Hartford’s problems are being intensified because the Nixon administration has cut Hartford’s federal aid by 25% under the Concentrated Employment Program. The CEP, he elaborated, is established to help the hard-core unemployed and has given eight hundred men jobs in Hartford. The 25% reduction in this allotment will mean a loss of $500,000 to Hartford.

The Democratic candidate also discussed rent control, an issue which he believes is related to the welfare program. Charging that the present Hartford Fair Rent Commission is short of expectation, Adinolfi called for a strengthened and revitalized agency.

In another area concerning housing, Adinolfi, a former corporation counsel for Hartford, expressed support for firm enforcement of the housing code. The code must be followed, he declared, "with equal vigor and equal reasonableness" for all citizens.

Protest to Include Downtown Rally

Most of the actions being planned to protest the Vietnam war on October 15th will be conducted by groups functioning independently of the national Vietnam Moratorium Committee. Hartford area groups plan leafletting campaigns, door-to-door canvassing, one or more marches which will end with a rally in downtown Hartford.

The principal march will begin at the University of Hartford and match to the Old State House via Albany Avenue and Main Street, if the City agrees to issue a parade permit for this route. The march is scheduled to begin at approximately 11:30 a.m.

Other marches are being considered if permits are available, including one which would begin at the Trinity campus after a service in the chapel and join the

THIS WEEK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9
4:00 p.m. - Concert Choir Rehearsal - Garmany Hall
1:00 p.m. - Band Rehearsal - McConkey Hall
3:30 p.m. - V. Soccer - Union Field, Home
8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. - ROAD RUNNER FESTIVAL - Krieble Aud.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10
1:30 p.m. - ARTS FESTIVAL - Dedication Ceremonies at the George M. Ferris Athletic Center
3:30 p.m. - V. Football - R.P.I. - Home
5:00 p.m. - SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT - Faculty Club and Hamlin Hall
8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. - ROAD RUNNER FESTIVAL - Krieble Aud.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11
12:00 noon - Dedication Ceremonies at the George M. Ferris Athletic Center
1:30 p.m. - V. Football - R.P.I. - Home
2:05 p.m. - SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT - Faculty Club and Hamlin Hall
7:00 p.m. - CPF Free Concert, (Continued on page 7)
Ivy Bills Seniors; Faces Bankruptcy

If a substantial number of seniors do not order yearbooks at $5 a copy, there is a "possibility that it may not come out at all," Alis L. Marchisotto '72, Ivy editor, said Thursday.

Marchisotto stated in an interview that at least $1000 will also have to be raised from undergraduate purchases. Prior to 1968, all yearbooks were free for undergraduates.

"This is the first time in the 97-year history of the Ivy that seniors will have to pay. The Ivy will also try to double its advertising revenue and "try to go into national advertising like the Trijod does." If that doesn't bring in enough, it may attempt to form a patron system, Marchisotto said.

The problem arose when the senate cut $3000 from the Ivy budget, the editor explained. The 1970 yearbook will have to be "very basic," he noted. All pictures will be in black and white and, according to Marchisotto, "the only way to be original is by getting top flight photographs."

The 1970 Ivy will differ from last year's in that there will be more text to introduce the photographs. Besides the senior section, there will be group pictures as well as photographic essays in order to appeal to those who criticized the 1969 Ivy because many seniors were left out.

The Ivy will solicit photographers for its '70 edition soon.

A draft counseling service with a trained counselor can be on campus as soon as President Lockwood gives his approval.

The Trinity College Council has been waiting since last May for the president's reply to its draft counseling recommendation, TCC Chairman Dr. Frank Child said. Richard Hess '72, now counseling potential draftees for the Capital Area Movement, will serve as counselor if Lockwood approves the recommendation.

Hess said that Deans Winslow and Slonich have been "vague to the point of obscurity" in answer to his questions about the center. According to Hess, the center could be established at an initial cost of under $110 for office space, reading materials, and a telephone.

Hess, a draft counselor at the Valley Peace Center in Amherst last semester, said his counseling would concern methods of20 avoiding the draft both legally and illegal.

Hess' draft manuals would include the SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW REPORTER, which relates all aspects of the draft including recent court decisions concerning draft questions, and the CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR'S HANDBOOK. Hess said that his job at the Valley Peace Center was parting out disbelief presenting alternatives to the draft at the Induction Center in Springfield, Mass.

Hess left the college last October to join the New England Committee for Non-Violent Action on a farm in Yolton, Conn.

Hess, whose mother founded the first civil rights movement at Wheaton College, began his study of the problem at the University at a Quaker high school.

According to Hess, his father considered him a "militarist status" but due to his strong feelings against the war he has now become a total reister.

"I don't want to go to jail someday for his resistance," Hess said. He would demonstrate on the Quad and begin to fast, a method which he termed "very effective," if the ROTC contract, presently being re-negotiated, is renewed.

Together
(Continued from page 5)
There's a difference between existing and living. Did you see THE GRADUATE? 
Vin Niem has gone a long way toward exposing the rotteness of life and work in polluted, militaristic, racist, authoritarian America. In millions of young whites, the poor and the blacked have known this for years and they've been moving to change this country too. Ending the war will be our first victory. IF WE GET IT TOGETHER... Join us on the streets of Hartford on October 15 in a legal demonstration to begin the Fall offensive against the war and ghetto conditions, and the future and the present ruling class is planning to control us.

Get it on. Talk to your friends, your enemies, people you've never met, your parents, Pass this letter around. Write another one yourself.

And just one more thing, if you think Nixon will end the war or militarism without strong pressure, remember his drop-in-the-bucket troop withdrawals aimed at appeasing an increasingly dissatisfied public — a sicken perfectly consistent with his past record as a militarist and trickster. Nixon wanted the U.S. to bomb North Viet Nam when he was Vice President. Area antiwar meeting in 1954 as the French were pulling out. He said that he executed the Fall offensive against the war and ghetto conditions, and the future and the present ruling class is planning to control us.

THE VERT COOG HAVE WON NO MORE GPS TO PROTECT THE SAGON GANGETERS

THIS WEEK
(Continued from page 6)
JERRY JEFF WALKER - Memorial Field House 5:00 p.m. - Film Series, "Les Liaisons Dangereuses" - Kribble Aud.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12
- 10:30 a.m. - Eucharist - Chapel
11:30 a.m. - The Apostolate Mass - Alumni Lounge
11:30 a.m. - Hilltop Society Brunch - Hamlin Hall
3:00 - 5:00 p.m. - PETE SEEGER CONCERT, Senate Scholarship Benefit - Ferris Center
5:00 p.m. - Vespers - Crypt Chapel
MONDAY-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13-17
Student Dining Hall; Breakfast - 6:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.
Lunch - 11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Dinner - 5:15 - 6:30 p.m.
Gridders Stunned 26-20 By Last Minute TD
Danthem Triumph 4-1 Over MIT In Opener

The Bates Bobcats lost a stunning 26-20 lead last Saturday. After 18 minutes of play the Bobcats led 3-0, but from that point on the game turned against them. Bates failed to score on the board and were shut out for the last six minutes of play. Bates will be looking to avenge this loss in the last game of the season.

The Trinity offense dominates the early part of the game, gaining 45 yards in 5 plays in the first touchdown drive, and put the first score on the board with a 9 yard run. Shortly thereafter Brock Harvey broke loose for 50 yards, and a shake-up促使 Bates re-entered the game to score the second Bantam touchdown. A 40 yard field goal followed, with the third scoring drive which went 66 yards in 6 plays and was capped with a 4 yard pass to Jim Tully.

Ham and Yeags
by The Syndicate

After two weeks of predetermining that all is 1-11 even though Bates only played the last two games of the season. This is the first time Bates has ever been shut out by a team.

The Trinity offensive line is the key to their success. They have scored a total of 10 touchdowns, and five field goals.

The defense has also stepped up their game, allowing only 14 points in the last two games.

The Bantams are looking to build on their success in the final game of the season.
October 15th Moratorium
march from U. of Hartford • 11 a.m
rally at Old State House • • 1 p.m
Ending the war in Vietnam is the most important task facing the American nation. Over the last few years, millions of Americans have campaigned, protested, and demonstrated against the war. Few now defend the war, yet it continues. Death and destruction are unabated; bombs and fire continue to devastate South Vietnam. Billions of dollars are spent on war while the urgent domestic problems of this country remain unattended. Moreover, the war has had a corrupting influence on every aspect of American life, and much of the national discontent can be traced to its influence.

The discredited policies of the past which have brought about this American tragedy have not been changed. We follow the same military advice which has created a futile and bloody conflict while we cling to the same policies which have caused the Paris negotiations to falter. The token displacement of 25,000 troops over a three month period simply is not the substantial change in policy that is so desperately needed.

Thus it is necessary for all those who desire peace to become active again and help bring pressure to bear on the present Administration.

We call for a periodic moratorium on "business as usual" in order that students, faculty members and concerned citizens can devote time and energy to the important work of taking the issue of peace in Vietnam to the larger community.

If the war continues this fall and there is no firm commitment to American withdrawal or a negotiated settlement on October 15, participating members of the academic community will spend the entire day organizing against the war and working in the community to get others to join us in an enlarged and lengthened moratorium in November. This process will continue until there is American withdrawal or a negotiated settlement.

We call upon all members of the university community to support the moratorium, and we commit ourselves to organize this effort on our campus and in the larger community. We ask others to join us.
The Power in the Word "No!"

by Stephen Minot

We started using a lot of ugly words in the 1960s— dads & folks, Adam & Eve, escalating, intercontinental ballistic missile, anti-ballistic missile, pacification, napalm, backlash. Some decade! But there is one word of a different type which many Americans have learned to pronounce for the first time. It may even grow to be the slogan of the 70s. That word is "NO!"

"Yes, but..."

"NO!" was first discovered by a small group of black students in the South. They used it when they were asked to leave a lunch counter. Their parents at that time were still saying "Yes, but..." In a year, many of these parents learned how to say the new word. "NO!" was also used against the bus companies of Montgomery. It was not easy. Thousands of people had to walk miles or form car pools. It wasn't a weekend demonstration. It was a long, hard pull.

"NO!" had power the rest of us could hardly imagine.

At that time we had what we called "advisors" working in Vietnam. The Pentagon knew they weren't advisors. The Vietnamese knew they weren't advisors. Even TIME knew they weren't advisors. So who were we kidding? Ourselves. We were still saying "Yes, but..."

It wasn't until President Johnson declared the war to be real and holy that a few people stared saying "NO!"

No in uniform

There were different ways of expressing it. A number of students started opposing all wars and applying for alternative service. Others moved to Canada. Still others were underground. In 1965, Master Sergeant Donald Duncan completed ten years in the service, including six years in the Special Forces and 18 months in combat, with the words, "I quit." And he made it quite clear just why he was quitting. "The whole thing was a lie," he wrote. "We weren't preserving freedom in South Vietnam. There was no freedom to preserve."

A lot of soldiers read Master Sergeant Duncan's report, and some of them started thinking. A growing number chose to say "No!" while in uniform.

Meanwhile, back on the home front, groups of poor people began wondering if the word which had opened the cafeterias and the busses of Alabama was black people might have an impact on landlords who were making 16 and 17% on property which was not fit for human use. The term "rent strike" was heard in affluent America for the first time since the 1930s. The rent strike is a poor man's way of saying "NO!"

The terror of protest

It's not an easy way to say it. It requires courage and patience and faith. And it doesn't always work. Some have faced harassment, others eviction. For an unemployed man in a slum apartment to resist the system is as terrifying an act as it was for the 27 members of the Presidio stockade to stage a sit-down demonstration in the years since the end of the second World War. For those black kids in that all-white cafeteria, the one simple dignity of eating where one wants to must have seemed like everything that day. But of course they were working only on one small corner of the problem. And in exactly the same way, white, middle-class protestors against the war today often feel that the killing in Vietnam is everything.

They forget that the same cynical disregard for human beings which has allowed the slaughter in Vietnam to continue has also allowed police to go on killing black people, automobile manufacturers to go on killing drivers, and slum owners to go on destroying the lives of their tenants.

The assumption which lies behind all war plans is that citizens will submit to military service and will kill and be killed. The assumption behind slum ownership is that tenants will pay. The assumption behind the exploitation of grape pickers is that they will continue to work at sub-standard wages. In every one of these areas and in hundreds of others, citizens of all colors and speaking different languages and suffering different humiliations are learning to act out that extraordinarily powerful word: "NO!"

November 15th and again in December. And as long as it takes. And we have learned to say "NO!" and we are going to be saying it very loud.

"We Must Insist upon Peace"

by Rev. Alan C. Tull

The following sermon was given by College Chaplain Alan C. Tull on June 26, 1966 at St. Mark's Cathedral in Salt Lake City, Utah.

During the Senate hearings this past week on the Foreign Aid appropriations, one of the opponents of Foreign Aid complained. He said that, in the years the U.S. had been giving massive foreign aid to other nations, 186 times nations destroyed by the war. Through cooperation in international agencies we did all that any nation could do, and we are not being proud, I think, when we say to a certain extent we succeeded. Today, the nations of the Marshall Plan are now back on their own feet. Indeed, some of these nations have recovered, thanks to cooperation, to an extent that now they act quite independently of us and of our desires, and we find it somewhat painful now to accept these nations whom we helped when we were in a vulnerable position.

In this light let us return now to our question as to what is wrong with us, and in particular, let us look at ourselves, the United States of America, in our relationships with our fellow nations of the world. What is wrong with our foreign policy? And let us be quite clear that this is a corporate wrong that we are talking about, one in which we all share.

When we think about what this country has done in the years since the end of the second World War, we can certainly say that, although we stopped the war, we certainly didn't stop the war. Mending the broken pieces of the countries that we had destroyed through war and the apple and the serpent. I would like, however, to call to your attention several aspects of the story of the fall which I think that man goes wrong, and gets himself in trouble by doing something quite beneath his dignity, this is not the case of the Genesis analysis. But of course, one thing is, man gets himself in trouble, not by seeking to lower himself, but rather he got into trouble by trying to exceed himself, by trying to go beyond his place in God's order of things. And we might imagine, as we might, was Adam's desire. Von Rad, the Biblical theologian, has quite vividly called this a "fall upward." And this is, I think, in a great part, in a great part, by trying to move up beyond his own position, and this, if we would call it a fall, as it is surely seen in the Biblical commentary, is not a fall downward, but as Von Rad put it, a fall upward.

The cost of this fall upward is nevertheless a brutalization of man; having tried to exceed himself, he now falls downward, but with his minimum position, his "No", from the prouder tower which would in falling upward becomes worse than a beast.

Up and down

Man faces trouble when he seeks to exceed himself, and in falling upward becomes lesser than all the beast. The cost of this desire to improve one's lot, as it were, is not just brutalization, however. There is also deception, self-deception. In the Biblical stories this is innocently portrayed by the hiding of Adam and Eve from the Lord God, and by their seeking to cover themselves for their own eyes. This is deception, for this was neither an answer to the question, nor is it an answer to the problem at hand. Deception, the deceiving of self and the deceiving of others, with brutalization is the cost that man pays when he tries to exceed himself as man.

This problem that man has is not simply an individualistic thing; it is a corporate matter. That is to say, it infects all of us, and it also infects us not simply as individuals but as a collective scale beyond that which is our corporate life. This is to say that when we do things together as a family, as a group, as a church, as a society, or as a nation, our corporate activity has this same tendency to get into trouble by seeking to exceed itself to exalt itself. This is dramatically portrayed in Genesis by the building of the proud tower which would not reach to heaven and so failed in the attempt. Men joined together to exalt mankind, to reach heaven, and failed. Man corporately in his social and national life tries to exalt himself, or his society, or his nation, and in doing so pays the cost of brutalization and deception.

National hubris

In this light let us return now to our question as to what is wrong with us, and in particular, let us look at ourselves, the United States of America, in our relationships with our fellow nations of the world. What is wrong with our foreign policy? And let us be quite clear that this is a corporate wrong that we are talking about, one in which we all share.

When we think about what this country has done in the years since the end of the second World War, we can certainly say that we did our best. All the war was over, as a nation we did all that we could think of, and could do to help the rest of the world get back on its feet, and in the foreign aid programs the nations destroyed by the war. Through cooperation in international agencies we did all that any nation could do, and we are not being proud, I think, when we say to a certain extent we succeeded. Today, the nations of the Marshall Plan are now back on their own feet. Indeed, some of these nations have recovered, thanks to cooperation, to an extent that now they act quite independently of us and of our desires, and we find it somewhat painful now to accept these nations whom we helped when we stood against our expressed desires and plans.

America, America

Underneath this work of ours in the years since the end of the war, underneath all of our attempts to help the other nations of the world, there is something else. America has allowed and allowed and allowed all of the activity of ours in helping other nations there was, maybe slight at the beginning, but growing stronger

Continued
Good guys, bad guys

With this brutalization as with Adam and his seeking of self-exaltation, we are also encountering deception in our lives. As a nation we deceive ourselves by assigning high importance, and over-rated universal importance, to a sort of a diastolic view of mankind. In terms of what we call a world-wide struggle between communism and democracy we undervalue other realities which are equally important. What is our observation by thinking that all a nation need be is pro-United States in order to merit our support among nations of the world. The good guys and the bad guys are determined by whether or not they are for or against United States policy. This I suggest is deception because it enables us to overlook realities which are surely, in terms of human values, equally, if not more important. For example: We are supporting dictators around the world simply because they are willing to accept United States foreign policy. Such, for example, is our continued support of South Africa where a minority of its people deprives the majority of the people of almost every human value. And in this way, because they are willing to support our cold war policy, the case is made that as Christians, we must insist upon peace, but that we must do so in humility, seeking not to exalt ourselves amongst the nations of the world, but rather within this fellowship, in humility, seeking to serve mankind in its goal towards peace. In doing this we shall find other men in our brothers. We must find other men sharing and understanding seeking the same goal for the world, a goal of peace. I would like to read to you a sermon written for peace by your Lutheran Shoes of the Earth, whom I met several weeks ago in Hartford. He is well known in Viet Nam, for he has written eight books. His last book of poetry sold 4,000 volumes in the three days between the time it was published and the time it was republished by the military junta in Saigon. His poem is called “Condlemation”:

“Listen to this:
Yesterday six Vietcong came through my village. Because of this my village was bombed completely destroyed.
Every soul was killed.
When I came back to the village now, the day after,
There is nothing to see but clouds of dust and
the river, still flowing.
The pagoda has neither roof nor altar.
Only the foundations of houses are left.
The bamboo thickets are burned away.

“Here in the presence of the undisturbed stars:
In the invisible presence of all the people
who are not present.
Let me raise my voice to denounce this filthy war.
This murder of brothers by brothers!
I have to say this a thousand times before I am killed.
I feel I am like that bird which dies for the sake of its mate.
Drip blood from its broken beak and
crying out:
Beware! Turn around to face your real enemies—Ambush, war, hatred, greed.
Men cannot be deceived twice when called,
Vietcong.
If we kill men, what brothers will we have left?
With whom shall we live then?”

 
Opinions

Three weeks ago Trinity’s student Senate endorsed the October 15 Moratorium, and asked President Lockwood if he would close the College on that day. The President refused, concluding that “Trinity must consistently defend both the freedom of legal action on any national issue and the freedom necessary for open discussion of these truly divisive problems.”

The President sent the following statement to the Tripod, in response to an October 7 editorial criticizing him for his “failure to permit the community to make its own decision.”

I fully share your moral indignation at the continuation of the Vietnam war, as expressed in your editorial of October 7, and I have signed a statement of opposition to the war with other college presidents as individuals particularly distressed by the consequences of this war for young people here and in Vietnam. I join you in calling for critical reflection on this issue.

The question addressed to this office was: would the College close on October 15th? Without at all presuming to act as its “collective moral consciousness,” my conclusion was that the College should remain open.

You did not accept the reasons for this position. Let me try again. The main activity of a college is educational. The political activities of its individual members - students, faculty, staff - do not concern the institution. Even when the majority believe that their cause is just, I fail to see why the College, as opposed to the Student Senate or the Faculty as a body passing a resolution in support of the nation-wide movement, must or should take an institutional stance on such an issue. This forbearance is not, as you suggest, a failure to defend our freedom of discussion; rather it is a means of assuring every single member that he is free to discuss and free to act as HIS conscience dictates. As president, do not have the right to compel participation upon those who may not agree with your view or my conclusions about the war. And it is surely questionable to imply that keeping the College open prevents people from expressing their properly profound concern about the war. A staff member is free to participate as he believes wise, without penalty or prejudice. Students and faculty are obviously free “to take the issue of peace to the larger community,” and I hope that their actions will be beneficial to their cause.

That is quite different from asking that the College dedicate itself to a particular political position and implying, by that kind of fact, that there is but one voice in the community. If, as I have suggested on another occasion the college is to be the “arena in which wisdom and moral sensitivity impart to human intelligence a sense of direction,” then surely we must avoid becoming a partisan political agency: we must remain what The New York Times described in its editorial of October 7 on this same issue, “a sanctuary for the free exchange of ideas.”

The Tripod wrote in reply:

Let us try again.

Closing the College on October 15 would not be an “institutional stance.” Closing would simply free those members of the community who want to work for peace from the obligations of “business as usual.” The College would be recognizing that its members must be released from everyday obligations in order to pursue their moral duty.

This is an issue only the community can decide. But the community must realize that as long as students, faculty, administration and staff are expected “on the job” on Moratorium Day, they are not “free to participate.”

The obstacles posed by “business as usual” will become a reality for students and faculty next month, when classes are scheduled during the two-day Moratorium. Surely students and faculty are not “free” when they are expected in class.

If the majority of the community agrees, Trinity should close for the October 15 Moratorium as well as all subsequent Moratoriums. The doors of Williams Memorial and the Library do not have to be locked: the community need only recognize that some of its members, disgusted by the outrage of the War, feel compelled to work for peace, uninhibited by “business as usual.”

On Wednesday, the Trinity College Council defeated 7-1 a motion calling for a closing of the College on Moratorium day. But the Council endorsed the Moratorium “in principle, as a means of expressing individual concern about the war in Vietnam.” Also approved was a motion asking that the flag be lowered to half-mast on October 15, “in memory of those who have died in the war and those who have suffered because of the war.”

Moratorium Activities

On October 15, Moratorium observers will assemble at the University of Hartford at 11 a.m. A march to the Old State House, via Albany Avenue and Main Street, will begin at 12 noon. The State House rally will include a series of speakers, among them Steven H. Keeney ’71, a former president of Trinity’s now defunct S.D.S.

Leafleting begins today and will continue until Moratorium day.

Chapel Activities

At noon on October 15, an ecumenical “Mass for Peace” will be held at the Trinity College Chapel. The service will end in time for participants to walk together to the State House rally.
It has been calculated that in the 3,465 years since 1496 B.C. there have been 230 years of peace throughout the civilized world.

Nobody can understand how year after year age after age war is put up with. It's because everybody wants to see what it's really like. Everybody is secretly proud of it. We put that on. God! Nothing like this ever before. Did they think they had a war watch this one. But the real secret lies in the property. These are our guns, this is our fleet, this is my country. My country!

Col. George S. Patton III, who, Army Insiders say, is sure to be a general soon... contends that he doesn't really hate the enemy, though he adds: "I do like to see the arms and legs fly."

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