Faculty Seeks Students For Committee Seats

Elections for all student seats on Faculty committees will be held Friday, by the Faculty Committee on Committees. The TRIPOD has reported that Friday elections would be held only for the vacant student seats.

Rex C. Neaverson, chairman of the Committee on Committees, George C. Higgins said that the Faculty resolution of last week called for the elections of all student representatives.

(A self-nomination black appears on page 3 of the TRIPOD, along with descriptions of each candidate. The first round of the elections will be held Friday. The terms of office will all run until December, 1971, according to Neaverson.)

Recently elected FOC members, who did not attend the Council's first meeting that they wanted to run the elections, have failed to take further action.

At least one committee has expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that they cannot retain their present members.

The Chairman of the College Affairs Committee, George C. Higgins said the election would set the committee back "about six months." "We'll be back to go again," he said.

The affairs committee presently has four members who were chosen at random last spring. The random method of selection was chosen by students who expressed interest in serving on the committee.

Higgins said that it would be "wise" to continue the work now in progress with four new members.

The affairs committee is in the process of examining the problems of housing, food service, and the relationship of the student to the College.

Higgins said the present members of the committee were elected to serve staggered terms to allow for better continuity. Two have one year terms expiring in December, and two have two-year terms.

The elections now being run by the Committee on Committees makes no provision for staggered terms. Higgins said that he left the Faculty meeting last Tuesday before the section concerning the election was presented. He said he did not remember the resolution's being on the agenda.

"Faculty can do anything it wants with its own committees," Higgins said.

The five committee involved in Friday's elections are the Curriculum, Academic Affairs, Financial Affairs, Lectures, and College Affairs Committees.

Joint Committee Reports Bookstore Over Charging, Making Little Profit

by John Maitis

The TRIPOD, along with descriptions of each candidate. The first round of the elections will be held Friday. The terms of office will all run until December, 1971, according to Neaverson.)

Two weeks ago Weicker called on Duffey to resign his position as national chairman of the ADA because the group supported the Vietnam War.

"Mr. Weicker's latest Agnewism is just another attempt to use tactics of smear and innuendo in order to avoid discussion of the real issues in this election," Duffey commented.

Duffey predicted that Miss McCarthy's plans to change the Selective Service Act would be an injustice to the millions of men who broke the Selective Service law.

"The bookstores have been overcharging for books used by students whose income is slightly over $2500."

Weicker charged that Joseph Duffey "has avoided the issues by stating that amnesty is not a part of the Bookstore's operating philosophy."

"Weicker is entering into his own pockets."

There were just some of the conclusions reached by a joint faculty-student-mgmt committee to oversee the book exchange.

Those recommendations included that the store should be more inclusive and that the store should be more profitable.

"The Bookstore is owned by the College, and it serves the University at a profit," Duffey said, "although it does not do share in the profits of the bookstore," according to the Committee's report.

"A common rationalization for stealing from the Bookstore is the misconception that the management is overcharging," Duffey said in his statement.

"The Operating philosophy is that the store is a part of the College, and it serves the University at a profit," Duffey said.

"Duffey's statement was based on a section of the 1970 legislative program of the American for Democratic Action which was presented at a press conference in Washington, D.C. on January 15, 1970. Duffey's statement came on the heels of a resolution passed by the Senate to improve the profitability of the store.

"There are a very few books that the store has to break even or show a profit."

The committee was appointed by the College Affairs Committee in an attempt to alleviate the theft problem.

The Committee investigated the feasibility of a cooperative replacing the present Bookstore. After considering the size of the College market, restricted space of the store, and extra necessary bookkeeping for a cooperative, the Committee rejected the idea.

"Outside management for the store was also rejected because it would tend to em- phasize profit, and selling rather than concentrating on the less profitable book trade.

The ten-member Bookstore Committee, headed by J. Ronald Spencer, instructor of history, met for five months beginning in November 1969. After an open hearing they submitted their report to the President's Cabinet.

The bookstores has been closed on Monday morning. Hargrove said, because of a shortage of help.

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TRIPOD Adds, Promotes Staff

John F. Bahrenberg, editor of the TRIPOD announced three editorial and five staff promotions after a full staff meeting on Friday.

Richard V. Jones, '73, was named sports editor.

"Mr. Weicker is entering into his own pockets."

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October 20, 1970

TRINITY TRIPD

The Hartford Stage

Stoppard’s “Rosencrantz and Guildenstern”

by Jason Lloyd

ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD in Hartford: Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, the world’s most famous non-entities, were first seen trying to keep the world from ending. They’ve reappeared as the tentative central characters in Tom Stoppard’s serious comedy, now playing at the Hartford Stage Company.

Winner of the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for Best Play for the 1966 season, R and G offers the audience an orgy of clever lines and generating wit. Combined with the excellent direction of Peter Weidner and the cast’s solid acting, the amusing play becomes a commentary on identity and commitment in an uncertain world.

Jeremiah Sullivan (Rosencrantz), who played the lead roles in last year’s production, is playing the part of Rosencrantz. Continuing to star is Dr. Dan Stewart on a CHRIST’S face. The cast seems unable to come in the complex but subtle roleIT the play’s playwright.

The lead actors work well together in the exchanges of dialogue (the quantum game) and keep the play moving beyond “jokiness” even though they portray two characters in totally different roles. Mimi always on stage, and most of the time alone, waiting for Hamlet.

Henry Thomas (the player) adapted his normally velvety smooth voice for the demanding and crucial part of the wandering Travagan. He delivers many of the funniest lines in the play, and even plays the interpreter’s “professed comedy” as a containing a deeper message, he also gives his character a certain philosophical validity. He makes the statements about reality and the plight of mankind (i.e. “We are tied down to a...” “Effective satire or good comedy, and in disturbing is the basic dishonesty of the Eduardo Ciannelli as the Guru in Gunga....”)

Mr. Company. The mini-biographer-in-the-round, (John MacAllan), opens the curtain with a brief speech on the life of O. Peter's speech: Shakespeare’s original lines, clearly black and white, may be out of phase with world of R and G. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, who comprised the playwright’s within-a-play perspective, are out of the action, and the demonstration of the basic comparison between Shakespearean language which makes up in obscurity what it lacks in style,” or “Uncertainty is the normal state; you’re nobody special.”

Tuesday through Thursday, the curtain up at 7:30. Friday and Saturday at 8:30, and Wednesdays there is a matinee at 2:30 and 7:30. The non-profit company desperately needs money, but so do students, so that they can try to appear in a movie like this, was incredibly medival as the lawyer Hires to his case. Barbara Hershey, who was so good about a young black man whose militant philosophy conflicts with his middle class upbringing, was almost exactly right. As for the debut of Miss Falana, she is as good as any actress when it comes to talking, and sexy or to sneering and curling her lip.

John Macallan (left, Hamlet) and David O. Peterson (Polonius) rehearsing for Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead by Tom Stoppard. The play, currently at the Hartford Stage Company, will remain until November 22.

“There is method in his madness.”

John Macallan (left, Hamlet) and David O. Peterson (Polonius) rehearsing for Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead by Tom Stoppard. The play, currently at the Hartford Stage Company, will remain until November 22.

“L. B. Jones: Wyer Heads For Undistinguished End”

by Christopher Nehring

William Wyler’s “The Liberation of L. B. Jones” is not a good example of the type of film that is emerging from Hollywood more and more as time goes by. It is geared to hit the upper and middle class masses and try to leave a lasting impression. Unfortunately, very few films of this nature succeed. The Liberation of L. B. Jones does not.

Based on the novel by Jesse Hill Ford, L. B. Jones is the story of a black undertaker, Lord Byron Jones (Bruce Lee Brown), who wants a divorce from his wife (Lela Padman) because of her affair with a white policeman, Willie Joe. As Mr. Jones, she is as good as any actress when it comes to talking, and sexy or to sneering and curling her lip.

He managed to convey a certain amount of dignity and pathos in his role, which was certainly worth the very difficult he faces. Lee Cobb, who should have been more convincing, is still a great actor and would have been better if he had had more than five lines in the whole film. Lee Majors, who played her husband and Cobb’s nephew, was almost exactly right. As for the debut of Miss Falana, she is as good as any actress when it comes to talking, and sexy or to sneering and curling her lip.

Today Begins Black Theatre Productions

The first production of the Black Theatre of Trinity College will be presented on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 4:30 in Goodwin Theatre of the Austin Arts Center.

The production is made up of two connecting one-act plays: Growing Up Blackness by Salimu which deals with young black girls trying to live their blackness in the face of fierce parental control and Family Portrait by My Soe the Black Nationalist by Ben Caldwell which is about a young black man whose militant philosophy conflicts with his middle class father’s feeling that he just doesn’t want any trouble.

The plays are directed by Lewis Williams and the cast for both plays includes Princess Hodges, William Roquemore, Errol Strong, La Leace Williams, Renee Richling, Lam Smith, Fred Reubens and Steve Newmane.

The TRIPD regrets a series of mistakes in last week’s issue, specifically concerning the lead article on elections for Faculty Committees. Unfortunately, the Committee on Financial Affairs was not mentioned as having student vacancies when indeed there are two. It was also stated that the Faculty had asked its Committee on Elections to run elections for the vacancies. In fact, the Faculty asked the Committee to run elections for all student seats, be they vacant or not.
Nye: Abolish Dean’s List, ‘Too Crude To Work With’

Edwin P. Nye, dean of the Faculty has joined his predecessor in asking that the Dean’s List “be abolished in its present form.”

Nye said in an interview Sunday, that the list is “not an accurate index of real scholarly achievement.” He described it as “inadequate” and “too mechanistic and too crude an instrument to work with.”

Offering a possible alternative, Nye suggested a “qualitative review by major departments”, recognizing outstanding scholarship in specific areas, “things that students do over and above grades.”

The Dean’s List has in recent years become less meaningful, Nye said, due to the pass-fail system, open semesters, and inflation of grades. Comprised of students with at least a “B” average, its purpose has been to recognize academic achievement, he said.

There is a possibility that the list will be disbanded in the near future, according to Lewis J. Goverman, assistant registrar.

Goverman described the Dean’s List as “inconsistent” with “certain implications of a wide open curriculum.” “A system of rewards and retributions does not have a place here,” he said.

Certain pressures, mainly from department chairmen, are responsible for the continuation of the list, according to Goverman.

Records at the Registrar’s office show a significant rise in the number of students on Dean’s List in the past few years. There were 530 “honored” students last Christmas term representing 38.69 per cent of the student body. This figure compares with 25.95 per cent the year before. The percentage of freshmen on Dean’s List increased markedly from fifteen per cent in the fall of 1968 to thirty per cent of the list a year later.

George T. Doten professor of psychology was not optimistic about faculty acceptance of a proposal to abolish Dean’s List in the immediate future. Last spring, Doten’s Graduation Committee proposed a revised marking system and a consequent abolition of the dean’s list. The committee’s proposal was rejected by the faculty. The actual vote was not recorded in Faculty minutes.

Seek Students For Faculty Committees

If you are interested in becoming a member of any of the following committees please circle your preferred choice(s) and sign in the appropriate space and return to campus mail box 5000 by October 23rd. A run-off election will serve from the date of election until December 1971. If you are interested in more than one, remember that a single committee can use two or three hours a week of your time.

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS - Membership: three undergraduate students

It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to: oversee the application of the Faculty rules on academic standing; vote to require withdrawals for academic reasons; vote to approve admission of persons required to withdraw for academic reasons; consider requests for exceptions from academic rules; recommend to the Faculty students for academic probation (except in June, when the Committee votes with the authorization of the Faculty); consider requests for modification of academic rules and consider and rule on cases of plagiarism and academic dishonesty.

It shall be the responsibility of this Committee: maintain a continuous review of the admissions policy and to serve as an advisory body for the Director of Admissions.

COLLEGE AFFAIRS - Membership: four undergraduate students

It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to serve as an advisory body for the Associate Dean of Community Life and to act as a grievance committee for the student body on matters pertaining to student affairs and residential life. (It is assumed that all disciplinary matters will be handled through the Trinity College Adjudicative Process).

CURRICULUM COMMITTEE - Membership: three undergraduate students

It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to: receive and review analyses and projections; present the Faculty view relative to budgetary procedures and expenditures to the Board of Trustees; and to review, with the Administration, the development of faculty salary schedules and fringe benefits.

It shall also be the responsibility of this Committee to: select and make recommendations to the Board of Trustees for the selection of the Trinity College President. It shall also be the responsibility of this Committee to: receive and review analyses and projections; present the Faculty view relative to budgetary procedures and expenditures to the Board of Trustees; and to review, with the Administration, the development of faculty salary schedules and fringe benefits.

It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to: act as a grievance committee for the student body on matters pertaining to student affairs and residential life.

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The letter might explain that he does not want the II-S deferment, that he who does not wish to be so classified should consider writing to his board of review for a period longer than one year at a time (32C.F.R. 482.21(a)).

Some students may want to be in class I-A. These will be "new" students, regardless of his prior classification. If he has not requested the II-S deferment, he should not be in class II-S.

The 1967 Act provides that a student must request the II-S deferment, he should not be in class II-S. The student must be classified "anew" (32C.F.R. 482.21(b)). The Attorney General has provided in the Regulations that the II-S deferment cannot be granted unless the student has made the request. Unless they succeed in losing the deferment prior to the November elections, many of the groups will be fighting for the right to elect their own representatives. They will be fighting for the right to have their votes counted in the November elections.

There are many election contests coming up, some of which will probably be decided in court. The students will be fighting for their rights to vote. They will be fighting for their right to be heard. They will be fighting for their right to be treated as citizens.

The student body should fight for these rights. They should fight for their right to vote. They should fight for their right to be heard. They should fight for their right to be treated as citizens. They should fight for their right to be treated with respect.

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TRIPOD: There is ample evidence that American society is becoming increasingly polarized, increasingly violent, and increasingly unequal. What do you foresee for the future?

COFFIN: I think it’s pretty hard to predict. I’m afraid the country is drifting to a choice which no citizen should ever have to make, namely, between the promotion of change through violence or the repression of violence caused by no change. It’s a very unhappy kind of choice. I hope that it won’t come about; that’s where I’m afraid we may be going. As it’s most profound level we are dealing with a very sort spiritual affair, namely, most people don’t know what human freedom is all about.

As John Holt said once, freedom for most Americans is little more than a slogan which makes it all right to despise, hate, or even kill. Foreigners have presumably less of it than we do. For most people, becoming free means to be spiritually unemployed. The sad thing is that once people are not free and see upon occasion someone who is really free, their inclination is not to get some of this freedom, but rather to try to take this freedom from him.

So, at the deepest level, we have to try to get more and more people aware of what human freedom is all about. I think students, at their best, have a better notion of what freedom is all about than anybody else. They know it has something to do with creativity, something to do with love, something to do with decent community, something to do with political structure.

I’m hopeful that the country will begin to realize that nobdy is very happy any more. The blue collar workers are not happy; they’re not free. If some of these same processes that students have gone through would color their humanity and take place with blue collar workers and white collar workers, maybe we could increase sufficient awareness of the depth of the problem so we wouldn’t get into repression right away. We could buy a little time. Maybe we could come up with new forms of life that would make this country a little more free; the country that we always hoped it would be.

TRIPOD: What is your reaction to the term “revolution” as it is currently so often employed. Do you believe that there is a sound basis for revolution in the United States today? Do you see it ever becoming a viable means for change in the immediate or distant future?

COFFIN: Every decent revolutionary as well as every decent reformer knows that we’re not in a pre-revolutionary period now. The only revolution that could possibly come about now is a revolution to the right. So the tactics between reformers and revolutionists seem to be really not that different. The revolutionary has to increase a consciousness in people’s minds of just how bad things are for them. Or he has to have some kind of political base, which he doesn’t have now. A revolution gains strength through frustrated reformism. So if he pushes very hard for reform, he may also be pushing very hard for a revolutionary change in the future. But right now it seems to me that the possibility of any revolution to the left is exceedingly unrealistic.

TRIPOD: Is this revolution to the right or “fascism” a very real danger in the United States?

COFFIN: I think the notion that it can’t happen here is very naive. I think fascism can happen anywhere. It can sneak up in America very quickly because in most people’s minds the possibility of fascism is not a real possibility, so it can sink in very easily and not very carefully.

I think we are living under a very kind of repressive society in the sense that it’s very hard to change things for the better. I don’t think it does much good to tell people they’re a bunch of fascists. Charles Reich in the NEW YORKER article, “Dreaming about America,” which will be published as a book, is correct that the best approach is to try to get to the blue collar workers and learn from them what their own unhappiness is, try to show them ways in which perhaps they can do things differently. But it certainly doesn’t convert the blue collar worker to call him a fascist, any more than it converts cops to call them pigs.
"...there's an illusion of potency in bombs, dynamite, and drugs."

COFFIN: Let me say first of all that I can see why any Black in this country might be very sympathetic to the Palestinian Arabs. There is a real analogy between Black rage in this country and the rage of Palestinian Arabs who have said for years we've been trying to get somebody's attention. We haven't succeeded in getting the attention of the Egyptians, the Jordanians, the Syrians, and of course the Israelis. So the hell with them all; we'll grab ourselves a Liberation Strip, we'll put three planes down on it and let the world make of it what they will. So there's a real kind of rage on the part of the Palestinian Arabs because nobody's paid any attention to their very just grievances. Now, typically, the NEW YORK TIMES rages against the hijackings. But after a great deal of raving, the last editorial said, perhaps it might not be a bad idea to get the Palestinian Arabs included in the peace talks. I think the real analogy between what the Palestinian Arabs have gone through in the last twenty years and what blacks have gone through. They have all gotten frustrated and they're full of rage, so they turn to a kind of violent action and everybody deplores their violence, but if they want to get what lies behind the violence they'll see that there's a very just grievance.

So I certainly understand a lack in this country or anybody in this country feeling particularly sympathetic to the Palestinian Arabs. Now I don't think that there's an easy solution to the Middle East problem. The Arabs desire security, and the Arab desire develop-ment; and it's going to be very hard to work out a peace treaty so that nobody's paid any attention to their very just grievances. Now, typically, nothing seems to work. The country feeling particularly sympathetic to the Palestinian Arabs. Now I think there is any possibility for a return to Martin Luther King's use of nonviolence?

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COFFIN: The peace movement is in a terrible state because we’re faced with a situation that Restor pointed out the other day: most Americans agree that Vietnam is a disaster, yet they don’t consider it a political issue. I think most people are convinced that Nixon is carrying through in his program to liquidate the war; unfortunately, they don’t care enough about the way he’s doing it.

From my way of thinking, Vietmanization is primarily a means of gaining control for the Thieu-Ky government over South Vietnam, and the Thieu-Ky government is the biggest obstacle to peace. We’re not dealing with the real source of war. I’m convinced there are all sorts of people in South Vietnam who would be willing to set up a new government, which would come to terms with the NLF and with the North Vietnamese. So that to me the big obstacle in the way of peace remains the Thieu-Ky government. But most Americans don’t see it that way, and as long as we have American boys over there, then unfortunately most Americans don’t care how long Vietnam don’t go on killing each other.

That’s why I think our whole way of withdrawing is very immoral. We’re washing our own hands while we’re giving them the armaments to go on killing each other. Since we got them into this mess, very largely, that’s not a very nice way of getting them out of it.

Now as far as what can be done, this is very difficult, because probably the peace movement can exaggerate the situation without improving it. For instance, I’m not sure that large demonstrations and marching are very effective. I feel that most people are now turned off by them. It’s very hard to control demonstrations and marches, so that they don’t become violent.

So just what the peace movement does, if that is the situation, is not easy to figure out. I think there are things the corporations are very vulnerable. There are 12 to 13 large corporations in this country and they have a lot of money invested in this war. It also happens that a great many American parents have their money invested in these corporations. Unless we can really publicize the fact that the churches, while they refuse to commit their money to tobacco and alcohol, they are willing to commit it to armaments, you may have the churches in a rather embarrassing position, and it may be that there are some real opening wedges to be made here. There are several people who are working very hard on this, taking a Nader-like approach, that is, to really do the homework on the corporations, go to the churches show them how church money is helping these corporations, and bring pressure to bear on the churches, and pressure to bear on the corporations. That’s a rather promising avenue, I think.

Obviously, the other avenues that remain open to students are still there; they can refuse to go in the army. I think that is still a highly commendable form of civil disobedience for those who believe this war is immoral, and don’t want to have anything to do with it. But there are not that many students who are willing to take a very strong stand and say just say I’m ready to go to jail. And if nobody wanted to go in the army and thousands of people went to jail I think that really would have an effect. That’s probably what students can best do...

TRIPOD: Where is the peace movement headed this year?

COFFIN: Why hasn’t the church been doing something to gain a closer control over its funds?

COFFIN: We have people working on it. First of all it is very difficult to do all the homework on the corporations. Once you get into the corporate world you’re into a jungle. Each corporation has subsidiaries here and there, and to try and get the picture of which corporations are doing what, and get your homework so that you have all the facts and then see where the pressure points are. This takes a certain amount of time. Now this is being done, being worked on. Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnamese are working very hard now on this whole corporate structure.

TRIPOD: What has been the effect of Vice-president Agnew’s denunciation of the Scranton Commission Report, Dr. Spock, college presidents, students, liberalism, etc.?"
We have to be very careful that we don't walk into the Agnew trap. But it's not easy to figure out how to get around it, except by trying to enlarge our awareness of there's a terrible chasm between Nixon and the students. But there's another great chasm between students and blue and white collar workers. There's a real town-gown chasm. What a wonderful thing it would be if the academic communities throughout the country took upon themselves the job of bringing together students with the white collar worker. Suppose a place like Trinity divided up the dormitories, one dorm said, 'we'll get together with the cops,' and another dorm said, 'we'll get together with the mass media,' and another group said, 'we'll get together with the business men, the chamber of commerce,' and all these groups were invited, to a very thoughtful program on campus where they could be some real exchange of ideas. That's a very simple elementary thing. Yet I'm sure it hasn't been done at Trinity or at Yale or at any other college across the country. We haven't begun to do the simple elementary things that we can do where we are. You know it's hard to communicate with these people. The Jewish students ought to be going out to the synagogues every Friday; the Christian students should be trying to get a platform in all the churches. This may strike some people as Mickey Mouse, but I don't think there's anything else we can do except Mickey Mouse. If everybody would do what little they can do, the accumulative affect might be quite great.

The temptation is to believe that only an apocalyptic solution will serve now that responds to a mood, but it may not respond to a reality. The situation may be so bad that no apocalyptic solution is possible and that only the patient pedestrian tactics will work. We have to be careful that we are very realistic in our assessment, in our analysis, that we don't respond to our mood of rage, frustration and despair and respond instead to the reality of the situation, which may mean that it takes us a long time and that we're going to have to do an awful lot of work. One of the reasons I don't want to take part in demonstrations anymore is that demonstrations tend to make people believe that there's a short-term solution.

I don't think there is a short-term solution. I think the situation is so bad that it's going to take a lot of time and only long-term solutions are going to be possible.

We're back to where we were on this question of disillusionment. I think many students are disillusioned with the electoral process. We have a right to be disillusioned, but it's not fault for being disillusioned in the first place. I don't think the electoral process is the whole answer, by any means. But pushing doorbells allows you to talk to people. A candidate like Duffey gives you a good way to get at people to spread this kind of awareness. Without Duffey, where do we go about doing this sort of thing? It's terribly important, I think that Duffey gets elected.

The coming election, if it shows the country swinging to the right, will give President Nixon much greater freedom to become more repressive. If the country is now swinging to the right, and a few Duffeys get elected, then Nixon will still have to say on dead center, as it were. And that will give us a little more time to increase the awareness of people of just how bad things are.
TRIPOD: What do you think the outcome of the November elections will be?

I'm afraid the country is drifting to the right. This is going to be a very bad thing. When we get to the dangers of repression, when we have as much unrest as we have in this country, there are only two solutions: that you deal with the causes of the unrest, or you repress the unrest. And I'm afraid repression is going to be a very tempting solution, as the easiest, simplest, least expensive one. I don't like to see anything happen that will give further license to the federal government to become more repressive. One way to stop that is to elect people who don't believe in it. Even if you don't believe that makes much difference, it's a technique of getting at people and widening their awareness. If you don't have a political bias, you haven't got anything when it come to a revolutionary change.

COFFIN: He certainly was a martyr in the sense that he was killed. Bonhoeffer could have stayed in this country, or he could have been a "good German," but he elected to go back to Germany and fight the Nazis. So, he's a martyr in the sense that he voluntarily took his place alongside of the victims. He was a witness to a religious truth that the integrity of love is far more important than the purity of dogma. It is how a man commits his life, rather than the correct opinions he holds, that is really going to count.

"There's a terrible chasm between Nixon and the students. But there's another great chasm between students and blue and white collar workers..."
In other words, Bonhoeffer realized that suffering love is the way of the religious person, and in that sense he was a very deeply religious person; he lived his faith. I think that Phil and Daniel Berrigan are very much in that same situation. They take very seriously their faith; they're very orthodox. The important thing for religious people these days is to realize that the time for "witness" is really upon us. We're called upon to recognize some very hard facts. We're back again to this question of disillusionment. For instance, if most Christians would realize that Jesus was not an innocent victim; he was not an innocent criminal. He was a guilty criminal, according to Roman law. And Roman law wasn't a bad one; as laws go, it was pretty good.

But if the best of law puts a man to death, one has to remember that being a Christian is to be a criminal. So one is not surprised when one ends up persecuted, when one ends up in jail, or when one is crucified. One should not be surprised; that is what we're led to expect. It's the point of view of our faith.

Jews and Christians are alike at this point. They know that the world is not made up of Boy Scouts. Therefore, they shouldn't be disillusioned by recognizing this fact.

The second thing that Bonhoeffer and the Berrigans recognize is that faith should give you such security that you don't need any security whatsoever in this world, because your security is with God. A man's security will dictate his ethic. If your security is in your reputation, you'll never risk it. If your security is in your job, you'll never risk being fired. If your security is in your country, you'll never oppose it.

The amazing thing in the New Testament is that they put people in jail for preaching the resurrection of the dead because people don't understand what it means.

What the resurrection of the dead fundamentally means is that one is perfectly free to die, because it doesn't matter. Neither death nor life can separate us in the love of God, Saint Paul says. Therefore, one has a kind of thumb-nosing independence of the powers that be in this world. That's very threatening to the powers that be because their one control is death. They have a final sanction over peoples' lives.

Fundamentally, that's what a religious person is supposed to believe, that he has no security whatsoever in this world. So he can take on, he must take on, all the insecurity that this world presents. His security is elsewhere. And that frees him to live freely as a human being, extolling human virtues as opposed to profiting virtues, insisting that the humanity of human beings is most important.

So Bonhoeffer and the Berrigans are saying to all of us who count ourselves believers, "Where is your security, friend? Is your security in this world? Or is your security with God? And if it's with God then you should be living your life in this world in a much more insecure fashion."

Now that is essentially what a witness of a Bonhoeffer or of a Philip or a Daniel Berrigan says to the believing community. It's very strong stuff, but religion is very strong stuff. Unfortunately, it's been so watered down that people can't recognize it any more.

Now people say, turning back to this disillusionment business, "Why do you knock yourself out when people don't respond?" The believer has a ready answer: God had that problem with each of us. And if a person like Jesus never counted the world as unworthy of his suffering, then why should a Christian? What right has a Christian to find the world unworthy of his suffering?

One accepts suffering as normative when one lives in bad times. But, unfortunately, we think suffering is unnatural. We think people shouldn't expect to go to jail. But I don't believe that. I think suffering is natural. I think people should expect to go to jail for a good cause. And I don't think we should be embittered by these kinds of experiences.

This is the kind of thing that the Bonhoeffers and the Berrigans are saying. That's where I come back to the problem of the academic world, and the problem of students today. Students have been just terrific in recovering the essential human values they want a more humane society, and they have a pretty good feeling about what a humane society ought to be like.

But I think we've got to realize that we've got to get beyond the casual craft. We've got to realize that we're in for a long haul, and it's going to take an awful lot of hard work. We're going to have to learn skills, we're going to have to learn crafts. We're going to have to learn to bear with a great deal of frustration, but we should be able to do it. We need to get a little more iron in our spines. That's the chief message the religious community has to offer.

"Where is your security, friend? Is your security in this world? Or is your security with God?"
Students, the Strike, and Campaign ‘70

by Steven Pearlstein

On August 21, David S. Broder of the Washington Post wrote in the Hartford Times, “Whatever else it turns out to be, this is not going to be the year of the student in American politics.” Broder was commenting on the political scene as he saw it in Hartford that day, just after the upset victory of Joseph Duffy in the Democratic state senatorial primary. His prophecy, which was also expressed to the editors by Attorney General John Mitchell, was that student involvement in campaigns would cause backlash against their candidates.

Mr. Broder’s “backlash” assessment has been seriously challenged by such organizations as the Movement for a New Congress, which acts as a clearing house and training center for student political action. But his point about this not being the year for students in politics seems to reflect the reality of the situation, at least where Connecticut is concerned.

A quick telephone polling of seven major campaign headquarters in Hartford reveals that student participation is nothing exceptional this year; that there is certainly not reaching the participation levels of the McCarthy campaign of 1968, and that the next week before the campaign is not going to see a great increase in that participation.

What lead to expectations of widespread student involvement in the election process this fall was, naturally the student strikes last May. Two facets of that movement received much attention: the Princeton Plan and the Movement for a New Congress.

Princeton Plan

The Princeton Plan was first conceived in a motion to the Princeton University Council presented by chairman of the PRINCETONIAN, Luther T. Munford. Later adopted by the college, the plan would allow a two week recess from classes before the November elections, with no actual time lost as far as the entire semester was concerned.

The plan met with widespread national attention almost immediately. Attention, however, did not necessarily lead to acceptance. A survey of state colleges and universities by the American Association of State College and Universities showed that 80% of the respondents had no plans for time off for political participation. Eight reported that such a plan had been submitted by students and been turned down by campus administrations. These included Florida, California, Iowa, and New York.

The PRINCETONIAN, in an article this September, reported that 36 colleges, with a total enrollment of more than 175,000 students, have restricted or plan to restrict the academic year 1969-1970 in order to provide more time for student participation. Two weeks was the maximum time that any college would allow.

In Connecticut, Trinity is alone in having some recess before the election, in the form of the open week. President Lockwood said Sunday that the calendar was altered slightly at the request of some Faculty members at a meeting last May. He explained that two days which normally would have been part of the Thanksgiving recess were transposed to the end of the September open period. “It was an adoption of our basic open-week to recognize the concern of students,” he said.

Earlier in the semester, Lockwood told the Hartford TIMES THAT STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS WAS “worthwhile, so long as it is not at the expense of the mission of the institution.”

Wesleyan, University of Connecticut, University of Hartford, and Yale have all rejected various forms of the Princeton Plan.

President Kingman Brewster, Jr., of Yale had recommended to the trustees that they reject the revised Princeton proposal of the Yale College Faculty because it “did not provide the most effective educational use of its resources.” In a letter to Yale administrators, Brewster said that closing the college for the two weeks would be “inconsistent with our institutional neutrality. It would short-change those who would not be able to take advantage of it.” He continued: “It would make a special, privileged, political class out of students since few of their fellow citizens will have the same recess from their jobs. IT CREATES THE MISIMPRESSION THAT EFFECTIVE POLITICAL ACTION CAN BE A COSTLESS, EFFORTLESS, AND ONE SHOT AF-FAIR.”

Students of the Yale Law School, the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and the Faculty of the School of Forestry voted overwhelmingly against any calendar changes.

The Yale Daily News, in response to the trustee’s decision, said, “Rather than placing the university’s neutrality, the Princeton Plan is a means of protecting it by taking partisan concerns off campus into the community where they are ultimately best solved.”

Smith College has its mid-semester break next week, but the Amherst, Williams, and University of Massachusetts Faculties have in one way or another all thwarted attempts to provide a recess.

There appears, then, after many oaths of good faith on the general principles of the May Strike, few institutional mechanisms for facilitating student participation in the November elections, especially as
Kingman Brewster, Jr., on the Princeton Plan:

"It creates the misimpression that effective political action can be a costless, effortless, one-shot affair."

September, 1970

Connecticut is concerned. This retreat from the spirit of those glorious days last spring, however, has also manifested itself in the lack of student political organization.

Movement for a New Congress

In a converted storeroom in the basement of the Palmer Physics Laboratory at Princeton is the national headquarters of the Movement for a New Congress. MNC defines itself as "a national coalition of students and faculty members dedicated to reversing American war policy and reordering American priorities by election men committed to these goals in Congress."

The activities of the MNC began early in the strike when massive canvassing drives were started, and contingents of students, mostly from Princeton, were bussed and flown to Washington to talk with the nation's legislators.

Since that time, the MNC claims it organizations has grown to include 16 regional centers and campus chapters at 300 colleges and universities.

During the summer, the MNC held workshops on how to organize student political campaigns. Researchers were put to work compiling voting records of members of Congress, and amassing background information on many of the salient issues of the upcoming fall campaign.

The main focus of MNC activity now is to funnel interested students from the campus to the campaign offices where they are needed.

MNC decided early in its existence that it would concentrate its efforts solely on what it called "marginal" races, or those in which it was thought that student participation could put an endorsed candidate over the top. Approximately 70 such races have been selected.

In the middle of September, MNC joined with other student, political, and labor groups in forming the Coalition for a Responsible Congress. Included in the coalition are the National Petition Committee, the Continuing Presence in Washington (a lobbying group), and the Academic and Professional Alliance. Sitting on the coalition's board of directors are Leonard Woodcock, United Auto Workers president; Frank Rosenblum, Allied Garment Clothing Workers general secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Crete Krings, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark; and Georgia state representative Julian Bond.

Much has been said over the relative importance of MNC in Connecticut's senatorial race, specifically in the campaign of Joseph Duffey, the Democratic nominee.

MNC spokesman call the Duffey victory their "greatest victory." Early in the strike, scores of students from up and down the Northeast corridor helped canvass the entire city of Hartford for Duffey in a weekend. Help continued sporadically throughout the summer, and has dwindled off to almost nothing since the successful September primary.

The Duffey people are more reluctant to attribute the primary victory to the MNC students. They say they could have won without the help. Just after the primary, Mrs. Anne Wexler, Duffey campaign chairman, was quoted as saying she would never use the services of out-of-state students, whether he is "for" students or "against," them. But student activism, instead of producing great legislative and electoral achievements, is beginning to turn itself into solely a positive or negative reference point for the rest of the electorate. It is becoming an issue rather than a fact. It slowly becoming a notch rather than a reality.

Open work begins on Tuesday night, October 26.

Trinity and Connecticut

The only Connecticut organization which this writer could come up with is the Yale Election Strategy with headquarters at New Haven. Heading the group is Robert Brusse, a senior.

"We know that students as a whole are apathetic," he told the Hartford Times. "The spirit of Cambodia isn't there, but that doesn't depress us with a little effort, we can get them out."

From all indications, Brusse's efforts haven't "got them out." The group has been working on supplying students for three races: the Dufley contest, the 4th Connecticut Congressional District, where MNC has endorsed the Dufley bid and the close Lowenstein battle in New York.

The results have been only mixed.

In Hartford, the major campaign headquarters have not been the scene of massive student activity. Keyee Chapel of the Dufley volunteer organization says that student enthusiasm has slipped considerably since September. Peter Bennett at Daddario headquarters reported that while most of the paid or regular staff is under 30, he has seen no great influx of student volunteers this fall. The Cotters people report two or three students doing some polling on a regular basis, but were hard pressed to come up with much student activity. Missell reports five students working regularly in the Hartford office. A spokesman for the Weiler organization admitted that their candidate "did not seem to attract college students." Mayor Uccello's office reports no significant increase in student participation over previous elections. And Nell Co]l, running as an independent for Hartford's Congressional seat, finds students "apathetic and not too terribly interested this year," according to one of his spokesmen.

On the Trinity campus reflects the poor showing thus far. A meeting which was ostensibly called by the local chapter of the Movement for New Congress on the campus of Stevens R. Foley,'72, attracted nobody. There is nothing resembling a campus organization which is actively seeking student help for either a candidate or slate of candidates. Only a few scattered "Volunteers needed." posters can be seen as evidence of political potency and activity.

With the open period just a week away, two efforts to enlist volunteers for a week's work in New York have emerged. Charles J. Young, '72, is attempting to fill a bus load of students to work for Congressman Alfreid K. Lowenstein's reelection bid in New York. The Lowenstein organization will pay for half of the transportation fare, and provide room and board during the stay in the city area. Gregory S. Stamo, '72, is making similar preparations for soliciting student support of Adam Wallinsky, who is running for New York state's Attorney General's post.

Students are becoming an ever-increasingly important factor in national politics. Quite unrelated efforts by such national figures as Eugene McCarthy and Sargent Shriver to bring student activities into the national limelight have forced every major candidate to come and say something he is "for" students or "against" them. But student activism, instead of producing great legislative and electoral achievements, is beginning to turn itself into solely a positive or negative reference point for the rest of the electorate. It is becoming an issue rather than a fact. It slowly becoming a notch rather than a reality.
In a September 30 press release, the director of Selective Service, Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, previewed some new draft lottery regulations. In general, Dr. Tarr's preview revealed a much less controversial, and easier-to-accept proposal than was announced earlier by the Selective Service. This fact has led some cynical Washington observers to speculate adversely on the reasons why the news media were forced to rely on a packaged press release before the regulations, themselves, were revealed.

I have constructed a specific example of how various students will now be affected by the draft lottery. Two of these examples involve the I-A-1 (deferred) classification, which has already been discussed in this column.

**ExampLe (1):** Suppose a student named John Lewis, who holds any lottery number from 1 to 360, received and replied to a III-D deferment in September. The reply arrived, unopened, at the end of the month. The student, who holds a younger birthdate than his draftee, discovered that his number was unopened and reclassified I-A. John's number in the pool, and his number has not been reached, the draft board will notify him that he is entitled to deferment. John's number (or that of any other member of the G Group) is not reached, and he is not drafted. This situation represents no change from the old law.

**Example (2):** Suppose John Lewis is engaged in some legitimate delay (e.g., a medical condition) when December 31 calls for his report; the whole draft law is suspended from the old law. However, if John's number is reached, will be given some boards the false impression that a registrant in John's position should be automatically drafted as soon as his lottery number (or that of any other member of the G Group) is not reached, and he is not drafted. This situation represents no change from the old law.
The Draft

overall lottery pool. At this reduced level, John will never be drafted, unless there is a further extension of John's already Extended Priority Group, and he will be promptly ordered to the worst of all possible worlds. John is temporarily passed over due to his continuing delay. John will not thereby escape the draft, instead, the new regulations extend further John's already Extended Priority Group. Thus, whenever John's delay ends he will instantly fall back into the Extended Priority Group and will remain there until placed in the lottery pool. John will then find himself a member of the Extended Priority Group which has long since sunk safely to the bottom of the lottery pool. He may assume that such an order would have been issued but for the delay, because John's lottery number (150) is reached within the Extended Priority Group during, say, February 1971. However, John is temporarily passed over due to his continuing delay.

EXAMPLE (6): This example and the ones that follow should be carefully contrasted with the one in Example (4). There remember that the student in Example (4) was a college student who, while satisfactorily pursuing his studies, received an order and was subjected to an instant replay of his old lottery number. We may assume that such an order would have been issued but for the delay. But all was consumed by the ravenous 70 students who attended.

The problem, as always, is yours: Many of you have, no doubt, already planned your futures to some extent in reliance upon your understanding of the old regulations, as explained in Example (4). Suppose that at 12:01 a.m. on January 3, 1971, a 35-year-old man received an induction order. If he was passed over due to his continuing delay, he would then find himself in the worst of all possible worlds. Instead, the new regulations extend further John's already Extended Priority Group, and he will be promptly ordered to the worst of all possible worlds. John is temporarily passed over due to his continuing delay. John will not thereby escape the draft, instead, the new regulations extend further John's already Extended Priority Group. Thus, whenever John's delay ends he will instantly fall back into the Extended Priority Group and will remain there until placed in the lottery pool. John will then find himself a member of the Extended Priority Group which has long since sunk safely to the bottom of the lottery pool. He may assume that such an order would have been issued but for the delay, because John's lottery number (150) is reached within the Extended Priority Group during, say, February 1971. However, John is temporarily passed over due to his continuing delay.

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Playing against Williams on Friday, the Trinity freshman soccer team was defeated by a score of 4-1. The Bantams, who now have a record of 1-2, next play at Coast Guard on Saturday.

Against Williams, the Bantams were simply outplayed. The Ephs opened the scoring by converting a first period penalty kick. The Bantams simply could not generate much of an offensive threat and the quarter ended with Williams on top 1-0. Williams managed to score again in the second quarter to establish a 3-0 halftime lead.

In the third period the Bantams missed a golden scoring opportunity. Trinity, awarded a penalty kick, just could not put the ball in the goal. By this time the score was 3-0 and the game was virtually out of reach; by missing the penalty kick, the Bantams blew a chance to get back in the game. Trinity finally scored on a goal by Peter Herriman in the last quarter. Williams also scored in the final stanza, however, to make the final score 4-1.

According to coach Robie Shults, the freshman soccer team "must improve. We obviously did not play as well as we did in our previous encounter against Springfield." Despite missing a number of good scoring chances, the booters made a lot of mistakes on defense. Williams was able to control the ball in the middle of the field without being seriously challenged by the Bantam defenders.

In order to improve their defense, the Bantams may make a change in their present 4-2-4 alignment. According to coach Shults, the 4-2-4 puts a lot of pressure on the team's halfbacks. Before Saturday's game against Coast Guard, coach Shults hopes to experiment with many new formations in an effort to strengthen his team's defense.

With only four games remaining on their schedule, the booters must win on Saturday in order to keep alive their chances of a winning season. After Saturday's game against Coast Guard, the Bantams still have contests with UMASS, Amherst and Wesleyan. Should the Bantams finish with a winning season, it will be the first time since 1967 that a freshman soccer team has finished with a better than .500 record.

Walker On The Run

Robert Walker sweeps the end in the freshman football team's 21-21 victory over Springfield. The Bantam halfback scored two touchdowns in the win.

Topple ...

(From P.8)

defensive unit. Last year the team was plagued with an inept defensive squad, resulting in things like the 43-43 tie against RPI.

In comparing the first four games of last year and this year's first four, the process of the 1970 Bantam defense becomes more evident. After beating Colby for the first win last year, the 1969 Bantam record stood at 1-0-1. Morale was not at its peak and games against even such weak teams as Colby were never sure victories. Trinity allowed 122 points in the first four games last year, 26 against Williams, 28 against Bates, 43 against RPI and 32 against Colby. The Bants scored 108 in that span.

This year Trinity has yielded only 20 points, a difference of 102 points from last year. Last year Trinity finished with a better than .500 record. This year Trinity is undefeated and is playing towards an undefeated season with high morale.

**Eph Troop**

A Trinity freshman soccer player is surrounded by Williams players during Friday's action. The Bantams lost 4-1.

**Isaiah Nearly Perfect; Says Slim Toe-Tasting**

by Kevin Gracey

"And so it came to pass that the feet of Slim went forth from out his shoes and went to dwell in his mouth forever."

So after shooting off his mouth last week, it seems that Slim has finally reclaimed his complete and all-encompassing ignorance whilst I, in my infinite wisdom and all-around smarts, called out of it, kept from a perfect day only by a lackadaisical Coast Guard bus driver, rent his soul. Slim, meanwhile, was compiling a record second only to that of Gen. Hood's in the Civil War. It now has become perfectly clear that, despite a pony lead Philadelphia, (if I may be so familiar as to call him by his city) is on the way out, totally pitiful and completely hopeless. It must be questioned whether Slim should be allowed to continue to perpetrate these ramshackle travesties, or should be forced to hang up his last year's copy of True Football Adventures by the Killers of Airport and go back to picking Pony League games in Passaic, where he worked up quite an infatuation for the chimpanzee of my acquaintance who, along with an infinite number of his fellows, is currently engaged in the writing of all the great books. He should be able to pick them up with Slim.

**Season's Record**

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**This Week's Results**

Trinity-Colby W
Oklahoma-Colorado W
UCLA-California L
UCLA-Lippen W
VMI-William & Mary W
Colgate-Princeton W
Georgia Tech-Auburn W
Wisconsin-Northwestern W
Wichita-Western W
Yale-Columbia W
Coast Guard-Southwestern L
Vhore Dame-Missouri W
Bantams Topple Colby; Defense Keys Triumph

by Dick Voss

A ferocious defensive effort and a crucial fourth down play pushed Trinity to its fourth consecutive win against a weak Colby squad on Saturday 10-14.

The defense, led by the bruising front five of Bob Thiel,Bill Belise,Bill Sartorous, Ron Smith and Jim Fritchman, mutually and nonchalantly hurled Colby's quarterback, The effect of their rush can be seen in the second half statistics where Colby showed a net fumble of minus three yards after they gained 33 yards passing but lost 35 on the ground.

Other than the success of the defense, the Trinity offense was notable because Dave Kiarsis broke the college's career rushing mark set in 1965 by Charlie Sticka. The frosh for three consecutive weeks, Kiarsis was the game's top rusher with 113 yards in 23 carries. His career total stands at 2,302. Sticka's 15 year mark had been 2,286.

The Bantams began this game just as they had begun last week's against RPI: unimpressively. On the second play from scrimmage Erich Wolters pass was intercepted giving the Mules possession on Trinity's 3.

Two plays later, Thiel, who dropped Colby quarterback eight times, and his friends had moved the Stabulous Mule of ten to the 19. They almost had a Brian Cone, the Colby Passer, nailed on the third down play, but he eluded them and put them on a touchdown pass to David Lane, all alone at the five; with only 1:20 gone Colby led by seven, down was a 10-0 lead.

Sophomore fullback Joe McCabe, who had had his best game of an already outstanding season by gaining 111 yards in 19 carries, rambled 33 yards to bring the Bants into Colby territory.

From the 19 he exploded off right tackle and scored a touchdown from three yards out, made the conversion and the score was tied.

Late in the first period Trinity began a drive against RPI, but Wayne Wolters scored on an option. The Bantams completed an 18 yard pass to Whitney to the 21. Kiarsis carried the ball the rest of the way, swaying to the end zone for his seventh touchdown pass of the season.

Lost to the year for the team was defensive back Mike Robinson with a knee injury. Seven other starters were ruled out for the year.

Trinity is still perched on the top of the Top 10 Organization for Competitive College Sports. The Bantams kicked the Colby Mules 18-14 Saturday to retain the hold they gained of first place.

Middlebury and Bowdoin remained second and third respectively while Union and Wesleyan moved past Hamilton. Tufts and Williams replaced them in the number seven and eight spots.

The Bantams rank second in team offense, trailing Middlebury by 41 points. The Mules were punished in team defense. Union remained the league's stingiest squad, having allowed only 29 points in their four games; they blanked RPI Saturday.

Hamilton had been the league's top defensive unit last year, but they surrendered 31 points in falling to Middlebury. Trinity remained in third place defensively.

The Bantams' success this year is directly attributable to the sudden fitness of the goal line goal line. Kiarsis received a handoff from Wolters and started the run that seemed to be one of his patented sweeps when he stopped and struck a tackle to captain Mike James all alone in the end zone for six yards. However, an official ruled that a Trinity lineman was downfield on the play, so instead of a 21-7 lead, the Bants just 19-19, but a few plays later, the ball.

Here Colby began the series of plays that could have been called a drive. A 40 yard pass play gave the Mules a first and goal in the series, but Tufts running plays were crushed and on fourth down Cone rolled out only to be greased by Thiel and Frost and dropped for a two yard loss.

The Bantams began a drive from their own 45 in the third period. Kiarsis moved the ball on the ground to the Colby 14 from there Walters hit Cook over the middle for a 24 yard gain and first and the third quarter of the Bates game. The catch was Cook's third touch- down reception of the year.

The Bantams mounted their final scoring drive of the afternoon in the middle of the fourth quarter. Kiarsis' record breaking jaunt up the middle along with a facemask penalty and a 16 yard penalty on Colby moved the team to the four where Walters scored for a 28-19 final.

Colby closed the scoring with a little over a minute remaining when they completed a 20 yard passing play against the Bantam secondary.

The Bantams' success this year is directly attributable to the sudden fitness of the

Harriers Felled;

Still Winless

The hapless Trinity harriers dropped their fourth meet of the season on Friday to a strongly competitive team from Brown.

With the defeat Coach Charles Phillips' harriers remain winless on the year.

Northern California topped the five places route to the easy victory. Tops for Trinity was again John Durand who dropped still place over the 4.1 mile course. Rounding out the top five Harriers were the Duo Watters, Mike Greiner, Bob Hapner and Bob Hollin, in ninth, eleventh, twelfth, and fourteenth respectively.

The team scored Wesleyan Tuesday in a highly placed meet at Middletown.

Bantams Topple Colby; Defense Keys Triumph

by Dick Voss

A ferocious defensive effort and a crunching ground game pushed Trinity to its fourth consecutive win against a weak Colby squad on Saturday 10-14.

The defense, led by the bruising front five of Bob Thiel, Bill Belise, Bill Sartorous, Ron Smith and Jim Fritchman, mutually and nonchalantly hurled Colby's quarterback. The effect of their rush can be seen in the second half statistics where Colby showed a net fumble of minus three yards after they gained 33 yards passing but lost 35 on the ground.

Other than the success of the defense, the Trinity offense was notable because Dave Kiarsis broke the college's career rushing mark set in 1965 by Charlie Sticka. The frosh for three consecutive weeks, Kiarsis was the game's top rusher with 113 yards in 23 carries. His career total stands at 2,302. Sticka's 15 year mark had been 2,286.

The Bantams began this game just as they had begun last week's against RPI: unimpressively. On the second play from scrimmage Erich Wolters pass was intercepted giving the Mules possession on Trinity's 3.

Two plays later, Thiel, who dropped Colby quarterback eight times, and his friends had moved the Stabulous Mule of ten to the 19. They almost had a Brian Cone, the Colby Passer, nailed on the third down play, but he eluded them and put them on a touchdown pass to David Lane, all alone at the five; with only 1:20 gone Colby led by seven, down was a 10-0 lead.

Sophomore fullback Joe McCabe, who had had his best game of an already outstanding season by gaining 111 yards in 19 carries, rambled 33 yards to bring the Bants into Colby territory.

From the 19 he exploded off right tackle and scored a touchdown from three yards out, made the conversion and the score was tied.

Late in the first period Trinity began a drive against RPI, but Wayne Wolters scored on an option. The Bantams completed an 18 yard pass to Whitney to the 21. Kiarsis carried the ball the rest of the way, swaying to the end zone for his seventh touchdown pass of the season.

Lost to the year for the team was defensive back Mike Robinson with a knee injury. Seven other starters were ruled out for the year.

Trinity is still perched on the top of the Top 10 Organization for Competitive College Sports. The Bantams kicked the Colby Mules 18-14 Saturday to retain the hold they gained of first place.

Middlebury and Bowdoin remained second and third respectively while Union and Wesleyan moved past Hamilton. Tufts and Williams replaced them in the number seven and eight spots.

The Bantams rank second in team offense, trailing Middlebury by 41 points. The Mules were punished in team defense. Union remained the league's stingiest squad, having allowed only 29 points in their four games; they blanked RPI Saturday.

Hamilton had been the league's top defensive unit last year, but they surrendered 31 points in falling to Middlebury. Trinity remained in third place defensively.

The Bantams' success this year is directly attributable to the sudden fitness of the goal line goal line. Kiarsis received a handoff from Wolters and started the run that seemed to be one of his patented sweeps when he stopped and struck a tackle to captain Mike James all alone in the end zone for six yards. However, an official ruled that a Trinity lineman was downfield on the play, so instead of a 21-7 lead, the Bants just 19-19, but a few plays later, the ball.

Here Colby began the series of plays that could have been called a drive. A 40 yard pass play gave the Mules a first and goal in the series, but Tufts running plays were crushed and on fourth down Cone rolled out only to be greased by Thiel and Frost and dropped for a two yard loss.

The Bantams began a drive from their own 45 in the third period. Kiarsis moved the ball on the ground to the Colby 14 from there Walters hit Cook over the middle for a 24 yard gain and first and the third quarter of the Bates game. The catch was Cook's third touch- down reception of the year.

The Bantams mounted their final scoring drive of the afternoon in the middle of the fourth quarter. Kiarsis' record breaking jaunt up the middle along with a facemask penalty and a 16 yard penalty on Colby moved the team to the four where Walters scored for a 28-19 final.

Colby closed the scoring with a little over a minute remaining when they completed a 20 yard passing play against the Bantam secondary.

The Bantams' success this year is directly attributable to the sudden fitness of the

Harriers Felled;

Still Winless

The hapless Trinity harriers dropped their fourth meet of the season on Friday to a strongly competitive team from Brown.

With the defeat Coach Charles Phillips' harriers remain winless on the year.

Northern California topped the five places route to the easy victory. Tops for Trinity was again John Durand who dropped still place over the 4.1 mile course. Rounding out the top five Harriers were the Duo Watters, Mike Greiner, Bob Hapner and Bob Hollin, in ninth, eleventh, twelfth, and fourteenth respectively.

The team scored Wesleyan Tuesday in a highly placed meet at Middletown.