'neath the elms again

Alumni returned to the College last weekend to dine with the President, fill the Life Sciences Center with their gaiety, and watch Trinity shut out Wesleyan 21-0. Grads from all classes seemed to bring the Bantams luck as they finished their season 5-3. The very prospect of hundreds of former students also pushed both the soccer and women's field hockey teams to victory last week. See stories page 12.

Superstars

"If one was able to reconcile the fact that JC could not be understood for most of the show and that the band drowned out some of the singing, then the showing of JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR was good...An awful lot of people seemed to like it, only God knows why...As an opera, Jesus Christ Superstar didn't make it. As a rock concert it didn't come close. As a rock opera it needed take your pick: a lot of work, a lead singer, and a lot of help." See review Page 4.
Students Prepare Film On
'Santas of a Little Girl’

Three seniors at the College, Stephen Sperry, a sociology major, and two students of music, are producing a 10 mm film which is to be shown to the members of the musical department here. Sperry, a former film editor for Connecticut New News, a news program on Channel 3, Connecticut Public Television, described the film as a technique of "at home" filmmaking of a little girl. It features Cynthia Ogles, a twelve-year-old daughter of Professor Ogles, and will play a good deal on the actor's interpretation.

"The biggest thing is not the film," Sperry said, "but the fact that the film will encourage the interest of a new Trinity film society."

Sperry and Ogles will work together on the film. They hope to have it ready in time to show it at the beginning of the next semester. The film will be shown on a regular basis to interested students as part of a film society which will be established during the next semester. The society will hold meetings regularly to discuss the film and related topics. The society will also provide opportunities for students to show their own films, and to learn about the techniques of filmmaking. The society will be open to all students, regardless of their majors or interests. The society will be sponsored by the Department of English, and will be under the direction of Professor Ogles.
Chipman Sees
Women’s Role
‘Second-Class’

According to Joan Chipman, “women are segregating to develop a feeling of identity, a notion of who they are.” In a ‘tripped interview, the assistant dean of community life compared the women’s movement to the current situation of Blacks in America. “Women are just as visible as Blacks and just as much second-class citizens as Blacks.” Chipman stated. Chipman said a common handicap at Blacks and women in the job market exists today.

Chipman stressed the value of encounter groups “where problems can be shared and women can find the identity and solidarity which blacks are now seeking.” The Trinity Women’s Organization, (T.W.O.) formed in September with Chipman’s help, often holds small discussion groups to deal with the problems that women face at the College and in society. At the meeting tonight, Michele Tossney, assistant professor of psychology, will lead the group in role-playing.

The T.W.O. has appointed four sub-committees to deal with establishment of an on-campus day-care center, bring speakers and symposiums to the College, and improve gynecological facilities for coeds.

The T.W.O. has also adopted a constitution in order to become eligible to receive funds from the Student Activities Budget. The constitution grants voting status to “any member of the Trinity community, regardless of sex, race, or religion” who attends three of four consecutive meetings.

Men have “tapped the benefits” of a system designed to favor them, according to Chipman. Men in society point to the “sophilowomen” who succeed despite job handicap, according to Chipman. Women against women prevalent in the business community is called “discrimination.” To overcome this built-in prejudice in society, women must unite, Chipman asserted. She said that “those women desiring a career should have the same opportunities as men.

Chipman described herself as a “token woman administrator” at Trinity, since she does not consider a task force as the total task force. To overcome this task force, Chipman said she has established a “loophole women” who succeed despite job handicap. Chipman hoped all small discussion groups to deal with the problems that women face at the College and in society.

‘The male tradition of the College is still very much with us,” she commented. ‘People are fearful of change, especially the future. People must learn to listen, real education can not take place if there are not a variety of outlets.” Chipman stated.

According to the assistant dean, “people are disappointed with the faculty.” Jibrell added that he thought it would be “little meaningful” if more black professors were not hired. Jibrell said that there has been a lack of communication between black and white faculties.

Jibrell stressed the need for increased financial aid to Black and Puerto Rican students. Despite the financial condition, it should be a “matter of priority.”

Faculty Research

Miller Studies Hasidism

by Brooke Ferris

Norman Miller, chairman of the Sociology Department, is presently writing a book on the conditions that influenced the sixteenth-century origins of Hasidism, a Jewish religious movement begun in the Ukraine.

Hasidism, according to Miller, is a revitalization movement begun by a man named Buzi Shem Tov, “Master of the Good Name,” who wished to inject enthusiasm into Judaism, which was suffering from repeated pogroms and persecutions. The movement stresses spontaneity, enthusiasm, and involves religion with daily life.

Buzi Shem Tov is a simple man who spent much of his life in meditation in the Carpathian mountains. Toward the end of his life, he had attracted ten or fifteen disciples. One disciple, the Maggid of Meisztic, “Preacher of the town of Meisztic,” organized the movement and all his followers spread throughout Europe and Russia.

The leaders of Hasidism were known as “tzaddikim” derived from the Hebrew word meaning righteousness, who served as spiritual leaders for the people. The problems with material and spiritual, of these people, were always primary concern to the tzaddik, who served as spiritual leaders for the people.

The position of the tzaddik was hereditary. According to Miller, these spiritual leaders served as “in-betweenaries” between man and God, pleading the social and economic plight of his followers before God. Miller explains that it was the duty of the tzaddik to help his people arrive at a closer understanding of God.

The tzaddik was sometimes called to have superhuman powers. Miller said, and work miracles. Legends of such miracles were collected by Martin Buber, the twentieth-century Jewish theologian, and published in English in several volumes.

All followers of Hasidism agree that the rules of orthodox Judaism must be followed rigidly. Miller said that there is a good deal of disagreement within the group. However, all followers have a strong belief in the “tzaddik.”

Today, for the first time in 300 years, young Jewish intellectuals in America have shown some personal interest in Hasidism. Miller noted. It’s appeal, he said is probably due to its mystical elements.

Miller has been writing his book for five years and plans to take a sabatical next year in order to pursue the subject in Israel. He also hopes to examine archives in Hasidism in Poland and the Soviet Union, where the movement dissolved until the Nazi holocaust, if he can obtain permission from the governments.

Half of the known records (at least 10% of the known records) of Jewish communities are in Jerusalem.

If possible, Miller would like to visit Germany in order to observe the Hasidism Berliner movement similar to Hasidism. Miller is interested in the origin of the Hasidim movement and hopes to see how it can be compared to the origins of the Hasidin movement. He would like to study economic, social, and political situations of Germany and Russia and compare them with those of the eighteenth-century Ukraine in order to compare the origins of the Hasid movement.

Miller’s research is not being sponsored. A shortage of money and time may not permit him to visit Germany. Miller hopes to publish his book in 1973.

Mohammad Jibrell

The College must get out of its western frame of mind.

Jibrell Says
College Must
Expand View

“Trinity has the potential for developing flexibility in its programs, but we must get out of our Western frame of mind and look to other cultures in seeking solutions to its problems,” said Mohammad Jibrell, assistant dean of community life and lecturer in the Inter-Cultural department in a ‘tripped interview Friday.

Jibrell said that “Trinity’s outlook reflects an Anglo-Saxon tradition and that for “true learning” to take place, college must expand its curriculum to allow minority groups to express their viewpoints.”

Jibrell praised the Inter-Cultural program as a “step forward” in meeting this need, that still left more courses in Black and Puerto Rican culture are needed.

A native of Somalia, East Africa, Jibrell stated that “Whites are ignorant of the black experience and its goal. They naively expect a social equality of Blacks and Whites, after they have ignored the problems of Blacks for years. Blacks are just now beginning to develop the unity needed to develop their cultural identity and liberate their minds from Western cultural imperialism.”

“White America should look to itself and see that it is conditioned to an Anglo-Saxon frame of thought,” Jibrell continued. According to the assistant dean, “people are fearful of change, especially the future. People must learn to listen, real education can not take place if there are not a variety of outlets.” Jibrell stated.

Although pleased with the Intensive Study Program soon to be offered by the faculty, Jibrell added that he thought it would have “little meaningful” if more black professors are not hired. Jibrell said that there has been a lack of communication between black and white faculties.

Jibrell stressed the need for increased financial aid to Black and Puerto Rican students. Despite the financial condition, it should be a “matter of priority.”

College Plants

Trees, Shrubs

The Knox Foundation has donated $30,000 to the College fund for the beautification of Hartford and its institutions. The foundation’s funds were matched by Robert C. Knox Jr., a senior partner in the firm of R.C. Knox.

The beautification project is originally initiated by Elizabeth Knox, former prominent civic leaders, who has the interest in the beautification of Hartford.

Receipt of the money will be in a four-year period. Beginning this fall. Phase 1 of the project, begun this month, involved planting trees along the McCook Math-Physics complex, and around the Life Sciences Center on the open area west to Summit Street.

Phase II of the project involves planting shrubs along the south face of McCook and placing shrubbery screens in parking lots near the Halden Engineering Laboratory and the South Campus dormitories. This phase will begin in the fall.

The plantings were designed by Johnson and Dee, landscape architects, of Avon, Connecticut.

Campus Guard

Resumes Duties

A campus security guard suspended after six black students charged he used “racially abusive” language has been reinstated.

In a ‘tripped interview Alfred A. Garofelo, director of campus security, said that “failure of the hearing ‘board’ act, the decision fell back on me. I took what I thought to be appropriate.”

The guard had been suspended without pay since October 4, pending a three member hearing board on the students’ charges. The board was dissolved after the two sides were unable to agree on procedures for a hearing. According to Johnnie Epps, ’73, a member of the Board.

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Eating Out

by Rick Palma

During those occasional moments of evening hunger, due to study fatigue, or perhaps battle fatigue, a superior knowledge of grinder shops becomes most important. In this article we will uncover the "jewel" within six local grinder shops. They will be reviewed in order of preference.

FRANKLIN GIANT GRINDER SHOP 1519 New Britain Ave. Directions: Take Broad St. south to the end and then take the first left at the light onto Broad St. Go two blocks and make a right on Franklin Ave. The shop should be on your immediate left. This shop offers a huge variety of grinders available to eat there at their bread tables or to take out. Prices are reasonable and the size of the grinders live up to their name - Giant. Located in an Italian neighbor, this grinder shop combines local character with a very good quality grinder. A half roast beef grinder is $1.80. Delicious. This is the best grinder shop in the area.

LUCKY PIZZA 118 Hillside Ave. Directions: Go over the rocks down Catherine St. to Hillside Ave. and take a right. Lucky's is one block down on the right. Prices here are reasonable and a salami grinder for 70 cents and a pizza available, ranging from $2.00 to $3.00 for a large. The salami grinder was very disappointing due to its bland salami and a noticable absence of onions, something we were not familiar with. On the other hand, a pizza with olives and sauce was slightly disappointing due to very bland salami.

UNLICK YAM'S GIANT GRINDER SHOP 1707 Park St. Directions: Take Summit St. north to the east which runs to Park Street. Take a left on Park St. and the shop is about a mile out on the left side. Both grinders and pizzas are available here as well as fried chicken. Grinders prices go: Meatball, $1.60; Genoa Salami, $1.90 and $2.70 and Turkey, $1.90. Pizzas are fairly expensive, the most inexpensive large size being $2.80 (only one ingredient). The turkey grinder proved disappointing because the turky was too greasy and very bland. The price of this grinder was slightly disappointing due to its bland turkey. Nearly empty at 7:00 p.m. on a Sunday night, this shop gives no indication of being a local favorite.

WRTC

Cronkite to Talk

Walter Cronkite of CBS News will be Doug Cooper's guest on Thanksgiving evening at 7 p.m. over WRTC (FM 93.3). Cronkite, widely known as the most courageous and controversial newsman in America, will talk about his early years in journalism and his recent position as Managing Editor of The CBS Evening News.

Cronkite expresses his strong views on press freedom and talks about the controversy in the documentary broadcast, The Selling of the Pentagon; he also tells about his interview with Daniel Ellsberg. Seeming on screen to be the same age as in the 1950's, Cronkite always enjoys his role as the anchor of the evening news. He has appeared on many American and other single news sources, often with a humorous influence on public opinion. He talks about his early years in journalism and details his current behind-the-scenes routine as Managing Editor of The CBS Evening News.

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WRTC

The Week

Wednesday Through Saturday:

"The Andromeda Strain" and "Taking Off"
Fullness of Human Felling Is Caught In Van Monson's Profound Simplicity

Tupelo Honey
Van Morrison
Warner Brothers 1968

Van Morrison started in recording as lead vocalist with a band called Them back in the days of the British Invasion in the mid-60's. Them was a hard rock band probably most famous for an old standard called "Gloria" which was written by Morrison. Morrison eventually left Them and set off as a solo artist. His first solo effort was a single called "Brown Eyed Girl" which was a "big hit". A big single called for a follow-up album, which in this case was "Blowin' Your Mind", which is Van's finest recording. After a brief lay-off and semi-obscurity, Van released an album called Astral Weeks, which, to say the least, was a drastic change with Whitman, Morrison captures the hit. "Astral Weeks" is a synthesis of Moondance and Street Choir. Background music is used but not to the point of distraction. The result is a beautiful album, even the album cover is beautiful. The beauty grows out of simplicity. The song which best exemplifies this on "Tupelo Honey" is a tune called "You're my Woman". Musically, "You're my Woman" is different, from previous Morrison songs. It has a stop-and-go rhythm which prevents the song from becoming lyrical. But probably more so is this than any other Morrison song there is a feeling which flows through the whole song and ties it all together. "You're my Woman" is probably the high point of Tupelo Honey. As with all other Morrison albums, especially in RASHOMON, that one is talking about the essence, not the sound. As Richie points out in his book great filmmakers have ever been able to achieve. It is a film that is truly "unforgettable". Despite some disappointing cuts "Tupelo Honey" is nonetheless a damn good album. I'd like to close with a borrowed description from Ralph Gleason. Van Morrison, the Belfast cowboy, singing songs of love, is the most positive thing happening in "rock" music today.

In the Arts

Live Music
Live music will be featured every Friday afternoon from 3 to 5 on the WRTC "Dirty John's Hot Dog Stand" show with Chris Merrow. Prominent area and Trinity folk-blues-country (etc.) musicians will appear. This coming Friday, the 19th, Mike McGuire will be Merrow's guest on the show. McGuire is regarded as one of the better folk-blues artists in the Hartford area.

Shakespeare
Rehearsals have begun for the Hartford Stage Company production of Shakespeare's Henry V which will open November 20th. Stage Company producing Director Paul Weintraub will direct. Harris Yulin, acclaimed for his performances in films and on the stage, has been cast in the title role. Information and reservations may be obtained by telephoning the box office at 585-4258.

Lapidary
Want to become a lapidary? In the Children's Museum's lapidary-cutting and polishing minerals for use as ornaments course, students emerge with rings, pins, and other decorative things to show for their new standing, as lapidaries.

French Flick
Francis Truffaut's "The 400 Blows" is the final film in the French Cinema Series, presented by the Wadsworth Atheneum. "The 400 Blows," showing November 15 at 8:15 p.m., is Truffaut's first feature-length film and is one which has marked him as a director of considerable skill, with a sensitive grasp of the character and quality of the contemporary world.

Taliaferro
Clay Taliaferro taught the second in a series of master dance classes yesterday in the Washington Room. About 75 students attended the session, which was sponsored by the Dance Department.
Faculty Foolishness

The proposed rule prohibiting students on academic probation from sitting on faculty committees is a serious attack on the students' right to choose which committees they sit on.

There are two arguments offered for this proposal, and behind the arguments a disturbing motive.

The first argument is that students on probation should spend their time studying, not participating in committee affairs. The second argument is that there is a conflict of interest involved when a student on probation rules over other probation cases in the Academic Affairs Committee.

The first argument cannot be taken seriously, since it implies that faculty don't believe students can be impartial, fair, or responsible.

The motive behind this proposal is a lot more easy to explain than the arguments advanced in its favor. The proposal grows out of the faculty's collective regard for its own "prerogatives" and the requirements of propriety. The faculty are supposed to be "offended" that students on probation are taking part in their committee business.

It is said that committees will lose the respect of the faculty if such students serve on them. This is just another example of the faculty's overblown sense of propriety.

The real question here is whether the faculty, after inviting the students to send representatives to their committees, is now going to start telling the students who they can send. It is simply within their power, but is the same sanctions. This however applies equally to those who have been, are, or might be in the future on probation. It really means simply that faculty don't believe students can be impartial, fair, or responsible.

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Hugo Black: A Tribute

by George Bachrach

One day late last September Hugo Black reached a decision. At eighty-five years of age he sent a brief note to the President of the United States announcing his departure from the Supreme Court. One week later, on Saturday the 25th, Justice Black was dead.

In the months and years which follow much will be written about the profound impact this man had on American jurisprudence. For over thirty-four years the Court had been his world, the Constitution his bible. From that day in August of 1937 when Franklin Roosevelt appointed him to the Supreme Court, Hugo L'Fayette Black struggled determinedly in defense of civil liberties, civil rights, and our basic freedoms of expression and religion.

He believed strongly in both the power and simplicity of the words written in the Bill of Rights. For Black, the First Amendment was the very cornerstone of liberty. When it said that "Congress shall make no law, ... abridging the freedom of speech" then Black simply maintained there should be no law at all. He held the first ten Amendments to be absolute rights and quickly made clear his belief that the Fourth Amendment provided safety against all unreasonable search and seizure; that the Fifth granted the famous "due process" clause for all Americans with protection from self-incrimination; and that the Sixth required free counsel for the poor.

It was this love of the letter of the law and faithfulness to its meaning which won Black the label of strict constructionist. His passion for it led the Justice to the curious habit of carrying a copy of the Constitution with him. Once failing to find it, he remarked to a friend in a serious tone, "I always keep my Constitution in my coat pocket. What could have happened to it? Have you got one on you?... You ought to keep one on you all the time... I like to read what it says. I like to read the words of the Constitution."

This concern with the "words" of the Constitution was the essence of Black's judicial philosophy. Perhaps he was a strict constructionist, but always tempered by a sense of civil liberty. Today, as the Senate examines the men who may succeed Black on the Court, the late Justice's legal interpretations stand in glaring contrast to this dramatic foil. What can we expect of a distinguished lawyer such as Lewis Powell when the summer warned that radical protest movements at home were a greater threat than our enemies abroad? Certainly not the same sensitivity to the rights of men that Justice Black championed for three and a half decades.

Black was a monarchist, believing in a government of the people, by the people, for the people. He firmly established himself as a judge of the old school, a jurist who would not merely interpret the law as it is but who would use the law to bring to the nation a principle of social justice. It was this love of the letter of the law and faithfulness to its meaning which won Black from self-incrimination; and that the

His position and opinions were above a political label. Although he interpreted the law conservatively as a strict constructionist, no liberal alive today, whether it be Kennedy, McCarthy or Muskie, is a greater civil libertarian.

However, by the time Mr. Black reached the United States Senate in 1928 he had achieved a moderate image. Despite stands in opposition to immigration laws and a push for suspending immigration, the Senator from Alabama vigorously supported most New Deal legislation, fought diligently for Negro rights in Federal labor legislation and wrote the progressive Wage Hour Act of 1938. When in 1937 President Roosevelt made Black his first New Deal appointment to the United States Supreme Court, it was to fill the seat of retiring Justice Willis Van Devanter, one of the Court's famous "Four Horsemen of Reaction". The appointment represented Roosevelt's respect for both Black's distinguished Senate work and support of Administration programs.

If today seems a curious background for a man of Black's persuasions, it appalled the northern press at the time. Although his nomination was confirmed quickly through Senate courtesy to a "club" member, Black was yet to formally take his seat when the press launched an attack on the Justice's earlier ties with the Ku Klux Klan. Black reiterated his long separation from the organization, and denounced its credo of prejudice and hatred, over national radio, but it wasn't until 1940 that he finally vindicated himself.

In that year the case of Chambers v. Florida reached the Court and Black wrote the decision for a unanimous bench. The Florida courts had sentenced four Black tenant farmers to death for a rape conviction based on confessions extracted after a "hotbed of liberalism. Upon graduating from the University of Alabama Law School in 1906, Hugo LaFayette Black spent nearly twenty years in legal work in Alabama. The years from 1923 to 1925 were later to become the most controversial of his career. Black had membership in the Alabama order of the Ku Klux Klan...not precisely one's conception of a "prep school" for a civil libertarian. Where Black employed his strict constructionist views to strengthen and extend the protections of the Bill of Rights, there is every reason to fear that these Court hopefuls would use the same philosophy to diminish or even abrogate those cherished guarantees. Those observers of the Court who optimistically hoped that the momentum of the progressive Warren years would carry on, despite the addition of Burger and Blackmun, must now recognize a new majority.

To attempt to fit Black's judicial influence on a liberal/conservative political spectrum is a meaningless exercise. His personal creed of prejudice and hatred, over national radio, but it wasn't until 1940 that he finally vindicated himself.

With this forceful declaration of principles, Justice Black won both the reputation of a judicial activist and the support of the liberal press. He firmly established himself as a judicial activist through his famous use of the Fourteenth Amendment to extend the protections of the Bill of Rights as binding upon state courts. This constitutional "bridge" required the same "equal protection under the law" in state cases as in federal ones. For this judicial construction we owe Black our greatest debt of thanks because it gave universal application to the Bill of Rights.

Through the fifties, however, Black's unique marriage of strict construction and civil liberty was destined to represent the majority philosophy of the Court. In a 1959 obscurity case the Supreme Court upheld the ruling which banned the film version of
D.H. Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lovers, despite the dissent of Justices Black and Douglas. In their minority view, "all censorship of movies is unconstitutional", and Black went on to quip that "this Court is about the most inappropriate Supreme Board of Censors that could be found". All restriction of the right to expression Black believed in violation of the First Amendment, and he subsequently refused to review any films on obscenity charges.

During the paranoia of the McCarthy era Black and Douglas often stood alone. Their dissent in the Dennis case of 1951, in which the majority upheld the convictions of eleven American Communists for conspiring to advocate the overthrow of government, was typical of their absolutist defense of liberty. Black's dissent was not a defense of communism, but a denunciation of the practice of prior censorship which again violated First Amendment rights. Justice Black lamented:

...few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later Court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society.

Black was to say much the same thing in subsequent cases; in 1957 and 1961 in Konigsberg v. California, and 1961 when the Subversive Activities Control Board required the registration of Communist Party members. Black found these to be violations of First and Fourth Amendment rights, but his voice was always on the losing side. Despite vast political and press opposition the Justice persevered, and he demonstrated a personal integrity and quality of mind that maintained a sense of order in a chaotic environment. He held fast to his principles despite the pressures of the times - a strength that we might well question in the men who follow him on the bench.

With time the Court slowly bent to the sagacity of its senior member, and in tribute to the Justice's dedication and tenacity, Anthony Lewis wrote in eulogy:

For years he found himself in a small minority on the Supreme Court on issues of free speech and the scope of the Bill of Rights. A despairing tone would then occasionally weave its way into his dissents. But he did not give up - on free speech, or the right to counsel, or the legislative districting issue, or a dozen others. No other Supreme Court justice has lived to see so many dissent become law.

The quality and commitment of Justice Black, the man and his work, was not an abstraction but a reality. Today when confronted with such overwhelming mediocrity in high places and the prospect of more arriving day by day, the unique quality of the late Justice becomes a standard to cherish.

But the greatness of the man should not be confused with perfection. Controversy still rages over decisions as far back as Korematsu v. U.S. in 1947 when Black upheld the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast during the second World War, and as recently as 1957 when he proclaimed that the Fourth Amendment held so protection against electronic eavesdropping. Yet these moments seem but aberrations in the crusade of a civil libertarian and complex individual.

As early as 1948 the eminent historian Charles Beard felt secure in writing that:

Justice Black has labored with a force, firmness, and daring that place him, in my opinion, even above Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis in the record of judicial resistance to governmental encroachments on the liberties of press and speech. Justice Hugo Black will strive until the last hour to keep open the refuge established by the Constitution against the passions of rulers and multitudes.

As we look to the new Court nominees it is important to understand the import of Beard's words. How will these men treat our basic liberties and how strongly will they stand against the "passions of rulers and multitudes" or the pressures of our times?

For over thirty-four years Hugo Black championed the cause of individual freedom against those passions: in the forties he labored for the rights of the accused in court proceedings; in the fifties he protected even the rights of socialists to free speech; and in the sixties Black upheld the cause of conscientious objectors in their opposition to war. He never felt threatened or intimidated by the temper of the times, but rather strengthened in his conviction of the Court's "sacred trust" to defend the common man under the Constitution.

In a time when we see men of quality fleeing from public service and replaced by lesser lights, and in a time when more and more men are swayed from principle through coercion or temptation, we must search desperately for figures of Black's stature, men of compassion and strength, integrity and dedication to uphold that very "sacred trust". That trust is our very freedom, and deserves our every concern.

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"Under our constitutional system, courts stand against any winds that blow, as havens of refuge for those who might otherwise suffer because they are helpless, weak, outnumbered, or because they are non-conforming victims of prejudice and public excitement"
Though President Nixon has promised to leave us with a full generation of peace, the most notable legacy of his administration will probably be a full generation of Supreme Court appointees. He has been able to fill four of the Court’s nine seats already, and if he is re-elected for a second term, there will undoubtedly be a Nixon majority on the Court by 1976. The President is fully aware of this unusual opportunity. He has let it be known that he believes the selection of Supreme Court justices to be among the most important decisions a president makes. It is therefore more than a little disquieting to observe the criteria by which he seems to be making his choices.

For the record, Mr. Nixon has declared that he is looking for justices who share his judicial philosophy of “strict constructionism.” The Warren Court, he implies, played fast and loose with the Constitution instead of properly adhering to the actual meaning of the phrases and paragraphs in the Constitution. They interpreted—or constructed—these passages broadly in order to write their own social and political philosophies into the law. In so doing, they have shifted the judicial balance in favor of the accused at the expense of the police, the prosecutor, and other agencies of social control; they have entered areas of politics outside their legitimate sphere of competence—as in the decisions requiring the reapportionment of state legislatures; and they have allowed pornographers to run wild in the streets. Justices who strictly interpret the Constitution, the argument concludes, would never have made these decisions.

The argument it seems to me, is fraudulent, as a brief account of the judicial philosophy of the late Justice Hugo Black will make clear. Black led the Court into just those areas of judicial protection of the rights of the accused, and of speech, and of voters, to which the President most strongly objects. He was the quintessence of a “strict constructionist,” if the term, in fact, has any meaning at all.

John MacKenzie of the Washington Post described the essence of Black’s judicial philosophy as “an absolutist faith in the supremacy of the First Amendment and a reading of the Bill of Rights that most resembled a fundamentalist preacher’s interpretation of the Bible.” Black’s reading of the Bill of Rights was so literal, in fact, that he could not bring himself to oppose governmental surveillance through bugging or wiretapping. The Fourth Amendment, which forbids unreasonable searches and seizures, did not explicitly forbid electronic intrusions into a citizen’s privacy; therefore, there was nothing the Court could do to restrict such activity. That the Bill of Rights was written long before the progress of American genius had made electronic eavesdropping possible was no matter; the Constitution didn’t forbid it, so neither may the Court.

In other decisions, however, Justice Black’s literal reading of the Constitution—his strict construction of its words and phrases—placed him squarely on the side of individuals confronted by the police powers of the state. Most fundamental was his conviction that the Fourteenth Amendment applies to the states each of the specific guarantees of the federal Bill of Rights. He argued this position in the case of Adamson v. California (332 U.S. 46, 1947). The majority had held that the states were not bound by the Fifth Amendment prohibition against forcing a witness to testify against himself: “My study of the historical events that culminated in the Fourteenth Amendment... persuades me that one of the chief objects that the provisions of the Amendment’s first section...
separately, and as a whole, were intended to accomplish was to make the Bill of Rights applicable to the States . . . I would follow what I believe was the original purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment—tend to accord to the people of the nation the complete protection of the "Bill of Rights." The heritage of evidence was not convincing to others, and the doctrine of incorporation never won the support of an open majority of the Court. But selectively, and on the piecemeal basis, the guarantees of the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments have come to apply to police and judicial proceedings of the states. In the process, Justice Black lived to see some of his most vigorous dissents become the opinions of the Court. Adamson and its predecessor, Twinning v. New Jersey (311 U. S. 78, 1940) were reversed in Mallory v. Hogan (378 U. S. 1, 1964); thereafter the states would be required to uphold the right of an accused person to refuse to testify against himself. In Betts v. Brady (331 U. S. 455, 1942) Black had dissented from a majority that held that state courts were not required to provide counsel for indigent defendants and could convict persons of certain crimes even if they were unable to afford legal counsel. His dissent became the opinion of the Court in the landmark case of Gideon v. Wainwright (372 U. S. 335, 1963), which established that the states, too, were required to provide such counsel.

A clear intention to regulate the behavior of the police and to demand strict procedural guarantees has in fact been the hallmark of the Court in the last decade. Black joined the Court majorities in the series of decisions which have extended this line of judicial action, most notable Escobedo v. Illinois (378 U. S. 478, 1964) and Miranda v. Arizona (384 U. S. 436, 1966). The accused must be told explicitly of his right to remain silent—that is, not to testify against himself. He must be told explicitly of his right to consult a lawyer, and to have his lawyer present while he is undergoing interrogation. And, of course, if he is indigent, the state must supply him with counsel before questioning can take place. The influence of Justice Black's interpretation of the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment is obvious in this whole line of decisions. It is not without justice that many have suggested that the Warren Court ought really to be called the Black Court.

Nowhere has Hugo Black's Constitutional fundamentalism been more apparent than in his decisions regarding the First Amendment rights of free speech, press, and religion. In his last major decision, delivered in the Fishback-Patton Papers case, he declared that "in the First Amendment, the Founding Fathers gave the free press the right to kick at the judicial canoe with all its force to its very bottom. . . . Whatever is the press was to serve the governed, not the governors." He was fond of reminding lawyers from the Justice Department and other prosecuting agencies that the First Amendment reads "Congress shall make no law... abridging freedom of speech... or of the press..." with particular verbal emphasis on the word "no."

It is apparent that Hugo Black's own strict construction of the Bill of Rights led him to make just those decisions which President Nixon and other conservative critics of the liberal, or, if you will, the smirking, the omnipresent and most damaging to the Republic. The question, then, cannot be one of merely a strict construction. If, indeed, the strict constructionist of the Constitution, President Nixon surely wants something more than a strict constructionist on the Court, since, as a Constitutionally lawyer, he is already aware of both the decisions Black has taken and the philosophy behind them. And none of this is really news to the chief executive.

An additional Nixon criterion is that the justices be political conservatives as well as strict constructionists. He is interested not only in how potential justices are likely to interpret the Constitution, but also in their basic political philosophy of the men he appoints to the Court. He is, of course, acting on the belief commonly held among students of the judiciary that judges do not extinguish all traces of partisanship when they are elevated to the bench. Bias need not be conscious; several generations of investigation into the human psyche have revealed, if nothing else, that we often act from unconscious motives. (It is well known, for instance, that judges who are Republicans will, on the average, pass out stiffer sentences than will Democratic judges—for the same crimes.) Hugo Black may have been a strict constructionist, but he had been a liberal New Dealer before being elevated to the Court, and this was certainly reflected in his opinions, regardless. The firmly centered them on the Constitution. Presumably, then, any judicial modesty of judicial restraint—as Justice Frankfurter, for example, can be trusted to do—would tend to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court to where President Nixon conservative judges think it ought to be. The perfect Nixon justice will not only make decisions that conform to the President's philosophy, but he will also refuse to accept the Constitution should be interpreted, but will also very often refuse to make decisions at all.

But in politics, conflicts over jurisdiction are always, at heart, conflicts over policy. Mr. Nixon's preference for a judicially modest Court does not depend on some abstract theory of American government in which the Court is assigned a modest role. What he really objects to are the decisions that the Court has been making. He prefers that Congress, or the states, or the Justice Department, make the decisions regarding method of interrogation, the right to counsel, the right to remain silent, or the right to tap telephones. Because these agencies will be more likely to make the decisions he wants. This is of course why conservative justices have been attacking the Court since 1954, when segregated schools were first declared unconstitutional. The Court is accused of judicial usurpation of the powers of other branches of government and of the states. But this is not what the critics of the Court are really worried about. Their real worry is to maintain segregated schools. If the Court were instead upholding the rights of states to maintain segregation in schools, the critics elsewhere against the attacks of, say, Congress, then these same critics would be baying at the last bastion of freedom. It was this, in fact, the conservative view of the Court during the early Thirties, when Congress was the battle of New Deal legislation. And of course at that time liberals were attacking the justices as the Nine Old Men who were obstructing the will of the people by taking it upon themselves to decide things that ought really to be left up to the legislature and the President. Conflicts over jurisdiction are always really conflicts over policy.

Finally, a review of the candidates Mr. Nixon has preferred to put on the Court indicates that there may be a fourth, and quite disturbing criterion which has been lurking in the background. William Rehnquist, Carswell, Mildred Lillie and Herschel Friday, all seem to have some characteristics in common; The are obscure, with less than brilliant legal and judicial careers behind them. They were, in the term that became common, mediocre. And clearly, they were not the only candidates available who matched the other three criteria. Others who by any legal standard were more qualified, and who were equally conservative in their judicial and political philosophies and equally restrained in their judicial roles, were available. William Rehnquist and Lewis Powell, Jr., will, serve as examples. But these were qualified enough to put forth the first choice of the President, which leaves us with a final implied criterion—that the new justices also be mediocre, at least as legal minds... This may be the ultimate means by which the President expected to make the Court more modest, clear the way. For these people who were without great legal distinction, without any political or intellectual influence who would overawe their entire rise from obscurity to the Supreme Court to Mr. Nixon would be the least likely to take their judicial mandate as a broad one. They would be the least likely to act or take jurisdiction when decision could be deferred to other organs of government. Government, after all, might well be expected to act modestly.
Cont’d

II

This does not mean that no rational argument can be made for a modest view of the duty of judges in a democracy. Among students of the Court there is a running controversy on this matter, with many of the most distinguished scholars and judges taking sides with the more modest: Judge Learned Hand, Justice Holmes, Justice Frankfurter and Professor Charles Black of the Yale Law School. The late Professor Robert McCloskey’s concluded that “the Court ruled more in each case when it tried to rule less, and that paradox is one of the clearest morals to be drawn from this history (of the Court).” Scholars take the modest point of view for good reasons. McCloskey mentions one—that the Court, by restraining its own hand whenever possible, hords its authority and prestige for really important decisions. Another is that the power of judicial review has never really been established as a bedrock of the Constitution either as written or as intended by the Framers, despite a great deal of scholarship intended to demonstrate just that. But most importantly, it is felt that judicial review is somehow undemocratic, that a democratic system of government is one in which the people, through their representatives, are supposed to govern themselves. If judicial power by nature undermines this principle of government, then its exercise in a democracy the argument concludes must be severely restricted.

This distinction between an undemocratic judiciary and a democratic legislature or executive rests on what amounts to an extremely naive understanding of how the American political system actually operates. As Martin Shapiro, has argued, scholars and judges who are anything but naive when it comes to understanding the political nature of the judiciary, suddenly become starry-eyed when they talk about the legislature. They fall victim to an illusion that the will of the majority of the people is somehow absolutely expressed through the legislative process. But, then we may ask, did a majority of the people, or even of their chosen representatives, demand that Texas oilmen be granted a depreciation allowance? What majority decided that Senator James Eastland should get a hundred thousand dollars a year not to grow various crops? When did the will of the people require that federal gasoline taxes be used only for the construction of highways rather than for other forms of public transformation? The questions could go on indefinitely; though the point is clear: any view which holds that the legislative process could possibly conclude that Congress merely reflects majority sentiment. But when the argument turns to the proper role of the judiciary in a democracy, this notion of Congress as the palpitating heart of democracy is slipped in without reflection. Casting the legislatures of the states and of the nation in the role of democratic St. George against the judicial Dragon simply ignores political realities. But at least the president is chosen by a

Supreme Court candidates who were without great legal distinction, without any political or intellectual influence, would owe their entire rise from obscurity to Mr. Nixon.
majority of the people—or is he? He is elected by the Electoral College where the large, marginal states, and especially the cities in those states, are given exaggerated importance. He may, like President Nixon, even get into office with less than a majority of the popular vote, and conceivably he could win even if a popular majority voted for someone else. But even more important, no one dares claim with a straight face that the traditional smoke-filled room where nominations are sometimes determined. A review of the delegate selection process would make that clear, as would a study of the role of bargaining and compromise in the majoritarian democracy. A review of the delegate selection process would make that clear, as would a study of the role of bargaining and compromise in the traditional smoke-filled room where nominations are sometimes determined. Furthermore, most of the decisions made in the executive branch and on the President’s authority are not made by the President at all. They are delegated to the great executive departments like State and Defense or to the lesser executive agencies. And it is well known to students of bureaucratic behavior that these agencies are not merely neutral administrators of the law, acting rationally and in the public interest. More often than not, they become dominated by the very groups which they are supposed to be governing: farmers end up dominating the Department of Agriculture; the Labor Department caters to the interests of organized labor; the Department of Commerce turns out to be especially solicitous of business interests. Most agencies, in short, have a special clientele which supports them and which in turn they service. In many cases there is nothing that the President can do about them even if he wants to, for the agencies have often developed ongoing cooperative relations with the Congressmen who hold key positions on the committees where their respective legislation is handled.

The point of all this is that no matter where you look in the American political system, you will find no institution where a simple majority holds sway. What you will find is a great variety of agencies, committees, boards, legislatures, and individuals, some elected, some appointed, others achieving their status through the civil service system, all of which, though they make decisions that affect the lives of vast numbers of people, are responsive principally to particular interests, to particular constituencies or clients, while they ignore most other interests and constituencies, including the public interest.

By this analysis, the Supreme Court is merely another agency—albeit an especially important. Like all the other agencies and committees and institutions, it operates by protecting and furthering certain interests while ignoring the claims of others. It is meaningless to say that a decision of the Court is less democratic than one by the Chairman of Ways and Means or by the Secretary of the Interior. The Court serves a legitimate function and contributes to the equity of the whole system if it can protect and further some important interests which are ignored or slighted elsewhere in the political system. And this it seems to do.

The Court, it seems to me, is eminently suited to protect certain kinds of interests which may get little hearing elsewhere—interests for which no organized group exists. As the Court deals with individual cases to which it can assign sweeping implications, no such group is necessary. We could, for example, say that there is a general public interest in seeing that the police do not obtain confessions by using third degree tactics. Certainly this is not the kind of belief that a vast majority would organize around. But it is one that the Court can, and has, championed, regardless of the fact that those who come under police suspicion have little political clout, and are generally detested and ignored by legislatures and chief executives. Much the same can be applied to other political and social minorities who have suffered discrimination, and who have found a favorable hearing in the courts. Painfully slow as it is, the progress toward full equality for racial minorities would have undoubtedly been much slower were it not for the capacity and will of the Court to demand “equal protection of the laws.”

David Truman, the foremost proponent of the group theory of politics, distinguishes actual interest groups from latent or potential groups. The former are active in the political process in pursuit of their interests; the latter are not usually active or organized at all, except when their interests are seriously threatened by the groups which are organized. But other students of interest group behavior—I am thinking specifically of Mancur Olson—have argued, I believe more convincingly, that this in fact rarely happens, that there are formidable barriers to organization and action on the basis of large, widespread interests. If this is indeed the case, if there is an inherent bias against latent or potential interests in the political system as a whole, an active Supreme Court may be essential to maintain a proper balance. And in protecting interests which have no access elsewhere in the political system, the Court contributes to the equitable operation of the system— if not to democracy in the abstract.

(continued on next page)
III

We might finally consider the series of decisions which have been among the most upsetting to the conservative critics of the Court, decisions which have implied a relatively drastic change in the balance of American politics. I refer, of course, to reapportionment. This is one place where all the critics of the Court agree that it has overstepped its authority and jurisdiction by deciding something that ought better to be left up to the legislatures themselves.

In 1946 the Supreme Court had held, 4 to 3, that great disparity in population among the Congressional districts in Illinois was not something the Court could or should deal with. "Courts ought not to enter into political questions," wrote Justice Frankfurter for the majority. "The remedy for unfairness in districting is to secure state legislatures that will apportion properly, or to invite the superintending power of Congress." (Colgrove v. Green, 328 U.S. 549). Justice Black was among the dissenters, and once again he was able to see his dissent become the opinion of the Court: the majority, concluded that "the right to vote is too important to be stripped of judicial protection by such an interpretation (as Colgrove)". Had the Court acted modestly, then the decisions on reapportionment would have been left up to Congress and the states. In effect this means that nothing would have been done (Tennessee, the state which figured in Baker v. Carr, hadn't been reapportioned since 1901). There is a staggering naivete in interpretation (as Colgrove), the Court must conserve its prestige--the real source of its authority--so that it may make the really important decisions is not to be cast aside lightly. The Court does need general public support in order to function properly, and decisions which run consistently against widely-held public beliefs and values will, in the long run, make it more difficult for the Court to protect the interests that it ought to protect. But if the Court seeks only to maintain its own stature by avoiding controversy, by shrinking its own jurisdiction, then it is little use no matter how highly it is regarded; the real decisions will be made elsewhere.

We will soon see the direction in which the Court will be moving in the future. Some terribly important issues are now before it, or will be in the immediate future. The Justice Department has been considering a push for legislation allowing juries to convict with less than a unanimous decision; from time to time the administration indicates that an anti-obscenity drive is in the offing; the new Organized Crime statute which allows the state to force a witness to testify if he is promised immunity from prosecution is about to be tested; and the fates of hundreds of convicted murderers will hang on the Court's decision as to whether execution is a cruel and unusual punishment. We can predict some of the positions that Justice Black would have taken on these issues; we know that his fundamentalist position regarding the Bill of Rights would align him against any infringement on the present jury system or of the rights of accused persons in general. But in fact any judicial activist--even a strict constructionist--might feel compelled to rule in the same way. Even a political conservative would not necessarily accept the Justice Department's interpretation of the Bill of Rights--Senator Ervin, for example. But a conservative who also takes a modest view of the judicial role is almost certain to leave these decisions up to other organs of government--to Congress, or to the executive, or to the states--rather than involve the Court. And this is what the President really wants.

By avoiding controversy, the Court is of no use, no matter how highly it is regarded.
The New Supreme Court

By Leon Friedman

Death Penalty—The Court will probably uphold the constitutionality of the death penalty against a claim that it is a "cruel and unusual punishment" forbidden by the Eighth Amendment.

Abortion—The Court will probably permit state to continue to punish abortions. Pro-life groups will press the Court to permit wardens and other prison officials to impose summary punishment (such as solitary confinement) on prisoners without any type of due process hearing. However, restrictions on a prisoner's access to reading and legal materials will most likely be struck down.

Appointments—The Court will probably require counsel to be appointed in misdemeanor cases; however, the Court will probably require counsel to be appointed at important preliminary hearings but not for identification line-ups.

Immunity—The question of whether full Fifth Amendment immunity is required when any witness appears before a grand jury will be heard by the Court. Justices Stewart and White have voted at various times for wide protection against self-incrimination, and the question is a close one.

Surveillance—Whether the federal government can tap the phones of suspected subversives in national security cases is another close question before the Court. Justice Stewart has been a strong advocate of the need for securing judicial warrants in all cases. William Rehnquist, however, has been intimately involved in the present Justice Department policy of not securing warrants; he may have to explain his reasoning in these cases, and a more liberal rule may, then, emerge.

Leon Friedman, a New York attorney, is author of The Wise Minority (Dial Press 1971). He is Associate Director of a national association Special Committee on Court-Related Conduct. Distributed by CRESS-The Communications Corporation.

Transportation

Rex C. Natafier, professor of government, will offer a new course on "Transportation and Urban Policy" each semester, as Urban and Environmental Studies 407. The course will include an analysis of Federal, State, and local transportation policies and their economic, political, and social consequences in the fields of urban and inter-urban mass transportation, highway construction, air transport and airport development. The course will also explore the examination of policies of the Independence Regulatory Commissions, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Courts, Congress, and Port and Mass transit Authorities. Special projects will be undertaken to study local transportation problems will be undertaken by faculty members and individuals.

This course will be given in the Trinity Term 1971-72, in Seminar 19 on T-Th mornings from 1:30-3:00.

Letters

Coop Upped

by Richard Kliban

Rarely have the rights of students sitting on faculty committees received such an articulate and stirring defense as that given by Professor George Cooper at last Tuesday's Faculty Council meeting. Though this issue before the faculty was one of the rights of administrators, Cooper deftly laid the groundwork which culminated in delivering action on a reparative proposal to prohibit students on probation from sitting on faculty committees.

More than merely taking the handcuffs off the administration and dealing so-called "faculty prerogatives" a severe, if not mortal, blow, Cooper firmly established the legal foundations for the complete discrediting of the proposal to limit the right of students to academic probation to serve on faculty committees.

Cooper launched two devastating attacks on the proposal made by the infamous Committee on Committees, the "Big C" of student lifetime.

The distinguished professor of history argued that committees should be free of the oppressive weight of the collective faculty

When choosing which of their members should serve as chairmen, he took one further step, the more important step, of suggesting that in some cases administrators might be more qualified than members of the faculty to serve as chairmen, because they possessed information and understanding not available to members of faculty committees, thus forming a group which, he would seem, would be both impolite and unpoltic to preempt the students' obvious right to open fire on the proposal first. However, his remarks were obviously meant to lead the brighter of his colleagues to obvious conclusions concerning the inadvisability and immorality of the proposal.

Cooper's incisive argument that the members of a faculty committee can best judge the qualifications of their fellow members seems, at first, as we assume he claimed it to have been, an innocuous suggestion. However, when one remembers, as Cooper clearly indicated, one should with a particularly expressive shrug, that no faculty committee had requested the new rule concerning student members, or the removal of any individual student, the full extent of his statement becomes clear.

Dr. Cooper's more than meaningful claim that the committee's proposal might be more qualified than members of the faculty to serve on faculty committees is an equally important brick in the damning case he helped build against the proposal.

With this argument he penetrated directly to the heart of the argument, against the proposal to exclude student members on academic probation from faculty committees. The obvious analogy between the Death of the Faculty's prestige caused by curricular matters and a probationary student's understanding of the problems of academic probation is inescapable. It is unbelivable that Dr. Cooper did not move in this very correspondence in mind when he rose to address his assembled colleagues.

Attempts to obscure the issue by pointing out that committees besides the Academic Affairs Committee are involved are useless. As Dr. Cooper surely knew, only one student in good academic standing is a member of a faculty committee and those committees are Academic Affairs Committee.

Though Dr. Cooper showed the faculty only that dissipating power for which he is so well known, it was clear that his defense of student rights, in fact his whole involvement in this sordid affair, was on behalf of that student who did not know this student, that he had never had him in a class, that he had not addressed adiﬁdavita that was so well known, that he had never had him in a class, that he had not addressed adiﬁdavita.
Blood Donor

Red Cross volunteers draw a pint of blood from smiling coed, in the bi-annual blood drive at the College Tuesday. A record 259 pints were collected.

Record Blood Drive Staged

A record 259 pints of blood were donated by the College community in the Red Cross blood drive last Tuesday, according to David Banash '72, campus coordinator of the event.

The drive, which was scheduled to end at 5:30 p.m., ran until 8:30 p.m. to accommodate the record number of donors. Banash said that the Connecticut Red Cross had doubled their staff to a full 12-bed unit for the drive. He added that this is the first time a full unit has ever been used at Trinity.

A total of 289 people registered to donate blood. The 259 pints of blood which were collected exceeded the old record of 253 pints, which was set in 1954. Banash noted that "one of the biggest records set was the number of new donors. We registered 189 new donors, which is probably double the amount of new donors that have ever shown up for a blood drive."

The blood which was collected during the drive will probably be used in the state, according to Banash. However, since the Connecticut division of the American National Red Cross has one of the highest reserves of blood in the country, other states may draw upon this reserve in emergencies, he noted.

The Red Cross will hold another blood drive here in March or April, Banash said. The Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, which publicized and recruited student volunteer workers for this drive, probably will assist in the spring drive also, he added.

Banash credited "the whole Trinity community" with "the success of the blood drive." He also noted that the drive was "a tribute to the fraternities on campus. It shows what can be done, given a group of thirty people with a will to work."

CO Seminars, Draft Advice Given At College

The Trinity College Draft Counselors will offer counseling every Monday to Friday from three to five p.m. in the Chapel "undercroft," which is located on the lower level west in the Crypt Chapel. In addition, counseling will be available in the Chapel Tuesday nights from seven to eight p.m.

A special seminar dealing with problems faced in conscientious objection is held every Monday night at nine p.m. in the Alumni Lounge, located on the second floor of Mother Cusenius Center. Anyone seeking or considering seeking the 1-D or 1-A-0 classifications is invited to attend.

Draft counseling is free and available to everyone - students and non-students, alumni and community residents.

ABC

On Wednesday, 17 November from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., a representative of Dartmouth's ABT (A Better Chance) Program will be in the lower of Mother Cusenius Center to discuss an internship possibility in the ABT Program in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with interested male students.

This program could qualify as an Open Semester for Trinity Term 1971-72.

When was the last time you slept out in the woods?

If you're a backpacking or mountaineering enthusiast, it wasn't long ago. And it was great.

If you're not, maybe now is the time to begin.

Clapp & Treat's Camp Shop is one of the most complete in New England.

Featuring The North Face, America's Alpine Equipment Specialists.

Also, Kelly, Gerry, Alpine Designs, Camp Trails, Mountain Master, Eiger, Blackhe, White Stag, and Eureka equipment and clothing.


Lowa, Bass, and Voyager boots.

Play

Auditions will be held for "Hope is a Thing With Feathers" Monday at 7 p.m. at the cafeteria of the Undergraduate Building of the Hartford Branch of UConn. The play is being produced by UConn students. There are nine parts open to males. For further information call Al Johnston 230-1155.
This Week

TUESDAY, November 16
1:30 p.m. - Town-Gown Forum, Dr. Drew A. Hyland, "A Summing Up" - Goodwin Theatre, A.A.C.
6:30 p.m. - Band Rehearsal - Ga mny Hall.
7:00 p.m. - Trinity College Women's Organisation - Alumni Lounge.
7:50 and 9:15 p.m. - Film, "Rashomon" - Cinestudio.

WEDNESDAY, November 17
 Noon - Human Relations Committee - Alumni Lounge.
12:30 p.m. - The Eucharist - Chapel.
12:15 p.m. - Football Highlights - Senate Room.
3:00 p.m. - History Majors - Wean Lounge.
3:00 p.m. - Women's Field Hockey - Yale Home.
4:45 p.m. - TSGA Exec. Committee - Committee Room.
7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Films: "Taking Off" - Goodwin Theatre.
4:30 p.m. - Jester 1-Act "The Lesson" - Clement Studio.
8:00 p.m. - Poetry Reading Group - Wean Lounge.

THURSDAY, November 18
7:00 p.m. - Alumni Lounge.
7:00 p.m. - Alumni Lounge.
7:00 p.m. - Alumni Lounge.
7:00 p.m. - Alumni Lounge.
7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Films (as Wednesday).
7:00 p.m. - Alumni Lounge.
7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Films: "Taking Off" - Goodwin Theatre.
4:30 p.m. - Jester 1-Act "The Lesson" - Clement Studio.
8:00 p.m. - Folk Dancing Group - Wean Lounge.

FRIDAY, November 19
5:15 p.m. - Shabbat Service and Kiddush - Goodwin lounge.
7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Films (as Wednesday).
8:30 p.m. - Star Night Observations from Elton Roof if clear.

SATURDAY, November 20
7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Films (as Wednesday).
7:00 p.m. - Alumni Lounge.
7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Films (as Wednesday).
10:30 p.m. - Compline - Chapel.

SUNDAY, November 21
9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. - Community Education Workshops - Life Science Center.
2:30 p.m. - AATI (Amer. Assoc. Teachers of Italian) - Wean Lounge.
4:15 p.m. - Shabbat afternoon discussion and Havdalah - Goodwin Lounge.
7:30 and 9:15 p.m. - Films (as Wednesday).
10:30 a.m. - The Eucharist - Chapel.
1:15 p.m. - Newman Apostolate Mass - Alumni Lounge.
7:00 p.m. - Alumni Lounge.

MONDAY, November 22
7:30 p.m. - MADOG - Alumni Lounge.
9:30 p.m. - O.C. Session - Alumni Lounge.
TUESDAY, November 23
4:30 p.m. - Community Seminar Series, Prof. Dori Kattz will read from her own poetry - Wean Lounge.
7:30 p.m. - "Joiner"-1-Art "The Lesson" - Goodwin Theatre.
7:30 p.m. - Chess Club - Rm. 115, McCook Bldg.
9:30 and 11:15 p.m. - Films: "Taking Off" and "The Andromeda Strait" - Clement Studio.

Ward To Deliver Clement Lecture
John William Ward, president of Amherst College, will deliver the annual Martin C. Clement Lecture this Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Kribe Auditorium (Clement Studio), on "Violence and American Liberal Values." Ward will also hold a discussion on "The Dilemma of American Prisons," Thursday at 4:30 p.m. in Goodwin Lounge.

The discussion on prisons in liberal society marks the first of a series of American Studies Colloquia, organized by a new committee on American Studies. Gil Meade, an ex-convict and organizer of HELP, Inc., will join Ward and Irving Bartlett, Dornan visiting professor of history, in an open discussion.

Ward, a historian, became president of Amherst this year. From 1962 to 1963, he served as professor of both English and History at Princeton University. He was also chairman of the American Civilization Program there.

A specialist in American intellectual and cultural history, Ward joined the Amherst faculty in 1964 as professor of history and American Studies.

Ward is the author of Andrew Jackson: Symbol for an Age and Red, White, and Blue; Men, Books, and Ideas in American Culture.

Both discussion and lecture are open to the public.
Philadelphia Slim’s Pickin’s

by Albert “Hoops” Dunskey

The air is cold, and the sky is dark, and a pale moon doesn’t do anything for a lonely figure. Upon closer inspection, the observer observes will realize that said lonely figure is none other than Kevin Seymour Gracey IV. What is he doing out on a cold dark night? Communing with the spirits? Conversing with the ghost of Knute Rockne? Trying to stage a crossword puzzle? But to more serious matters, namely football. There aren’t very many weeks of pickin’ left, and Gracey is so far behind, that, if he were any further behind, he would be pickin’ baseball games.

I. UCLA-USC. There are plenty of traditional rivalries on the card this week, and also quite a few on the schedule. This battle between cross-town rivals is always exciting, and although these games aren’t always the best played games in the world, those boys are all out there giving 110% all the time. (Just in case you forgot.) USC by 13.

II. Traditional match sees the 1st replay in the Richmond-Williams and Mary series. In the first game of the series, three Richmond players were fatally injured. The series was not resumed for a number of years. William by 6, Mary by 3.

III. The east also has its share of traditional games, including the Leaders of Tomorrow’s American Game, Harvard-Yale. And when you realize how horrible the football in this game is, you’ll know why America is in trouble, Harvard, for no reason at all, by 9.6.

IV. Have you had your picture taken yet? Another Ivy League game is Cornell-Penn. This game is totally unimportant to 43 of the people playing in it, but to one, Ed Marziner, it could mean the Heisman Trophy. It could also mean an intense case of boredom. Cornell by 6.

V. Penn State-Pitt. A game which some people might have believe is a traditional contest, and it is. It’s traditional for Penn State every year to schedule all easy games. And this one is certainly easy. Penn State is pointing up to another Bowl appearance, and don’t be surprised if they get Pitt. Penn State by 13.

VI. Another team which is looking for a bowl bid is the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame, who hope to knock impressive against Lehigh. (By the way, good luck, however, since the Bowl bids go out at P.M., and the game ends at 3.75. It’s going to be a hard Irish trip. Notre Dame by 4, Dame by 6.

VII. In the midst, Ohio State-Michigan was shapin’ up as the deciding Big Ten contest, but with Ohio State’s two losses, the Wolverines will be coming up to Pasadena. Michigan by 27.

VIII. Rice-TCU. This week, Christians get thrown to the Lions. Rice by 6.

IX. Tampa-Vanderbilt. This should be a hard fought game, with plenty of action on the part of both teams. The Floridians should come out on top, and shouldn’t be as all surprised to see the Tampans out for revenge. This week will see the fall of the house that Vander built. Tampa by 13.

X. And finally, another traditional game - Temple-Villanova. When these two teams meet, you can throw the record books out the window. You can also throw any sportswriter who says that out the door. A real backyard slaughter, which is not a letter game, but is filled with all the enthusiasm and kidding that are usually the trademarks of a crossword fashion. (Got it, or must I elaborate further?) This game will be close, that... that... that... well, anyway, it will be close. Villanova by 13.

JOCK’S League

Another season of JOCK’s League competition is over, and Williams, with a 31-14 victory over Amherst, took first place. It should be remembered, however, that the JOCK’S League is only an informal league created by THE TRIPPOD, and consisting of the members of NESCAC (the New England Small College Athletic Conference).

JOCK’S LEAGUE AND FINAL STANDINGS

OVERALL JOCK’S PIN PTS W L PCT W L PCT FOR AGEN

William 1 857 7 8 100 375 186
Amherst 2 759 4 1 900 214 186
Middlebury 3 750 5 3 800 385 186
Thrive 4 455 2 5 100 150 186
Cilly 5 550 2 2 200 75 186
Hawarden 6 450 3 1 300 153 186
Tufts 7 375 2 3 450 156 186
Westfield 8 375 4 2 500 123 186
Hamlin 9 125 1 2 250 71 186
Bates 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 76 224

Last Week’s Games

TRINITY II - Wesleyan 8
Penn State - Amherst 14
Hamlin - Union 10

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Sports from the Outside

'Pearl' Joins Knicks

By Jeffrey I. J. Benson

The most exciting development this season in the NBA has been last Thursday's trade that brought Earl Monroe to the New York Knicks. Widely acclaimed as basketball's premier one-on-one player, the addition of the "Pearl" adds yet another superstar to a Knicks team that already sports such names as Reed, Frazier, Lucas, and DeBusschere.

However, the trade (which saw Dave Stallworth, Mike Riordan, and an undisclosed amount of cash go to Baltimore) came at a time when the Knicks were in a tie for last place in the Atlantic Division.

Dugout by a general lack of consistency, the Knicks have performed little like the super-team of 1969-70. Superb performance in the forefront and the inability to establish a concerted team effort for a full game have been the major worries for Coach Red Holzman. At the root of these problems has been the continuing medical woes of Captain Willis Reed. After experiencing much pain in early season games, Reed was advised to sit out a week to rest his ailing left knee. The week stretched into two, when Willis finally returned Wednesday night, the pain was still there.

In the face of these problems, the Monroe trade poses many questions. What effect will Monroe have upon the Knicks? Can he adapt to team play? Will "the Pearl" be able to limit the team out of its present doldrums?

Harriners Finish Winless Season

Although the cross-country season officially ended with the W.P.I. meet, some of the dedicated Bantam runners are still practicing and will enter the Thanksgiving Day 5K, a five mile event which will be held in Manchester.

Reflected in the winless season Coach Craig Phillips was optimistic. Times continued to improve. Throughout the season, morale was always good. It is difficult to keep a team "up" when the best man barely finishes better than fifth, and the fact that the squad stayed together and kept improving is a tribute to both Coach Phillips and the individual team members. Long distance running is an individual thing—perhaps the loneliest and most gloryless sport in the world.

Bobbi Haas was the high finisher for Trinity against W.P.I., placing seventh in the 15-49 loss. Haff has been selected as team Captain for next year.

Phillips invited an invitation to anyone interested in competing in the Manchester race to contact him for entry information and to join team members in their training. Competition in an A.A.U. sanctioned event such as this one is a prerequisite for entering some other races, such as the Boston Marathon.

Phillips also indicated that new opponents such as Quintipac are being added to the schedule for next year.

Ali-Mathis To Battle

Many people consider Muhammad Ali to be the greatest heavyweight (fighter ever. However, Ali's career's Cousin Clay) must prove this in a number of people, one of whom is the current champ, Joe Frazier. But in order for a Frazier-Ali match, Ali must prove himself.

Enter Buster Mathis. Mathis is a huge man who used to be a fighter. Then he retired. Now Mathis has returned. Buster Mathis is going to fight Muhammad Ali tomorrow in the Astrodome. The fight will be televised via closed circuit TV, and can be seen in this area at North West Catholic High in West Hartford. There will be tickets at the door.

If Bud is your favorite beer...

why not make it your regular beer?

Don't you deserve it? After all...

In brewing Bud, our choice is to go all the way. We hope beer matters enough to you that you too will go all the way.

All the time.

WHEN YOU SAY Budweiser...

YOU'VE SAID IT ALL!
Season Record: 5-3

Bantams Top Wesleyan

No one had accused the Trinity Bantams of being too lucky in their first 7 games - indeed, the opposite might be true - the Bantams did have more than their share of bad breaks. Last Saturday, the shoe was on the other foot. Against Wesleyan, the Bantams could do no wrong, and they wound up with a 21-0 victory over the Cardinals from Middletown.

The Bantams were almost run over in the early going. However, Wesleyan, led by Dave Revenaugh and Ed Tabor, started the two teams scoring. Revenaugh, however, missed and Wesleyan's defense got the better of the two teams, and the Bantams went on to a 3-0 lead. Wesleyan's defense then kicked into gear, and the Bantams scored a touchdown to go for it. Revenaugh tried to read it in himself, but he was met by a host of blue shirts.

The Bantams took over in the last, and had to punt when the offense stalled on the 15. Dave Revenaugh went out again, but was called for carrying the ball for 15 yards, for a first down on the 6. The Bantams went over and the Cardinals scored, making it 7-0. This brought up another fourth down situation, on the Bantam 13, and the Bantams went to the air, but his pass was astray, and the Cardinals took over. The Bantams then ran three plays and punt.

In three plays Wesleyan took it to the Bantams defense in a power play. Revenaugh found the hole, and another Wesleyan threat was stopped. The Bantams then held on to get into high gear to punt. They tried, and a punt put the Cardinals in a hole, and they too tried to punt.

At this point, Saul Wisselsmith went to the air and hit his senior tight end Whitney Cook for 9, and then found Hornet on a 47 yard pass. On that play, Wesleyan was defeated by the Danes, 3-1, and the Bantams went to Middletown.

Having just overcome Coast Guard 4-i, and as the opposition was true. The Bantams were defeated by Danes 2-1, the team went to Middletown.

Sophomore Bill Brosseau scored on his third year the opposite was true. The Bantams had one of a kind, and their defense to a loss to Williams.

They were able to take it to their own 41, but Bill Brosseau and Lumbard and Wesleyan had the ball in a good field position. The Bantams kept the ball on the ground, and atop the drive that saw them have a first and goal from the 8. On that play, Brosseau hit the ball, and picked up 5 yards. But there the going got tough, and Tabor and Lumbard could only get a yard against Wesleyan, and had to punt. The Bantams took over on the 4, and had to punt when the offense stalled on the 15. Dave Revenaugh went out again, but was called for carrying the ball for 15 yards, for a first down on the 6. The Bantams went over and the Cardinals scored, making it 7-0. This brought up another fourth down situation, on the Bantam 13, and the Bantams went to the air, but his pass was astray, and the Cardinals took over. The Bantams then ran three plays and punt.

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