Faculty Votes To Waive Two Seniors’ Expulsion

"Without prejudice" that the faculty reconsider the two cases.

78 students signed a petition calling on the Faculty Conference to request reconsideration of the two cases by the faculty.

The petition was circulated following a meeting Thursday night attended by about 150 students, at which Spencer answered questions about the faculty's decision to "set the record straight on behalf of the opinion of Spencer," he said.

Spencer told the meeting that while the Faculty rarely rejects the recommendations of the Academic Affairs Committee on such matters, this action was "not unprecedented."

Many faculty members expressed disgust, publicly, after the Faculty 15 spots over the handling of the two cases. One faculty member said, "If the two students involved didn’t learn anything from this, at least I hope we did."

In a tripped interview Spencer said the decision to reinstate the students was "right and proper" and will "in the long term serve the best interests of the faculty and administration." He added that it was a "complex" decision and that he hoped the students would not attribute "bad faith" to faculty members who felt differently.

Donald B. Engley, College librarian, sent a letter to the faculty and administration stating that "over a period of 22-1/2 years" he had never "seen immorality and corruption ratified under the guise of right."

In a tripped interview Monday Engley said his letter was "a communication to the faculty... on a piece of faculty business that has to be aired." He added that his "letter was for the advice of the faculty... my opinion for what it was worth."

Engley criticized the faculty for being "gullible by a small group of students." He wrote that the staff has been "scandalized by the gravity and sophistication of the illegal activities of the students." He added that the faculty should "reassure all of us from being the laughing stock of the rest of the community." (See text of Engley letter, page 3.)

Lockwood has for years been a member of the Academic Affairs Committee.

Engley concludes that the faculty should "publish immorality and corruption ratified under the guise of the right thing."

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The College is currently considering its second major change in the physical facilities of Mather Hall in less than a year. According to Donald Shilkret, chairman of the Committee, the College Post Office will be expanded to include the present Tripod and Ivy offices. The Buildings and Grounds Committee of the Board of Trustees felt that the change will not affect the operation of the student's office. The Committee also passed a resolution prohibiting use of recognized national political parties. Budget funds for partisan political campaigns will also be prohibited.

The Committee felt the law unfair, but that the ruling, which is based on federal laws of a lack of concern on the part of the faculty has complete control over academic regulations and their enforcement. He observed that the administration had not lagged but its goals were being achieved. As evidence of the administration's philosophy, Edward Bobko, professor of English, Richard Lee, associate professor of history, and the administration for the plight of Blacks.

The College expects no problems with the rearrangement of the Bookstore and T.C.B. agitation. As a member of the faculty by virtue of my office in an academic department which serves all of the other teaching departments (I did carry a section of the old Reading Course for a decade,) I have endeavored to "keep my nose clean" by not meddling in those affairs which are of chief concern to those who must classes regularly. I take pride in the fact that I preside over a library that is a "teaching" library and that the staff participates in some kind of instruction most of the 104 hours behind the Circulation Desk or at the Reference Desk so that you could hear a "teaching" library.

In my remakrs, which appeared in the Tripod February 14, I referred to rumors that the Seminary might relocate. The question is "Who is going to police the policeman?" I hope that the student's office will remain open.

A meeting of the Seminary's Board of Trustees January 29 ended a three-year study of the school's academic role and launched a revision of its educational focus. The faculty was requested that the school cease training prospective ministers in favor of "graduate work in the field."

As a member of the faculty, I have witnessed many incredible events. Never before, however, have I seen im-

morality and corruption ratified under the guise of "doing the right thing." I resent enforcement. The question is "Who is going to police the policeman?" I hope that the student's office will remain open.

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Trustee Chairman Shaw Dies

Barclay Shaw, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College, died Sunday night at his home in Mt. Kisco, N.Y. Shaw, 69, had served as a member of the board since 1973 and was elected chairman last June.

A 1945 graduate of Trinity, Shaw was long active in College affairs. He served as president of the Alumni Association from 1966 to 1969, and upon the association's most prestigious award, the Alumni Medal, in 1967.

A former member of the Trinity College Board of Fellows and once an active member of a number of alumni committees, Shaw was also chairman of Trinity's 1971-72 Annual Giving Fund, which brought over $500,000 to the College.

In addition to presiding over Trinity's 27-member Board of Trustees, Shaw was chairman of the board's Development Committee and a member of the Executive and Law committees.

President Lockwood said of Shaw, "He was a good friend and associate. His advice and leadership were much valued here, and our profound sympathies go out to his family and friends at this time. Trinity's administrative, faculty and student body shall indeed miss Barclay Shaw." See article by Lockwood, Page 8.

Shaw was senior partner in the New York law firm of Townsend and Lewis. Shaw received an LL.B. degree from Harvard in 1949; he was past chairman of the Republican Town Committee of New Castle, N.Y., and former member of the executive council of Pi Upsilon fraternity. He was a member and former vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Mt. Kisco.

He served in the Navy in World War II as a lieutenant. A former secretary of the National Association of Insurance Brokers, Shaw also wrote a number of articles on tax law for professional journals.

He is survived by his wife, Marion Webb Shaw; two sons, Barclay Jr., a senior at Trinity College and Gregory W., at home, and a brother, Arden Shaw of Greenwich, Conn.

Memorial donations may be made to the Memorial Fund of St. Mark's Church, or the Heart Fund.

Students Organize Group to Supervise Campus Pets

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The student organization known as the Pets and Friends Association has been authorized by J. Ronald Spencer, Dean for Community Life, to establish rules concerning treatment and conduct of pets and pet owners at the College.

According to Spencer, the purpose of the organization is twofold. First, it will attempt to work with pet owners to ensure that all dogs are up-to-date on their shots and that they are brought on campus when their owners are.

In addition, the organization will attempt to work with pet owners to establish rules concerning treatment and conduct of pets and pet owners at the College.

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The Deaf “Hear” with ‘Third Eye’
by Glenn Gustafson

If you missed the National Theater of the Deaf when they performed at the Goodwin Theater three Mondays ago, you lost out on an opportunity to look through five various glasses at one of the most amazing theater companies in the world.

NTD is composed of ten deaf actors and actresses, the largest company of its kind in the world. NTD's founder, Bernard Bragg, has stated that the actors learn their craft very much as do other performers, but they do not rely on the crutch of sound filled me with an emotion of loneliness and disuse. Ringed with a mock circus atmosphere the piece was an ingenious device for informing the hearing audience of the effects in perception a loss of hearing brings. A telephone became a handheld dumbbell exerciser. Push a button on a small box and people start dancing.

The dreams of the deaf materialized and the participants. I can fingerspell very slowly, the number of signs in my vocabulary I can count on one hand and yet were justified by the feverish pitch. At the end of the scene the deaf actors broke into groups of two or three and walked off joking. Dave Berman, hearing, was left with Bernard Bragg to tell of the time during a plane flight he actually believed he had lost his hearing. "What would you miss most?" Berman asked Bragg. "No. I... no, I've never been in a plane before."

Judy Scher performed and choreographed a dance called "Three Faces of Eve;" a choreographic study of schizophrenia. The dancer was based on the case study of Eve White, a schizophrenic, who developed three totally different selves. Each distinct personality, with sexual, tense, and quiet, characteristic, was well represented by Judy's choice of movements and facial expressions. The music by Schubler, which was a combination of both cerebral and abstract engines, also install.

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NIGHT SKIING'S THE THING
EVERY NIGHT — 5:00-11:00 (FL, 24-H. ROOMS)
LAKEWOOD MOUNTAIN RENTAL
SOUTHINGTON, CONN.
JUST A FEW MINUTES AWAY

60,000 JOBS
SUMMER EMPLOYMENT CAREER OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

The National Agency Of Student Employment Has Recently Completed A Nationwide Research Program Of Jobs Available To College Students And Graduates During 1972. Catalogs Which Fully Describe These Employment Positions May Be Obtained As Follows:

( ) Catalog of Summer and Career Positions Available Throughout the United States in Resort Areas, National Corporations, and Regional Employment Centers. Price $3.00,

( ) Foreign Job Information Catalog Listing Over 1,000 Employment Positions Available In Many Foreign Countries. Price $3.00,

( ) SPECIAL: Both of the Above Combined Catalogs With A Recommended Job Assignment To Be Selected For You, Please Specify Interests. Price $6.00,

The Driftwood Townshend's tenant floor and set line was typical of the way catching the audience in a rich rag of poems, songs, and names as Changes proved humorous, witty, deep, heavy, and perhaps beautiful. The audience was handed a close notice of the poets themselves as Changes read, then there a no doubt that they were having one hell of a time. Changes crowd pleasers were: A night of poetry, the shifting of the areas of experienced. What is This Business of the Rib?, and Vant. What is This Business of the Rib?, and Emma Goldman, entitled, Hugh Ogden on an Airplane.
Laura Nyro Sings Big City Soul

By John Speziale

Laura Nyro's roots are slick, Black, New York soul. Her music, rolling, bluesy, recalls almost every aspect of Big City life, including the city's struggles. Even though any artist, Miss Nyro takes that set pattern from which her sound originates and bends, stretches, and expands on it until it has been transformed into a cozy and attractive atmosphere. We stocked her and cocktail lounge, adjacent to the dining room, offers a choice of a la carte drinks which are very tasty. Being panned by "Mama" is not the worst thing that can happen to a meal. A la carte menu offers variety of entries, many of which are offered on the full dinner menu for an additional dollar. Moderately priced spaghetti and pasta dishes and sandwiches are also available on the a la carte menu. The Parma restaurant offers a choice of appetizers (antipasto, chilled grapefruit, marinated herring), soup (French onion or Boston clam chowder), salad, entrées, and appetizers which can win public acclaim. Miss Nyro offers some entrée examples (full dinner price) including: bay scallopini ($5.65), halibut scampi with a lemon sauce ($5.60), calves liver sauce with bacon strips ($4.50), steinbeck (8.25) and lamb chops delmonico ($7.25).

We selected the veal scaloppini and bay scallopini, both in their sound and in their lyrics. But like most of Miss Nyro's work, we thoroughly enjoyed. The herring is quite good and both of the soups were of homemade quality. The atmosphere here is charming and the dining room service is efficient and friendly. (If you're not lucky, you might be waited on by the dark haired woman with the large repertoire of grocery store jokes.) The Parma restaurant offers a most pleasant atmosphere within which one can relax and enjoy one's meal. The main criticism is that most of the entrées are not inexpensive, the dinner menu offers a good food value, considering the quality of the meats. And I've been informed by music sources that their rum cake is the finest around - try it, you'll like it.

Thumb-through that album, and yet, unbends, stretches, and expands on it until it has been transformed into something entirely new. Charley's Aunt, which was written in 1892, takes one of the standard gags of farce—that everyAtlantic child is to arrive that day, who is to arrive that day, will act as Jack's (M. C. Stockwell) mother. A complication arises when Miss Nyro on her recent L. P., appeared in the last few years, now takes a look at her. And in this play, we are all in agreement. Unless one examines the play strictly for its content and not for its effect. In the delightful curtain call at the end of Charley's Aunt the audience and cast are able to participate Charley's aunt simply outruns him. We all want Jack and Charley to be trying on the costume of an elderly lady. And he says that about 85 percent of his predictions prove valid.

A World Where Life Is Simple

In order to give variety to their schedule, the Trinity Triad on the paperback with at least one light comedy a year. This year's comedy is "Fiddler on the Roof" by playwright Sheldon Harnick, who runs quite a risk, since the opera developed two practically on its own momentum. There is little time spent on characterization, and these people have absolutely none spent on social comment or moral truth. Nevertheless, such a play does have genuine appeal and a great deal of entertainment value because they have been assured of a good acting job by Mrs. Betsy's wealthy aunt from Brazil, who is to arrive that day, will act as Jack's (M. C. Stockwell) mother. A complication arises when Charley receives a message from his aunt saying that she will not be able to send the money for several days. Jack and Charley are in a quandary. The girls will not enter a young man's rooms without a chaperone. (This was a long time ago.) But fortunately for the young heroes (and for the plot), Franois, Lord Fancourt Babberley, allies Charley's aunt, is of course the main character. He is especially effective at portraying the shift from a Babberley who is not having spoken between numbers. Jack Chesney and Charley Wykeham, are in the mood, are quite good and both of the soups were of homemade quality. The atmosphere here is charming and the dining room service is efficient and friendly. (If you're not lucky, you might be waited on by the dark haired woman with the large repertoire of grocery store jokes.) The Parma restaurant offers a most pleasant atmosphere within which one can relax and enjoy one's meal. The main criticism is that most of the entrées are not inexpensive, the dinner menu offers a good food value, considering the quality of the meats. And I've been informed by music sources that their rum cake is the finest around - try it, you'll like it.

Fiddler on the Roof

By Arthur Kopit

A three day country music festival here on campus last weekend was a weekend of open work was planned. The expected crowds did not show, neither because they were discouraged by the stormy weather nor because the Hartford area simply isn't ready for such country music. At any rate, the weather was the sole reason for postponing the country fiddler's concert on Saturday night. In the morning, from Canada braved the storm and some of the best fiddlers called the college seeking information and/or directions, but traffic conditions prevented the running of the event as scheduled.

Eating Out

By Rick Palamar

The Parma restaurant is located a few blocks east off Main St. at the corner of Columbus Boulevard and Sheldon St. in the Constitution Plaza area of Hartford. Although deriving its name from the city in Northern Italy famous for its cheese (gouda), the Parma restaurant offers a full variety of seafood and meat dishes as well as Italian selections. The low celing dining room, with arches, pillars, and in- lecture and demonstration Wednesday evening, March 1 at 8:00 p.m. in Recreation Commons at the Gengras Campus Center, University of Hartford.

As a performance, the Parma restaurant reads the unspoken thoughts of people in the audience. As a consultant, he practices hypnosis when called to assist psychiatrists. Russell Burgess, internationally known paranormalist, will give a free public lecture and demonstration Wednesday evening, March 1 at 8:00 p.m. in Recreation Commons at the Gengras Campus Center, University of Hartford.

Laura Nyro Sings Big City Soul

By John Speziale

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Is not the essence and greatness of a small college such as Trinity its ability to deal with cases of academic discipline with concern and attention? Because of Trinity's size we expect faculty and administration to extend their hands beyond the letter grades on a transcript and examine possible extenuating circumstances affecting a student whose future at the College is in the line. Faculty reaction to the two recent cases of required withdrawal has included a severe loss of trust in the Academic Affairs Committee, which presented to the faculty a recommendation that required withdrawal be waived for these two students. Is this reaction, understandably, the result of some sort of dishonesty on the part of the Committee? The cases were, indeed, handled with 'morality', but not of the sort Mr. Engley suggests. Rather, the faculty took upon itself a decision about the academic future of two students with only perfunctory attention to their past records or circumstances of their personal lives. Just was lacking in the faculty's first vote, which was simply active based on a whim.

Mr. Engley, did you witness "immorality and corruption" in the faculty's blind action - but at their first meeting, not the second. The Faculty Committee took itself the time to review, carefully and in detail, each case, examining transcripts as well as testimony from the students' professors, physicians, psychologists, even the students themselves, the exact sort of exhaustive study. The Committee was concerned with the students as human beings, with emotional and psychological problems that are so common to teen-agers, and put their grades into a personal context. Never once did the Committee engage in licentious activity.

Mr. Engley's decision to flagellate the faculty for their final judgment on the students was, indeed, indecent. The cases were, indeed, handled with 'morality', but not of the sort Mr. Engley suggests. Rather, the faculty took upon itself a decision about the academic future of two students with only perfunctory attention to their past records or circumstances of their personal lives. Just was lacking in the faculty's first vote, which was simply active based on a whim.

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Is not the essence and greatness of a small college such as Trinity its ability to deal with cases of academic discipline with concern and attention? Because of Trinity's size we expect faculty and administration to extend their hands beyond the letter grades on a transcript and examine possible extenuating circumstances affecting a student whose future at the College is in the line. Faculty reaction to the two recent cases of required withdrawal has included a severe loss of trust in the Academic Affairs Committee, which presented to the faculty a recommendation that required withdrawal be waived for these two students. Is this reaction, understandably, the result of some sort of dishonesty on the part of the Committee? Did it falsely report, lie, or present the incorrect information to the faculty? Not at all. The faculty's contempt appeal is to the Committee's "liberal" learning.
The dramatic events of the past week have forced much of the outside world to make a long overdue reappraisal of the People's Republic of China. Although the spectacle has certainly been (as Mr. Nixon took no little satisfaction in reminding us) the most widely publicized in history, there can be little doubt that it will be some time before a legacy of centuries of misunderstanding will be overcome. Some of the cruder stereotypes which have shaped America’s understanding of China in the past undoubtedly have been broken by the recent extensive TV and news media coverage. But judging from the remarks of many commentators others stereotypes still persist.

This issue of the Inside magazine brings to the community the authoritative analysis and opinions of the College's own sinologists. Too often the news media has shunned the country's leading experts, in favor of journalists, whose last-minute crash courses provide only a narrow edge over their readers. The major networks in some instances seem more determined to provide the public entertaining accounts with which they might easily empathize than programs aimed at necessary education. The dangers of new stereotypes emerging and collaborating with revised editions of the old, is all too apparent.

The difficulty posed in the attempt to understand any distinct alien culture is not one that simply can be met by gathering information or superficially scanning its contemporary society. Such an approach relies entirely upon the fallacious assumption that cultures can be directly understood in terms of each other. It usually leads to forcing other cultures into another, quite inappropriate, conceptual framework, with all the attendant cultural biases. The following series of articles represents an attempt to overcome this problem which we can see merging in the popular accounts of the "new" China, by turning to those whose knowledge stretches beyond contemporary issues to a broader understanding of the Chinese people, their culture and their historical development.

In the first article, Dr. Robert B. Oxnam draws upon his broad historical expertise and intimate understanding of China in an analysis of the immediate circumstances surrounding the Nixon mission. Dr. Oxnam concentrates upon the influence the extensive coverage of the events will have on American attitudes towards China and upon what can be concluded about the thinking of the present leaders in Peking. He concludes that "it is far too soon to reasonably anticipate the emergence of a new world order," but sees the possibility of a new "much more complex, but considerably safer" game of international politics emerging to replace the Cold War tactics of confrontation.

The second article by Professor of Economics, Robert A. Battis, traces the economic development of China since the Communist takeover in 1949. Dr. Battis succinctly summarizes the complex and changing economic approaches taken by the Communists in order to promote industrialization. In applying the methodology of the social sciences (relative newcomers in the field of sinology), Dr. Battis’s able economic analysis demonstrates the important role they will undoubtedly play in future studies of China.

Finally, David Maletta, a senior history major at Trinity, provides an interpretive analysis of the influence of ideological factors upon Sino-Soviet relations. Mr. Maletta finds two sharply divergent interpretations of Marxism-Leninism as providing the key explanation of the ambivalent relationship which has existed between the two Communist powers.

Conspicuously absent from the present series is an account of the early conflict between the traditional Chinese world order and the West. The regrettable heritage of these years provides a clue to more recent misunderstandings and mistaken policy with which we are so familiar. In this crucial area we will defer to the distinguished Professor of History at Yale University, Jonathan D. Spence, whose lecture at the College next Monday night, entitled "Opium Addiction and Social Demoralization in China: 1700-1900", will offer the community a rare opportunity to hear one of the world’s leading authorities on the subject of early Western contact with the Middle Kingdom.
Journey for Peace

by Robert B. Oxnam

The great summit meeting in Peking is now history. Yet no one, probably not even Richard Nixon and Chou En-lai, can forecast its eventual effect on the world. Lacking the gift of prophecy, I shall concentrate on the more immediate circumstances surrounding the Nixon mission. I see two major conclusions to be drawn from the events of last week. First, the extended television coverage has probably had a decisive influence on American attitudes towards China. Second, the fact that the Nixon trip materialized, and the publicity it received in China, tells us much about the thinking of the present leaders in Peking.

A TV Guide to China

Before Nixon’s arrival most Americans could comfortably rest their impressions of China on a few stereotypes. The Chinese were faceless hordes, blue ants, devious like Dr. Fu Manchu, clever like Charlie Chan, pathetic like those in The Good Earth. Such notions had been reinforced by the sparse news items in our press. The Korean War proved the yellow peril interpretation. The Great Leap Forward and the commune movement proved that Mao had set out to destroy the family. Lin Piao’s statement that the “countryside will swallow the cities” was likened by Dean Rusk to Mein Kampf. The Cultural Revolution proved what Chiang Kai-shek had been saying all along: China was still in civil war. Who could miss the comparisons between the Red Guards and the Hitler youth of the ‘thirties? Just five years ago, Vice President Hubert Humphrey declared, “What we are fighting in Vietnam is the spectre of Asian communism with its headquarters in Peking, China.”

Then last week, for the first time in history, Americans were flooded with visual images of China. Most of the images were difficult to dovetail with the stereotypes. The Chinese are well fed and healthy. The Chinese do not wear the same colored clothing. Perhaps misinformed about clothing uniformity and not wanting to embarrass their Chinese hosts, the American officials and press seemed to purchase their overcoats from the same stores—all beige, with belts and fur collars. The Chinese family is not dead, but remains the basic economic and social unit. Chinese children are not sullen, but bright and cheerful. They bring an engaging enthusiasm to all their activities whether marching with wooden guns and singing revolutionary songs, or just skipping rope or pretending they are elephants.

Other stereotypes crumbled away. The Chinese have not completely lost their pride in China’s history. The Great Wall and the Ming tombs, these are exciting tourist attractions for the Chinese just as they were for Nixon and company. Who could miss the pride in China’s culinary heritage? As Pat said, “a far cry from the President’s usual lunch of cottage cheese.”

Now Americans have at least one Chinese whom they can identify, Chou En-lai, the brilliant and affable Premier of the People’s Republic, hardly fits the demonic and incorruptible category. It seems hard to believe that less than two decades ago this man was considered so evil that John Foster Dulles refused to shake his hand.

While scattering many misconceptions, the Nixon trip did underscore the partial veracity of other images. The Chinese are a highly regimented people. They do believe that the individual is subsumed by the collective framework. They are enormously committed to Maoist thought and parrot appropriate slogans with the same facility that Charlie Chan quoted (I should say, misquoted) Confucius. Life is modest in China, luxury goods few, homes simple, diets restricted.

Many television commentators appeared obsessed by regional distinctions in Chinese society. Lacking hard news about the Nixon-Chou talks, they were forced to rely on their quick tongues, their passion for “objectivity,” and their own prejudices. When the noise from events paid scant attention to the arriving Nixon caravan as it crossed Tien-an Men Square, CBS’s Eric Sevareid had the answer: “The Government told them not to take notice. Don’t forget that everybody in this society is planned.” “Just like Russia in 1945,” observed Walter Cronkite a few hours later. But Sevareid had the topers later in the week. After his visit to Peking University he announced, “The right revolution may have liberated the peoples’ bodies, but it is undeniably so counterrevolutionary with respect to Chinese minds.” Watching thousands of Peking residents clean the streets by hand after a snowfall, Sevareid pronounced it “fearful, the clearest indication of totalitarianism we’ve seen to date.” It made me proud to be an American last Saturday morning as the more rugged individualism by clearing my own driveway without help from the neighbors.

In spite of the biases of some commentators, however, I feel that a new American attitude towards China may have begun to emerge from the Nixon visit. We were treated to a crazilyouh of impressions that may appall those who still have a sense of inquisitiveness instead of pompous certitude. Some of the

The infamous Empress Dowager. T’zu Hsi, poses for a Manchu nobleman who dabbled in photography in 1903. From the time she became a concubine to the Hsien Feng emperor in 1832 until her death in 1908, “Old Buddha” ruled the Chinese empire. Wilful and clever, living in isolation, she opposed almost all reforms and thus insured the fail of the Manchus. Over a period of years, she directed funds intended for the development of China’s navy to the construction of her personal marble barge and the reconstruction of the Summer Palace which had been destroyed in 1860. With the Western occupation of Peking after the Boxer Rebellion, the Empress Dowager was forced to flee. Outside the court, Old Buddha learned the rigors of life among the people and undertook a series of reforms, which, however, proved too little—too late.

more sympathetic commentators seemed genuinely interested in what makes this society tick. Dan Rather summed it up nicely, “When I get back, I want to see if it’s nationalism or communism that is behind the People’s Republic of China.” Barbara Walters, voice mixed with shock and curiosity, asked her interpreter, “You mean you really want to work in the fields?”

In addition to inquisitiveness, the new American attitude may include a readiness to learn something from the Chinese. Acupuncture was the opening wedge. The A.M.A. still hasn’t recovered its composure after the Reston scoop, but doctors across the States are clamoring for visas. Other “lessons from the Chinese” seem in the offing (in addition to the disgusting pseudo-chinoiserie revival). Many have been impressed by the hua-fuag (“Down to the countryside”) movement and have suggested that it might provide a model for universal service in America. Others have observed the Chinese resolution of urban and environmental problems—recycling human excrement as fertilizer, heavy use of bicycle and bus transportation, and so forth. Mayor Alsmith begged Nixon to “take me along” in order to see Chinese cities in action.

Not since the eighteenth century have Westerners felt that they might profitably emulate anything Chinese. Then Rousseau, Quensay, and others believed China to be an ideal society, ruled by justice, humanity, and an equality of opportunity. Today Americans are unlikely to grant such blanket approval, but selective emulation is a real possibility. Let me suggest some other items: heavy use of the armed forces in social service and public construction projects, encouragement of barely literate individuals (and functional illiterates) to write poetry and short stories for publication, and encouragement of public and collective physical exercise.

Beyond inquisitiveness and a capacity for selective emulation, the most important ingredient in America’s new attitude may be
an acceptance of coexistence. Seven years ago, when we began
intensive bombing of North Vietnam, it seemed like war with
China was a likely possibility. Now the “journey for peace” theme
appears to have won support. China will remain both peculiar and
potentially threatening, but no longer the mortal enemy of the
United States.

George Ball was incorrect when he suggested that the President
should not go personally to China. There are dangers in summary,
but there are even greater dangers in not involving the American
people in a radical shift in foreign policy. The President had to
make his journey and the television cameras with him. Without
such publicity the emergence of a new American attitude
towards China would have been hindered. Had Kissinger gone
alone, the television coverage would have been limited and all of
our impressions filtered through the commentary of news
analysts.

II. The Chinese Perspective on Nixon's Visit
Perhaps the most surprising development in the China trip was
the attention which Nixon received from Chinese officials and
press. Less than four hours after the President landed in China, he
was engaged in a face-to-face meeting with Chairman Mao. The
dinner and warm toasts on Monday evening (Peking time)
testified to the importance which the Chinese attached to the
Nixon visit. On the next day, pictures and news of the President's
arrival were spread across the first several pages of China's
foremost newspaper, the People's Daily (Jen-min jih-pao).

Everywhere he expected a cordial reception, but nobody predicted that
the Chinese press would provide coverage which rivaled the
American involvement began slowly in the nineteenth century.
Many Americans went to China in search of trade (Russell and
Co. of Boston ran a thriving opium clipper operation), adventure
(Frederick Townsend Ward of Salem, Massachusetts, helped
fight the Taiping Rebellion), and four hundred million souls to
save (Yale's David Hume was the model doctor-missionary). But
not until John Hay's Open Door at the turn of the century did
American begin to hammer out a national policy towards China.
The Open Door, like the subsequent American approach to China,
had two parts. The first part, drawn up in 1899, demanded an
"equality of commercial opportunity" for all of the Western
nations. Imperialism was a relatively new game to us and we
wanted a fair chance at the China market. But to the dismay of
American merchants, the China market never panned out; at no
time did China absorb more than 6% of our exports.

The second part of the Open Door, formulated in 1900 during the
Boxer Rebellion, committed the United States to the "preserva-
tion of administrative and territorial integrity of China." As
the hopes for a commercial bonanza dwindled, it was this second part
of the Open Door that determined American policy from 1900-1949.
We had disavowed the quest for colonies and promised to serve as
colonialists in China. The Open Door, like the subsequent American approach to China,
was a heroic figure in China. His rhetoric about world democracy
and self-determination had earned him a devout following, par-
ticularly at Peking University where the President, the Dean, and
the Librarian numbered among his admirers. And then at Ver-
sailles the vision was smashed. The Allies ceded the former
German concessions in Shantung Province to the Japanese rather
than returning them to the Chinese. Violent student-worker
demonstrations spread across urban China. Wilson was now a
treachery figure in Chinese eyes. With the demise of Wilson the
cause of democracy in China was irreparably damaged. It was no
coincidence that the Chinese Communist Party was formed in 1921
and among its earliest members were the Dean and Librarian of
Peking University. In 1919 the United States once again kindled the flames of
nationalism. During the First World War, Woodrow Wilson had
been a heroic figure in China. His rhetoric about world democracy
and self-determination had earned him a devout following, par-
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Peking University.
Although it was rumored in 1966 that Lin was Mao's probably successor, 1966. He is followed by Lin Piao, former vice-chairman of the party. Lin disappeared from public view recently. It is not known whether or not American troops in the 1960's and 1950's. Are they so serene as to have forgotten these painful memories? How could they possibly envision a detente with the United States. The answer is to be found in their self-image, their ideology, and their obsession with the Taiwan issue. The dream of being recognized as a great modern power has motivated the Chinese since the late-nineteenth century. Everyone scoffed at this dream. Russia is perhaps the classic example, Karl Marx, with his strong European background and biases, had written off the possibility for self-initiated revolution to take place in China by declaring that China was subject to an “Asiatic mode of production” which precluded the Western stages of economic growth. Lenin was more sympathetic, but he still placed his primary support behind Sun Yat-sen and the Nationalist Party. Stalin put his chits on Chiang Kai-shek and was shocked when Chiang turned to the Chinese Communist Party in 1937. Even as late as 1948, Stalin confided to an American diplomat that the Chinese Communists could not win the Civil War. After 1949, the Soviet remained cool towards its Chinese comrades. Ten thousand technicians, intellectuals and professionals that finally a super-power had taken notice, a super-power which constituted the bulk of Soviet aid — no outright grants, minimal loans, no nuclear and advanced military weaponry. Khruschev laughed when Mao announced in 1958 that China would soon catch up with Britain in ten years. In the 1960’s the laughter turned to vitriolic diatribes, but the message was still clear: in Russian eyes Communist China was a pathetic aberration. The Chinese have thirsted for international recognition. Over the past seven years since I began subscribing to China’s foreign language weekly, almost every issue has underscored this point. The headlines read: “Albania’s Enver Hoxha Comes to Peking,” “The Newsweek, almost every issue has emphasized this point. The headlines read: “Albania’s Enver Hoxha Comes to Peking,” “The Australian Communist Party (Marxist Leninist) Admires Mao’s Thought,” and so forth. But never until last week has the leader of the major world power lavished attention on the People’s Republic of China. The Peking leadership is justifiably proud of the accomplishments since Liberation in 1949 — accomplishments in economic production, social and sexual equality, health and welfare, military and social service, transportation, communications, literacy and education. Nixon’s visit that finally a super-power had taken notice of China and that heretofore had belittled or despised the Chinese Revolution. A second justification for Peking’s interest in closer relations with the United States is found in Maoist ideology. Maoism is nationalism in a nationalistic context. It has not forsaken the dream of world communist, but believes that the dream will be realized by nations themselves, especially through historical and cultural traditions and without external support. To most of the current Peking leadership, therefore, Maoism and the People’s Republic of China constitute a model for revolution in the underdeveloped countries, but will not serve as the instruments of world revolution. From this commitment to national communism Mao and several colleagues (including Chou En-lai) have developed several foreign policy tactics: the tactic of “defensive protection,” the tactic of identifying “principal contradictions,” the tactic of the “united front.” “Defensive protection” means that China must secure her borders and prevent foreign incursions. The internal revolution must be protected at all costs. “Principal contradiction” is the Maoist term for potential and actual struggle throughout the world. In foreign affairs the task of the Maoist is to discern the “principal contradiction” (the most important struggle) and to concentrate one’s forces on that struggle. A corollary to the theory of “contradictions” is the tactic of the “united front.” In practice this means that China may develop relations with another nation in the interest of overcoming a “principal contradiction” (usually a common enemy). When a “united front” is established, the struggle is not over. The allies will at least temporarily shelved and considered a “secondary contradiction.” How does all this relate to the Nixon visit? Throughout the 1960’s and 1950’s the principal struggle to China’s borders was the United States. By 1967 the U.S. had close to a million men stationed within a thousand miles of the People’s Republic. Then in the late 1960’s the situation changed. Nixon began the process of troop withdrawal from Indo-China — unlike many Americans, the
Peking leadership seems to have taken the “Vietnamization” pledge literally. Nixon also made overtures to the People’s Republic, his “Leaning to One Side,” and the mobilization of surplus labor in the rural areas for industrial activities implied by these estimates, there was a 30 percent increase in urban population which placed considerable pressure on the agricultural sector for essential foodstuffs and raw materials needed to support the urban-industrial activities. But the above situation was not quite so dire as he later made it appear.

The First Five-Year Plan (1952-1957) promulgated by the Chinese Communist Party in 1953 was aimed at the rapid and intensive development of heavy industry and the mobilization of surplus labor in the rural areas for industrial activities. The plan was characterized by a heavy dependence on state and local investment, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment.

The Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1963), started in 1958, was characterized by an expansion of the heavy industries and a decline in the growth of heavy industry. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment.

The Third Five-Year Plan (1964-1969), started in 1964, was characterized by a decline in the growth of heavy industry and an increase in the growth of light industry. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan (1970-1974), started in 1970, was characterized by a decline in the growth of heavy industry and an increase in the growth of light industry. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1975-1980), started in 1975, was characterized by a decline in the growth of heavy industry and an increase in the growth of light industry. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment. The plan was also characterized by a strong emphasis on the development of heavy industry, with the state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the total investment.
Selected Economic Indicators
1952 - 1971

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<td>1952</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>800-850</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>71.4</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>126</td>
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<td>1971</td>
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Purpose of building massive labor-intensive projects such as flood control systems, irrigation canals and land reclamation works. With irrigation, double cropping could be utilized to increase crop yields and to reclaim wastelands.

To achieve their goal of increasing agricultural output and building great public works, the agricultural collectives were merged into giant communes, the peasants' plots were eliminated, their free markets abolished, and they were forced into work brigades to devote their energies to either the communal or the export oriented land or the communal projects. Presumably any of the gains realized in agricultural production would be utilized for the advancement of heavy industries.

In the process of creating the giant communes many of the peasants chose to slaughter their pigs rather than turn them over to the commune. This reaction by the peasants to the elimination of their private plots had repercussions on later production for their pigs had served as "fertilizer factories" for their private plots.

During the next few years considerable amounts of revolutionary zeal and time were given to increasing material production. The agricultural sector was given priority over the industrial sector of the economy, unfortunately two developments that were not foreseen by the planners occurred at the same time. Both Nature and the Soviet Union withdrew their support of this revolutionary experiment in rapid economic development. The Soviet Union, for political reasons, stopped providing economic aid to China and withdrew its technological support and technicians. Weather conditions which had been favorable at this time became unfavorable, a condition which planners could not readily forecast. Both changes proved most disadvantageous and served to turn the Great Leap Forward into an economic disaster. Agricultural output declined, supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials were reduced and consequently, industrial output dropped. With the withdrawal of the Soviet aid, China was left with a number of unplanted fields, no plans and few technicians available to complete the projects. At this juncture, China was forced to reduce its imports of capital goods to feed its rapidly expanding population which had grown from approximately 575 millions in 1952 to almost 800 million in 1961. The substitution of ideology for material incentives proved inadequate to the necessity of achieving high rates of economic growth; instead they seemed to have produced inflated and faulty statistics in the real growth rate and lower standards of living for millions of China's workers.

When rationality was reintroduced in the reconstruction of the economy in 1962, the agricultural sector was given priority on heavy industry. Light industry was supported, the communes were gradually dismantled and private plots were permitted and increased in size. Relying more on material incentives, free markets and decentralized direction, production was once again restored. By 1965, under the leadership of Liu Shao-chi and the guidance of the "experts," China's economic organization was restructured and its national product was raised to the level it had attained in 1958. There was a difference, however, for over the intervening years the population had continued to grow at an annual rate of 2.4 percent and consequently there were an estimated 26 million more people to feed, clothe, and house.

As reconstruction proceeded apace, Mao became increasingly concerned about the rejuvenation of materialist incentives and the concomitant class differences that were being established between the professionals, bureaucrats and the workers. As he viewed it, China could grow faster if it held the spirit of the revolution and with a classless society. For Mao Tse-tung, economic development required "the transformation of people, not the transformation of inputs into output." Altruism, revolutionary idealism and nothing else held greater promise for China than all the economic achievements of the professionals. To the end of eliminating these new classes and under the guise of a "Cultural Revolution," politics took command and the "revisionists" were gradually weeded out by the masses of the Red Guard. The cost of this political and ideological thrust was another decline in production.

During the Cultural Revolution little in the way of economic data was published though there were in the press and the wall posters the ever-present appeals for people to exert themselves to produce more material goods. Despite the call for the application of revolutionary methods to production found in the teachings of Mao, there is evidence that indicates output declined and there was very limited expansion of capital equipment. A reshuffling of resources was achieved as excess labor (bureaucrats and students) in urban areas was shifted to rural activities where once again the communes were rejuvenated and private plots cut down to smaller size. Local areas of the country were encouraged to develop small and medium size plants which were to serve as mainstays for the national industrial system. Attention was also given to the management of locally independent industrial systems within co-ordinated zones and the provinces. This restructuring of the administration of the national economy produced a system of basically self-sufficient economic units providing largely for regional needs; at the same time considerably more autonomy for the 29 provincial revolutionary committees and presumably has reduced the problems of a top-heavy centralized bureaucracy. Evidence of this increased regional autonomy is detected in recently published data which more frequently is reported for provinces and cities rather than in national aggregates.

Now that the dust created by the Cultural Revolution is settling, the faint outlines of China's more recent economic development is gradually emerging. In 1970, Chou En-lai indicated to Edgar Snow that China had made significant, but limited, economic progress in the last decade. This information and a recent economic survey seem to make up the major data as recorded by the Chinese government. Unfortunately most of the information provided has been given as percentage changes without the basic data for reference. The statistics that are available indicate that China, which in 1949 was a country of approximately 545 million people, has grown to an estimated 800 to 850 million, and, despite the industrialization that has taken place, a smaller percentage of that population is still rural as it was in 1949. It also seems apparent that progress in raising productivity in agriculture, in spite of the increased industrialization, has not kept pace with the increased population. A Red Guard student works in a factory before a picture of Chairman Mao in Jens Bjerre's movie, "The New China." The girl insisted on having Mao's photo in the picture when she posed for the photographer.

A Red Guard student works in a factory before a picture of Chairman Mao in Jens Bjerre's movie, "The New China." The girl insisted on having Mao's photo in the picture when she posed for the photographer.
Soviets, in the expansion of their influence to other parts of the Chinese, in their rapid construction of their nation, and the relief of tension along this border would release resources the globe, could readily use. Most of the Sino-Soviet dispute could probably be settled over time on a state-state level. However, between the instant-replays of Nixon's walk down the airplane steps, and the volume of speculation concerning everything from the duration of Chou En-lai's handshake with Nixon to the number of courses served at that evening's banquet, I found that many of the larger questions were obscured by the spirit of the moment. Too often the new commentators stressed the impact of every detail on U.S.-Chinese relations, forgetting that most of the other nations of the world were also watching television on Sunday night. More precisely, what effect will this ephemeral sign of a U.S.-Chinese rapprochement have on the international relations of the world community?

Already China's Asian neighbors are evaluating their status vis-à-vis that country; and the Soviet's recent courting of the Japanese emphasizes the quadrangular power relationship of Pacific Asia and what of that third member of the great "power triangle", the Soviet Union, and its relations with the U.S. and with China? Certainly the atmosphere of Nixon's reception in Moscow will lend a clue to the former. Sino-Soviet relations, on the other hand, have appeared to be anything but friendly. However, open conflict does not mean that these two nations do not have common interests. Indeed one of the most explosive factors of the Sino-Soviet split, the boundary dispute along the Manchurian border, traces its origin through broken treaties, open hostilities, and outright domination by each country to the seventeenth century when the Treaty of Nerchinsk supposedly settled the question. The mere fact that both countries have pursued this problem for two-hundred and fifty years demonstrates that this is a common interest, on which both sides would like to agree. A relief of tension along this border would release resources the Chinese, in their rapid construction of their nation, and the relief of tension along this border would release resources the globe, could readily use. Most of the Sino-Soviet dispute could probably be settled over time on a state-state level. However, there is a further element which most other conflicts and alliances do not contain, a Party-Party conflict. Both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China claim to be based upon Marxism-Leninism, and each claims to be the only correct interpreter of that philosophy. But interpretations, actions, and ideological polemics have demonstrated that there is a wide disagreement over what that correct interpretation is. In 1950 ideological interpretations and national interests combined to form the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. Out of this treaty grew the "monolithic" of Communism on the one hand, and the conflicting ideological interpretations on the other.

The Sino-Soviet Alliance of 1950 marked the culmination of thirty years of relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). From the formal inception of the CCP in 1921, the Soviets had aided the fledgling Communist movement in China with political and ideological advice. However, because the Soviet interpretation of Marxism-Leninism called for the leadership of the proletariat in the revolution, a group which was conspicuously small in China, the Soviets consistently backed that segment of the CCP which emphasized this point. The interpretations of Mao Tse-tung, who saw the revolutionary potential of the Chinese nation as a whole, the backbone of which was the Chinese peasant, were ignored and often condemned. Thus Soviet advice to the CCP often clashed with the Chinese reality. In 1927 the advice that the CCP align with the major political party of China, the Kuomintang, almost led to the extermination of the Communist Party. At the same time the Soviets gave political and material aid to the Kuomintang in order to fulfill the interests of the Russian state. This Mao Tse-tung and the CCP came to power in spite of Stalin and the CPSU.

Yet when Mao proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, a nation whose interests were also in warfare and suffering at the hands of Japanese invasion and occupation had left it destitute. Badly in need of financial and technological assistance, Mao turned to the Soviets. Despite the fact that Stalin's past performance, of which Mao was well aware, militated against a Sino-Soviet alliance, the common ideology of Marxism-Leninism appeared to outweigh the past exactions of Russian imperialism and Soviet incompetence. Indeed, in the face of increasing U.S. aggression and its institutionalization into the foreign policy of "containment" in the 1950's, this ideological link between China and the Soviet Union assumed overbearing proportions, obscuring the historical and national difference. To American observers a specter of "monolithic" Communism presented itself, a facade which both the Chinese and Soviets actively backed. Yet the exigencies of the moment obscured the more deep-seated ideological differences, and once these came to the fore during the 1950's, the entire structure of the alliance began to crumble. Ideological differences exacerbated national differences which in turn intensified the ideological dispute. Thus by the early 1960's the ideological rhetoric aimed at each other made the Sino-Soviet split public.

Retrospectively, any possibility for a Sino-Soviet detente depends primarily upon the ability of these two nations to reconcile their ideological differences. While it may be argued that within each nation ideology is dissociating, especially within the Soviet Union, and this in turn has affected each nation's respective relations with non-Communist countries, ideology has played and will continue to play a crucial role in Sino-Soviet relations. And, if one learned anything from freshman history, it was that in religious movements, and particularly in Western Christendom, of "inhich Marxism-Leninism is a secular form, the heretic is more truly sanctified than the infidel."

This issue of Inside Magazine was edited by H. Susannah Heschel, 73, and Matthew Moloshok, 74. Our thanks to Life magazine and China Pictorial for the use of photographs in this issue. Inside magazine is published periodically as a supplement to the Trinity Tripod, H. Susannah Heschel, editor, Jay Mandt, business manager.
To the Editor:

I would like to suggest the concerned voter or voter observer to consider this article.

There is a Congressmen, Representative Paul McCloskey, from California, though little known, who draws speech against our President's inaction and committed against the American people, in every campaign he makes.

Mr. McCloskey does not use the same liberal rhetoric as his colleagues, he does not seek election, he is unbeatable, but he sets his goal high, and demands greatness from himself. He is not running a campaign based upon charisma, or popular sentiment, but on issues, with solutions to these issues.

Paul McCloskey needs the help of the American people. We need you to get your friends, and your neighbors to put a vote for him. To put a vote for a member of Congress who cares about your community, your country, and your future.

For further information:
Peter Bileckyj, '73

Letters to the Editor

The TRIPOD will print all letters to the editor received from members of the College community. Letters should be under 400 words in length, typed double spaced, with a word count. All letters must be signed; names will be withheld on request.

Future Plans

Financial Problems

as a noted member of our Board of Trustees said in a guest editorial in the Wall Street Journal a few months back, the biggest financial problems of most colleges is raising faculty productivity, improving per unit costs of education. Operating rationally on this basis, a certain negative faculty-student-encourages high productivity on the part of its faculty, measuring such productivity by the number of student enrolled in each course.

Naturally encouragement does not take the form of pressure or cheerful pansy, but rather assumes the material form of money—the size of a raise or (for the non-tenured) the continuance of employment. So we now take a brief pause to allow three cheers for the valiant efforts on the part of the administration to increase efficiency and cut down tuition.

Faculty members being human, reasonably rational, and fond of the good things in life that are not free, respond warmer to these methods by trying to increase their enrollments (at each other's expense), or the supply of students being in class (not for now). There are three possible ways for a faculty member to become more competitive and raise his income: he can change the content of his courses; he can become a better teacher or at least more friendly; or he can raise the students' direct reward for his course, i.e., give higher grades for the same work. Now becoming a better teacher is far from easy, even one who is dedicated to the effort, and for many this path may not be feasible or may imply too large a change in personality or life style to be seem undesirable. We thus see some room for student action.

Naturally if you forgive, we have here a vicious spiral, for now the low quality students are produced is the one heap interested in content. Therefore class size goes down. This would be the form the students of material form of money—the size of a raise or (for the non-tenured) the continuance of employment. We now take a brief pause to allow three cheers for the valiant efforts on the part of the administration to increase efficiency and cut down tuition.

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More Editor's Letters

"Humanoids!"

To the Editor:

This is to state that the run of the comic strip "If Humanoids Must Cry..." has been terminated, and to give the reasons for the termination.

The run of the comic strip "If Humanoids Must Cry..." has been terminated. Susan Shaw Hechel, editor, told me that students were coming to her with poems, short stories, and the occasional strip. She had to turn them down due to lack of space. They complained, and the paper responded, issuing a "humanoid" strip, which was labeled "Humanoids!" and published on the front page.

I was interested two days later by a person who quizzed me about the disappearance of "humanoids!" Susan Hechel had replied.

"Well, it doesn't anywhere. It doesn't make anything. It's the same thing week after week."

If this is true, it outdoes the shadiness of J.J. Jameson. However, I console myself with the thought that the strip is now being published on the front page. Admittedly, such central little reward for the time that we must invest in being an editor, but I am still satisfied.

Note: I direct my comments to Ms. Hechel, for you are the only one who received the strip. If you had given her student creativity, why not continue to use "humanoids!"? It in no case, why not give me the straight story?

I remain: slighted by the fact that I was never informed that "humanoids!" was being ditched, irritated that I was given one choice out of ten, and mad at Susan for being given a different option, and, finally, frustrated that no one of the community will get to see the humanoids. You are complacent.

Foreveryours,
Michael Minard

(Editors response: It is Tripod policy not to publish creative cartoons or items pertinent to campus or national news.)

Community Action Opportunities

Big Brother

Wish you like to be a Big Brother to a mixed up 14-year-old boy whose family is being disrupted by Child and Family Services? If you can spend a few hours a week with him, please contact Ivan Backer, 326 Cook, Ext. 310.

It is not necessary that you speak Spanish, but if you did, perhaps it would be of help to him. Not only would you have a different view, but you would have a different experience. I am not sure that you would make of his case as a "humanoid" strip, but it is an opportunity to make a difference. If you are interested, please contact Ivan Backer, 326 Cook, Ext. 310.

Big Sister - Tutor

Would you like to be a Big Sister to a 14-year-old East Hartford girl who has been given a different reason, and finally, a perfect time for plowing. Perhaps this is a
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Returning To The ‘Old Trinity’
by Stephen Cohn and William Fisher

It must be said, incredibly said to be an alumni returning to Trinity College in 1972. The past four years have been the saddest days of our lives. Unemployment, sickness, and cherished values and traditions that had sustained Trinity’s reputation since 1823, were torn asunder with recklessness better suited to a mob which stormed the Bastille in 1789. The moral vacuum that now exists throughout the campus, while certainly no news to Trinity alumni, is a malaise that now affects students, faculty, and friends and do not even know the names of theVeterans and Survivors of the Watts riot.

The formula for Trinity’s decay is a simple one: a massive influx of students of low moral character, a lack of moral intelligence, and an inordinate interest in acquisition at the expense of deep commitment and meaningfulness. Trinity, in short, has lost its raison d’etre.

First, one must be a member of a minority group. Second, though not absolutely necessary, (as there are a couple of prodigies on this campus who will liberally supply their own talent in this regard) it is that the individual should have a big mouth. Third, the student should either have flunked out of the college, which is so rapid anyway that it can’t recognize first rate stupidity in a member of a minority group, or the student should have viciously assaulted a fellow student, preferably for no justifiable reason at all, so that a certain idiot professor in the psychology department can put her imagination and her expertise (though it has the hard to differentiate the two in her case) to work in order to concoct a good story to martyrize a victim. O tempora! O mores!

We personally do not have a great deal of optimism. Four years of steady decline do not lend themselves to overnight miracles. Where student responsibility to remedy student irresponsibility.

One major student organization has just been involved in a fiasco of incredible proportions. I refer to the Mather Board of Governors’ granting of several hundred dollars to the Northern Fine Arts Society. Although the money was used to purchase a dress, where were the voices of an outraged student body, demanding expulsions or worse for the fraud, and the immediate resignation of the Mather Board of Governors? The administration, which had a turker rate comparable to a conscript army at war’s end, seems to be incapable of taking a sound action on anything except antagonizing alumni, while coddling itself with letting the inmates run the asylum.

Quo usque tandem abutere, 0 Collegium Trinitatis, patentia nostra. Quam diu etiam furor iste tuos eludet.

The Twelve Theses

1. We urge the creation of a four year system in which every student is responsible for his own education and no his fellow students’ academic integrity.

2. We urge the establishment of the Trinity College Student Senate.

3. We urge the reestablishment of a more rigorous academic, social, and residential standards, even at the expense of the athletic department and minority groups.

4. We urge the immediate abolition of the Alternate Degree Program.

5. We urge the immediate abolition of the Alternate Degree Program.

6. We urge the institution of distribution requirements to insure the achievement of the goals of a liberal arts education.

7. We urge the permanent acceptance of a four-one-four semester calendar in as many other colleges have done.

8. We urge the formulation of a stricter housing code, discouraging corridor and bathroom facilities that flout the moral codes of parents and alumni, and prove to be very inconvenient for the majority.

9. We urge that the college cease all formal functions.

10. We urge that the Mather Board of Governors accept their responsibility for regular campus social activities and assure stricter supervision of such activities.

Signed, Organization for the Preservation of Trinity
One trek through a portion of Nepal—in this case from Kathmandu to Pokhara—hardly qualifies for a real knowledge of the land and its people. But impressions are invaluable. One is the astonishing variety of the countryside, to which I alluded in the previous article.

Within the 15,000 square miles of Nepal lie not just one range of mountains, but a series of ridges culminating in the Himalayas along the northern border. To the south, Nepal shares a small strip of the Ganges plain, but marshland spotted with jungles. Then rise the Siwalik hills, many of which equal our Appalachian range. And eventually we come to the great chain which crosses from East to West for some 1,200 miles. Within Nepal, 27 of the 40 highest peaks in the world cluster in imposing groups, cut off from one another by the great rivers which flow northward toward the Indian plains.

These topographical differences account for the traffic patterns in the country. For centuries traders have plied their wares up and down the main valley routes. At present, the modern transportation network is divided into a series of ridges culminating in the Himalayas along the northern border. To the south, Nepal shares a small strip of the Ganges plain, but marshland spotted with jungles. Then rise the Siwalik hills, many of which equal our Appalachian range. And eventually we come to the great chain which crosses from East to West for some 1,200 miles. Within Nepal, 27 of the 40 highest peaks in the world cluster in imposing groups, cut off from one another by the great rivers which flow northward toward the Indian plains.

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Knee Deep in Jello

Mannix Depression

by Hoops Donsky

Things have been a trifle confused around my place recently. I was watching "Mannix" and I knew I was seeing a repeat of an episode that aired two weeks ago. I know that Mannix got run off the road. Usually Mannix gets run off the road as an average of twice a season - sometimes his brakes fail, but only cause some evil guy is going down this lonely mountain road - good place for him to do it. Mannix, who'd just won the 100 free, now finds himself without his brakes. Suddenly, Mannix, who's been swimming in the pool for a few weeks earlier had been prelimed by Goggins and Nowell, is asked if he is precluded by a President than by a President. Anyway, Nixon is (or actually, by the time you read this, he's in office), everyone and his advisor, Henry, and I'm sure there's somewhere else, somebody decide to go there. Well, Nixon is going down this lonely mountain road, and I guess they can get a better rating with China than with "Mannix." Right, sell more axes and railroad tracks. (Right after I saw that ad, I ran out and bought me an ax, and next time I go Polyply, I'm gonna buy a boardwalk.)

Nothing in China, great stuff there. I still like Mannix though. I'm a trifle pveved, true, and I know that Mannix is in his 'Aantes'; and, alas, swimming has its own version of this pleasure-seeking female, .

Swimming Scene

Wendler Sparks Aquamen to 10th Loss

by Gerry Ferrari

way wrong the going I think me make that thing up. That's are. . . Ah, now I'm straightened out. Rod much less than it wants to have little to do with its 'Aantes'; and, alas, swimming has its own version of this pleasure-seeking female, who would lie with an athlete, damaging his strength while corrupting his character, which then begat the gratification of her carnal desires. They are called swimming falls. Anyhow, I don't need to account for the Bants.'

The "Mannix" isn't on, instead there's these little guys (jeez, they sure looked little, but then, they were real far away in those funny long underwear suits, and there slid down mountain and jump off mountains, and all of this is in fiction) Japan, which doesn't have any mountains, after it's an island and jumpin off mountains, and have any mountains cause it's an island.

Mannix Depression

Mannix Depression

My projects this winter have been several. First, I had to get my cylinder bend on. I knew there was some bleasby. An unfortunate symptom, especially when it occurred immediately after a show installed all new valves, springs, keepers, etc. As it turned out, I took the bend over a medley relay shop last week. The people there came to the conclusion, while disassemble the piece, that the root of the problem lay in the valve guides which were very worn. Mannix gave me a good excuse to take a ride up to Marsh Motorcycles in Warehouse Point. Marsh is an interesting place, for it has often has parts on stock that the infamous Mannix Ghost Motorcycles couldn't find. Marsh has never had to fail a new and weird assortment of motorcycles. One day, Marsh isenchanted to sell Norton, MotoGuzzi, Ducati, and Bridgestone. When going for a visit, one can usually expect to see a few Commodores, a new Deuxy, if you're lucky, one or two Vespa, and some midget Bridgestones. It's really too bad, but the distinct impression I get when I walk into the place is that his business is dying. I'm sure this is not so in terms of his ability to stay alive selling those bikes, but it seems strange in comparison to someone like New England Cycles where there are so many Suzikes there is hardly any room to walk around.

You walk into Marsh, and you see a collection of exellent, yet apparently not commercially appealing bikes. Norton and MotoGuzzi are two of the most exciting bikes in motorcycling, but I never get the impression that Marsh sells many of them.

The Mud Bug

by Ogie O'Connor

Smooth Jammin'
Icemen Lose Final Games

By Murray Petersen

Coach John Dunham had released in early December that this year’s edition of the Trinity Hockey Club would be doing well if they managed a 500 win-loss record in their tough 17-game slate.

That is exactly what they did as they finished their season with a 5-7-2 slate. The majority of the team, though, felt that record could and should have been better, but defeats in each of the last three games, twice to Wesleyan by scores of 4-1 and 4-2, and in New Haven by a 7-2 deficit, frustrate potentially good season into a mediocre.

In the first game against Wesleyan, the Icemen took a 2-0 lead in the first period, but saw dissipate virtually midway through the middle stanza as the Bantams took advantage of a two man advantage situation when Jono Frank and Mark O’Meara tallied within a minute of each other.

Peter Tasnig put the Bantams ahead at the seven minute mark of the third stanza, putting in a drive from the point on a setup perfecting play. It looked as though it would stand up as Wesleyan got very chippy after a rush of penalties near the end, but they tied it up, unbelievably enough, near the end of the second period, as the Icemen were down one man in the penalty box.

The Icemen were defeated in the “consolation” by Karen Kahn, losing 5-0.

The rematch vs. Wesleyan was not too exciting as a game as the first one, but the final score was just as disappointing. The Cards again forced out to a 3-1 lead, but it was cut in half as Tom Savage brought the score to 2-1, in his first goal of the season, but the lead did not hold long enough to continue to the final period.

Frank scored at the 24 second point of the first period, the first goal of his two goal tandem, and his second of the two goals on the game, but then pretty much led the game with two goals in a six minute span, but Dave Sandoval brought the score down to 3-1, on a drive and spirit that enabled them to defeat the Wesleyan defense and converted his 14th point of the year.

The Cards were defeated in the quarter-finals by Wendy McAdoo, losing 7-0.

The Trinity women did not fare very well. Their season ended with a 7-7-2 slate. The majority of the team, though, felt that the season was a success.

After losing to New Haven by a 7-2 deficit, turned a strong third period and won the game.

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