Images

Nixon supporters express their enthusiasm when Nixon signed the revenue sharing bill in front of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia last Friday. See story, page 4.

Below, Agnew protestors flout his acclaim of the "Nixon Years" at a speech in Bridgeport, Connecticut, last Thursday. See story page 5.

"Come home America. Come home from your dark country of racism... from your tragic, reckless adventure in Vietnam." — DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
By Jim Cobbs

While more and more black students attend Trinity than ever before, some black students claim that the university is making little effort to keep in touch with them. "I had little communication with whites, to little time to do anything," a black student said. "I feel like I am getting greater security with the increase in the number of black students," he added.

Neither Spencer nor Higgins could be reached for comment. Higgins teaches a course on Freud during the fall semester of 114. Samolin teaches in Krieble Hall. Auerbach Auditorium, which adjoins University Hall, was formerly taught in Krieble Hall. The next largest classroom on campus is Auerbach Auditorium, which holds 200 students. Psychology 242, "Psychopathology," is held in the Auerbach Auditorium. Psychology 101, "Introductory Psychology," is held in Firestone Building.

Higgins said he was not consulted before the new chairs were installed. He said he was not "agreed that the enrollment may be especially negative thing, although it poses a necessity to place a limit of 201 students on the classes proposed to improve relations, especially those with the black students.

The isolation of the campus from the Hartford community is also detrimental to black students. "The blacks exist almost independently of the whites at Trinity and there is little or no communication," he continued.

The Black Coalition at Trinity is not primarily concerned with improving relations with white students. It is more interested in helping the black students to value their blackness," he continued.

The committee pointed out that there were problems with the old seats, since they were a year or two behind in having the desks updated during movies. The seats without the desks eliminated the hazard, she said. "But I am sure that the professor could not or would not see the need to initiate any large-scale programs to improve relations," she said.

Nye stated that "if he feels he can function" there. "We won't prevent him from doing that. If he doesn't have time to initiate any large-scale programs to improve relations, especially when the desire to understand is lacking on both sides," she added.

The lack of interaction between the two races is a negative thing, although it poses a necessity to place a limit of 201 students on the classes proposed to improve relations, especially those with the black students.

Spencer stated that "Trinity and in the life of the university on the same basis as the whites at Trinity and there is little or no communication," he continued.

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Supreme Court Restores Anti-Abortion Law

The U.S. Supreme Court October 16 stayed a Federal District Court in Hartford that had struck down Connecticut's strict new abortion law as a violation of a woman's constitutional right to privacy. Last April 18 the same three-judge panel struck down the tough old abortion statute that had been a law in Connecticut since 1860. That law and the one passed this year were fought in the courts by a group of women vs. the state, both of whom argued that women were being denied equal protection under the law.

The response by Gov. Thomas J. Meskill to the first setback was to summon the Legislature into special session to pass tough new abortion law based on the right of the state to protect women in life and to regulate treatment under the law.

Students who run for a position must submit a self-nomination petition signed by 15 other students, or a 10-word election statement with the petition to be printed in The TRIPOD. The election will fill seats unfilled by last spring's elections, replace students who resigned their positions, and elect students for positions on two Adjudicative System panels.

With 143 students from 23 foreign lands enrolled this fall, the University of Hartford will formally inaugurate its new International Culture Center during an Oct. 22-27 program next week. The opening ceremony will highlight the first UofH International Festival. A large portion of the week will be scheduled for UofH collegians and area college students. For most events, there will be no charge.

The opening ceremony of the festival, scheduled for the start of the festivities, will be a musical program entitled, "Eternal World," with music from China, India, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Thailand. The week-long program is being sponsored by the International Student Association.

On Thursday, Oct. 26 at 11:30 a.m., the International Culture Center, a redecorated room in the campus center, will serve a Mexican brunch and Thai dancers. The final event will take place at 8 p.m. Friday evening, Oct. 27 in Mark Train Commons that will include close friends, relatives and ex-prison cellmates of the non-violent resisters.

Supreme Court

The Student Executive Committee (SEC) has announced that elections will be held Thursday, November 2, for presently unoccupied student seats on the Trinity College Council (TCC), Student Activities Committee, Financial Affairs Committee, Student Executive Committee (SEC), student-elected members of these panels are to be elected at following Trinity College Council (1 position)

Student Activities Committee (1 position)

Student Financial Affairs Committee (1 position)

Student Executive Committee (6 freshmen, 2 seniors)

Board of Inquiry (3 juniors or seniors) Board of Reconsideration Panel (3 seniors)

The Trinity College Council consists of 7 students, 7 faculty, 4 administrators, 1 parent, and 1 student member. Formerly, it was composed of 8 students, 5 faculty and 1 administrator to advise President Lockheed on general policy matters. This council plays a significant role in amending the Adjudicative System.

Student Elections

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Attendence on the last day of the trial of the non-violent resisters; Philip Berrigan has been in prison five years for his actions against the war and will not be granted parole until his sentence runs out in February 1974, a total of five and one-half years for destroying draft records in Catonsville, Maryland. According to its organizers, the week of resistance will begin with a "week of resistance and renewal" has been planned with four points in mind: Philip Berrigan has been in prison five years for his actions against the war and will not be granted parole until his sentence runs out in February 1974, a total of five and one-half years for destroying draft records in Catonsville, Maryland. According to its organizers, the week of resistance will begin with a week of resistance and renewal" has been planned with four points in mind: Philip Berrigan has been in prison five years for his actions against the war and will not be granted parole until his sentence runs out in February 1974, a total of five and one-half years for destroying draft records in Catonsville, Maryland.

The Board of Reconsideration Panel, from which the Vice President will select the person to be directly responsible for the week of resistance and renewal," has been planned with four points in mind: Philip Berrigan has been in prison five years for his actions against the war and will not be granted parole until his sentence runs out in February 1974, a total of five and one-half years for destroying draft records in Catonsville, Maryland.

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The Supreme Court is considering arguments in similar cases involving the rights of students and faculty members of the University of Georgia, the Yangtze River, the Grand Canyon, and the strategic oil reserves in the Middle East. It is expected that by next spring.

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President Nixon signed the $30-billion revenue-sharing bill in Philadelphia Friday, promising to end the trend towards centralizing power in Washington.

With Independence Hall looming in the background, approximately 1,000 dignitaries watched the President authorize the bill, which offers states and cities $30.3 billion to be spent over a five-year period.

As police kept anti-war demonstrators away from the gathering, Nixon told the assembled assembly, "What America wants is not bigger government but better government, and this is what this is all about.

Police ignored an injunction and arrested anti-war demonstrators carrying signs within one block of Independence Square where the President gave his remarks.

A court order, issued by U.S. District Court Judge Daniel H. Huyett, III, had stated that First Amendment rights guaranteed demonstrators access to a place where they could see the President.

The allocation to each state is determined by one of two formulas, whichever yields a higher allocation to the state.

The first formula will assess total population, tax effort, and relative income. Tax effort is defined by the bill as the ratio of state's total tax collection and the state's total personal income.

A second formula bases the allocation on the state's total population, the state's urban population, the state's poverty index, the state's total tax collection, and the state's tax effort. The poverty index is the ratio of population to per capita income.

Once the state receives its Federal funds, it may keep one-third of the money and must pass the other two-thirds on to localities. The state may determine its own allocation procedures and each locality may use the funds however they see fit.

Nixon stated that this would "renew the Federal system." Noting that the money came to the localities with no strings attached, Nixon said, "We're giving you the tools. Now you do the job."

Nixon also said that he hoped the bill would halt "the alarming escalation of state income, property, and sales taxes.

Another provision of the bill will allow the Federal government to collect taxes for states, which, according to some authorities, will reduce the cost for each state of its tax collecting procedures and help to standardize bookkeeping procedures.
Agnew Defends Nixon's Drug Abuse Policies

Vice-President Agnew came to Connecticut Thursday with a speech defending the Nixon Administration's attack on drug abuse.

Speaking at the Joint Service Club in Bridgeport, Agnew said, "The President has declared war on drugs and he has a comprehensive, consistent battle plan for waging that war. And during the second Nixon administration, the war will be stepped up."

The Vice-President described the President's approach to drug abuse as part of a larger attack on crime. "The President has pledged to wage the battle on all fronts. He has appointed men to the Supreme Court and to Federal Courts who believe strongly that the great majority of law-abiding citizens must be fully protected from the criminal elements who victimize them," he stated.

Agnew claimed that FBI figures reveal that crime has increased only one percent in the first half of this year, the smallest increase in the past 12 years. He added that the Nixon administration has authorized more funds in the past three years than the Johnson administration had during its last three years.

Agnew stated that the links between drugs and crime are clear and distinct. Drug abuse is responsible for at least half of all urban crime, since addicts must raise from $30 to $100 a day to support their habits. His ravages have spread into industry with over half of all surveyed companies reporting some degree of drug abuse among their employees.

The Vice-President pointed to the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 and the addition of some 2,000 Federal narcotics agents as evidence of the Nixon administration's commitment to ending drug abuse.

The administration is also interested in treatment and rehabilitation. Agnew stressed, noting that the government had increased expenditures in these areas by 60%.

According to the Vice-President, none of this can be effective without curtailing the supply of drugs. He said "No heroin, cocaine, or hashish, and very little marijuana is grown or produced in the United States." He noted, however, that many illegal drugs are still imported despite the Nixon administration's diplomatic efforts to halt such smuggling.

Agnew contrasted Nixon's stand on drugs with that of his Democratic rival, George McGovern. "His so-called drug program is fragmentary and inconsistent, with no guiding philosophy and no discernible reference to an underlying set of principles," the Vice-President said.

He blamed any of the administration's shortcomings on Congress's failure to authorize the President's request of $42.5 million dollars for "overseas narcotics initiatives."

Agnew said "the second Nixon administration" would seek additional funds for drug treatment, would cut all U.S. to countries protecting or participating in "the movement of illegal drugs to this country," and would stiffen mandatory sentences for heroin dealers. He noted the administration wanted to "keep these animals off our streets after their arrest" by amending Federal statutes, presumably on parole eligibility.

The Vice-President

Vice-President Agnew defends the Nixon administration's record of fighting drug abuse during a speech at the Joint Service Club in Bridgeport. Agnew promised that the Republicans, if returned to office, would stiffen penalties for heroin dealing and seek to "Keep these animals off the streets." (Below) Crowds of well-wishers greeted the Vice-President during his visit to Connecticut.

Photos by David Levin
Simmons is advising an independent research project conducted by George givingff students credit for independent Emil Witschi, at the University of Iowa, and Rat Research study. Students also have a wide area of providing excellent lab facilities and by additional research funds. From the plasma analysis,' Maxted is at- hromone found in the plasma of these rats. ovaries to produce female hormones '40, President, American Guild of Organists Mrs. Mitchel N. Pappas and Dr. Philip Kappel, Hon. '66. Maxted also had high praise for the research scientists are still investigating the thrust of present endocrinological research has been aimed at discovering precisely the normal functions of prolactin actually is helpful. "Because it enables me to study aspects of science which I ran not likely to see in medical school, as well as new background in endocrinology."

Simmons' project in endocrinology was started in 1932, when two British physiologists, William Bayliss and Ernest Starling, discovered the hormonal substance secretions. Since then, research scientists have been useful for every student regardless of whether he continues a career in endocrinology, biochemistry, etc., he added. William Bayliss and Ernest Starling, research scientists have in small amounts. Simmons' project in- vestigated the role of prolactin the rats have in their bloodstream. The primary function of prolactin is to permit milk production. While in a female hormone, it is also found in males, in minute quantities. Simmons' project in- volves injecting prolactin antibodies into male rats, to see if the reaction of the prostate in the rats have in their bloodstream. Then Simmons analyzes the effect of the absence of prolactin on the rats.

Trinity has provided the equipment Simmons used in his work, but he has applied to the Federal government for additional research funds. Simmons, who teaches the first course in endocrinology at the college became interested in the field by following the work of Emil Witschi, at the University of Iowa, and James Lesham, at Rutgers. He earned his doctorate at Colorado State University in 1967. He currently teaches General Endocrinology and General Physiology.

Maxted’s research is concerned with adrenal-like ovarian functions in an adenectomized female rat. When female rats are not stimulated (adrenal glands are removed), they usually die within seven to eight days. When, gonadals (pituitary hormones) are used to stimulate ovaries to produce female hormones (ovariectomized rats), the rats usually live as long as seven to eight days. If the level of adrenal-like hormone found in the plasma of these rats, then Simmons needs for his work, but he has applied to the Federal government for additional research funds.

Rigorous Student Life Described

By Glenn Weaver

The daily schedule was rigorous. Morning Prayer at 8 a.m. and then three recitations and study period from 9:00 until noon. Between 1:30 and 4:30 P.M. were study hours, recitations again, and Evening Prayer. From 6:00 P.M. until "lights out" at 10:00 P.M. students were to be in their rooms, and the Faculty was to be available in their studies in the College for personal help. Each student holding the key to the college was not equipped to serve meals to so large a number (there were fourteen students by the end of the first year), the Trustees had made provisions for dining. Students, consequently, had to find board in nearby homes which were approved by the College, and there must have been much confusion in the shuffling back-and-forth between the college and the boarding house.

Severe Disciplin

As was perhaps necessary for boys so young, discipline was severe. The Faculty regarded itself as exercising "a kind and parental government over the students. The severity of the College "laws" drawn up in 1873 by the Faculty upon the direction of the Trustees, revives the students reason to wonder. Freshman were admitted on probation until the end of the first semester, and if the student had been satisfactory, they were "Admitted to Matriculation" and were permitted "to sign, in a book kept for that purpose, the following declaration: I do promise and engage, that I will conform to the laws and discipline of the College."

Regulations

Non-academic discipline consisted of two degrees: "high offences" and "misdemeanors." High offences were offenses against the law of the land, unlawful combinations; gross violations of respect due to the Faculty or other officers of the College, robbing or stealing money; refusing to obey any summons to appear before a member of the Faculty; disobedience to the sentence of the Faculty; refraining from any testimony when required to do so by the Faculty; obstructing or resistance to the action of the officers of the College in the discharge of their duties; maliciously endeavoring to injure another student; maliciously defacing college property; throwing objects in or near the college buildings; throwing objects from college windows or down the stairs; profane language; intoxication; possession of spirituous liquors; indecency in language, dress, or behavior; insubordination; playing at games for money; associating with persons under sentence of dismission, rustication, or expulsion; keeping a gun, pistol, sword, or any other offensive weapon except in case of necessity or in the service of the military exercises authorized by the Faculty; being concerned in any lottery, dance, or similar proceedings; being a member of any secret society; attending theatrical entertainment during term time; and participating in any public or social celebration without faculty permission. For these "higher offences," punishment was expulsion, rustication, suspension, public or private admonishments, for offenses, the penalty to be imposed at the discretion of the Faculty.

All other offences not enumerated as "high" were punishable as "misdemeanors." Among these lesser transgressions were being present at any ball, assembly, or party of pleasure in term time without leave of the President; going to any tavern or "viv-
UHart Offers Seminar On Alcoholism

The Greater Hartford Council on Alcoholism, Inc., The University of Hartford, the Alcohol and Drug Dependence Division of the Connecticut Department of Mental Health and the Institute of Living will present "Alcoholism - Continuity of Care: A Seminar," Thursday evenings from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., October 19th through December 14th at the Gengras Outpatient Building on the Hospital grounds of the Institute of Living located on Maple Avenue, Hartford.

Designed to help develop a coordinated approach between agencies working with the alcoholic client, this seminar, the seventh in a series, will make the professional and semi-professional volunteer more aware of the variety of services available in the Greater Hartford area for alcoholic clients and their families. This multi-disciplinary seminar will show the effectiveness of community supportive services drawn together. Persons who invariably come in contact with an alcoholic or alcoholic related client become more knowledgeable through this seminar and in turn can render more effective service.

1904's Tripod

Furthered College Interests

By Tom Santopietro

OUR OBJECT: THE OBJECT OF THE TRINITY TRIPOD SHALL BE TO FURTHER ALL THE INTERESTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE; to arouse greater interest in athletics and all college organizations, by giving quick and accurate accounts of games, college activities and all general college news; - as proclaimed the front page of the first issue of the Trinity Tripod, published on Friday, September 23, 1904.

Four pages in length, students publishing the Tripod (for the reasons for the names is unknown) on Tuesdays and Fridays in each week of the school year. Though it is unclear as to whether or not a budget existed, income for the Tripod came in through advertisements and subscriptions.

Today's reader would not recognize the Tripod's forefather, for in both content and design, today's Tripod possesses a much greater variety. The front page of the first issue dealt with football, personal notes, improvements on campus, and new members of the faculty, while the inside pages contained editorials and alumni notes.

The first editorial explained reasons for the Tripod's existence, stating "Believing that some means of communication between graduates and undergraduates is a necessity for the proper relation between the two bodies; that some means of conveying college news more quickly to Trinity men in general is a necessity; that through this medium we can increase Trinity spirit and promote Trinity traditions; and finally that through this same medium we can make our college more widely known among Prep school men and the whole world in general-believing all these things we have founded "The Trinity Tripod."

However, the Tripod was not the only literary forum on campus, did not possess a monopoly on literary output at this time, for it was in direct competition with The Trinity Tablet, a quarterly published four times during the school year. The Tablet was started in 1886, at a college meeting where the Senior Class President simply proclaimed "Resolved: that it is the sentiment of the college body that Trinity should have a college paper. Resolved: that this paper be called the Trinity Tablet." When first established, the Tablet was published every three weeks and contained editorials, book reviews, reminiscences of old graduates, poetry, and short stories. A typical editorial was the one which appeared in issue #2, when the editor stated: "Better the age of chivalry with its tinsel and tomfoolery than the age of woman's rights with its brat and nonsense."

Although the Tablet continued to publish, its output was lessened to publication four times a year, and it began to encounter difficulties when the Tripod was established in 1904. During the next four years, the two publications were in direct competition. In the fall of 1908, in what was to be the last regular issue of the Tablet, Editor-in-Chief Richard L. Wright wrote an editorial on the lack of student interest in the Tablet. Wright cited a deficit of $35 due to 45 unpaid subscriptions as one sign of trouble, and stated that not enough people were contributing to the Tablet, he claimed that outside of the board itself, less than 20 people attempted to write, and asked, "What would you say if no one appeared even to try for the baseball team? Would you think there was enough interest to guarantee you making a schedule? Just as with the Tablet, if the undergraduate body does not care to contribute to the magazine, how can it exist as the Trinity college literary organ?...Contribute to it, and the Tablet will soon resume the high place it held in years past.... We have gone this far, shall we turn back?"

Wright's urgings went unheeded, for from 1908-1932, the Tripod was the only means of literary expression on campus. In 1933, however, a group of students revived the Tablet, and in the February revival issue, editor C. Leslie Meuchinger stated: "For the first time in its history, "The Tablet" has been combined with "The Tripod." Years ago, these two publications were rivals, until 1908, when student interest became centered in the college newspaper. After several unsuccessful attempts in the past to revive "The Tablet," all of which failed because of lack of sufficient funds, the editors of "The Tripod" have offered to assume financial responsibility," he continued: "There will be two publications of this magazine during the college year, both of which will be sent to "Tripod" subscribers as literature supplements in place of two regular editions of the paper...." However, this turned out to be the first and only issue of The Tablet and it never was published again.
Opera Assoc. Opens With ‘Lucia’

By Joel Kemelhor

The public image of opera is that of a bastard art form mixing music, drama, and dance in a concoction all the more strange for being sung in the language of love at restaurant menus. The Connecticut Opera Association, which opened its fourth season during Open Weekend with a single performance of DONIZETTI’s LUIGI DI LAMMEROOR, provides Hartford (and those Trinity students of catholic tastes) singular vacations upon standard recipe. Opera is encrusted with traditions the way old dogs are decked in haircocks. Among the most widespread of cherished practices is that of not performing operas as their composers intended. Entire acts are cut or shuffled, with dramatic “foot.” This means that the music of dead masters has been re-worked for whatever commercial reasons the show’s producers shouldn’t shrink from experimentation.

Announcements

“BOSTON POP”

A special last minute booking will bring the world famous Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops back to Long Wharf on Tuesday, October 31 at 8:15 P.M. Program will feature pieces from WALTZ WITH BOSTON and a special encore by Dame Myra Hess. Tickets for this performance are now available at the Bushnell Box Office or by mail.

HORACE BUSHNELL MEMORIAL HALL, Box 6, Batman A, Hartford, Connecticut (203) 227-3123

OPERA BROADCAST

A complete recording of Michael Tippett’s opera, THE MIDSUMMER MARIAHGE will be broadcast, together with expert commentary, from 12:30 p.m. Wednesday over WYTC-FM, 89.3.

Poet’s Corner

Highway Incantation

By Joel Kemelhor

Enchained along the center line: a cat, some bird, skull or grinding ossum. How are they as a pocket: passenger feathers shuffled for a last hand.

Where do they go, those animals displayed Among each morning, after note? Outcast—gray, not a breed, in black. Savannah plain of misfits and of pain.

Already picked up by the sun, O Lord show, they are. Already a group fauna always seem. Take them up in droplets, and the seed (shires their suffering. Dry my tears.

Of this the scent. Nameless, make them new.

One of the watercolors currently on exhibit at the Mitch Pappas in Retrospect show, currently hung in the Widener Gallery of the Austin Arts Center. The exhibit of paintings and graphic work will remain open until November.
Olivier’s Hamlet Flawed

By Carla Rosati

Shakespeare’s supreme and enduring glory—his language. His dramatic poetry was intended to be spoken by the human voice directly to living ears. But to the movie-makers, language is officially known as “wordage.” The art of the camera is to express the plot, and the words are merely the language that is added to express the words. The camera is one of the most important factors in the attempt to free the play from the confines of the stage; the camera work in Hamlet is erratic, but essentially mediocre.

The set design in a film adaption of any Shakespearean play is also a vital component in the effort to free the play from the confines of a proscenium. For Hamlet, Olivier built a medieval castle, complete with towering battlements and immense great halls, but the effect is only an intensification of claustrophobia. There is no world outside the fog-shrouded castle; Olivier is more isolated on the screen than on the stage. The castle’s dank and cheerless interior does not contain furniture or even inhabitants; the courtiers materialize only when the trumpets blare. The empty spaces magnify the constricted mood of the film and render the grandiose sets meaningless.

Wishbone Ash

By Andy Merz

A relatively unknown and vastly unadvertised counterpart to Yes from England, Wishbone Ash, begin to rise. And what makes their advance two as paradoxical is that Wishbone’s style is in many ways similar to Yes. Both features a lead guitar that is very different in style from the guitar that the band used to play. The style of Wishbone Ash is based on the fact that there is a great deal of guitar sound in the music.

Wishbone Ash transforms a rather simple piece into a quite enjoyable rocker. “Some Overworld” which follows is a dead ringer for Yes (especially the chorus) and somehow comes off a bit too flowery. “Blowin’ Free” ends the side with a burst of a guitar break that never ceases to impress. A second two-phrase melodic phrase follows, which blends the words and musical devices for the words and hazard making a full, ecstatic mosaic. Most directors have pruned the play of extraneous details, and substituted scenes for some of the events of the stage. This delicate operation can be carried too far, as the plot of Georges Melpo’s Hamlet reveals. The one-act film begins with the “poor Yorick” speech, juxtaposes Hamlet’s melanchola with Ophelia’s ghost throwing flowers, and ends with the duel supervised by the father’s ghost. Olivier’s Hamlet, trimmed to two and one-half hours, cuts out many minor characters, such as Rosnerantz and Guildenstern, and visualizes such scenes as Ophelia’s suicide and the king’s murder. Many speeches are either abridged or eliminated, and the language is partially obliterated, and the language is partially obliterated. Olivier himself later admitted for $1.00. Reservations may be made for Shakespeare channeled all of his craft- manship and skill and energy into his performances. Margaret Webster writes, “You cannot translate the plays into any other medium without some distortion.”
Trinity’s Holy Spirit

The Trinity chapel is a great disappointment to the majority of students on campus. While supposedly the “college chapel” it actually serves only a small number of Episcopal students, while ignoring the rest of the student body.

We are disturbed by the “long-standing College policy” cited by Chaplain Tull to explain why chapel facilities may be used by French classes, draft counselors, the Placement office, and other groups, while Catholic and Jewish students are refused permission to conduct services there.

In addition to this, Episcopal students are afforded a full-time Episcopal minister, hired by the College while Jewish and Catholic students must raise their own funds for a part-time chaplain.

These facilities are supported by endowments. We do not understand why the College has not encouraged donors to endow positions and facilities for students of other religious faiths as well.

Trinity claims to have “ties of historical tradition” with the Episcopal Church. These ties, which are quite strong, are further reinforced by a strong anti-eccenical attitude.

For example: Why are general chapel funds not used to support Newman and Hillel? Why is an Episcopal service held the morning of Commencement, instead of an interfaith service? Why does the College each year give an honorary degree to an Episcopal minister, even if he is undistinguished in his field and unrelated to the College?

That the College claims to be non-partisan, while at the same time so blatantly demonstrates partiality, is an affront to all members of the community.

In defense of the narrow function of the chapel, Chaplain Tull has stated that “there is no way that I know of for Christians to conduct services for Jewish people.” Perhaps herein lies a clue to the problem.

We hardly expect that either Jewish or Catholic students at Trinity want Chaplain Tull to conduct services, but we feel they merely deserve the opportunity to meet their own religious needs with proper facilities, chaplains, and funding.

We do not understand why Catholic and Jewish students are forbidden to use the chapel for their services. Nor do we understand why all-College events cannot be conducted in an ecumenical spirit. We do not understand why the chapel cannot serve the College.

It is time the College recognizes the religious needs of all the students, as well as its own existence as a non-denominational institution.

We urge that the College convert the chapel into an interfaith center, or provide additional facilities. In addition, Chapel funds should be distributed equally among Catholics, Jews, and Protestants, and the College should take on the financial responsibility for chaplains to serve all faiths.

To the Editor:

To the Editor-

that are currently being carried out are in Southeastern Asia. All of the activities killing come to an end.

dead rest, let the living find peace, let the discredits itself. It recalls embarrassing Slaves” and “give them bathtubs and they’ll read Mr. Chernaik’s purple prose.

We wish to publicly disassociate ourselves from Steve Chernaik’s argument regarding the Grapes of Wrath days but I think some study in the mid-1800’s. They were paid them they would only waste the slave owners during the age-old argument that they are “so dirty and smelly.”

Steve Chernaik’s argument regarding the migrant workers are ‘reminiscent’ of Phil Ochs– when it comes to Steven’s thinking– “The calendar is lying when it reads the present time.” Mitch Kapor 1976

‘recycle’

To the Editor:

We urge that the College convert the chapel into an interfaith center, or provide additional facilities. In addition, Chapel funds should be distributed equally among Catholics, Jews, and Protestants, and the College should take on the financial responsibility for chaplains to serve all faiths.

Letters

If anyone would like to take part in this or other such programs, please contact me at Box 124 or 267-9735.

Sincerely,

Peter Barch ‘74

flip

To the Editor:

babies challenge anyone to a Penny Elves Flip contest. Bend your arm back as far as you can throw a football and place a penny near your elbow. Flip your arm down, straightening it out and matching the penny the same position at once.

Sincerely,

Steve Barkan

Jackson 215

were throwing a football and place a penny near your elbow. Flip your arm down, straightening it out and matching the penny the same position at once.

Sincerely,

Steve Barkan

Jackson 215

Box 1111

More Letters on Page 15
Editor's Note

Because of the numerous errors committed by our printer in developing photographs, inking the presses and keeping the pages in the proper order, last week's Inside Magazine is being reissued today at no extra cost to the Tripod.

In This Issue:

Molière
Vietnam P.O.W.'s

'72 Campaign
Dance
18-year Majority
Editor's note:
The Dance Department at Trinity has increased in size and popularity since its inception four years ago. The TRIPOD thus pays tribute to this disciplined art.
Once again, two new artists in residence have been named to the dance department. They are Risa Jaroslow and Bruce King. They each present a different technique and approach to the study of dance.

Risa experiments with the different possibilities of movement in her dance class. Each exercise gradually develops into a series of movements, so by the end of the class, everyone has learned a short dance variation. "I like to begin to feel that movement itself is perfectly valid. Once you have developed a certain amount of technique and strength, you can make other things happen. As in any art, freedom of expression is achieved through discipline," explains Risa. Her technique, reminiscent of a Merce Cunningham style, is composed of her own combinations and variations. Her unique style makes the class very difficult, but interesting and enjoyable as well.

Risa, a graduate of Bennington College, has studied modern dance with Merce Cunningham, Jose Limon, and Dan Wagoner among others. She has taught dance at a variety of schools including the Dan Wagoner Studio, the Boston Dance Circle, and the National Conservatory of Dance in Guatemala, Central America. This past year, she performed with Twyla Tharp and Dancers, and with Mirjam Berns.

Although dance in a college curriculum is a controversial topic at Trinity, Risa feels that dance fits into a college curriculum as well as any other academic course. "Dance is not physical education, it is not a game or a sport, rather dance is an art that requires a tremendous amount of discipline and concentrated work." Right on, Risa! Bruce King's class offers his students a somewhat different approach to the study of dance. He emphasizes the importance of being aware of body position in dance. His exercises, which, at first, seem very simple, serve the purpose of strengthening and perfecting the dancer's basic movement or technique. Bruce introduces a simpler version which is gradually modified until the movement is complete. According to Bruce, "Dance at Trinity offers one the opportunity to experience dance in another capacity besides the audience. It helps one to explore how he physically can relate to dance by developing an awareness of his own body. It is an aesthetic experience." Bruce has performed solo concerts throughout the United States. He was a member of the Merce Cunningham Company, the Alwin Nicholas Company, and performed and choreographed in summer musicals. He graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, and received his M.A. from New York University. He is the author of a book entitled, Creative Dance: Experience for Learning.

Bruce feels that modern dance is a fine art that has reached its highest achievement in America. "People are very unaware of what Americans have accomplished in modern dance. The bulk of all dance masterpieces have been created in this country... Dance is an amazing thing. It correlates the fine art movement and visual art to modern music of this century. It offers an aesthetic discipline as well as a physical discipline."

Once again, Trinity has been blessed with experienced and professional dance teachers in our dance department. Bruce and Risa both offer students amazing opportunities to explore and participate in the world of dance right here at 'ole Trinity. The future of any dance department depends upon the pursuit of a high level of instruction, and right now, the future of our department looks great!

Two Guest Artists In Dance
By Patricia Tuneski

DANCE CONCERT
Works by Faculty Members and Mirjam Berns
Friday, November 10 at 8:15 p.m.
Goodwin Theater Austin Arts Center
Admission: $2.00 (students)
$3.00 (general admission)
Dance Department Reminiscences

By Judy Dworin

When dance was first introduced at Trinity in 1969, I don’t think anyone quite conceived of how it would integrate itself into the academic curriculum. The idea of the study of movement, of the development of the body as an instrument of communication and expression, of dance as an art form of equal standing amongst theatre, music, and the fine arts was a new concept and one which was just beginning to gain acceptance in circles of higher education.

American culture has been dominated by verbal communication; we have been extremely slow to recognize the most basic element of our humanness: our own ability to move, and to see the relationship between that ability and our ability to think and feel and perceive ourselves and the world around us.

Although ballet through the centuries had traditionally been acclaimed for its spectacular display of physical prowess and aestheticism, modern dance with its freer forms and emphasis on individual creative expression was not even born in America until the early twentieth century. Yet, its appeal has grown rapidly, and it is interesting that it is modern dance which has continued to grow ever since. Thus, it was with a great sense of anticipation that I came to Trinity in 1969, first into the halls of academia.

As this new semester begins at Trinity the enthusiasm for dance continues to be seen in the high enrollments (again surpassing the 100 mark). Now added to the growing list of visiting artists which includes Raymond Johnson, Alfonso Figueroa, James Clooose, and Mel Wong, Bruce Klag and Risa Jarislow join us for the semester. Performances are already planned for December and may as well be seen for Parents’ Weekend. Possibilities of a visiting company doing a three day residency are being explored in conjunction with the Experimental Programs Committee. The number of males in dance class has further increased this year with the addition of one introductory class in which males outnumber females. It is exciting and fulfilling to me as a teacher and dancer to see people, and a lot of people at that, becoming aware of dance and participating in it as an art form, as an expression of self, as a creative outlet... It is something which I believe should be supported and nurtured because dance has found its place in the Trinity curriculum, and by the nature of what it is and what it can contribute, there is no question that it belongs there.
Male Moves
By Stephen Botkin

When I informed my parents last year of the courses I was planning to take in the spring, they were a bit bewildered. Scanning the brief list, their almost predictable answers were: One English course, O.K.; two Psych. courses, fine... but Dance? "My father, I think, was a little bit more than bewildered; he was downright shocked. While he was saying things like: Couldn’t you be taking something more... worthwhile?", it was obvious that he was thinking "My son, a dancer? Where did I go wrong?" Well, here I was faced with the dual predicament of explaining my desire for taking dance while trying to reassure them that I’m still the same person they know and love (I think).

Unfortunately, this is a common problem. There still seems to be a deeply inbred attitude in our society that dancing is exclusively a female art. This archaic belief belongs to the days when dancing was solely a form of erotic entertainment for men. In the past century, dance has come into its own as a distinct theatrical art, with as much a place for men as for women. Too often, though, the thought of men involved with dance immediately conjures up images of effeminacy and homosexuality, a generalization which is entirely true or entirely false, but is most often deluding and unwarranted. Until these misconceived notions are broken, there will always be a certain hesitancy on the part of males to begin dance. I know I was at first.

Originally, I decided to take dance with little thought of learning a performing art in itself. I was fascinated more with the idea of "kinesthetic awareness", a subtitle for the elementary course. My interest in acting had a good deal to do with this, since an awareness of one’s movement, how it is done, and what it expresses, are essential to the actor. I also wanted to develop a sense of confidence in my body as the vehicle for expressing myself on a personal level. As class progressed, I found it to involve excellent exercise as well, concentrating on the coordinated development of both strength and flexibility. Some of the other people in the course have expressed this as their primary reason for taking dance. Others like it because of its non-academic atmosphere (although the administration seems to be a little vexed by this and has now forced the institution of extra-class requirements to maintain the course’s full-credit status). Most everyone I’ve spoken with agrees that dance has offered them an opportunity for mental and physical release from the various rigors of academic life as well as offering a creative outlet in an informal setting. Now, as I move into my second semester of dance, I can feel that my confidence in my movement, which has grown considerably since I began, has begun to give me a feel for the art of expression through dance, beyond the level of mere physical exercise.

Dance is a wonderful experience. No less. To be able to express oneself through movement brings a certain joyful exhilaration that everyone has felt at one time or another (even at Mather Hall “dances”). Its popularity is limitless. This is now reflected in the ever-increasing enrollment in the dance courses here at Trinity. Even the number of men has almost doubled in the elementary class since last year. These men are now realizing that the fulfillment to be found in dance is not restricted to women and that there is no reason to believe that women are naturally any more coordinated than men before they begin to learn. I can only predict that men will continue to enter the dance program until their number is proportional to the enrollment of the college. All they’ve got to lose is their inhibition.
On The Campaign Trail...  
McGovern Appeals To Diverse Elements In N.Y.  
By Robin Danziger  

New York is traditionally one of the most controversial and volatile states in the union, particularly in the political sphere. It is an extremely diverse state, encompassing every kind of voter imaginable, particularly as one travels from the farmlands of upstate New York to the great metropolis of New York City.

Yet George McGovern must appeal to these diverse elements if he is to carry this key state. New York, being the second largest state in the union, has a large number of electoral votes which could very easily be the deciding factor for either McGovern or Nixon.

Pat Funt, assistant to the director of communications, sees the main issues of McGovern's campaign as the war and the economy. She said Nixon has taken a generally non-combative, evasive position throughout his campaign. She says that the McGovern people have been trying to point

Thus far only the New York Times has endorsed the Democratic nominee, although McGovern staffers expect the New York Post to follow.

Funt did not have much to say about the "Times' endorsement. She commented, "the Times has always been good to us." McGovern workers converted the editorial to a flyer.

John Franzen, press secretary, emphasized as did Funt, the importance of the ethnic groups' vote, particularly in such a diversified state as New York.

Franzen said that New York was still a bit "old-fashioned," in that people tended to stick together in groups based on their ethnic backgrounds, instead of voting purely on the issues. He felt that the voting blocks of ethnic groups are stronger in New York than in any other part of the country.

Therefore, he says, they do make specific appeals to specific groups on behalf of connection between his stands on Israel and Viet Nam. However, Funt and Franzen felt that the Jewish support has increased recently and noted that Jews traditionally vote Democratic.

According to Franzen, the top national priority for the campaign is television, since the most people are reached through the media, and that is where most of the money goes on the national level. He said that a half hour "costs a helluva lot of money and they spend it." As far as the grass roots organizing and spending goes, it's relatively cheap compared to the national level, Franzen said. He said the greatest costs were phone service and printing and distributing literature.

Volunteers play a large part in the McGovern campaign. The office at which these interviews took place, which is located in East 53rd Street and operating for over a year. In that time, Funt feels, they have employed seven to ten thousand volunteers. Before the primaries, ' 50 to 100 new people would come in each day.

The McGovern headquarters is a frenzy of activity, with phones that never stop ringing, new and old faces darting in and out, asking questions or giving orders, volunteers collating press releases, and a sense of excitement that is hard to miss.

Franzen complained that the college students have not been as responsive as they should, and that the number of college kids working for McGovern has been exaggerated. The McGovern people have a network of campus coordinators, and this week they will take a large ad in a number of college newspapers.

The Democrats have conducted registration drives throughout the state. There will also be a large phone canvassing campaign conducted in the days and weeks before the election.

Franzen claimed that the Democratic party was united in its support of McGovern, "far more united than I would have expected." Also, Franzen said a great number of Republicans have been "turned off" by the war and by the scandals and outrages turned up lately in the Nixon campaign. The McGovern campaign has prepared a large number of "Republicans for McGovern" buttons. Last week, in front of the ITT building, the formation of the Republicans for McGovern was announced.

In contrast to the McGovern headquarters, the Republicans for Nixon did not seem to want much publicity. After a good deal of red tape and an hour and a half wait at Nixon headquarters a Tripa reporter was refused an interview.

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Later, the reporter reached Brad Barn, executive assistant to the campaign director, by telephone. Race complained, "don't think it's the proper way to conduct an interview," but he did consent to answer a few questions.

Race saw the main issues facing the Nixon campaign as the President's record. He noted Nixon's efforts in scaling down the Viet Nam war, and reaching agreements with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

The campaign director also stressed Nixon's plans for revenue sharing and law enforcement. He gave particular emphasis to Nixon's fight against illegal drugs, and said that the rate had fallen from 6.9% to 7.1% per annum.

Both the Nixon and the McGovern campaign directors conducted major efforts to attract the votes of minority groups. Race would not predict the percentage of votes the President would attract. He noted that the State Republican party was firmly united in its support of Nixon.
Parties Call Labor Key To Pennsylvania

By Adrien Mally

Labor will be one of the major blocks of votes determining which presidential candidate will receive the majority of Pennsylvania's 28 electoral votes on November 7.

Michael Willman, Nixon's press coordinator in Philadelphia, explained, "Pennsylvania is a big labor state and that's where most of the Democrats' funds come from."

The neutral stand presently taken by Pennsylvania labor leaders resulted in a dearth of funds for Senator McGovern's campaign in that state. In addition, Philadelphia's democratic mayor, Frank Rizzo, has defined his party to heavily endorse President Nixon's reelection.

The unpredictable but crucial outcome of the labor vote has prompted both Republicans and Democrats to court Pennsylvania labor leaders, and actively vie for their endorsement.

In Pennsylvania the labor group has split into two major factions -- the CIO and AFL-CIO councils. The CIO represents industrial workers, whereas the AFL-CIO includes crafts and tradesmen.

Of the two groups, only the CIO has officially endorsed the Democratic ticket. This represents a slap in the face to McGovern, and he needs it more, right now, Willman further explained.

Although the AFL-CIO overwhelmingly favored McGovern - 87 to Nixon's 6 (with 11 undecided and 1 vote for Richard Daley) in a straw vote taken October 10th, as one labor official stated at McGovern's Philadelphia headquarters, "We've found it very difficult to win any kind of commitment from the AFL-CIO, especially after George Meany's golf-playing with the President."

By approaching them individually, McGovern's people have succeeded in winning the support of 40-45 Pennsylvania unions. Much of the success in this area must be attributed to Wendell Young, a strong and influential state labor leader, who is city coordinator of McGovern's Philadelphia campaign.

In the race for labor endorsement, the Republicans consider even the declared neutrality a victory.

The unions' neutrality means that "the money not going to Nixon is also not going to McGovern, and he needs it more, right now than we do," Willman further explained.

Campaign Funding

As far as campaign funds are concerned, a spokesman for the Republican headquarters said, "There is no doubt that we will reach the $2.5 million fund goal."

He made it clear, however, that, "This isn't an export state; we don't raise more than we spend. The Republican party in Pennsylvania is in debt."

Nevertheless, the campaign to re-elect the President appears to be in a healthy financial condition. The carpeted, relatively neat and efficient, store-front office at 1719 Chestnut is well staffed with salaried employees.

In sharp contrast is the McGovern headquarters located at 220 S. Broad. Manned almost entirely by youthful volunteers, the skeletal office structure is the scene of chaos and confusion.

In the position of being down 5-1 in campaign funds, the Dems are forced to operate on a bare-minimum budget. Two mimeograph machines and two engravers supply the literature for the entire state.

Rizzo's Influence

Mayor Rizzo's endorsement of Nixon is "usually helpful in the sense that he excites partisan loyalty and we've received more rub off than we could possibly hope to get from a normal endorsement," Willman commented.

Throughout the state, the rural areas are predominately Republican, whereas the cities are largely Democrat. The rift in the Democratic party which Rizzo caused may cost McGovern - Shriver some valuable votes in Philadelphia, a Democratic stronghold.

"The Rizzo people aren't traditional Democrats, therefore in making the split, they're not taking the organized party with them," explained Rod Morgan, McGovern news coordinator.

According to Morgan, McGovern also used the tools of city government to harass McGovern workers. On Thursday Morgan received a call from city hall informing him that the mayor was sending fire marshalls to close down the headquarters as a fire trap.

Morgan commented that, although the building was possibly a fire hazard, in view of Rizzo's political orientation, the timing of such an act was a significant indicator of heavy political undertones.

New Voters

Both parties conducted active voter registration drives throughout the state by door to door canvassing and telephoning. The Democrats claimed to have invested in radio commercials, calling and visiting voters, regardless of party affiliation, as a part of their voter registration drives.

Willman mentioned that, "We especially concentrated on seeking out and giving support to any Democrats wishing to vote Republican."

By refusing branch registration on college campuses.

He said that a "disproportionate number of registration offices were opened in white communities as opposed to black and did not fairly reflect the population distribution."

Both headquarters have broken down into a lot of special interest committees in an attempt to appeal to voters. "As it stands now, the people most likely to vote as a block would be those in the Black community, and our best estimate says they're 10% for McGovern," Morgan remarked.

The Republicans are placing a heavy emphasis on all ethnic groups as well as the Catholics, which comprise 1/3 of the state. Their Citizen Block Effort is a stylized appeal to voting blocks which is extremely specialized as, for example, Motorcyclists for the President and Kids for the President.

M-Day, the final campaign drive in Pennsylvania for McGovern - Shriver, took place Wednesday, October 11, and featured appearances by both candidates, campaign rallies, parties, and other events in more than 50 counties.

Peter Cohen, M-day coordinator, stated that the activities marked the close of registration (October 10) which resulted in more than 200,000 new registered Pennsylvanians.

Student Voters

According to Willman, student political trends, for the most part, follow the partisan breakdown between urban and rural areas in the state.

"We do very well in state universities and smaller private institutions," he added. "McGovern, however, still holds a sizeable advantage in city colleges such as Temple, U. of P., and Haverford College."

Young volunteers comprise almost the entire McGovern work force. Yet, with the exception of Todd Tierie, college press coordinator, there is no one to deal with youth as a separate voting block.

The Nixon campaign, on the other hand, has several youth organizations. One group, Young Voters for the President, under the direction of Pat Logan, presented a "Legend of Rock and Roll" concert at the University of Pittsburgh.
Democrats, Republicans Vie For Massachusetts

By Tom Santopietro

As John W. McKean, campaign coordinator for Senator George McGovern, put it, the Democrats "must win" Massachusetts.

Traditionally a strong Democratic state, Massachusetts seems to be evenly split at the present time. While McGovern workers say they are confident of victory, Nixon supporters are envisioning the possibility of the first Republican win of the state in over 150 years.

McKean and Jane Lamensdorf, a member of McGovern's Massachusetts press office, expect the Senator's strength will come from the youth vote, the traditionally Democratic cities, and the labor block.

Lamensdorf said McGovern has definitely not written off any block of votes in the state. She explained that "the people that backed him in the primaries will do so again, just as will those people who are against the war. Though I think that ethnic blocks are breaking down, I'd say a majority of most minorities are supporting McGovern."

To win the election, she added, McGovern must carry Massachusetts. To this end the campaign has emphasized direct person-to-person contact with voters, through canvassing and rallies, rather than advertisements.

Stressing the importance of this "grass roots" campaign, Lamensdorf said she thought McGovern was most effective when speaking directly to a crowd.

She attributed the Senator's success in the primaries to this "personal touch". McGovern speaks directly to the issues, and gives specific ideas on tax reform and how to end the war. That's important, because that shows he's running a campaign of issues, not of personality.

"He's being honest and he's being himself," Lamensdorf continued. "He's saying, 'look, this is how I am and how I feel about the issues.' I think this directness appeals to the voter. He's a regular type of guy."

"He's being honest and he's being himself," Lamensdorf continued. "He's saying, 'look, this is how I am and how I feel about the issues.' I think this directness appeals to the voter. He's a regular type of guy."

While McGovern supporters stress Vietnam and the economy, spokesmen for the Committee for the Re-election of the President firmly believe Nixon's record in office will win him re-election.

"The President appeals to the voters on the basis of his record and accomplishments. He's a responsible moderate leader, while there's room to doubt that McGovern would be able to handle the presidency," according a Richard W. Daly, press director of the Massachusetts CRP.

Undecided Voters

Daly stated that McGovern has "turned off a lot of conservative Democrats" because he has "facilitated on so many issues, particularly abortion and aid to parochial schools, and he also has no foreign policy to speak of besides precipitous withdrawal of the troops from Vietnam."

Daly cited the working class as a new source of power for the Republicans in Massachusetts. He added that many undecided voters among the Democrats may swing the outcome.

Appearances

McGovern has visited Massachusetts twice during the campaign, as has Senator Edward Kennedy. George McGovern speaks to Senator Edward Kennedy during a fund-raising dinner in Boston. McGovern's campaign organization is relying on "name" Democrats and celebrities to send the message home to vote "McGovern" in this tightly contested race. The Republicans have not carried Massachusetts in decades.
Traditionally a strong Democratic state, Massachusetts seems to be evenly split... Nixon supporters are en visioning the possibility of the first Republican win of the state in over 150 years.

Comedian
Tommy Smothers

(Photos by David Levine)

Funds Raised

McKean estimates that approximately $800,000 has been raised in Massachusetts, most of which has been sent to Washington. He stated that by the time the campaign is over, roughly $150,000 will have been spent in Massachusetts, a large portion of it on telephoning. McKean explained that in addition to the bills for more than 100 phones around the state, headquarters overhead, canvassing, and payment of salaries to the "few people who are paid," account for the rest of the funds.

Daly estimated that "several million dollars, a great deal more than we're going to spend here," has been raised in Massachusetts.

He explained that $70,000 has been spent on the campaign thus far, but that this figure does not include media, which is paid for by Washington. Terming the $70,000 "not much when you consider what is normally spent," Daly said that the money goes to pay the costs of telephoning, canvassing, rent, office overhead, and the salaries of the "few paid workers."

Though the AFL-CIO adopted a resolution opposing the re-election of the President, Daly noted the fact that this "opposition" has not taken the form of the usual endorsement of the Democratic candidate. Daly also claims that some labor has endorsed Nixon, including several local unions in Massachusetts. He further explained that most unions are "laying low" because of George Meany and "their own disinclination to support McGovern or a Republican."

Daly also said that the 'rank and file' of labor would vote as they wished. He claimed too that McGovern has not raised much money in Massachusetts, in contrast with 1968 when Hubert Humphrey raised a great deal.

Lamensdorf cited the Massachusetts Labor Committee to elect McGovern-Shriver as an important organization of labor support. Peter DiCicco, chairman of the

they don't fall 'lock and step' behind the leadership immediately. The Democrats are working for McGovern however. The politicians are out speaking and the work is getting done."

The Republican party in Massachusetts hopes to sway many voters through its campaign, entitled "Target 72", which stresses canvassing, meeting people, and "talking to everybody, not just particular ethnic racial groups," said Daly.

A goal has been set of having 5,000 volunteers working state-wide, manning local headquarters and canvassing. There are approximately 3,000 young volunteers, one-third of whom are students, who are directed by State Youth Director, Gary D. Fernandez, Brandeis '73.

Students

Fernandez explained that organizations have been set up at 30 to 40 colleges, and that even more students might have become involved, but as the campaign was late in getting started, many students had already

One of several entertainers touring on McGovern's behalf, Smothers addresses a fund-raising dinner in Boston. Other stars who appeared included Warren Beatty and Shirley MacLaine.
With less than a month left before the election, Senator George McGovern is attempting to assert his anti-war position as the key campaign issue. McGovern accused the Nixon administration of "surrendering" the Constitution by continuing the Vietnam War, in a speech last Thursday in Boston. "They are willing to surrender our decency, our ideals, and even our soul as a nation by bombing millions of helpless people and napalming little children," McGovern declared to a $25-a-plate dinner attended by 1,000.

McGovern stated that the Nixon administration "to keep a corrupt dictatorship in power in Saigon" is "willing to surrender our prisoners of war to endless captivity in North Vietnam."

He also attacked the Nixon administration for being "willing to surrender our sons to danger and death."

The speech, given at the Commonwealth Armory in Boston, also discussed the problem of addiction among those returning from Vietnam.

"So when we hear that fewer Americans were killed in Indochina last week, let us remember the hundreds of Americans who died in the same week, from addiction, or from the desperate attempt of an addict to steal enough to feed his habit."

The audience heard South Dakota Senator McGovern introduce Senator Edward Kennedy (Dem.-Mass.) at the Wednesday rally in Boston.

McGovern alleged that he did not intend to surrender American interests but that President Nixon did. "As President, there is only one thing I intend to surrender--the face of the war-makers who have been wrong about every prediction they have made for ten years. Only then can we win a victory worthy of America."

He ended his speech by challenging "Mr. Nixon to end the surrender of our real interests and our best hopes in a war that denies our deepest values as a nation."

Senator Edward Kennedy introduced McGovern to the dinner which was the highlight of the Democratic nominee’s one-day swing through the state. The day was designated "McGovern-Shriver Day" in Massachusetts. This was McGovern’s second visit to the state in two weeks.
Shriver Pledges Americans Will Be ‘What We Can Be’

By Anne Gomeel

Accusing President Nixon of failing to develop America’s capacities, R. Sargent Shriver, Democratic Vice Presidential Nominee stated Sunday that George McGovern would “help us to be what we can be”.

Speaking in Ansonia, Connecticut, a city near Waterbury, Shriver outlined five areas where the Democrats would change present policies.

He pledged that McGovern would stop the war, cut unemployment, combat narcotics addiction, bring prices and wages into equilibrium, and be more honest than the Republicans.

Nixon does not deserve to be re-elected because he has not ended the Vietnam War, Shriver asserted. Nixon believes in the Work Ethic, he continued, and yet during Nixon’s term, he has thrown more people out of work and has put more on welfare than has ever been done.

“The least the government can do for the country is create job legislation”, Shriver said. He said Nixon has said “no” to educational assistance bills, and to a health bill which Congressman John Monagan had introduced.

He then launched into an attack on the last unemployment rate in the United States. He said that there is “no tablet from the Lord” which says we have to have a 5% unemployment rate, representing 5 1/2 million people. “The U.S. can have 3%, 4%, 2% if that’s where we decide to put the effort,” he continued. “We as a nation should be putting money to work here at home,” he cried to a cheering crowd.

Shriver compared the Democratic party to a Church which always welcomes everybody in. He said he thought the Democratic Party represents the people better than any other Party in the world. In the House of Representatives, he said, “every Italian-American Congressman except one is a Democrat”. Shriver said that all Polish-American Congressmen, every one of the Greek-American congressmen, and all of the good Irish-American congressmen are Democrats.

Shriver told the story of how during his campaign a young woman had asked him to “Help us to be what we can be”. Shriver asserted that he and McGovern believe that every American should be allowed to be what they can be. He accused the Nixon Administration of hindering people from fulfilling their own destiny.

Shriver then listed five points which would be the major goals. He said “we will stop the war, using public, not private plans. We will get jobs for every American who wants work. We will actually cut narcotics addiction which has doubled”. He asserted that under McGovern’s administration, “wages and prices would move together”, rather than having the prices go through the ceiling while wages are frozen. Lastly, he said “When we tell you something, we will tell you the truth.”

He said that Nixon has had fourteen images in fourteen years of public office, and that Agnew has had three in four years. “George has always been the same, and nobody’s going to be putting faces on me”, Shriver said.

Shriver thanked his hosts for providing microphones since “sometimes we Democrats don’t see all the microphones we talk into”. But, he said, the word that Democrats are low on campaign funds is “just a rumour...Stick ‘em up”. Shriver said he felt encouraged about the progress that McGovern and he were making, and he cited the occasion when he spoke to an Ohio audience, made up of the representatives of all the state labor unions which gave him a standing ovation.

There were many families with children among those attending. They held pro-McGovern and anti-Nixon signs bearing slogans such as: “No more Years”, “McGovern and Shriver, Men of Action”, “Nixon Benefits Off G.I. Blood”, “America Can Do Better”. The speeches began with an invocation by a priest, and then John Monagan, the Congressman for the 5th District in Connecticut took the podium. He said it was a privilege to have served the district for fourteen years.

In introducing Sargent Shriver, Monagan said that Shriver “has tried and succeeded in raising moral issues that have been missing,” and that he has exposed fundamental problems.

Shriver began by saying that John Monagan “is a devoted congressman and a leader in the national scene”. He said Monagan’s accomplishments included uncovering a housing loan scandal, and playing a leading role in stopping the importation of narcotics and heroin. The legislation which he introduced, and which was quite effective, involved stopping foreign aid to countries if they were growing heroin and other drugs.

Shriver then listed five points which would be the major goals. He said “we will stop the war, using public, not private plans. We will get jobs for every American who wants work. We will actually cut narcotics addiction which has doubled”. He asserted that under McGovern’s administration, “wages and prices would move together”, rather than having the prices go through the ceiling while wages are frozen. Lastly, he said “When we tell you something, we will tell you the truth.”

He said that Nixon has had fourteen images in fourteen years of public office, and that Agnew has had three in four years. “George has always been the same, and nobody’s going to be putting faces on me”, Shriver said.

Shriver thanked his hosts for providing microphones since “sometimes we Democrats don’t see all the microphones we talk into”. But, he said, the word that Democrats are low on campaign funds is “just a rumour...Stick ‘em up”. Shriver said he felt encouraged about the progress that McGovern and he were making, and he cited the occasion when he spoke to an Ohio audience, made up of the representatives of all the state labor unions which gave him a standing ovation.

Shriver compared the Democratic party to a Church which always welcomes everybody in. He said he thought the Democratic Party represents the people better than any other Party in the world. In the House of Representatives, he said, “every Italian-American Congressman except one is a Democrat”. Shriver said that all Polish-American Congressmen, every one of the Greek-American congressmen, and all of the good Irish-American congressmen are Democrats.

Shriver told the story of how during his campaign a young woman had asked him to “Help us to be what we can be”. Shriver asserted that he and McGovern believe that every American should be allowed to be what they can be. He accused the Nixon Administration of hindering people from fulfilling their own destiny.

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Molière

The Genius of Molière

By Michael J. Pretina

The theatricalism of Molière, the extravagant display of gesture, facial expression and comic tricks is balanced even in his most amusing plays by substance; and it is here that Molière hits upon the very core of human nature. Molière believed that deeply hidden man's personality there exists a coherent structure. He called this structure the essence of human nature and, used it as the model for his portrait of man. In Tartuffe, for example, the theme of hypocrisy is staged visually through gesture. Tartuffe may preach the dangers of the flesh as he begs Dorine to cover her half naked breasts, but his hand gripping Elmire's knee—explained to the outraged audience as a simple wish to touch the soft fabric of her gown—betrays the sensuality hidden behind the mask of pious words. With Molière, gesture has the eloquence of language, a language without words which highlights the dichotomy between thought and deed.

The story of Molière, the exquisitely depicts man as an actor whose life style is a self-imposed role which has nothing to do with his true nature. Tartuffe, for example, takes the part of a religious man; in Le Misanthrope Arnaone—so attractive to us in spite of her prudish behavior—covers her passionate and lustful self with the mask of a prude. The world of Molière is peopled with characters imitating a type, and laughter is born at the moment when the mask slips and the character steps out of his false role. The bad actor has become good comic theatre. Molière's man is also as inflexible as a bronze statue. There may be spectacular turnabouts of events in his plays, but there are no spectacular conversions in his characters—no repentance in Tartuffe after his ruse is uncovered, no remorse in Don Juan for his dubious behavior and no change of heart in Monsieur Jourdain whose thirst for social advancement at any cost is never assuaged. Man is fixed in his very nature and truth never sets him free from his narrow outlook on things.

Enlightenment

Certainly there is "coming to knowledge" in Molière's theatre, but that knowledge is primarily for our enlightenment alone. Although Celimene learns the truth about herself from Alceste who describes her as vain, conniving and superficial, she meekly goes along locked into a personality and life style which she refuses to alter. Knowledge about oneself is a dead end street and not an open road to change, because man is too vain to admit error, or too blind to see the truth or because, as in the case of Celimene, man does not have the potential to be other than what he is.

Molière's world, however, is not totally negative, his stage not completely inundated with stone-hearted characters and masked villains. There are examples—few though they may be—of sincerity, naturalness and moderation which lead us to believe that in some people the core of human nature is not all bad.

Self-fulfillment

Molière was concerned with a vision of man and, more precisely, with the conflict which life becomes because of man’s nature. In each of his plays a societal group (the family in Tartuffe or Celimene’s salon le Misanthrope) is front stage, living according to a set of norms which are the nucleus of its self-fulfillment. Inevitably someone comes along to disrupt things by offering a vision of fulfillment which is directly opposed to that of the group. Order is finally restored when the group succeeds in unmasking (Tartuffe), expelling (Alceste) or killing (Don Juan) the disrupter.

In most instances we are solidly behind the winner and return home feeling that all has ended well. However there are disquieting moments for the audience—especially in Molière's later plays—when the winner is far from the best in our eyes. In Le Misanthrope a corrupt and vain society where "flattery will get you everywhere" triumphs over Alceste who calls for sincerity; in Don Juan an archaic society in which norms of honor and purity crumble at the winner is far from the best in our eyes. However bitter the pill may be, the genius of Molière was his ability to coat it with laughter.

Editor’s Note: Michael J. Pretina is a faculty member in the Modern Languages department.
Hartford Stage Performs 'The Misanthrope'

By Aron Pasternack

The Hartford Stage Company opened its tenth season on October 6th with a modern dress production of one of Molière's masterpieces, THE MISANTHROPE. Paul Weidner directed the verse translation by Richard Wilbur. The production, though not one of the Stage Company's best, is nonetheless very good and should definitely be seen by anyone interested in Molière, the theatre, or a pleasant evening away from Trinity.

First a few words about the Stage Company. The Stage Company produces six plays a year, which are always of a high level. Quite frankly, it is one of the best provincial theatre companies in the nation, and some of the productions of the recent past (THREEPENNY OPERA, JOE EGG, LONG DAYS JUST WENT BY, NIGHT) have been as good as anything I have seen in New York and London. It is a very pleasant theatre as it is small and all the seats have a very good view of the thrust stage. Also, The Stage Company gives generous student discounts for matinee performances.

As for the play - THE MISANTHROPE, for me, is both Molière's greatest and most difficult play. Alceste, the misanthrope who would rather speak the truth than placate society, is certainly one of the great acting roles of the stage. Molière's plots are not important: in THE MISANTHROPE, the entire plot is this: Alceste at the beginning demands an explanation from Celimene - will she or will she not accept him as her lover alone - and various obstacles prevent him from getting this explanation until the end.

What is great about the play is the character portraits Molière draws. THE MISANTHROPE is a devastating expose of court society. A society of nobles - Oronte, Acaste, and Cliandare are the male members, Celimene and Arsinoe the female components - who have no purpose; they are indolent, useless, and decadent. This is manifest in their writing pseudo-poetry, sending pseudo-love letters, becoming involved in pseudo-love affairs and pseudo-querellas, making a great show of affection and friendship to present company while immediately and maliciously backstabbing those who leave the room.

As a contrast to this are two gentlemen of superior intelligence and vision: Alceste, the misanthrope, who will not bend to the pretension of society, and Philinte, the kind of compromiser and acceptor of society as he finds it.

A Tragi-Comedy?
How should a man behave in society, Molière asks, and the question has as much significance now as then. Molière himself played the part of Alceste for laughs, chowdered it - society was good and reasonable, Alceste a ridiculous and rude figure. In the mid-eighteenth century Rosseau, in his Lettre a M. d'Alembert called the play immoral and vicious since the play makes virtue (personified by Alceste, who always tells the truth and is true to his soul) ridiculous, and approves vice (Philinte is the kind of compromiser Rosseau hated).

Since then the way the play is staged varies according to the sympathies of the director. One wishes we have a tendency to question every facet of society, most directors and critics consider the play a tragi-comedy and Alceste a serious and almost tragic figure, sincere and truthful though even his most ardent admirers will admit that his character is basically unsympathetic; his is egocentric, flies into tanstrums, suiks, and has a martyr complex. It is this tension between this far from perfect man and even less perfect society and its apologists that for me at least, makes the play a great one.

This tension also makes the play very difficult to direct, especially when the director, as Paul Weidner has chosen to do, does not take all the rhyming verse with a grain of salt. Somewhat gets the feeling that Weidner has chosen to let the play muddle through on its own am

...
The first act seemed to have trouble getting started. There is a great deal of anticipation when watching a play by Molière, as the plots are usually familiar, and one is poised to laugh even before the events unfold. Laughter is an integral part of the script and yet Epstein felt a need to exaggerate this humor, supplementing it with sight gags. This is fine, but the visual aspect should never reduce the importance of the lines. This was the trouble with the first act - a proper balance had not been achieved between both kinds of humor.

The play began with the comic entrance. Chez M. Jourdain of the musicians, dancers, singers and crated marked fragile, all at the same time. The scrub woman, who had propriety for appearing at the wrong moments, was caught in this confusion. It is a nuce idea to illustrate the confusion. M. Jourdain has brought into his household by his desires to become a gentleman, but it didn't work. It was sticky, not funny. And of course, everyone, both characters and audience, are eagerly awaiting the entrance of M. Jourdain himself, who is about to appear in his new robe and morning exercise costume.

I was also very anxious to see Leonard Frey (who has joined the Yale Rep company for this season) in the part. Frey is probably best known for his portrayal of Harold in THE BOYS IN THE BAND both on stage and in the film version of Mart Crowley's shallow comedy. His was a truly bad comedy. His was a truly bad comedy. He romps around the stage, squeaking with childish delight in his undertaking,tracts, distorting the lines, imitating them, not comprehending that he was the noble life, constantly thinking on the part of the audience. It was a tremendous evening. The mime that had been flown above the stage. One of the nicest gimmickry. Epstein was able to keep his audience howling, through the dinner with Dorante and Dorimène (the two nobles upon whom M. Jourdain patterned his life), the masquerading through the halls of the Grand Turk and the waltking of M. Jourdain into a Mamamouchi, up until the final moments when Mr. Epstein played his best trump card. The mime that had been scheduled for the entertainment of Dorante and Dorimène was performed. It retold all of the events of the play, involving the entire cast and showing what a fool M. Jourdain had been. The entire cast stood on stage right laughing at the lone figure of M. Jourdain, who was himself laughing back at them, not comprehending that he was the subject of their mockery. Mme. Jourdain looked gently at him, and walking lovingly over to the happy child. You cannot possibly dislike M. Jourdain, you want to cuddle him.

Alvin Epstein has included many nice directorial touches in his production. The set which was very simple allowed great freedom of movement and imaginative thinking on the part of the audience. It contained only three set pieces: two chairs and a beautifully tacky end table with a built-on Eiffel Tower lamp. During the dining sequence, a great chandelier of pink wicker, white ostrich feathers and a cherub was flown above the stage. One of the nicest touches was Epstein's dressing both Dorant and Dorimène in period costume.

Although they make fun of M. Jourdain, they are equally ridiculous in their actions. Molière is careful to point out the follies of the titled-class, as well as those that try to imitate them. The nobility are parodies of themselves, and Mr. Epstein picked them nicely on their hypocrisy.

There was not one performance by any actor in a major role that I did not enjoy. Most notable though, were Elizabeth Parrish as Mme. Jourdain, Robin Pearson Rose as Nicole, the Jourdain's daughter, Lucille, John Cleante, Lucille's boyfriend, and Joseph Grifasi as Cleante's valet. The cast enjoyed what they were doing and produced a tremendous evening.

Perhaps the best place to see Molière performed is in Paris, at the Comedie Francaise, but the Yale Rep production of THE BOURGEOIS GENTLEMAN is surely the second-best thing.

Leonard Frey stars in 'The Bourgeois Gentleman'
By William Sloane Coffin

(Editor's Note: Reverend William Sloane Coffin is a chaplain at Yale University and has recently returned with the three American prisoners of war released by Hanoi. He was lately posted to the Pacific to assist in demonstrations against the Vietnam War and in 1968, he was indicted with Dr. Benjamin Spock and others on a conspiracy to counsel young men to evade the draft.)

Markham Gartley is not only handsome and attractive but witty. As we were driven through the spectacularly wide but sterile boulevards of Peking, he wisely cracked, "I wish they'd take us through Chinatown."

Gartley is also highly intelligent. Yet, by his own admission, he knew nothing of the people he was bombing, at least not until, suspended from a parachute, he dropped in their midst.

In the early sixties, when he was a physics major at Georgia Tech, there was little interest in the war and little information readily available about it. Like so many other young men, he joined the Naval ROTC not because he was eager to fight but because it would pay his way through college. When upon graduation he became a pilot, it was with the sport of flying, not the war, that held his attention.

On active duty in the Pacific, his life consisted of dangerous flights interspersed with a few comfortable moments aboard his carrier. The talk was not of war or peace but of the techniques of power in flying a jet; there was little time for reflection. In the air, the pilots live in one world; on the ground, the North Vietnamese live in another.

Last week, as we were having a quiet drink together in Hanoi's Peace Hotel, Gartley reminisced about this period in his life. "Flying," he said, "is exciting, particularly when you're being shot at. There's a great sense of power in flying a jet; there's something almost sexual about it. You don't think about the people you're bombing. You think about the target. You don't think about much else except your family, flight pay, and promotions. Only when you're shot down, do you ask, 'What the hell was I doing up there?'"

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Once on the ground, the situation changes drastically. In camp, there is little to do but think and read and hope the bombs won't hit you. Broadcasts from Radio Hanoi piped through loudspeakers high on the walls of each of the rooms, shared by four or five pilots. No one pays much attention to them. The tinny English-language used in the broadcasts is unrealistic to the POWs; few American pilots think of themselves as virtual prisoners. Nor does the phrase "imperial war criminals" used to address them in the broadcasts carry much weight. The loud-speaker is often called the "BS Box."

On the other hand, Gartley and the others were impressed by American books given them--The Pentagon Papers, Cornell Professor George Kahl's war stories, and the American Friends Service Committee's booklet on Vietnam. For most pilots, these were the first books and papers ever seen about the war, and many first for the question to time--intellectually at least--why America was in the war at all.

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Lt. Norris A. Charles

Maj. Edward K. Elias

Lt. Mark L. Gartley

A Shrike missile carries 10,000 rectangular pellets. Because it can be silently released from a plane some 18 miles from the target (as I was told by one of our released pilots), the victims are unaware of the missile's presence until it explodes.

We asked to see victims of the bombings and were shown many, in villages and cities, in and out of hospitals. I remember particularly a 20-year-old girl who was carried on the back of another because her legs had been shot off. She was working in a rice field, and a seven-year-old boy with perforated intestines. We knew, of course, that there are equally tragic victims in the South—both military and civilian; that there are civilian victims in all wars. But what made our particular experience so painful was knowing that both the human suffering and the destruction are useless.

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The 18 Year Olds... 

Yesterday's Child

By Thomas A. Smith

The Editor has asked that I write briefly on the effects which Public Act 127 will have upon the College. This act, passed by the Connecticut General Assembly last year, when signed by Governor Meskill (Trinity, Class of '50) lowered the age of majority and granted, as of October 1, "full rights and privileges to eighteen year olds."

Upon its effects one can only speculate, for colleagues in such states as California, Michigan, and Maine, where similar acts have been longer in effect, do not seem able to describe particular consequences. Perhaps it will have few—other than adding to the market for alcohol sales and to the policed circularly as very citizens of young men and women who are eighteen but not yet twenty-one. My own expectation, however, is that all benefits, if any, will be long run, change this and other similar institutions, not so much because of any of it is a direct result, and perhaps, because of the alterations it implies in these relations: child to parent, and, therefore, student to college, as well as some of our common practices and responsibilities as persons heretofore known as "infants" or "infancy" shall be deemed to refer to a person under the age of eighteen years and any person eighteen years of age or over shall be an adult for all purposes whatsoever and have the same legal capacity, rights, powers, privileges, duties, liabilities and responsibilities as persons heretofore had at twenty-one years of age, and "age of majority" shall be deemed to be eighteen years.

The average age of students entering Trinity has for some time probably been at least eighteen and one-half years. Most, therefore, have been legally "infants" or "children" until their senior year. As of the opening of College in September, the enrollment here was made up of "children." Today, and since October 1, by public law, our population is preponderantly "adult."

"Child," of course, immediately calls up the word "parent," and my own experience, as well as some of our common practices here at the College, suggests that we have been very different toward students who were "children" than we might have toward them had they been "adults." This, for instance, may be said of course, for example, that the administration affecting the student's behavior.

Child Status

Our relations, therefore, have been shaped by the "child" status of students, not only for these reasons but also because it has been traditional in most private colleges and universities to express interest in the moral as well as in the intellectual development of the student. The Trinity Catalogue of 1850, for example, opened with this statement: "The aim of Trinity College is to promote the intellectual and moral growth of its young men so that they may become self-reliant, responsible, and enlightened citizens of democracy, leading happy and useful lives."

The development of character as a proper blending of knowledge, integrity, kindness and Christlike concern for the welfare of others is the general concept of their subjugation to institutional and to parental authority. I shall not go on to examine the reasons why, in the late '60's, student and public minds were changed, but it is clear that during that period biological and sociological findings, political interests both radical and conservative, student interests, and adult national and local leaders in various fields, convinced the public of the wisdom of endowing the eighteen through twenty-year age group with the full rights and privileges and the full liabilities and responsibilities of citizenship. These forces were convincing enough in a number of states to frame and to enact legislation similar to Public Act 127. During the same period, institutions of higher education were obliged because of student dissatisfaction and violence and public pressure to define more carefully and specifically their interests in student behavior.

Further Clarification

One consequence of Public Act 127 which I foresee is the fairly immediate need for institutions to clarify even further their relations with students.

Certainly, whether institutions, students, and the public desire it or not, the concept of educational and legal authority over students with the general obligation of the institution to exercise authority over students with the general obligation of the student to respond to institutional authority as he would to parental theory.

Loco parentis, in fact, is not an educational concept but rather a legal theory, based on the analogy between parental authority over children and institutional authority over students, which courts have used to determine the necessity of institutional authority to regulate student behavior and activity. This specific definition, in a variety of misunderstood forms, has had rather widespread acceptance by many laymen and some professionals and has been extended to include concepts involving not only authority but also responsibility.

Trinity and many other colleges and universities since 1868 have tended to move away from the ambiguity of the popularized loco parentis concept and to define authority and responsibility primarily in terms of particular conditions required for the proper conduct of teaching, learning, research, and supporting or related activities of the campus. The question is: what kinds of concepts will now, that the student is adult, replace loco parentis as both a legal concept and as a public notion of the basis for many of the relations between student and institution?

It is difficult to speculate on the question. My best guess is that in the long run, and especially if there is another wave of student dissent, students, institutions and the public will insist upon the creation of formal contractual arrangements. Students, as adults, may freely enter into such agreements and which institutions may securely enforce because students are adults. These agreements will be made in specific terms of the nature of academic and non-academic relations between the two.

Specific Questions

Meanwhile, the College has some very specific and obvious questions to contend with, and some must be answered before the academic year 1973-1974 begins. Here are some of them:

1. With whom should we fix responsibility for tuition, room, board, and fees—student or parent? How do we make loco parentis responsible for those payments clear?

2. Do we conduct all academic business pertaining to grades, academic status, academic discipline, etc. directly with students? Since, as it is commonly agreed, enrollment is the consequence typically of a decision involving parents, do we continue to keep parents informed of the matter or do we perform this latter service only at the student's request?

3. Questions under #2 must also be asked about information pertaining to non-academic status, particularly when serious matters of discipline are involved.

(Continued on P. 18)
4. What of those parents who, in effect, chose not to recognize the adult status of their sons and daughters? Should, if it alters the student-institution relation, the College be prepared to expect certain of its students, at parental request, from whatever practices prevail?

5. What will be the effect upon financial aid policies be as we confront increasing numbers of students who declare themselves emancipated from their family or who have been emancipated, or dislodged, by the family? What will be the effect upon financial aid policy if we decide as an institution to deal with students in all, or in most respects, without reference to their families?

6. How will the community around us—and such agencies as the police—respond to offensive student behavior when it no longer seems to have been granted by Public Act 127, ready or not.

7. Will students, as adults, seek a more active and responsible role in their own governance and regulation—and, therefore, in that of the institution? Or will they increasingly leave those matters to the administration and faculty as is customary in graduate schools where student populations have been adult?

8. Will the adult status of students cause a diminution in the demand for various kinds of personal student services provided by the institution—medical, counseling, security, recreational, social, religious and other student services—or will the demand for these and similar services continue to increase? Can, or should, the institution limit these or cut them back so that their objectives become entirely institutional rather than personal, leaving it to individuals to look after their own needs?

9. What of the traditional interest, particularly in the liberal arts college, in the formation of good character among students? Is this interest superfluous in an institution the enrollment of which is entirely adult? If the institution accepts character formation as one of its objectives, then on what does it base its authority to implement its interest?

At first glance, Public Act 127 seems to afford to the College an excellent opportunity to deliver to students as adults the same kinds of freedom and responsibility offered them in the Trinity curriculum. My expectation that progress in this direction will be slow and complicated for these three reasons: first, because the public must become accustomed to the consequences of the admittance of the eighteen through twenty-year-old group to full citizenship; second, because the cost of higher education holds most students in a family-dependent state; most parents will continue to expect the institution to assume certain custodial functions; third, because it may not be feasible for the administration to bear the costs of a particular practice (e.g., collecting bills from students) even though that practice might achieve a desirable quasi-educational purpose.

At President Lockwood's request, the Trinity College Council will begin to ask these and, I hope, similar questions which will arise because Public Act 127 is in effect. There are not, I expect, the only major questions to be dealt with, and it may well be that, in appropriate bureaucratic fashion, I am raising some which do not need answers. As the year progresses, TCC's recommendations to the President will be formulated. Both the President and the Council would be grateful to have those who are interested in Public Act 127, and in its consequences for Trinity, make their thoughts known soon to the Council.

Ready Or Not, Here We Come

By Steven Chernaik

October 1, 1972 means, in theory, a good deal more than greater facility in obtaining your daily boozie, if you are a member of the 18-20 year old set. Your legal right to imbibe is just one—and perhaps the least important—right that you have been granted by Public Act 127, which, in one fell swoop, has lowered the age of majority to 18 throughout Connecticut. But beware: whenever a civilized state grants a largesse of rights, it must also submit a bill of correlating duties to those benefactors of the right. The case with respect to Public Act 127 is no different.

The rights of an adult demand the duties dependent upon their parents as is a year old infant. Not only are students dependent upon their parents for their daily sustenance—food, clothes, medicine, etc.—and college expenses, but they are also very dependent on their parents to bail them out, often quite literally, should a crisis, financial or otherwise befall them.

Until now being a college student very often was like a gambler's utopia: you could get your thiek cut of the winning action, and at the same time be assured that someone else—generally your parents—would make good for your markers, if you lost. This situation of young people living off their parents' largesse, while at college, had a rendervous with disaster in the sixties, with products of permissive rearing entered colleges en masse.

Moreover, if parents were no longer satisfied to have their losing markers picked up by someone else; now, they demanded the rules of the game to be changed so that they won all the time, and that they got their winnings immediately, in and gold. And if they dealt from the bottom of the deck and were caught in the act, they expected not a derringer slug in the gut, but instead to walk away from the table not only alive, but with the pot as well. And so they trespassed, and blockaded

(Continued on P. 19)
buildings and burned buildings and blew up buildings. They cursed and spat and kicked at officers of the law. They publicly burned their draft cards, and then they burned their country's flag, while at the same time they waved the flags of their country's enemies. They cursed and spit and kicked-the parental-purse can immediately snap free love and dangerous drugs. And one simply does not discipline dangerous adult criminals, even though the actions of the two groups may indeed be indistinguishable. Kent State, of course, was inevitable. One cannot expect outsiders, National Guardsmen, who frequently draw the same fine line between juvenile offender and adult criminal that parents of college children and college officers of the law. They publicly burned the country's flag, while at the same time they attended to his child at any moment and for any reason. Whether it be in the Morgan Street jail for dope selling or in the Hartford Hospital for a bad trip, a parent may choose that moment to assume responsibility with respect to "the formation of good character among students." I think the effect will be a good one. For the past half-decade college-age young people have desired adult status and an adult voice in their communities. But their behavior has been most juvenile or criminal, depending on perspective, and their constructive values and energies often seemed more directed towards the rebuilding of Sodom and Gomorrah rather than towards the revitalizing of America's spirit. Perhaps when young people begin to realize that duty and responsibility are the exact correlates to rights and freedom, and realize in the sense of living it, and not just studying about it, the college will have de facto achieved its goal of sound character formation.

If the utopian state for students has ended, then I must say good riddance. If the colleges had treated their students like adults then the chaos of the sixties would never have been. The first student to blockade a building would have found himself expelled or arrested, and the situation never would have surpassed civilized control. Most parents who reared spoiled children learned the virtues of saying no and of firm discipline too late, and so their too far gone children hate them when they do try discipline. Maybe Act 127 will teach children, perhaps through the rough road of experience, that most good harvests require patient sowing of fields, and that sometimes, in spite of our best sowing efforts, the crop will fail.

**Tough Parents**

Tickets and possible loss of license deter people from speeding. I hope parents become as tough on their children a motor vehicle registries are on poor drivers. Perhaps the knowledge that parents can sever the purse strings at any time, will keep young people away from dangerous drugs, free love, and criminal behavior. A utopia can be hell, if you are the one paying the price for it. The children's utopia was plainly too dear for alumni who saw their college campuses torn asunder, and dearer still for parents who saw what miserable messes their overindulged children turned into in the name of (or at the expense of) an education. Perhaps it was this sudden realization that their eighteen-year-old children were behaving like criminal crushers to Trumalchio's banquet that prompted parents and legislators alike to over-whelmingly approve the new majority age. Eighteen-year-olds can drink, get married, get credit, drive, get arrested, get sentenced, be responsible for their debts, and in general enjoy their adult lives responsibly, or else make messes of their young adult lives, and hold no responsible for the mess or the cleaning up, but themselves.

*(Photo by David Lewis)*
Trinity this is a sad statement. Inherent in it is exclusion, conclusiveness, and anti-ecumenism, attitudes which are wrong and unfortunate, and which are caused by the exclusive and pluralistic nature of the College and its Chapel. Interfaith marriages are forbidden, without comprehensible reason. Trinity is at the very least not helping to bring men and women closer to the goal they wish to achieve. The Chaplain is at the very least not helping to meet the needs of those who are alienated from the organized churches.

In conclusion, I would like to say a few words about the Chapel. The College provides a type of religious service which goes toward a tendency of things-printing information about Chapel events, buying refreshments for different groups and so on. But it is funded by an outside Episcopalian group, "an ongoing testimony," according to Chaplain Tull, of their interest and concern in the Chapel. The Chaplain tells me that this group has no influence on policy. Actually, Fr. Lonergan, the Catholic Chaplain, tells me that this group has no influence on policy. The College provides a type of religious service which goes toward a tendency of things-printing information about Chapel events, buying refreshments for different groups and so on. But it is funded by an outside Episcopalian group, "an ongoing testimony," according to Chaplain Tull, of their interest and concern in the Chapel. The Chaplain tells me that this group has no influence on policy.
The Silent Minority

By George Sheridan

Everybody is happy down on the old plantation (lettuce ranches).

According to Steven Chernaik (TriPod, October 10), "Actually the whole problem is not as bad as it looks. I was a leuker at the College of the Young Men's Career Guidance and I'd like to write a book about the left-handed student population."

The teacher said, "If the letter 'b' is written by someone who is left-handed, it would be the mirror image of the letter 'd'." He continued, "But I didn't have any left-handed children, and I didn't believe that left-handed people had problems."

In this modern day, why should a handshake, symbolizing friendliness, evoke such an image of the left hand? The word 'left' means 'correct' as well as a direction. Ever hear of a 'left-sided compliment'? How about "He's my right-hand man"? A lash or a left-hand man? What does this mean to you? Is it something you can easily compel them to a similar conclusion.

Check out the way we use language. The word 'right' means 'correct' as well as a direction. Error of farm workers is often due to their less-than-superior education. Public attention has been brought to the outside part of my left hand becomes covered with

In fact, although some states set housing and field sanitation standards for farm workers, none of these standards have blocked attempts to farm workers equal protection under the law.

The one organization which has substantially improved conditions for farm workers is the United Farm Workers Union. UFW contracts now $2.00 an hour plus 4 cents for every pound of lettuce received before the grape strike and boycott.

The contracts also provide for medical insurance for the first time in the history of farm workers. They guarantee non-discrimination in hiring and housing. They also provide for medical care, legal assistance, and counseling services. The workers have successfully negotiated the 37-year-old National Labor Relations Act.

Farm workers are very militant in their demands. They have a long history of successful militancy. The lettuce workers have shown very clearly that they do not want to work under any conditions except the ones they negotiated. They have a very high level of morale. They have a very strong sense of solidarity. They have a very strong sense of community. They have a very strong sense of justice.

The death rate for farm workers as a result of work-related injuries is 30 times higher than the national average. Not only is that, but farm workers have the highest rate of occupational disease of any group of workers. The Physicians and Surgeons of California estimate that 50% of the lettuce workers' deaths are due to "enjoying". Obviously the drives that left-handed people are driving people to a similar conclusion.

Becky Madigan wonders if the workers really want to work. They are not interested in a "left-handed" or "right-handed" contract. They are interested in a "unionized" contract.

In the Nation

Farm Workers Sue Nurses

By By Steve Barkan

The history of the world is the history of the subjugation of left-handed people. At least I think it is. At any rate, all those who were born left-handed have suffered a long train of abuses that could fill a book. Consider my own history as a southpaw. I was born near a small town, Frenchville. It was a very small town, less than 1000 people, but it was a very friendly town. The teachers said I was a good student, but I didn't think I was very good at writing (sic).

The teacher said, "If the letter 'b' is written by someone who is left-handed, it would be the mirror image of the letter 'd'." He continued, "But I didn't have any left-handed children, and I didn't believe that left-handed people had problems."

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Becky Madigan wonders if the workers really want to work. They are not interested in a "left-handed" or "right-handed" contract. They are interested in a "unionized" contract.
the meat is a hunk of beef, buried under savory cheese and tomato and pimentos. Brazil, made from only the prime ribs of tender delicate greens, softened to elastic perfection by our
steam. We use no bricks or buns, only a lot of garlic and red sauce derived from a carefully chosen blend of ingredients, but the best way to do it is to serve it on a bed of greens.

Tonight's fare:

- Salad, a tossed salad of fresh, ripe greens, dressed with a tangy vinaigrette dressing and sprinkled with toasted almonds.
- Roast beef, served with a silky Horseradish sauce and a side of roasted potatoes.
- A warm fruit tart, with a rich custard filling and a crispy crust.

Our main courses are something else again: Donkey and Beef, properly seasoned and cooked to perfection. Or try our classic Chateaubriand, served with a rich, glossy sauce that complements the meat.

But our desserts—here's where our menu shines. From our signature chocolate mousse to our famous apple crumble, there's something for every taste.

Dining at the Tripod is a special occasion. We take pride in offering the finest in cuisine, atmosphere, and service. Come and experience the difference for yourself.

On Coeducating Badly

By Steve Chernaik

The College, if anything, has fostered the type of atmosphere that would make young girls likely victims of coercive and exploitative boyfriends. The college places too much responsibility on a young girl to deal with an insistent boyfriend, who demands that she spend the night with him. Her only recourse would be to call the police, if gentle persuasion fails her, and that is a decision that a young girl in college should not have to make, except as an emergency resort.

The only viable women's organization on campus, TWO, as if free knowledge and availability of birth control and abortion are the solutions to impossible lovemaking. Such an attitude is wrong for two reasons. First, it conveys the notion that the only obstacle worth considering, if one chooses to have premarital sex, is the possibility of a baby. Second, a loose attitude towards abortion has the effect of denigrating human life, i.e. a woman can destroy an unwanted fetus with little more conscience than what she would have if she had landed a boil or had had her finger amputated. She would feel, perhaps, little more remorse than I feel when I behold the demitasse's drill, the small discomfort I must pay for overindulging in sweets. When women begin to regard, generally, child conception, as a mere nuisance to the greater satisfaction of premarital sex, then society will have taken giant steps to the jungle. If the parent forest were wise, mothers to begin to assume a patient to cancer relationship, whatever hope is there that man can assume a concern, at any personal level, for his fellow man?

I therefore urge the College to provide an option for girls who plainly choose not to submit to exploitation in any form. The College is more than likely to find itself deserted by a large number of girls sexually degraded dormitory, with enforced parietal and nighttime checkout points. The college must be prepared to provide for the needs of female students, who wish to reside off-campus. Girls will be on the honor to uphold parietals, and those found violating the parietals will be suspended for one year, along with their boyfriends, if he happens to be a Trinity student. I also urge the college to render the old 'T' house to a group of girls, who would be willing to transform the house into a social facility for girls only. Girls could have parties and invite their boyfriends to their own social house. Such an arrangement would help the college provide for individual responsibility, and at the same time add sincerity to its stated policy of neither condoning coercive and exploitative behavior, nor the opposite sex. Membership in the sex-segregated dormitory would be entirely optional. Students would still have the option of making the coed living scene.

Coeducation, apparently, is here to stay. But so is the need to protect our young women. Not all girls regard their dormitory room as a potential or optional shackup. Many have roommates, however, who do and as a result they have their privacy grossly infringed upon, in close living quarters. Many girls find it less romantic or sociable to parade in their nightclothes and curfew in front of their boyfriends or to have guests intrude on their living rooms, or to see boys leaving the rooms of their neighbors early in the morning. One does not add intimacy or depth to one's romance, if the whole dormitory knows with whom you were sleeping the previous night. Many girls do not wish to have the waking hours tormented by a boyfriend whose English vocabulary prevents "not...Nor will a good many girls be comforted by the knowledge that pills are plentiful and free, and that the abortionist is just around the corner. The tortures of sexual exploitation would be sufficiently great, even if there were no additional reason for pregnancy.

The stated rules 19b(3) and 19b(4) amount to little more than empty good intentions on the College's part. All the good intentions in the world, and all the psychologists and abortionists, will not help the victims of unnecessary sexual exploitation as well as the sexual predators measures which I have urged. The College has an obligation to provide for the needs of young women who either passionately abhor free and loose love, or else want more than formal lip service paid to the perils of male exploitation. One girl's concept of idyllic romance may be sheer revolution in another.

McGovernomics from p. 13

provided several loopholes, as regular income. Yield: $1 billion.

9. Limit farm losses to $10,000 for non-farmers. Yield: $100 million.

10. Increase in debt to $16,000 the investment interest loopholes. Yield: $300 million.

The total net gain in revenue from closing these loopholes stands at over $22 billion, or over $6 billion in tax relief for defense cuts. This is in addition to tax revenues otherwise received.

On the expenditure side of the budget, McGovern's proposed additional revenue would be spent in three major areas:

1. Increased federal aid to education by $1 billion, with the stipulation that recipient municipalities reduce their property tax burden.

2. Institution of a National Income Insurance System, entailing a $6 billion public service job program. The total net gain in revenue from closing these loopholes stands at over $22 billion, or over $6 billion in tax relief for defense cuts. This is in addition to tax revenues otherwise received.

3. The additional revenues would be used for other urgently needed programs, such as environmental control, mass transit, low-income housing, and a large range of other human needs programs.

The McGovern economic plan is a sound one, and stands in marked contrast with The Mad Bomber King's war-oriented budget. It is one which will add to prosperity and equitable taxation, and deserve warm acceptance by all Americans.

Targum crossword

Editor's Note:

The first person to finish the Targum crossword puzzle correctly each week, and mail it in before 11:00, Dec 31, will win a dollar prize. Please take the time of mailing on the envelope.

Last week's winner was Kerr Mahan.

Last week's Answers:

BY EDWARD JULLES

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More Letters

To the Tripod:

Our first reaction after reading the articles concerning the possible establishment of a bar at Trinity and President Lockwood's rejection of the day care center proposal was one of extreme rage and frustration. The ironic juxtaposition of the two articles and the reference to the last week's Tripod editorial (for example, the estimated cost of the day care center $4,200, or $2,407 both figures were mentioned.) We feel that the Tripod should publish the complete findings of the TCC subcommittee, in fact, the whole proposal upon which President Lockwood based his reasoning is in order that the college community be fairly estimate the validity of his points.

The city of Hartford needs a day care center far more than it needs another bar, and we would feel ashamed of a college which would neglect to act on these priorities.

Tony Force '74

Peg Palmer '73

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Ann Force '74

Peg Palmer '73

To the Editor:

As a student participant on the Trinity Sesquicentennial committee I should like to voice a few concerns with a recent Tripod editorial. Ms. Heselton seems to be of the opinion that any activities or events of a pleasurable nature would be antiacademic to the current student 'temper'. The 150th planning committee has worked for several months on a somewhat sparse budget to prepare a west of activities appealing to a diverse audience. Throughout the academic year lectures, colloquia, and exhibits are being prepared to celebrate this year's celebration and although I get the impression that it up to the Tripod's editor we would be attending symposiums and such, I feel that the Trinity student body is entitled to a few activities not necessarily academic oriented. (sic) An anniversary event while it should be reflective of past, present, and future endeavors of a liberal arts training can and should be a time of entertainment and celebration. If the Tripod cannot see the point of having a good time just for the hell of it may I suggest that they devote a section of the newspaper now abundant with syndicated columnists, national campaign commentary and international coverage to news about Trinity College and what a 150th year can mean. The sesquicentennial committee report while far from perfect in the planning of such an event it exhausted much time in soliciting such commentary and it seems incredible to me that in the space of one editorial comment the Tripod can write-off these plans while not attempting to substitute anything better in the proposals place.

Andrew Wolf '73

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WCA, Chapman College, Box CCAO, Orange, Cal. 92866

More Letters

The clearest choice for a generation

So McGovern can win, eh? Where have you heard that before? In the primaries last spring, that's where.

Now it's time to do it again. And the job this Fall is even more important. For the choice between Nixon and McGovern is the clearest choice voters have had for a generation.

McGovern has opposed the bombing of Indochina, which Nixon has been inflicting the explosive equivalent of 7 Hiroshima atomic bombs on a nation already devastated,.

Nixon believes in putting people out of work in order to hold down prices. His policies have put 2 million more people out of work.

Nixon has been in office a year longer than the late Robert Kennedy called George McGovern "the most decent man in the Senate."

McGovern wants the millionaires and the large corporations to start paying their fair share of taxes. Nixon wants to maintain the rich man's tax cut.

McGovern has pledged to appoint women and members of racial and ethnic minorities, and will appoint highly qualified liberals. Nixon says the Nixon Administration is "the most corrupt in our history."

But you fooled the political experts and rewritten the history books. You provided the manpower and womanpower for the greatest, smoothest, toughest vote-canvasing operation this country had ever seen.

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YES, I want to help get out the vote for George McGovern. Enclosed is my contribution of:

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The Age of McGovern Committee

WCA, Chapman College, Box CCAO, Orange, Calif. 92866
Announcements

VOTERS
There will be a voter education workshop on Tuesday, October 24, in the Trinity Room at 7:30. The Democratic candidate for state representative, Nicholas Motto, will present information on the nitty-gritty for Hartford voters. The idea of this workshop is to serve students.

ROME
Trinity students who wish to apply to participate in the Trinity College/Rome Campus for the Trinity Term 1972 should ask to obtain information in the Office of Educational Services. Marian K Prediction, Dean Winslow's secretary, will be glad to assist students wishing to apply.

The application deadline is Friday, October 27, 1972, but applicants are asked to submit their information earlier if possible. Decisions on admission to the Rome Campus for the upcoming term will be made and communicated to students by mid-November 1972.

PRIVATE SEASON SKI program offers a course for intermediate skiers. For information write:

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PLANNED PARENTHOOD—The following opportunities exist for students who would like to volunteer their time to work for Planned Parenthood in Hartford. If interested please contact Sara Laden-246-9560.

DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT—A Doctor's assistant is needed to work in the examining room on Tuesday evening, every other week from 6:30-9:00. The clinic is now being held at the Bergdorf Health Center, but in one month will be conducted at Mt. Sinai Hospital.

LEADER IN EDUCATIONAL SESSION—A male is needed to work with new patients, both male and female, who come to Planned Parenthood. He will help establish a leadership role with discussion and perhaps academic counseling. Three males are needed to fill the following time slots. One is needed Monday from 12:30 to 1:30, one is needed Tuesday 6:30 to 8:00, and one is needed Thursday from 6:30 to 8:00.

RECEPTIONIST—This job will involve scheduling patients, taking names, filling out forms, setting up charts, and recording, through interviews, the patient's medical history. She is needed every other Monday from 12:30 to 3:00.

IT'S A PROGRAM FOR CITY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS—Three males are needed for the city high school students who aims at both academic tutoring and cultural enrichment through an intensive summer program which is carried over into the academic year. There is a need for tutors for these students, in the areas of Algebra, Geometry, and Biology, especially for the tutoring. The reading will be held at the following locations. Fox Middle School Tuesday 1:00-3:30, Watkinson School Thursday 6:00 to 9:00, and St. Monica's Tuesday 7:00.

BAHAMA
CORTING, N.Y.—Undergraduate fee courses and independent study in environmental studies will be held in January through March. In 18 independent courses students will be open to students from Trinity College, the College of the Holy Cross, Mount St. Mary's College, and the University of Notre Dame. Mr. Botkin's articles. The administration has not forced extra-class requirements to maintain the student's full academic status. In preparing for the final term of the 1973-74 academic year, see Dean Winslow after December 1st.

TWO-CL - COLLEGE EXCHANGE PROGRAM. The coordinators of the 12-College Exchange have reaffirmed their earlier decision that new applications for exchange for the second term of the 1972-73 academic year will not be considered. If this decision works a specifically from abroad, the amount of full academic status, Mr. Botkin's articles. The administration has not forced extra-class requirements to maintain the student's full academic status. In preparing for the final term of the 1973-74 academic year, see Dean Winslow after December 1st.

CORRECTION—A correction of information on Steve Botkin's articles. The administration has not forced extra-class requirements to maintain the student's full academic status. In preparing for the final term of the 1973-74 academic year, see Dean Winslow after December 1st.

In 1933 Dick Rittenband was a political activist at the University of Pennsylvania. He participated in the historic election between Dwight D. Eisenhower and AIlstead E. Stevenson.

Now twenty years later, Dick Rittenband seeks the office of Congress. The intervening years have heightened his idealism and determination that every American should have a better life in a peaceful and democratic society.

Dick Rittenband believes that the granting of such economic power, which control over our society, to large conglomerates like ITT is bad for America. When Hartford Fire's assets are depleted to finance its worldwide operations (such as the financing of revolution in Chile), this merger will prove to be bad for Hartford as well.

Bill Cotter used poor judgment in granting the merger. He acted politically. He voted for the special interests and the conglomerates.

You may disagree with Dick Rittenband on some of his foreign policy positions, but despite this disagreement his life-style has been one of unquestioned integrity. If elected to Congress he will work for all citizens, not conglomerates and special interests.

Regardless of your political affiliation, irrespective of your choice for President, when you vote for your Congressman, think about voting for a man of proven integrity and decency—Dick Rittenband.

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The Following Members of the Trinity Community Submit That Richard Nixon Should Be Elected to a Second Term As President of The United States.

ROBERT K. ANDRIAN
class of 1975
EDWARD J. BERGHAUSEN
class of 1975
THEODORE R. BLAKESLEE
associate professor of engineering
JOSEPH D. BRONZINO
associate professor of engineering
DAVID BROWN
class of 1973
CHARLES CHARUVASTER
class of 1975
FRANCES CHICK
class of 1976
F. WOODBRIDGE CONSTANT
jarvis professor of physics, emeritus
ROY A. DATH
professor of physical education
EUGENE W. DAVIS
professor of history
CHESTER DERR
class of 1975
EDWARD WOOD DUNHAM
class of 1975

RIDGELY C. EVERS
class of 1975
JAMESON FRENCH
class of 1975
LAETITIA FROTHINGHAM
class of 1974
ROYDEN A. GRIMM
class of 1975
JAMES K. HEEREN
associate professor of chemistry
WENDELL E. H KRAFT
associate professor of engineering, emeritus
DOUGLAS KUHN
class of 1975
KARL KURTH, JR.
professor of physical education
ROBERT MARTIN
class of 1976
DOROTHY McADOO
class of 1973
CHESTER H. McPHEE
associate professor of physical education
JEFFREY MOLITOR
class of 1975

REX C. NEAVERSON
professor of political science
EDWIN P. NYE
hallken professor of engineering
RAYMOND OOSTING
professor of physical education, emeritus
JOHN POWELL
class of 1974
DANIEL RUSSO
class of 1973
ROBERT D. SLAUGHTER
associate professor of physical education
ROBERT H. SMELLIE, JR.
scofill professor of chemistry
JOHN C. E. TAYLOR
professor of fine arts, emeritus
D. G. BRINTON THOMPSON
northam professor of history, emeritus
VICTORIA TILNEY
class of 1975
CHARLES WARD
class of 1974
GLENN WEAVER
professor of history

This Advertisement Is Not Intended As A Barometer Of Political Opinion At Trinity. It Has No Association With Any Group Or Organization. Accept It As An Expression Of Collective Spirit By The Individuals Involved.

* paid for by those names that appear.
The varsity suffered its first loss and the final score was 5-0. Both its goals against Trinity netminder Karen Woodside during the second half. Ed beavers were faster and Trinity's right inside was not geared up.

During the second period Trinity continued dominating play and rushing was poor. Trinity turned tired but held back its opponent and managed to keep the ball the second half of the field most of the time. Bridgeport played a defensive game to try to keep the offense out of the box and warn for too much physical contact.

The October 11th game against Yale was not much of a contest as Trinity won another shutout, 6-0. Ruth Wiggins and Trish Kieswetter were the two scorers in the game. During each half Ruth put in one goal while Trish took two. The Trinity protagonist, Rodell Bedell, had a chance for an afternoon nap in the cage at the opposite end of the field.

The contest at Wesleyan on October 19th resulted in another victory for Trinity. The first period of the shutout was played well as Juan Cooperman, Trish Kieswetter, and Carol Powell all scored goals. During the second half the game was not as good. No one scored for either side and the game ended 0-0.

The JV team from the University of Bridgeport opposed and it was no contest as both its goals against Trinity netminder Karen Woodside during the second half. Ed beavers were faster and Trinity's right side was not geared up.

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Trinity freshman running back John Wruosley heads upright in Friday's game against the Super-Splash College Fresh. The freshmen touched their second consecutive victory by an impressive 5-1 score. Their previous game was a victory over Worcester Polytechnic, 24-19.

2nd Half Collapse

Colby Mules Buck Bants

By Doug Sanderson

The Colby White Mules recovered from a mediocre first-half performance to march to an impressive 34-14 win over the Trinity Bantams at the Mules' home field Saturday. The opening kickoff gave a hint that Saturday's performance by the Bants would be reminiscent of their previous outings this year. On the play, Ray Perkin's fumble, then recovered and was tackled in the end zone for a safety and a quick Colby 2-0 lead. Colby took Trinity's ensuing free kick - a punt by Joe McCabe - down to Trinity's 3-yard line, but on the 4th down, defensive end John Appert broke through and tackled quarterback Brian Cone for a 10-yard loss. Trinity could not move the ball, but neither could Colby when they were forced to punt back, and Trinity began a march from the 50. Using running plays and a 15-yard pass to Billy Brubaker, the team moved into Trinity's 14-yard line. But Trinity's last possible chance to recover their composure was washed out when Paul Kelly was hit in the chest and fumbled the ball at the 1-yard line. With just three minutes to go, a 2-point conversion was attempted, but failed.

The second half is hardly worth the ink. Trinity's last possible chance to recover their composure was washed out when Paul Kelly was hit in the chest and fumbled the ball at the 1-yard line. With just three minutes to go, a 2-point conversion was attempted, but failed.

At this point, Bant coach Don Miller, aware of quarterback Wiezenthal's turnover, and therefore of his inability to successfully move the team, decided to pull his junior quarterback in favor of sophomore Harold Gray. Gray moved the team well, but ran out of time as the half came to an end. The last play of the half saw Gray tackled on the Colby 3-yard line, and that was that for the Bantams.

Trinity had 13 first downs in the first half to 6 for Colby, but mistakes proved costly, as they had in the Williams game Sept. 30. Therefore the Mules breathed a sigh of relief and pranced off the field with a 6-point lead. The second half is hardly worth the ink. The Mules, impressive second half play proved why they were ranked #3 in New England going into the game. Their potent running attack is unstoppable when Cone, Joseph and Gorniewicz are healthy.

Trinity's last possible chance to recover was washed out when Paul Kelly was hit hard, after fending Gorniewicz's outside kick off, and fumbled. Colby's impressive second half play proved why they were ranked #3 in New England going into the game. Their potent running attack is unstoppable when Cone, Joseph and Gorniewicz are healthy.

**Injuries Mount on Defense**

As Bant Booters Drop 3 of

By Murray Peterson

In just eight days, any hopes of a possible super season turned into the age-old line of "Wait till next year" as the Trinity Soccer Team now is faced with the very tough task of completing their schedule with a winning record.

Some may call it an excuse, but the one position where there has been a lack of depth, fullback, is where the Bantam booters have been plagued with injuries. Of the four men who were slated to see a good deal of action at the position, only David Schimrner survived. Twig Spencer, Don Hawley, and Jesse Murgan are all on the sidelines, having been afflicted with various types of injuries in various ways. Suffice it to say that this is the position where any game is won or lost, and, therefore, why at the midpoint of the season, the record stands at 3-3.

On October 10, the Bantams played host to Tufts, ranked in the top ten in New England prior to the game. Uninspired at their Genese & Gehling scoring duo, the Bantams drew first blood on a goal by Pete Heimann on a good feed from Bill Brousse at the 10-minute mark.

In the space of 11 minutes fairly early in the second half, the home club exploded for three goals in apparently sewewing up the game. Roger McDermid's 3rd of the year, Hermann's 2nd of the afternoon, and Woody Eckels' 1st of his career made the score 6-0 with just 20 minutes left in the contest. Two defensive lapses gave Gehling two goals and a Gomes corner kick was handed in to the margin to one with just three minutes to go.

Both teams made connections passing play between Himann and Peter Mindich concluded with a 15-yard bullet into the upper left hand corner by Mindich to give the Bantams' second victory of the year.

The following Saturday they traveled across town to meet the University of Hartford in a showdown of the undefeated Hawks being 4-0.

Before a packed house, the Hawks controlled the play early but were repeatedly denied by Bill Lawton and his mates.

They finally broke into the scoring column with 80 minutes gone. They cashed in on a 3-yard goal kick which was blocked by a headed ball which went in one of their keepers, Khoabyer (English is considered foreign language on this club) for a 1-0 lead past the surprised Lawton.

Eight minutes later Mindich got his 2nd goal of the campaign on a fullback mislaid a rebound of his shot short of his own noggin goal. Two boos in the penalty area proved it was the Bantams missing as UHart was up 2-0. Numerous, sandwiched penalty kicks a minutes apart around Mindich's 6th of the afternoon gave them a one goal margin. The margin was increased to 2-0. Khoabyer dribbled and deftly around through most of the 'Trinity defense, finishing it off with a snazzy 2:04 minutes.

Mindich recorded his hat trick 6 minutes later on a good feed from Hermann, but UHart put it out of reach just a minute later on still another easy Bantam mistake, making the final score 4-0 to the Hawks.

On the following Wednesday, Lawton came in equipped with their own referees, and dropped down with an unbelievable 1 decision.

Twice in the first half, the visitors took the lead, but each time Peter Himann and his mates rallied on very aggressive play that forced five fullbacks into costly mistakes.

In the second half, the striped bands awarded one questionable and one ridiculous penalty kick. They even starred another foreign recruit) mango's make connections with the crumbs in a first rate one, but made no mistake on the decision.

If you could have only watched what the refs had to listen to after the final whistle, you would have been impressed with their ability to make connections with the crossbar on the entire one.

The defense is well balanced and net scored at a rate of 2.4 goals per game, which is quite respectable. The defense needs help...quickly!