

The Trinity Tripod

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TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

October 7, 1969

Yeager Will Run; Mason VP Hopeful

Charles Yeager '72, a former recording secretary of the student Senate, has announced that he will run for President of the student body. Joining Yeager on his ticket are Stu Mason '71, vice-presidential candidate, and Richard Schaefer '71, candidate for treasurer.

In their official announcement of

The formal announcement of candidacy is printed on page 4.

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

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

Committee Reviews Alternative Grading Systems, Plans Survey

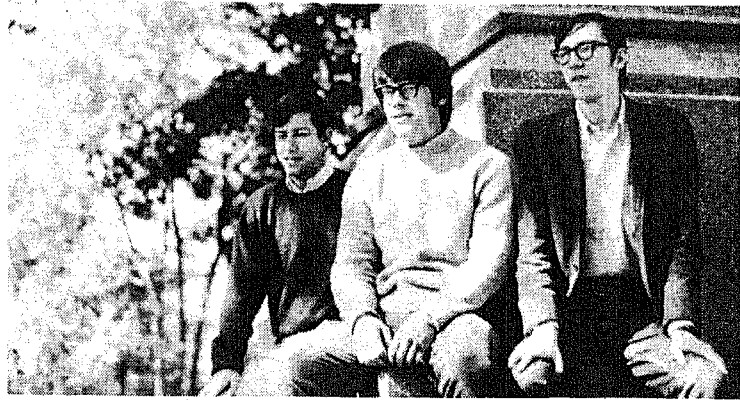
A joint student-faculty committee is currently examining possible revisions of the grading process at the College.

Various alternatives to decrease the importance of grades are under consideration by the committee's five student and five faculty members.

Because graduate schools represent the greatest obstacle to grading reform, the committee solicited reactions from forty graduate and business schools on a four point questionnaire, distributed last spring.

The questionnaire proposed the evaluation of student portfolios of work in major and non-major fields, containing selected samples to be maintained by the student.

A second alternative called for the presentation, by the student, of a number of critiques, to be



Richard Schaefer '71 (left), Charles Yeager '72 (middle), and Stu Mason '71, candidates for the new Executive Council. (Whetzel Photo)

Laird's Panel Recommends ROTC Continuation, Several Reforms Calls For Faculty Supervision

A panel commissioned by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has recommended continuation of the nation's R.O.T.C. programs with several reforms.

The panel, which Laird created during last spring's R.O.T.C. protests, concluded that "R.O.T.C. on our campuses strengthens traditional civilian participation in and influence upon the military."

Recommended were the follow-

ing: that special faculty committees supervise enrichment of the R.O.T.C. curriculum, hiring of instructors, and amount of drill time; that colleges try to develop "a viable partnership" with the corps; that the pay of junior and senior year cadets be raised; that the number of scholarships be increased; and that the government pay \$400 to participating schools for each cadet awarded

Lockwood Refuses To Close College

President Lockwood refused to close the College on Oct. 15 in support of the Vietnam Moratorium.

Responding to an inquiry by the student Senate Lockwood said the college should not take an official stand on the war for three reasons:

1) to "protect its freedom from unacceptable outside interfer-

ence"

2) to avoid the implication that "other positions are unacceptable and deserve no hearing"

3) to avoid "coercion of individual views on an issue like the Vietnam War."

The text of the President's statement appears on page 5.

The Senate endorsed the moratorium Sept. 17th and asked the President if the College would officially join the movement to end the war by closing down the 15th.

Lockwood held that to close down would leave the College vulnerable to government intervention.

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

Lockwood also claimed that public opposition to the war, would in effect be "stifling" discussion of the issue by implying that other positions were "unacceptable."

The opportunity for the individual to continue his academic pursuits on the 15th must be left open to all, he stated, regardless of their position on the war.

Speaking personally, I find our present posture in Vietnam untenable, just as I also believe the present draft law to be a most unwise piece of legislation," he said. "But the College cannot presume to advise the world on issues of this sort."

Election Procedures Announced

Senate elections will be held on October 23 and 30. At-large senators and members of the newly created executive committee will be elected on the 23rd. Senators representing dormitory constituencies will be elected on the 30th.

The freshman, sophomore, and junior classes will each elect three at-large senators. Those wishing to run for these positions must secure ten signatures endorsing their candidacy by October 20.

An executive committee of a president, vice-president, and treasurer will also be elected on October 23. Ten signatures supporting the ticket must be obtained by October 20.

One or more senators will be elected from each dormitory constituency. In addition, two senators will be elected to represent those black students who do not vote as part of their dormitory constituency.

Students wishing to represent either dormitory or Black constituencies must obtain ten signatures from the constituency in which they will run by October 27. Students do not have to be members of the constituency which they wish to represent.

All signatures should be turned in to Charles Fenwick, Box 1002.

Students Denied Right To See College Records

Assistant Dean and Registrar Gerald R. Marshall has refused to permit two students to inspect their college files.

The students, Steven H. Keeney '71 and Jeffrey A. Morrow '71, based their request on an article of the Senate Bill of Rights passed last April which said that a student "shall have free access to all College records which pertain to him."

They said that they were shown their academic file but not their personal files where disciplinary actions and personal comments are recorded.

Marshall said the personal files contain "all correspondence with the admissions department, forms from the registrar's office, selective service correspondence, and anything about a student worthwhile keeping."

He said that unsolicited mater-

ials were rarely submitted and whether they were admitted to the file was at his discretion.

The students presented the following request: "In accordance with the Bill of Rights I hereby request inspection of my files at the earliest possible convenience."

In a reply Marshall stated that the question of open files "...must await further consideration. It is also believed that the appropriate deliberative body in this instance is the Trinity College Council."

Marshall claimed that the existence of such a folder is in the "best interests" of the student. He stated that nothing unfavorable which might be contained in the files was ever revealed to people outside the community and that the folder was not available for inspection by anybody outside the community.



Dr. Stephen Kemp Bailey, an authority on government and education, will speak on "The Politics of Education" tonight at 8:15 p.m. in McCook Auditorium.

In an effort to obtain the sentiments of the Trinity community, the committee will shortly distribute a poll to students and faculty. The poll will ask for opinions on the four stated proposals, and provide room for suggestion of additional options.

Both Doten and Green agree that

More Than A Western

by Steve Bauer

When Eisenhower died, my parents were a bit awed. I heard about his death with the same saddened detachment with which I read about auto fatalities. He was not a part of my life. World War II was an atrocity which was over before I was born; Eisenhower was a hero then, but not to me. During at least the first half of his first administration I was watching Crusader Rabbit and Ding Dong School with Miss Francis. And I remember it vaguely as an unexciting time when a lot of golf was played. The heroes of today (our heroes) are quite a bit different from Eisenhower. The mythology of heroes, after all, has nothing to do with times or epochs and everything to do with actions and values. When we create heroes today, they tend to be outlaws or outcasts or eccentrics, people with an outrageous sense for upheaval or disturbance and action out of the ordinary. People who live sometimes just on the edge of plausibility. Why the shaky lesson in history? I speak of the birth of heroes.

The sound of a motion picture projector; home movies maybe. The screen is black. And then at an angle in the left hand corner of the screen, an old movie. The print is brown and muted, silent. A bunch of guys are holding up a train. On the right side of the screen, the credits of a new movie, a very fine one. Maybe bordering on greatness. "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." Paul Newman, Robert Redford, Katherine Ross. Not a cast of thousands. The three of them. But two of them are heroes, or are shown as such. People with an outrageous sense for upheaval and disturbance and action out of the ordinary. People with whom we can identify. I speak of the birth of heroes.

"Butch Cassidy" is a western, a wild raunchy affectionate one, but neither a spoof, nor an indictment of violence. No comparison with "The Wild Bunch," "Cat Belou," or any of the others which have come before. It outdoes them in content, in plot, but most significantly in intelligence. Because its form is that of a western, but its content is not. Butch and Sundance are outlaws; they rob banks and trains. They do it because that is how they have chosen to live, because it pits their intelligence, skill, and finesse against those of the people from whom they steal. When they run into a man of equal intelligence who sends a tracking party of unparalleled skill after them, they run. The days of the West are drawing to a close. In the words of one sheriff they are nothing but "two bit outlaws," and their time is running out. So they leave the good old USA and go to Bolivia. They are pursued by that ambiguous and omniscient posse. The seriousness of the film (and I think that seriousness is its final intention) deals with the bankruptcy of their dream and with their ability to transcend that bankruptcy and the inexorable jaws of fate. They cannot escape the party despatched by Mr. E.A. Harriman which tracks them as skillfully and as doggedly as death, however. And there is that weighty feeling which accompanies them wherever they go. The elusive and ever-present heartbeat.

Newman and Redford as Butch Cassidy and Sundance are truly superb. Their subtle and underhanded delivery avoids all sentimentality or else exploits it in the service of humor thereby turning it into irony. They have perfected their art to the point where one nuance speaks profoundly, one glance reveals all. They are different from one another, yet the

same in spirit. They need one another. The good old American myth of men together against the wilderness, twisted slightly. Jaunty, reckless, impudent, and likeable. And Cassidy and the Kid are "good" people in the current use of the term. They are not essentially violent; their line of work doesn't involve hurting people. At a crucial part of the film when it is kill or be killed, Cassidy confides in Sundance that he has never shot a man before. And we believe him. Newman and Redford pursue their parts with a wild abandon, a joy, and a love, yes, a love which makes the movie a sort of celebration. Katherine Ross, although given little opportunity to act here, is lovely. Whether riding on a bicycle, roiling over in bed, or robbing banks, she has the grace and beauty of a dancer. She recognizes in Butch and Sundance a hopeless lust for excitement and romance and succumbs to their charisma as easily as we do.

More than anything else, "Butch Cassidy" is a fun flick. I haven't seen one of those in a very long time. The screenplay by William Goldman (of "Boys and Girls Together" fame) is literate and witty, and Goldman knew when to stop using words and let the pictures take over. Words are for other forms of art; the cinema is essentially visual. The people involved in "Butch Cassidy" understood that. So there are lots of times when words aren't necessary. The director, George Roy Hill, has an impeccable sense of motion and color, of when to use stills and when to keep the action moving, of when to use music and when to rely on words. And when the words are relied on, they are inevitably the right ones and they are delivered amusingly and wryly. The rest of the time the camera does the talking. Newman, Redford, and Ross all have marvelous faces. They are beautiful people to watch. And the shots of the country as Butch and Sundance maraud around are magnificent. Everything seen through a lens vaguely. Warm and textured and brilliant; just on the edge of myth and maybe on the edge of greatness.

The photography switches from action to still to motion to slow motion and back again so subtly that the transition is hardly noticed. And none of it is done to be cute. No hot shot photographer is showing off his wares. All is simply and directly aimed at an end, the end being the film itself. And nothing is sacrificed for that aim. Color is used beautifully as are simulations of daguerreotypes. All blends smoothly and effortlessly together.

"Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" is finally a young movie. Its subject matter may not appeal to us as blatantly as does that of "Easy Rider" or "Alice's Restaurant," but the themes of the film and its values make it very much a movie of our time without embedding it in the phenomena of the late Sixties. It was made in affection and fun. And it is a very funny movie, but not in any sense a parody. To view it as such cheapens its appeal and its simple good natured force. A romance, yet curiously bittersweet, it avoids slipping into that deadly mawkish land of cliches and maudlin intentions. Just a good good movie. Alive and warm and sharp and friendly.

Movies are somewhat in the business of making heroes today, whether in mythologizing or in creating milleus around the actors who embody the myths. Most attempts are abortive. Butch and Sundance, I think, make it. Outlaws, outcasts, eccentrics. People who have set out their own set of rules, rules which come curiously close to the "new values." "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." It makes you feel good. Treat yourself and a friend. Get on your pony and ride. Tonight,

STUDENT TRYOUTS

Try-outs for three Directing class one-act plays will be held in the Green Room of the Austin Arts Center, between 3-6 p.m. today.

The plays to be cast are Jean-Claude van Italie's I'M REALLY HERE, Harold Pinter's THE DUMB WAITER and Lanford Wilson's HOME FREE! The directors are Van Alford, Ted Kroll and Chris Lees.

There are parts for both men and women, and everyone is encouraged to come. Stage managers and production staff will also be chosen.

THIS FRIDAY

Friday at 4:30, the second directing class one-act play will be performed in Goodwin Theatre. The play is PIRANDELLO'S THE MAN WITH THE FLOWERS IN HIS MOUTH, with Dan Zitin, Christian Horn, and Robin Reif.

Elmer Johnson Drops In

by Chris Kapilla

On Saturday night Van Cliburn, had delicately assaulted the Steinway Concert Grand while playing Rachmaninoff's 'Concerto No. 3 in D Minor for Piano and Orchestra, Opus 30' with the St. Louis Symphony. Now it was Monday, and Richard Manuel of the Band was quietly dispensing some of the Music From Big Pink on the same piano on the same stage. The Band was easily one of the most underrated groups to play at the Mississippi River Festival this past summer. They didn't flatten you out on the ground with the simplistic brutalities of the Iron Butterfly, nor did they overwhelm you with the bestial yet beautiful energy of Janis Joplin. They just played ... and in the end, you had to like it.

This article is not really about the Band (or even the draft), but about their traveling companion, who called himself Elmer Johnson. When the band came back for their encore, it was noticed that they now numbered six instead of five, and there was a mad rush for the stage from the slopes of the amphitheater. The cause of it all was a little guy who looked for all the world like a truck driver from Mobile, in his tan work shirt and wine sunglasses: Bob Dylan.

In all, the six did five more songs, none of them Dylan compositions as far as I could tell. I can only remember two: one, an

old spiritual, 'I Ain't Got No Home in This Ol' World Anymore', the other an early Little Richard song. Perhaps I could recall the others if I had heard them, but trouble developed in the sound system and most of the encore was lost in the commotion. It didn't really matter; we were yelling and applauding and stomping not so much because Dylan was singing, but just because he was. Because of everything he had done in the past -- there he was, the neurotic's neurotic, actually smiling at us; and because he had decided to make his first appearance since the Woody Guthrie memorial concert with us in Edwardsville, Illinois, of all places.

It was especially strange for me to find myself semi-hysterically applauding Dylan and the Band; three and a half years ago I had booed the same combination. For, though I had been one of his staunch followers at the beginning of his career, I turned against him when I felt he had turned against me by going electric. But now The Band was no longer that group of anonymous musicians; now I no longer considered the electric guitar to be mankind's vilest invention, and Dylan was no longer singing such things as 'Leopard-Skin Pill-box Hat'. Three vast improvements. The times had changed. We were all so much older then...

'Easy Rider': Unhappy Ending To a Motorcycle-Drug Trilogy

by Ted Kroll

With all the rave blurbs coming from the New York Times, Newsweek, Cosmopolitan, etc., etc. a review in the TRIPOD is certainly not going to change anyone's mind about going to see EASY RIDER - which saves me the trouble of having to convince you to see it. EASY RIDER at the Paris Cinema has become the "youth" picture of the year, joining that select (I didn't say distinguished) group of "pop" films like BONNIE AND CLYDE and THE GRADUATE that have made a lot of money because they somehow managed to hit on the current, fadish feelings of the young in the US. This year it's big motorcycles, dope, more glossy technicolor-beautiful photography, heavy rock n'roll (what ever happened to Si-

mon and Garfunkel?) plus dear, dear Peter Fonda all mixed together with the mandatory essence of general social alienation. But happily the film uses these pop elements to suggest a mode of thinking and living, much like the horse and six-shooter of a Western, without them becoming merely modern fetishes. Perhaps by looking at previous Fonda bike-dope operas a new point of view toward the success of EASY RIDER can be found.

By conjuring up a bit of film history, EASY RIDER can be seen as the third part of a Peter Fonda motorcycle-drug trilogy. First was THE WILD ANGELS (1966) and a year later THE TRIP, both well-directed by the wizard of the grade-Z picture, Roger Corman. These three films contain much of the same obvious material such as

the off-handed use of drugs, the travelling on motorcycles (though none in THE TRIP), the use of a rock soundtrack (there is some of the same music in EASY RIDER that is in THE TRIP) as well as using the same actors, most importantly Fonda and Hopper. Their form, too, follows the same leisurely, episodic plot exposition by following the latest adventure of Peter Fonda. Aside from these external similarities there exists a thematic progression from picture to picture which leads right up to the senseless, violent murder of the two motorcyclists in EASY RIDER.

Of course, this progression is easily established since Fonda, although he appears as different persons, always just acts himself; Peter Fonda as Peter Fonda is the main character. However, what is unusual about this so-called trilogy is how the films can reflect some of the basic changes in Fonda's off-screen personality. From the up-tight cunning of a sadistic gangleader in the WILD ANGELS we see Fonda transformed into a passive, thoughtful, though inarticulate motorcycle-hippie who is destroyed by a person very much in outlook like the Hell's Angel figure that Fonda played three years ago.

In a way these are the same changes that the kids of the USA have gone through the past few years. From the foul-mouthed, routy discontent following the death of JFK (the Fonda of the WILD ANGELS) to the early acid days of a hopeful nirvana when drugs were cause to hope for a peaceful, together community (THE TRIP) to the always stoned, increasing paranoid Nixon days of the present

(EASY RIDER). These films of Fonda perhaps will be remembered as a chronicle of the sixties much like Brando's THE WILD ONE and James Dean's (who's he? ask the kids of today) THE REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE of the fifties.

Aside from being a "pop" thermometer to the scene today, EASY RIDER is a beautiful film if only for showing the great open spaces left in the USA. The entire first

Beep, Beep

by James Petersen

Resolved: The rightful hero of a Roadrunner cartoon is: A) the original speed freak; B) his polar opponent, the Coyote.

In hopes of settling the debate once or twice and for a dollar, the Cabaret Voltaire has assembled on one uninterrupted reel the First Annual Roadrunner Film Festival which will be shown Friday at 8:30 and 10:00 in the Cine Studio along with several unidentified pieces of film found on the doorstep of a South Campus shower stall.

The Roadrunner has long been recognized as a mighty allegory of the fall and redemption of Mankind; a compound of fable, symphony and nightmare. It is an ongoing masterpiece, as Northrop Frye has defined the term, that draws us to a point at which we seem to see an enormous number of converging patterns of significance. It is, according to Red Dog, the "greatest ornithological epic since William Cullen Bryant's 'To a Waterfowl,' I think."

Viewed as a "Comedy," the Roadrunner presents us with the

indivisible innocent-scapegoat configuration, the backbone of traditional comedy. The Roadrunner triumphs over an endless series of obstacles produced by the Coyote, the proud descendant of such villains as Malvolio, Volpone, Shylock, and most noticeably, Falstaff. For Someone To Remain Innocent, Someone Has To Take A Bag.

However, we can also view these features in the tradition of 20th Century Irony. We can recognize in the Coyote a figure like ourselves, broken by a conflict between the inner and outer world, between imaginative reality and the sort of reality determined by a social consensus. The Roadrunner then assumes a role similar to Hamlet's in ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD, or perhaps, Godot, in Beckett's play.

To give additional depth to the two sides of the debate and following critical comments were solicited from the members of the Cabaret Voltaire and their guests: "Wow Man, it's a flip out! A real gas! Considering all the pos-

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(Continued on page 5)

The Image of The Black in Film

(Ed. Note: This is the second and final article by Dr. Potter on the Black in film. In the first article, he discussed the Black's image in five films, including D.W. Griffith's BIRTH OF A NATION, and the movie version of Eugene Neill's EMPEROR JONES.)

In a film starring Sidney Poitier, A PATCH OF BLUE, we encountered another stereotype of the Negro in films, a more recent one than those mentioned earlier. This was the image of the "super-Negro", one that angered the more thoughtful blacks particularly. The "super-Negro" is one who is accepted in the white world because he, individually, is better than anyone else in most ways, even than the whites. Consider Sidney Poitier's role in this film as in others; he is physically attractive by any standards, and he is well-spoken, intelligent, kind, and socially responsible where the whites in the film are kindly at best, indifferent usually, and at worst vicious and ugly. The inference drawn all too readily by a black audience is that even in this kind of society, a black man must prove himself super-human in order to show that he is not sub-human. And at the same time, the film sets up as the norm an almost totally white society, which the

black man is expected to join, as if there were no such thing as a black society or even a black part of the total society. One can argue that the "super-Negro" is a valid transitional stage in the development of the black image in films, and that it is important in any case for blacks to have black heroes to see. Transitional stages are never very satisfactory, however, and in any case, the "super-Negro" is a hero in primarily white terms -- there is little in this image that is identifiably black except the skin color.

The last three films shown at the conference were RAISIN IN THE SUN, NOTHING BUT A MAN, and LeRoi Jones' DUTCHMAN. In one way or another, these were the best of the series.

DUTCHMAN has not been widely distributed, understandably. Though it is a fine, powerful film, it is full of swearing, sexual "vulgarity" (though little real obscenity), and violence. It follows the script of Jones' play faithfully, representing the partial seduction and total exasperation of a black man by a sinuously evil white woman in a subway car, his enflamed reviling of her and all whites, and her subsequent stabbing of him. It is not sensationalistic; it is sensational in order to involve the spectators, white and black. Here, as in UPTIGHT, you are on the side of the black man, feel-

by James L. Potter

'...a black man must show he is super-human to show that he is not sub-human...'

ing his vulnerability to the insidious evil of the woman (who develops into a lamia or female devil of some kind), and applauding the man's diatribe. It is in this coming to understand and sympathize with a black viewpoint especially at its greatest intensity that whites can profit most from such a film, and indeed from any contact with blacks.

RAISIN IN THE SUN and NOTHING BUT A MAN were very different from most of the other films in the series in one important respect; they showed Negroes in their own milieu rather than as part of a white world. RAISIN focuses largely on the difficulties of various members of a Negro family, most of the troubles having little directly to do with racial relations; they are money troubles, growing-up difficulties -- more nearly personal problems common to all human beings. There is an important concern with the family's difficulty in obtaining a house in a white neighborhood, but this is significant not mainly in general racial terms but for what it does in personal terms for the protagonist; it enables him to become a man, to find himself.

IN NOTHING BUT A MAN, we are also concerned primarily with the personal problems of a man and

a woman who happen to be black. Because they are black, they encounter discrimination and the man decides at the end of the movie to fight it actively, but the main point of this thread in the story is in his finding himself, as was the case in RAISIN IN THE SUN. Even more fundamentally than RAISIN, in fact, NOTHING BUT A MAN is domestic drama, and underplayed, at that. The central problems are those arising from the marriage between an intelligent man who has been a manual laborer most of his life, and a woman from a middle-class family, the daughter of a preacher. Their problems are intensified and complicated by their being black, but their race is not the central issue; you are interested in them as people, rather than simply as blacks.

For the sake of an understanding between blacks and whites, NOTHING BUT A MAN and other films like it should be more common and more widely distributed. As Frederick O'Neal (the black consultant who is President of Actors' Equity) observed at the conference, Negroes are used almost exclusively in films that focus on black-white conflict. NOTHING BUT A MAN, RAISIN IN THE SUN, and a still more recent film, Gordon Parks' THE LEARNING TREE

are exceptions because their immediate concern is with the characters as individual human beings whose problems are personal, even when they stem from a racially troubled situation. These go perhaps as far as a film can at this time toward presenting blacks in their own normal communities and life-patterns or as a normal part of society as a whole. This seemed to be an ideal worth aiming at, according to the participants in the conference, and we therefore endorsed unanimously a statement to that effect originated by the black participants at the end of the week. Other concerns were spelled out by this statement which I won't detail here, but the intent of the statement was to argue against the conventional stereotypes of the Negro in films in favor of representing them as understandable human beings. It was strongly felt that the images of the comic servant, the "super-Negro", and the "mammy" (as in MEMBER OF THE WEDDING, not to mention GONE WITH THE WIND) had to be discarded in favor of individualization if the movies were to advance, or at least not impede, the cause of realistic relations between whites and blacks. And it is important to recognize the weight of the influence exerted by the movies, as one of the principal visual mass media. The other, television, is even more influential, perhaps, and is just as guilty of falsifying the image of the Negro.

The essential significance of the conference was, for me, considerably broader and more profound, however. It derived from the experience of working and talking with the black participants themselves as well as from seeing the films. The blacks were an exceptional group, of course, since they were mostly college teachers, but they still represented a wide range of attitudes, including intense militancy. And because they were college teachers, they were able to provide a more profound and thoughtful insight into the nature of racial problems as blacks see them than might otherwise have emerged.

This essential significance lay, first, in the renewed emphasis on the familiar though still problematical principle that blacks have the basic right and even the duty to assert themselves as particular human beings and to be treated as such by whites. Second, the conference made clear that in order to help implement that right, whites -- and blacks to some extent as well -- must rid themselves of stereotyped conceptions of blacks. These two assertions seem to me now so obvious and so important that I hesitated to cite them; but I am not sure that they seem so obvious and important to everyone.

Less obvious, and even more important for most whites, is the final point the conference made clear. This is that whites must fully recognize the intensity with which blacks are generally coming to insist on their rights as human beings, to appreciate fully the reasons for that intensity, and most important, to sympathize with it, because the initiative in the development of the blacks' self-assertion is passing rapidly to the blacks themselves. The film UPTIGHT indicated accurately that black revolutionaries no longer need nor want help from whites; Professor Minot's report in the Summer, 1969, issue of THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW indicates that it is not only revolutionaries that are coming to feel this way; and as Singer Buchanan, one of the more militant consultants at the conference suggested, it is almost too late for whites to expect a "reasonable" approach to race relations from blacks. The experience of the conference itself indicates that this approach is still possible, and certainly progress is being made to solve black-white problems. But it is now obviously impossible to justify a complacent feeling that things will work themselves out.

Beep, Beep

(Continued from page 2)

sibilities it's possible it could do it to you. Dig?"...Flash

"The question is: Does Road Runner get it on like the Grateful Dead? ... Arthur

"Coyote is definitely the hero, but I'm still for the Roadrunner. He's into his own head -- trucking along with a smile on his face. When someone messes with his head, he just wipes him out. The Coyote is bourgeoisie, hung up on facts. He paints a shadow on a mountain and ZOOM! the Roadrunner goes right through a Shadow on a Mountain. The Coyote tries it and he runs into a Painting of a Shadow on a Mountain. The Roadrunner is organized experience, and the Coyote is experienced innocence, etc." ... Major Changes.

"This reminds me of the night at Aunt Ida's when we ran out of marshmallow fluff and the cat got out and the train hit the cat and they both got derailed." ... Ting. "Spacey." ... Couz.

"It's a good idea but you'll have a hard time collecting money." Koehler. (ed. note: the money is necessary. The Cabaret plans to bring on campus Marilyn Brando in THE WILD ONE, and that takes bread.)

"I'm bringing my dog." Little John.

Bennett Views City Problems

Collin Bennett, Black City Councilman campaigning for re-election, advocated a "scattered site" housing plan in a speech at the college last week.

A "Scattered Site" plan would provide low cost and middle income housing and obtain a balance of social classes in Hartford. He argued that a balance of social classes is important to establish a diversity of wealth and culture within the city.

Bennett also maintained that a more serious inspection of the present city dwellings is needed. He stated that with the aid of the insurance companies, and business community of Hartford, these plans for housing improvement can be accomplished.

When questioned about the future of the Welfare system in Hartford, he suggested a series of training programs, coupled with day-care centers. He claimed this plan would tend to "lessen considerably" the number of Welfare recipients in the city.

Bennett closed the discussion with a plea for all concerned Trinity students to aid him in his campaign for re-election to the Hartford City Council. Those interested may contact the Trinity Young Republicans Club for further details.

medium cool is dynamite!
 "Dazzling... Devastating... Brilliant!" —Newsweek
 "Staggering... Illuminating... Magnificent!" —Holiday
medium cool
 beyond the age of innocence... into the age of awareness
 with **robert forster** and **verna bloom**
 technicolor a paramount picture

EASY TO REACH via CONN. T'PIKE EXIT 41—MARSH HILL RD., ORANGE
Showcase Cinemas 1213 795-6081
 CAMPUS LET'S MAKE IT A DATE at SHOWCASE CINEMAS WHERE MOVIE-GOING BECOMES AN EVENT!
at CINEMA 1 EXCLUSIVE AREA SHOWING
 "I CANNOT CORRUPT THAT WHICH IS BY NATURE ALREADY CORRUPT."
 He made evil an art, virtue a vice and pain a pleasure!
 His name was Louis Alphonse Donatien, Marquis de Sade
KEIR DULLEA SENTA BERGER LILLI PALMER de SADE
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 Arranged by Ferdinand Roten Galleries, Baltimore, Md.
Trinity College Austin Art Center
Wed.- Oct. 8
 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 7 P.M. to 10 P.M.

Trinity Tripod

EDITORIAL SECTION

October 7, 1969

A Moratorium on Logic

President Lockwood's statement on the Vietnam Moratorium defies all logic. The three reasons given for refusing to close the College in recognition of the October 15 moratorium are so blatantly unacceptable that they insult the intelligence of the College community.

The President suggests that if the College takes an official stance on national issues "not directly affecting its operation," the government would be justified tampering with the institutions' internal affairs. He is apparently unaware that the present draft laws, dictated by this country's involvement in the war, in Vietnam do profoundly affect the operation of this community. Two of the recommendations by the Trinity College Council in its ROTC report (both of them ignored so far by the President) point to the impact of the war on the campus. They call for a study of the effects of the Selective Service System on the campus and the establishment of a "Draft Information Center."

The President says the College must "defend its autonomous position." What sort of autonomous position does the College have if it cannot close its doors and join the movement for peace without fear of government retaliation. Is the College to defend its freedom of discussion by failing to act?

If the President can "see no reason why the government cannot justify intrusion on matters which we would regard as solely our responsibility," perhaps he needs to rethink the role of an independent college.

This is not the first time Lockwood's concept of the government's rights to interfere have been called into question.

As Dean of Union College in January, 1968, Lockwood refused to take a stand against Selective Service Director General Lewis Hershey's policy of revoking the 2-S draft status of student draft protestors. He declared at this time, "It is not yet clear to us, as an institution, that the Government does not have the power to take this action." Trinity's acting president Dr. Harold L. Dorwart acted firmly in this instance, telling the military recruiters that they would not be allowed on campus unless they promised not to turn in the names of students who protested their activities.

The President's second reason is as absurd as the first. Just how the closing of the school in recognition of the moratorium peace movement implies that "other positions are unacceptable and deserve no hearing on this campus" is not explained. It defies explanation. Does the President mean that a free institution can not democratically arrive at a decision of policy without infringing upon the rights of the individual?

Lockwood's third explanation is based on the belief that the official action of closing down on the 15th would "contribute to the coercion of individual views on an issue like the Vietnam War." On the contrary, official recognition of the cause of peace would certainly stimulate individual concern and discussion. The President has by his failure to permit the community to make its own decision of college policy, restricted a significant element of the college from confronting the issue. By keeping business as usual, a large segment of the community will be deterred from their moral duty: taking the issue of peace to the larger community.

The fact that the President has once again promulgated official college policy, disregarding the voice of the College seriously calls into question just what kind of community he had in mind in his Convocation address last September. The President is NOT the College; he can not continue to act as the collective moral consciousness of its member. His judgment has been clearly shown to be insensitive and unresponsive to the will of the Community.

(Ed. Note: This statement is the official announcement, of the candidacies Charles Yeager '72, Stuart Mason '71, and Richard Schaefer '71, for President, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Executive Council.)

We announce our candidacy for the offices of President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, of the Trinity College Student Government. We do so on the premise that the sole justification of Student Government is to regulate and improve all facets of the residential life of the Student Body. We see those facets as three: social and cultural, academic, and political. The following action shall be taken regarding each facet:

Social and Cultural: We operate from the assumption that there is a tremendous social and cultural void on campus. Under our administration, Student Government shall become a resource and service organization for the social and cultural life of the student body. We shall seek legislation by the Senate empowering the Executive Council to fund social functions at the dormitory level, as we hold that fulfilling and enriching social contact in residential life can best be realized on the dormitory level. We shall seek to fund a coffee house in Mather Hall, with enter-

tainment, that will be open to the greater Hartford Community as well. We shall seek a re-opening of the Old Cave as to accommodate a rathskeller or some similar place of business. However, our primary goal is two-fold: (1) to provide social opportunities for the entire community EVERY weekend, and (2) to socially organize the campus on the dormitory level, in addition to existing social structures.

Culturally, our administration shall follow the same general philosophy: that the initiative of students should not be thwarted for lack of resources or leadership. That students wishing to bring a cultural opportunity to campus should have access to the resources and assets of the Student Government. Our Administration shall commit itself to the assistance of those desiring to present cultural opportunities, whether an engaging speaker, a series of underground films, or whatever.

Academic: We shall work for the day when FACULTY and STUDENTS shall govern the College. This ticket shall seek not only a working relationship with the Faculty but also an alliance of sorts. We shall commit ourselves to the raising of Faculty salaries, and to an end to coercion of the Faculty by the Administration. Operating from the assumption that a viable community cannot operate in

a climate of impersonality, we shall commit ourselves to continued and increased Faculty-student interaction.

Political: We shall end manipulation of the Student Body by the Administration. Primary to this endeavor is rigid protection by the Executive Council of the Student Bill of Rights legislated by the Senate last Spring, by whatever means necessary. We shall seek from the Administration an explanation of the financial crisis the College finds itself in, i.e., an explanation of financial priorities, expenditures, investments, and long range financial planning. (Where is our money going, and for what purpose?) We shall seek an improvement in the Housing situation on campus. In short, we shall actively participate in all decisions regarding students . . .

As each situation makes its demands upon the Student Government, we shall seek appropriate legislation and authorization from the Senate for whatever action we find appropriate. In addition, to these goals, we intend, of course, to execute all other legislation and duties of the Senate.

In conclusion, we seek a vital, committed community. We seek an end to polarization, frustration, and impersonality among the students. We seek to bring students out of their rooms and together into authentic social, cultural, academic, and political experiences.

THE CITY SCHOOLS

by Bill Searle

City schools. Like in Hartford. Most of us know, or think we know, how bad they are. Some of us are even trying to offset the effects of the system -- like talking, or helping teachers, or teaching in the seminar program or tutoring. Well, why the hell don't we wake up and hit the system at the top? I mean, the Board of Education gives out the money, man. They have the power to really shake up the system and right now they aren't about to do it.

So let's try for some people who will use the power that they have. At least one candidate, Mrs. Sandra Klebanoff, needs all the help she can get. Does she want change? Read --

She is in favor of as much community involvement as possible; for example, next year each school will submit its own budget. The budgets are to be drawn up with the help of the community it serves.

She wants experimentation with new ways of teaching and new school styles; for example, individualized teaching and the "everywhere school" proposed by a community group in the North End. She supports various proposals by community groups for intensive work with pre-school children (both of these were submitted by SAND for those initiated into Hartford).

She opposed the expulsion of Marc Manselle, the black editor of an underground newspaper that charged institutional racism at Weaver (then denied by teachers and administrators and later proven by three professors from the University of Hartford.) She wanted to accept the findings of the study on racism at Weaver, in fact, she was a co-chairman of the committee that investigated it. She favors massive programs to combat racism in the city schools,

including courses in black history and awareness for black students. Finally she was against the transfer of a Weaver teacher, Mrs. Mary Gilbertson, who backed Manselle and stated publicly that racism did exist at Weaver.

If that ain't good enough for a start, man, I suggest that (1) you don't really care, and (2) you go join the Puritans. Anyway -- she's got an uphill battle on her hands and she needs all the help she can get -- from right now till election day.

T.C.A.C. is setting up a South End headquarters in its office. We need people to develop new campaign ideas, address envelopes, canvass in this area, make posters, distribute literature, etc. We're open 10-12 daily, and most afternoons. Or you can contact Bill Searle, Box 831, 249-2616; Nancy Tripp, Box 50, 547-1335; or Jerry Rucci, Box 838.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete

Richard Thomson Jr.
Business Manager

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Dolci's Visit Scheduled On Thursday

Danilo Dolci, famed as a social reformer and author, will visit the College Thursday.

Called the "Gandhi of Sicily," Dolci has since 1952 worked to bring the twentieth century to Sicily's poor. An informal talk with Dolci is scheduled at 4 p.m. in Mather Hall, and a 5 p.m. reception at the Theta Xi fraternity has also been planned.

He has faced Mafia pressure and bureaucratic apathy in his fight against poverty. In 1966 he was arrested under Mafia pressure on charges of criminal libel for revealing documents of the Anti-Mafia Commission at a press conference. He was a nominee for the 1969 Nobel Peace Prize.

Documentaries by Dolci on his work include REPORT FROM PALERMO and THE MAN WHO PLAYS ALONE. His efforts have been chronicled by Jerre Mangione, an English professor at the University of Pennsylvania, in a book called A PASSION FOR SICILIANS.

Moratorium Statement

(Ed. Note: This is President Lockwood's response to the Senate's request for a statement on the October 15 Moratorium.)

Having approved student participation in the October 15th Moratorium, the Trinity College Student Senate has inquired whether the College, by closing that day, will join officially in this movement to end the Vietnam war. Three considerations prompt my conclusion that the College should remain open.

First, the College must protect its freedom from unacceptable outside interference. Once an institution takes an official stance with respect to national issues not directly affecting its operation, I see no reason why the government cannot justify intrusion on matters which we would regard as solely our responsibility.

Second, were the College to oppose the war in Vietnam and so state publicly, then it would imply that other positions are unacceptable and deserve no hearing on this campus. I do not believe we have the right to make that implication: because we are an educational institution, we cannot afford to stifle, even indirectly, discussion of this issue.

Third, a college should not by its official actions contribute to the coercion of individual views on an issue like the Vietnam war. If we close down on October 15th, we would deny those who may not share in this criticism -- and some who do -- the opportunity to pursue their academic objectives on that day. The alternatives must remain open to all students.

In short, Trinity must consistently defend both the freedom of legal action on any national issue

and the freedom necessary for open discussion of these truly divisive problems; and it must defend its autonomous position so that neither freedom will be abridged.

In replying as I have I do not wish to imply that individual students should not act or take stands on this issue. Speaking personally, I find our present posture in Vietnam untenable, just as I also believe the present draft law to be a most unwise piece of legislation. But the College cannot presume to advise the world on issues of this sort. We as individuals have both the freedom and the responsibility of deciding what course of action is right -- and of admitting what is wrong. I hope that none of us ever forgets the significance of that privilege.

'GET IT TOGETHER ON THE STREETS ON OCTOBER 15'

by Tom Paine and Billy the Kid

The men who rule our country have put troops and Green Berets in dozens of foreign countries -- supposedly to fight "communism."

From Puerto Rico, the Guantanamo Base in Cuba, Guatemala, and Bolivia to Thailand, Formosa, Okinawa, Viet Nam and Korea, to Europe, they've put over 1.5 million men in uniform in 119 countries. We have eight treaties to help defend 48 nations. Figures are from the retired Marine Commandant, General David Shoup, who also charged that "America has become a militaristic and aggressive nation."

The cost of this military monster consumes about 70% of our national budget, and we'll be paying the cost of Viet Nam for years to come even if we stop right now.

ist. Are you surprised that he also happened to have been corporation counsel for United in the '30's as well as a major stockholder? The proof: for the Dulles connection, known at the time; for the CIA role, an admission on national TV in 1963 by Senator Thruston Morton (Rep., Ky.). Call it imperialism if you want to be historical but in any case we've got an empire the sun never sets on.

And the natives ARE restless. Guerrilla wars burn in Viet Nam, Thailand, Laos and Bolivia, to name a few places. The Chinese have offered foreign intervention and the Vietnamese are about to get rid of indirect U. S. control, but at a terrible price. The Viet Cong have already won and they'll someday force even Nixon to recognize that. The people of Viet Nam have made Pentagon and RAND Corp. experts eat their words again and again. So will we.

The American ruling circles will most likely get us into further wars, while the young and especially the poor pay with their lives. Everyone but the rich will pick up the tab. If you believe the people of this country benefit economically from all this very much, remember that as of 1963, 1.6% of our population owned 82% of the corporate stock while 85% of the people owned no stock at all. Nixon's tax "reform" proposals are like a band-aid on a cancer, if that. And as to equal opportunity through a free enterprise like we're always told about, remember that the chances of getting into college are for a black, poor white or Latin (less than 1 in 500), and for the white working class (maybe 1 in 10 like at Berkeley High). In some suburbs the chances are 9 in 10.

Students have a few privileges compared to those who don't get into College, but our whole life style is under attack, through the draft, through drug laws and through the bullshit jobs we're being trained for. Do you want to sit in some office, shuffling papers, and either take or give orders all your life or would you like to teach what you're told to in an overcrowded high school where the kids are there because they have to be? Better Dylan's words about what this society defines as success: "I've got nothin', Ma, to live up to." Let's stop nodding like sheep or only grumbling for a few years when our national "leaders" tell us the only alternative to their bureaucratic system is chaos.

(Continued on page 7)

LETTERS to the editor

'offended and ashamed'

To the Editor:

Ted Kroll's article on the Flicker Film presentations in the Sept. 30 edition was a gross misrepresentation of the quality of the films.

I read the article prior to the 7:30 p.m. showing and was convinced that I would be entertained. Upon actually seeing the films I was offended to think that I had paid one dollar to see very unprofessional films, some of which were in very poor taste.

I am really very much embarrassed to realize that I am associated with a college and its newspaper which promoted these films. I have had experience in the field of filming and am assured that every film I saw produced from my high school was of a quality very much greater than that which I witnessed Tuesday night.

Of the first five films, the weakness was purely technical. All were two to three times longer than they needed to be. The soundtrack transitions were awkward and rarely coincided with the visual. In places, blank film appeared for several seconds. I assume this was to fill the time before the next portion of the soundtrack continued.

The photography of these first five films left much to be desired. There was no effort made in the editing to cut out the worst of the bad parts. It was common to see light-struck film. It was uncommon to find a momentary scene in which the camera was not swaying.

EEL CREEK? (CREED) managed some decent photography but

put me to sleep after two or three minutes. Kroll's article claimed that the film was "filled with the intense but simple joys of fishing." If you call walking a few hundred yards to the neighborhood reservoir in your clean white turtle-neck 'simple fishing' I sympathize with you. It was closer to a Marlboro commercial.

"Report from Millbrook" contained some interesting dialogue. Occasionally there were some brief but good shots. In between there was a good deal of wasted film. The photography was repetitive and was done an injustice by the tiresome monologue, an inappropriate sound track.

"Where Did Our Love Go?" kindled a bit of hope in me. The first minutes I tired of seeing light-struck film and incongruous song after song.

"Oh Dem Watermelons" came as a relief. I felt there was finally someone with something to point out successfully. It was well done but the repetition of "watermelon" became bothersome. It could have been much more effective if the soundtrack had been a lively and entertaining song.

The film made on this campus was a joyous relief to the offense I received from the finale, "SCORPIO RISING." I can only say that I congratulate the person who conceived the film on a total waste of time. He did succeed, however, in deeply offending me and, I would hope, many others. I was prepared for a good film of motorcycle riding. I am still waiting for that part. Of the entire film there could not have been more than five minutes of actually riding motorcycles.

Of the rest I can only say that I am ashamed to be part of an institution which condoned attendance at that film. The photography was, I must admit, very good. I am only deeply bothered to think that some fool went to such pains to photograph material of that sort.

Kroll's article claimed that SCORPIO RISING was "perhaps the best film to emerge from the NAC." If it is, I shudder to think of the others.

I wonder if Ted Kroll actually went to one of the showings.

UNSIGNED

'creating ghettos'

To the Editor:

As the talk of a Black Dorm increases, so does my apprehension that this is an extremely detrimental action for Trinity. The greater number of Blacks on campus should make our campus richer and more representative, but we need not imitate the outside community by creating ghettos, even by choice. So far most of the actions for Black scholarships, including the demonstrations two years ago, have been Black and White together. I fear and detest a movement towards factionalism and segregation. Why not an all-Catholic Dorm, or a Jewish one? Certainly these groups also feel the need for identification, but not at the expense of the greater college community's interests. By separating themselves from the Whites on campus, our Black classmates will achieve what Wallace and KKK could not.

Jay Schinfeld '70

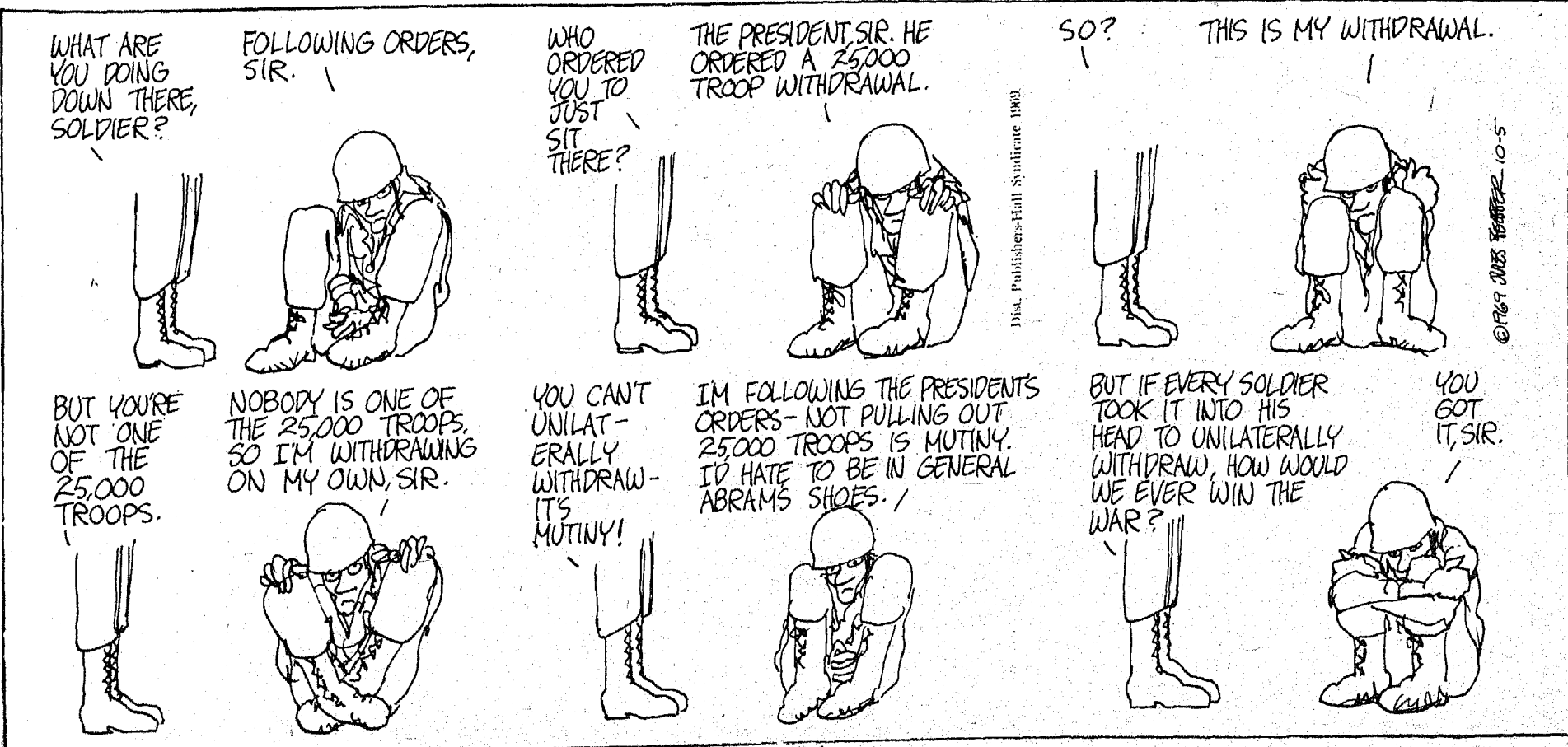
Easy Rider

(Continued from page 2)

fourth of the film is taken up with long tracking shots of the country side which take on a bitter meaning as the film progresses and we begin to feel the ugliness of the people that inhabit the land. As George Hanson, a drunken lawyer picked up by the two cyclists comments near the end of the film, "This used to be a helluva good country."

Kenneth Clark

Psychologist Kenneth B. Clark will look at "The Contemporary Dilemma of the American Negro" in a lecture at Mount Holyoke College, tonight at 8:00 p.m. Admission is free.



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Racial Tension Major Issue, Says Adinolfi

by Chris Siegrist

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

"Respect for one another's individual rights has got to come about," he declared. "People have become so incensed that it is difficult to see how they can live together anymore," Adinolfi explained. The welfare program, he argued is one of the major causes of this distrust between the black and white communities. Adinolfi pleaded for understanding, especially in the white community, saying, "The (white) community must understand that when they are talking about welfare, they aren't talking about all blacks." The mayoral candidate is confident that he can reunite Hartford, however, because of his personal identification with the poor. "Cockroaches and rats are no strangers to me," he

asserted.

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

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

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

Protest to Include Downtown Rally

Most of the actions being planned to protest the Vietnam war on October 15th will be conducted by groups functioning independently of the national Vietnam Moratorium movement.

Hartford area groups plan leafletting campaigns, door-to-door canvassing, one or more marches which will end with a rally in downtown Hartford.

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

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

other protesters at the Old State House rally.

Trinity students will leaflet on campus, at area insurance companies and outside of high schools during the two days preceding the Wednesday protest, and on the morning of the protest. Students from Manchester Community College are expected to distribute leaflets at the United Aircraft Corporation.

Students at the University of Hartford will leaflet on their campus. Black students at the University will distribute leaflets in ghetto areas and at Weaver High School.

Though area high school students are not expected to boycott classes, teachers at several schools have stated that they will use their class periods for discussions of the war.

THIS WEEK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7

TRINITY POLITICAL SERIES

1:00 p.m. - George B. Kinsella, Candidate for Mayor of Hartford - Wean Lounge

1:30 p.m. - Town-Gown Forum, "Sex and Drugs", Dr. George Higgins, speaker - Goodwin Theatre

4:00 p.m. - Var. & Fr. Cross Country - Home

4:00 p.m. - Crown Investment League - Alumni Lounge

4:00 p.m. - Concert Choir Rehearsal - Garmany Hall

4:15 p.m. - Community Seminar Series, "Athletics and Angst: Why Existentialists Should Play Basketball" - Rm. 320, A.A.C.

6:30 p.m. - Revitalization Corps - S. 49

7:30 p.m. - Instrumental Rehearsal - A.A.C.

8:15 p.m. - Mead Lecture in Government - Prof. Stephen Bailey, Syracuse Univ., Speaker, "The Politics of Education" - McCook Aud.

10:30 p.m. - Compline - Chapel

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8

11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. and 7:00-10:00 p.m. - Exhibit and sale of graphics from the Ferdinand Roten Galleries - A.A.C.

Noon - Football Highlights - Senate Rm.

Noon - The Eucharist - Chapel

3:30 p.m. - V. Soccer - Union - Home

4:00 p.m. - Concert Choir Rehearsal - Garmany Hall

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9

4:00 p.m. - Concert Choir Rehearsal - Garmany Hall

4:30 p.m. - Band Rehearsal - A.A.C.

6:45 and 7:00 p.m. - Illinois Scholarship Reception and Dinner - Faculty Club and Hamlin Hall

10:30 p.m. - The Eucharist - Chapel

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10

3:00 p.m. - F. Football - Union - Home

8:30 p.m. - F. Soccer - Springfield - Home

4:30 p.m. - Directing Class One Act Production, "The Man With a Flower in His Mouth" - Goodwin Theatre

7:00 & 7:30 p.m. - Trinity Club of Hartford - Faculty Club and Hamlin Hall

7:15 p.m. - Hillel Sabbath Service - Senate Rm.

8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. - ROAD RUNNER FESTIVAL, \$1.00 - Kriebler Aud.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11

12:00 noon - Dedication Ceremonies at the George M. Ferris Athletic Center

1:30 p.m. - V. Football - R.P.I. - Home

2:00 p.m. - V. Soccer - Tufts - Away

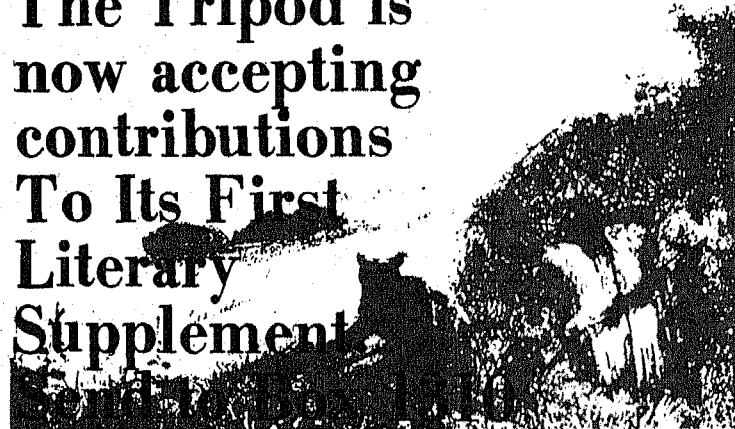
7:00 p.m. - CFP Free Concert,

(Continued on page 7)

Integral Yoga

The second class in Integral Yoga will be held on Wednesday. Interested students can meet at 3:45 at the McCook Auditorium Lobby. The price is one dollar.

The Tripod is now accepting contributions To Its First Literary Supplement



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Ivy Bills Seniors; Faces Bankruptcy

If a substantial number of seniors do not order yearbooks at \$5 a copy, there is a "possibility that it may not come out at all," Alan L. Marchisotto '71, Ivy editor, said Thursday.

Marchisotto stated in an interview that at least \$1000 will also have to be raised from undergraduate purchases. Prior to 1969, all yearbooks were free for undergraduates.

This is the first time in the 97-year history of the Ivy that seniors will have to pay.

The Ivy will also try to double its advertising revenue and "try to go into national advertising like the Tripod does." If that doesn't bring in enough, it may attempt to form a patron system, March-

isotto said.

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

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

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

Draft Counseling Center Awaits Lockwood Action

by Michael O'Melia

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

The Trinity College Council has been waiting since last May for the president's reply to its draft counseling recommendation, TCC Chairman Dr. Frank Child said.

Richard Hess '72, now counseling potential draftees for the Capital Area Action Movement, will serve as counselor if Lockwood approves the recommendation.

Hess said that Deans Winslow and Salisch have been "vague to the point of obscurity" in answer to his questions about the center.

According to Hess, the center could be established at an initial

cost of under \$100 for office space, reading materials, and a telephone.

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

His draft manuals would include the SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW REPORTER, which relates all aspects of the draft including recent court decisions concerning draft questions, and the CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR'S HANDBOOK.

Hess said that his job at the Valley Peace Center was passing out leaflets presenting alternatives to the draft at the Induction Center in Springfield, Mass.

Hess left the college last Octo-

ber to join the New England Committee for Non-Violent Action on a farm in Voluntown, Conn.

Hess, whose mother founded the first peace organization at Wheaton College, began his study of the draft as a student at a Quaker high school.

According to Hess, he first claimed conscientious objector status but due to his strong feelings against the draft he has now become a total resister.

He said that he expects to go to jail someday for his resistance.

Hess said he would demonstrate on the Quad and begin to fast, a method which he termed "very effective", if the ROTC contract, presently being re-negotiated, is renewed.

The Burgundy Street Singers were just 10 unknowns from Kansas. Then they entered the Intercollegiate Music Festival.

The Burgundy Street Singers performed as regulars this summer on CBS-TV's Jimmie Rodgers Show and are now under contract to Budweiser. From Kansas State University students...to professional entertainers in one year!

Sign up now for the 1970 Intercollegiate Music Festival... it could be the start of a new career in show business for you!

Competition is open to vocalists, vocal groups and instrumental groups... in two musical categories: Folk and Pop.

enter now!



REGIONAL COMPETITIONS: Villanova, Pennsylvania; Tampa, Florida; Edwardsville, Illinois; Austin, Texas; Reno, Nevada; Northridge, California.

For entry forms and complete information on how to submit tapes and photos, write: I.M.F., Box 1275, Leesburg, Florida 32748.

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Together

(Continued from page 5)

There's a difference between existing and living. Didn't you see THE GRADUATE?

Viet Nam has gone a long way toward exposing the rottenness of life and work in polluted, militaristic, racist, authoritarian America to millions of young whites, mostly students and street people. The poor and the blacks have known this for years and they've been moving to change this country too. Ending the war will be our first victory, IF WE GET IT TOGETHER. Join us on the streets of Hartford on October 15 in a legal demonstration to begin the Fall offensive against the war and ghetto conditions, and the futures and the present the ruling class is planning for all of us.

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

And just one more thing. If you think Nixon will end the war or militarism without strong pressure, remember his drop-in-the-bucket troop withdrawals aimed at appeasing an increasingly dissatisfied public -- a sham perfectly consistent with his past record as a militarist and trickster. Nixon wanted the U.S. to bomb North Viet Nam when he was Vice President at a cabinet meeting in 1954 as the French were pulling out, but Ike wouldn't go along. Of course Tricky Dick has kept this and a lot of other things as quiet as he can. But we're bringing it all home to him, starting NOW. WE WILL WIN.

THE VIET CONG HAVE WON NO MORE G'S TO PROTECT THE SAIGON GANGSTERS

THIS WEEK

(Continued from page 6)

- JERRY JEFF WALKER - Memorial Field House
- 8:00 p.m. - Film Series, "Les Liaisons Dangereuses" - Kriebel Aud.
- SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12
- 10:30 a.m. - The Eucharist - Chapel
- 11:00 a.m. - The Apostolate Mass - Alumni Lounge
- 11:30 a.m. - Hillel Society Brunch - Hamlin Hall
- 3:00 - 5:00 p.m. - PETE SEEGGER CONCERT, Senate Scholarship Benefit - Ferris Center
- 5:00 p.m. - Vespers - Crypt Chapel
- MONDAY-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13-17
- Student Dining Hall: Breakfast - 8:00-9:15 a.m.
- Luncheon - 11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
- Dinner - 5:15 - 6:30 p.m.

Gridders Stunned 26-20 By Last Minute TD

Dathmen Triumph 4-1 Over MIT In Opener

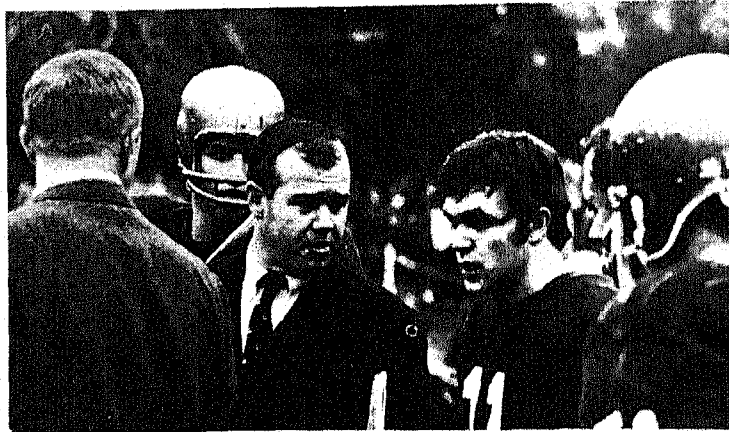
The Bates Bobcats sent home a stunned Trinity Varsity football squad last Saturday. After 15 minutes of play the Bantams had a 21-0 lead, and from all appearances, an easy victory. However Bates didn't think so, and to prove it mounted a tremendous scoring drive at the close of the game, tallying three times in the last eight minutes of play for the 26-20 victory, the last one coming on a broken play after time had run out.

The Trinity offense dominated the early part of the game, gaining 45 yards in 7 plays in the first touchdown drive. Dave Kiarsis put the first score on the board with a 5 yard run. Shortly thereafter Rick Harvey broke loose for 59 yards, and a shaken-up Webster Jones re-entered the game to score the second Bantam touchdown. A 45 yard pass to Kiarsis sparked the third scoring drive which went 66 yards in 9 plays and was capped with a 4 yard pass to Jim Tully.

However Bates bounced back with some razzle-dazzle style ball. Senior Quarterback Steve Boyko passed to end Greg Brzeski, who lateraled to end Carl Fitzgerald for a 62 yard score. This ended the scoring until the fourth quarter when two crucial Trinity fumbles inside their own 35 yard line gave the game to Bates. Bates was on the Bantam 13 as time was running out. Boyko dropped back to pass but could find no one open. He was hit once but spun away and sprinted into the end zone for the score and the game.

Saturday the Bantams will open their home season against Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. They are an excellent passing team with three good receivers and two good quarterbacks. Thus far this season they have beat Colby but lost their other two games.

Meanwhile, Trinity Coach Don Miller will be spending the week changing personnel to solve weaknesses. He feels the team is near perfection, but isn't yet happy with all his personnel or the results.



THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE Coach Don Miller discusses game strategy with Quarterback Jay Bernardoni

Ham and Yeggs

by The Syndicate

After two weeks of predicting it's all tied up! Even though he padded his schedule, Philadelphia Slim again went seven for ten while the Syndicate called eight correctly. Now we have evened it up at 14 wins apiece, a poor .700 average. This week's picks should give us a substantial lead as the computer seems to be programmed at 7 for 10.

When asked about the Dartmouth-Penn. game our Indian water boy, Run-In-Water said: Ugh, how cumba sot witaho craca sala di toko sala ingoto macumba kemosabi. Dartmouth 17 U. of Penn. 10.

Ohio State, your number one pick and ours, having scored 103 points in their first two games, cannot be stopped. Duffy Daugherty's Spartans will give a good try but Buckeye quarterback, Rex

Harriers Lose Opening Meet

The Trinity football team was not the only squad that journeyed up to Bates last Saturday, the cross-country team went there and also lost -- only worse. The hapless harriers of Coach John Carroll were embarrassed as the first eight men to cross the finish line were all Bobcats. John Durlind was the high finisher for the Bantams.

Kern, will tear their defense apart. Ohio State 42 Michigan State 28.

Our Seer in Roebuck, North Dakota, now 2-0, called again late last night. He had a vision that Sooner or later all cows must meet their bulls. We interpret this hazy apparition as an upset victory for the Sooners over the Longhorns. Oklahoma 17 Texas 14.

It's too bad but the Badgers from the Dairy State have just not put things together yet. This Saturday they will lose their nineteenth straight to the Hawkeyes of Iowa. Don't dismay all you Wisconsin fans for next week your team takes on Northwestern in what could be the Badger's first win in three years. Iowa 32 Wisconsin 24.

Our mossrooper from the Bayou was in the stands for L.S.U.'s latest victory over Baylor. He noted that as the Tigers had only nine points scored against them through three games even a Hurricane couldn't blow over their defense. L.S.U. 24 Miami (Fla.) 6.

Mike Phipps hurled five touchdowns while passing for 429 yards in squeaking by Stanford last Saturday. The Boiler-makers are looking to Roses. Purdue 28 Michigan 21.

It turns out our man on the border with the cement overshoes floated down the Mississippi River which seemed to have some sobering effects. He got talking to an old timer about the Civil War and

Powered by two goals by Captain Alan Gibby, the Trinity soccer team got its season off to an auspicious beginning Saturday, beating M.I.T. 4-1 at Cambridge.

Senior Pete Wiles and Marty Williams also tallied for the Bantams. Coach Roy Dath's team meets Union in the home opener tomorrow at 3:30.

M.I.T. jumped off to a 1-0 lead in the first period. "We played very sluggishly in the first half," commented Gibby.

Wiles tied the game in the second quarter, taking a pass from Gibby and scoring from about 12 yards out.

"We came alive in the third quarter and looked sharp," the Captain remarked. Williams put Trinity into the lead for good by scoring from 18 yards out in the third quarter.

Gibby helped put the game on ice by tallying twice in the final stanza. He scored on a breakaway, aided by a pass from Williams and on a cross from a pass by Ron Megna.

Although he was naturally pleased with the outcome of the game, Gibby was somewhat disappointed in the team's play. "We looked good in stages, but at other times we weren't very impressive."

The Trinity defense, thought to be the team's weak spot before the season started, performed well. Junior Dick Wood drew the starting nod in the cage and did a fine job.

argued "Any old Bulldog could have beaten you Rebels. Indeed they might! Georgia 35 Mississippi 21.

No one feels worse about Indiana's last two losses than we do, except maybe Stu Dent, Indiana '72. Stu says, "Gee, that's too bad." We're rooting for you Stu. Indiana 28 Minnesota 24.

A big intrastate battle shapes up in Kansas when State's Wildcats take on their rivals the University of Kansas. Both teams are two and one but the Jayhawks have slipped. Kansas State 21 Kansas 17.

Jimmy Jones will really put his arm to the test as he calls the signals against Stanford. It's doubtful that the Indians can recover from their loss to Purdue in time to prepare for the Trojans. U.S.C. 42 Stanford 37.

Frosh Booters Beat MIT As Tijan Sallah Scores 3

by Joel Strogoff

Having twice found themselves faced with two-goal deficits, the Freshman soccer team battled back to defeat the MIT Freshman 5-3 in their opening game last Saturday. The team displayed a sound offense throughout and in the second half a strong defense that effectively shut out the MIT Frosh.

At the outset the team simply could not get off the ground and after seven minutes had elapsed found themselves behind 2-0. Tijan Sallah scored the Bantam's first goal at the start of the second period, but MIT came right back with a goal of its own for another two-goal advantage, 3-1. Before the half was over, Sallah scored again to cut the deficit to 3-2.

In an effort to keep MIT from scoring any more goals, Coach Robie Shults started the second half with a 3-3-4 formation instead of the 4-3-3 used in the first two periods. The strategy paid off as MIT was held scoreless while Trinity was able to come up with

three goals to win the game. Second half goals were scored by Sallah, his third of the game, Scott Fitzpatrick, and Jim Whitall.

Trinity's outstanding player was, of course, Tijan Sallah. Sallah, who scored the team's first three goals, personally kept the Bantams in the game during the first half. Coach Shults also praised the play of halfbacks Scott Fitzpatrick and Don Burt and the team's four S's on defense: Dave Schirmer, Jon Stevens, Bruce Schafer, and George Spencer.

Shults was happy with the team's performance as a whole. He stated, "I definitely feel that we were a much better team. We got off to a poor start, but I was very pleased with the way the team came back." The team must now prepare for this Friday's encounter with Springfield which could very well be their toughest game of the year.

	1	2	3	4	
Trinity	0	2	2	1	5
MIT	2	1	0	0	3

Philadelphia Slim's Pickins

by Albert Donsky

Last week the Syndicate went eight for eleven but even more remarkable than the fact that they picked eleven games which actually existed. Despite the dire threats on my life, I went seven for ten and we are both tied at 14 for 20.

The number one team in the country, Ohio State, will lead a very Spartan existence and as a result of this they will up-end Michigan. Ohio State 31-18.

Texas will be long on horn as both they and their band will roll over Oklahoma in the sun at Dallas. This game will be over sooner than Oklahoma thinks. Texas 27-21.

Stanford hopes that their journey to smoggy L.A. will help them to lubricate the Trojans. This conception will be destroyed by USC. USC 45-28.

Purdue is on a win streak and this will be the over-riding factor when they take on the University of Michigan Wolverines, who are recovering from a loss. Purdue

21-7. In another important intra-state game, the Wildcats of Kansas State should defeat the Jayhawkers. Even though the Wildcats lost last week they gave Penn State a real scare. Kansas State 36-25.

It seems that every football fan in the country was either in the Army or Irish or both. As such the Army Notre Dame game, played this year at Yankee Stadium, always generates a lot of excitement. However this year the two teams aren't even in the same league. An easy win for Ara, Pat O'Brien and the Gipper. Notre Dame 47-3.

The Vanderbilt Commodores are usually good sailors however the tide will prove to much for them. Bear Bryant's Alabama team is rated number one by the Saturday Evening Post. Bama 47-12.

Two interesting games are on tap in the Ivy League this weekend. In the first Yale and Brown battle for important bowl bids as the fantastic Yale team (sic Tran-

sit Boola Boola) this year will win. Yale runners will Bull their way for extra yardage and the Yale defense will dog the Brown Quarter-back, Eli's commin' Yale 19-2.

In a far less interesting contest, Dartmouth and Penn will play the game that will decide the Ivy League Championship. All local prejudice aside, I see an upset as Bernie Zbrzezny will lead the Quakers over the Indians. Penn 12-11.

And in the final big game of the country, the Green, Gold, and Silver Indians will go to Charleston, S.C. to storm the Citadel. William and Mary have a good team but how good can they be with only two people on the team. Citadel 18-William 10 Mary 3.

In a special bonus pick the computer and I, see the Amazin' Mets winning the first second and forth games of the World Series when they face Baltimore. Report on the last three games next week.

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October 15th MORATORIUM
march from U. of Hartford * 11 a.m
rally at Old State House * * 1 p.m



The student moratorium call

Ending the war in Vietnam is the most important task facing the American nation. Over the last few years, millions of Americans have campaigned, protested, and demonstrated against the war. Few now defend the war, yet it continues. Death and destruction are unabated; bombs and fire continue to devastate South Vietnam. Billions of dollars are spent on war while the urgent domestic problems of this country remain unattended. Moreover, the war has had a corrupting influence on every aspect of American life, and much of the national discontent can be traced to its influence.

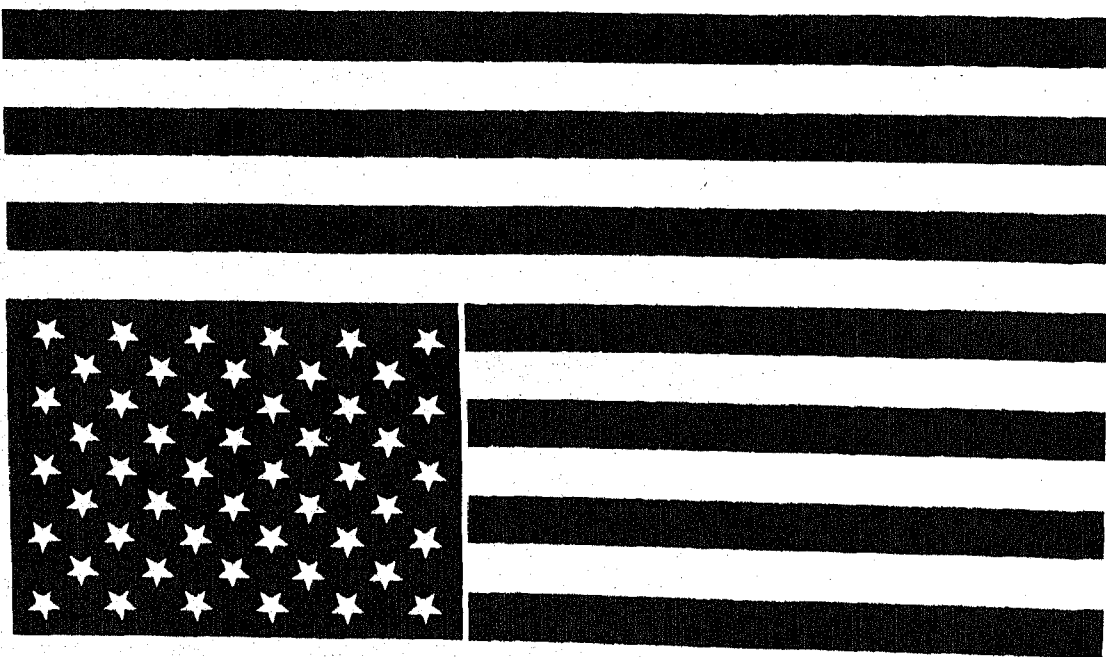
The discredited policies of the past which have brought about this American tragedy have not been changed. We follow the same military advice which has created a futile and bloody conflict while we cling to the same policies which have caused the Paris negotiations to falter. The token displacement of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

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

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

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

We call upon all members of the university community to support the moratorium, and we commit ourselves to organize this effort on our campus and in the larger community. We ask others to join us.



*This special Moratorium Issue is Vol. LXVIII No. 10 of the Trinity Tripod, October 10, 1969. The Tripod is published twice each week by the students of Trinity College. Second class postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut under the act of March 3, 1879.
The cover for this issue was designed by James L. Petersen.*

The Power in the Word "No!"

by Stephen Minot

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

"Yes, but...."

"NO!" was first discovered by a small group of black students in the South. They used it when they were asked to leave a lunch counter. Their parents at that time were still saying "Yes, but...." In a year, many of these parents learned how to say the new word.

"NO!" was also used against the bus companies of Montgomery. It was not easy. Thousands of people had to walk miles or form carpools. It wasn't a weekend demonstration. It was a long, hard pull. It made life a bit harder for men and women who already knew what a hard life was really like. But "NO!" had power the rest of us could hardly imagine.

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

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

'No' in uniform

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

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

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

The terror of protest

It's not an easy way to say it. It requires courage and patience and faith. And it doesn't always work. Some have faced harassment, others eviction. For an unemployed man in a slum apartment to resist the system is as terrifying an act as it was for the 27 members of the Presidio stockade to stage a sit-down demonstration. Few middle-class Americans have known such terror. Both acts have helped to set an example for the rest of us. Thanks to them, many groups who were formerly silent have now begun to say "NO!" Grape pickers, college students, women, migrant workers, teachers. The word is pronounced in different ways, but the impact is collective.

Cynical disregard

For those black kids in that all-white cafeteria, the one simple dignity of eating where one wants to must have seemed like everything that day. But of course they were working on only one small corner of the problem. And in exactly the same way, white, middle-class protestors against the war today often feel that the killing in Vietnam is everything. They forget that the same cynical disregard for human beings which has allowed the slaughter in Vietnam to continue has also allowed mine owners to go on killing workers, automobile manufacturers to go on killing drivers, and slum owners to go on destroying the lives of their tenants.

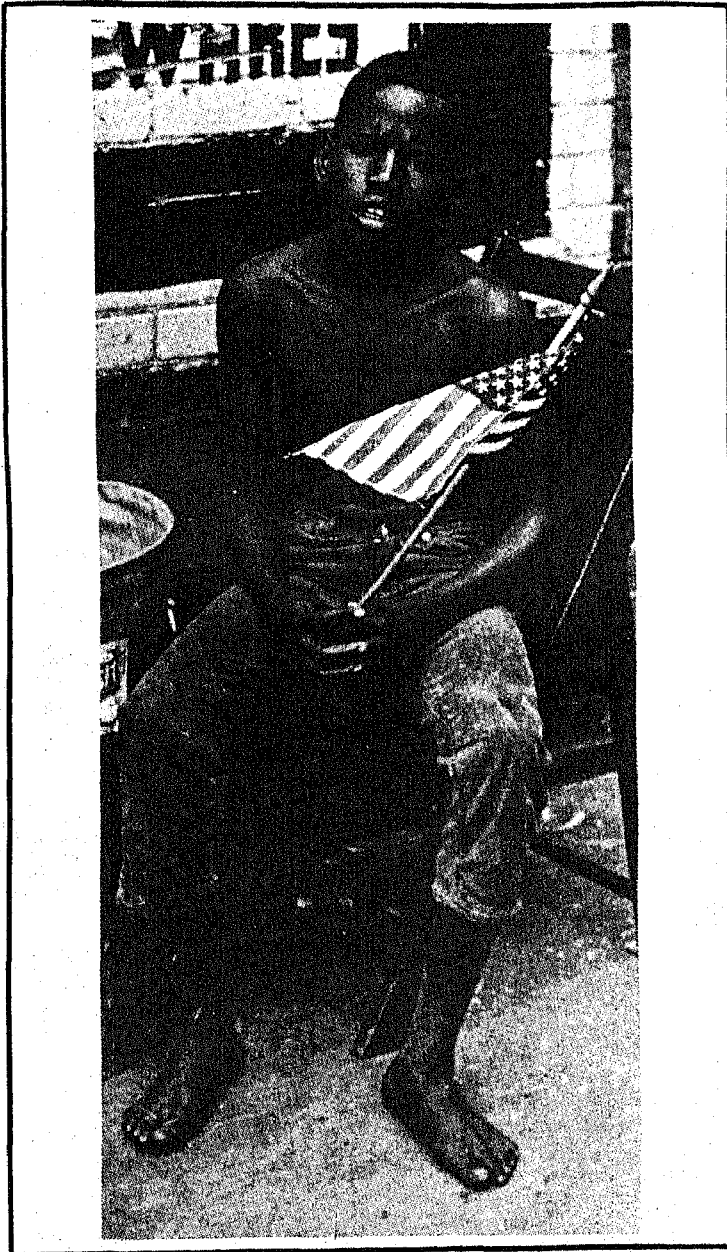
The assumption which lies behind all war plans is that citizens will submit to military service and will

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

This is what October 15th is all about. And this is why it will be repeated in still louder terms on NOVEMBER 15th. And again in December. And as long as it takes.

no, No, NO, NO!!!!

There will be differing slogans, differing speeches, differing styles. What we share is not a common logic but a common emotion: a sense of outrage at what is being done with our lives. We will take no more. We have learned to say "NO!" and we are going to be saying it very loud.



"We Must Insist upon Peace"

by Rev. Alan C. Tull

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

During the Senate hearings this past week on the Foreign Aid appropriations, one of the opponents of Foreign Aid complained. He said that, in the years the U.S. had been giving massive foreign aid to other nations, 126 times nations receiving out of our largess have said unkind things against the U.S. He raised this point as a way of saying that something was wrong with other nations and with our Foreign Aid. We might just as well ask what is wrong with the world? I want us to ask this morning, what is wrong with us?

As Christians, for a diagnosis of what is wrong with us, we inevitably turn our thoughts to those first stories in Genesis about old Adam and Eve. There we find a way of understanding our own personal problems. There, also, we find a way of understanding our problems as a nation.

Adam and Eve

You remember well the story of Adam and Eve

and the apple and the serpent. I would like, however, to call to your attention several aspects of the story. While we may think that man goes wrong and gets himself in trouble by doing something quite beneath his dignity, this is not the case of the Genesis analysis of the problem. Adam got himself in trouble, not by seeking to lower himself, but rather he got into trouble by trying to exceed himself, by trying to go beyond his place in God's order of things; to improve his lot, as we might say, was Adam's desire. Von Rad, the Biblical theologian, has quite vividly called this a "fall upwards". Adam got into trouble not by lowering himself, but by trying to move up beyond his own position, and this, if we would call it a fall, as it is surely seen in the Biblical commentary, is not a fall downward, but as Von Rad put it, a fall upward.

The cost of this fall upward is nevertheless a brutalization of man; having tried to exceed himself, he now falls down below even his minimal goodness. Goethe, in the first part of the prologue in Heaven to his play "Faust", has Satan describe man by saying "And thence uses his powers increased to be far beastlier than any beast". So the succeeding stories in these initial chapters of Genesis are an illustration of this problem that man has been seeking to exceed himself. He falls, and in falling upward becomes worse than a beast.

Up and down

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

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

National hubris

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

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

America, America

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

Continued

and stronger in the fifties, a growing feeling that what we really had to offer the nations of the world was a total way of life, the American way of life we called it in the fifties, and this, way of life or ours was the answer to the world's problem. So we suggested that nations should not simply accept our aid, but along with it they should accept our ideals, our values, our form of government, our form of economy, all that we call the American way of life.

Before the nations of the world, we have portrayed the American way of life as a universal salvation for the ills of mankind. Across the faces of the people of Africa and Europe and Asia, we have held up Americanism as the world's answer to its problems. This is surely nothing less than blasphemy, claiming the way of man, of one nation, as universal salvation.

Thus in our attempt to aid other nations we have been increasingly guilty of a subtle, and yet growingly overt form of national self-exaltation. America knows what is right, what is good, not only for itself but for other people. So we have moved from a desire to aid other nations through foreign aid to using foreign aid to gain the acceptance by other nations of our goals. And we have moved from this to subtle forms of interfering in their national life into overt forms of insuring that their government would accept our own policies. And we have done this around the globe, in Africa, in South America and in Asia. We have so exalted ourselves that we have turned our attempts to aid other nations into a way of coercing their acceptance of our own goals.

In this national fall, this self-exaltation, this seeking of a universal acceptance of American values, goals, form of government, and economy, with Adam we have been guilty of brutalization and deception. These, brutalization and deception, are more and more, I would suggest, becoming characteristics of our national life as we continue on this path of global self-exaltation.

Several months ago one of the students at the college where I work sat down and confided in me his own fears of what was happening to himself. He explained that when the bombings had first begun in North Viet Nam, the bombings by this country of that people and land, he along with everyone else found this a shocking and a horrible thing. This is not to say that he felt it might not be necessary for military and political purposes. The point he made is that when the bombings began he was distressed at the cost we had to pay and that the other nation had also to pay as the cost of this war. But then he admitted that as the bombings continued he began more and more easily to accept them, so that he suddenly realized on that morning that he could look at the day's paper with its lists of the number of bombing raids and the death count of the Viet Cong with no alarm, with no reaction at all. He could glance at them down at the bottom of the first page and then move on, with another thought, to more interesting things, like baseball scores and such like. As he thought about this he was disturbed that he was growing so insensitive, and he saw this in terms of brutalization, that as an individual he was losing his own sensitivity to what was happening in the world and was becoming insensitive to the high cost that the world is paying for warfare.

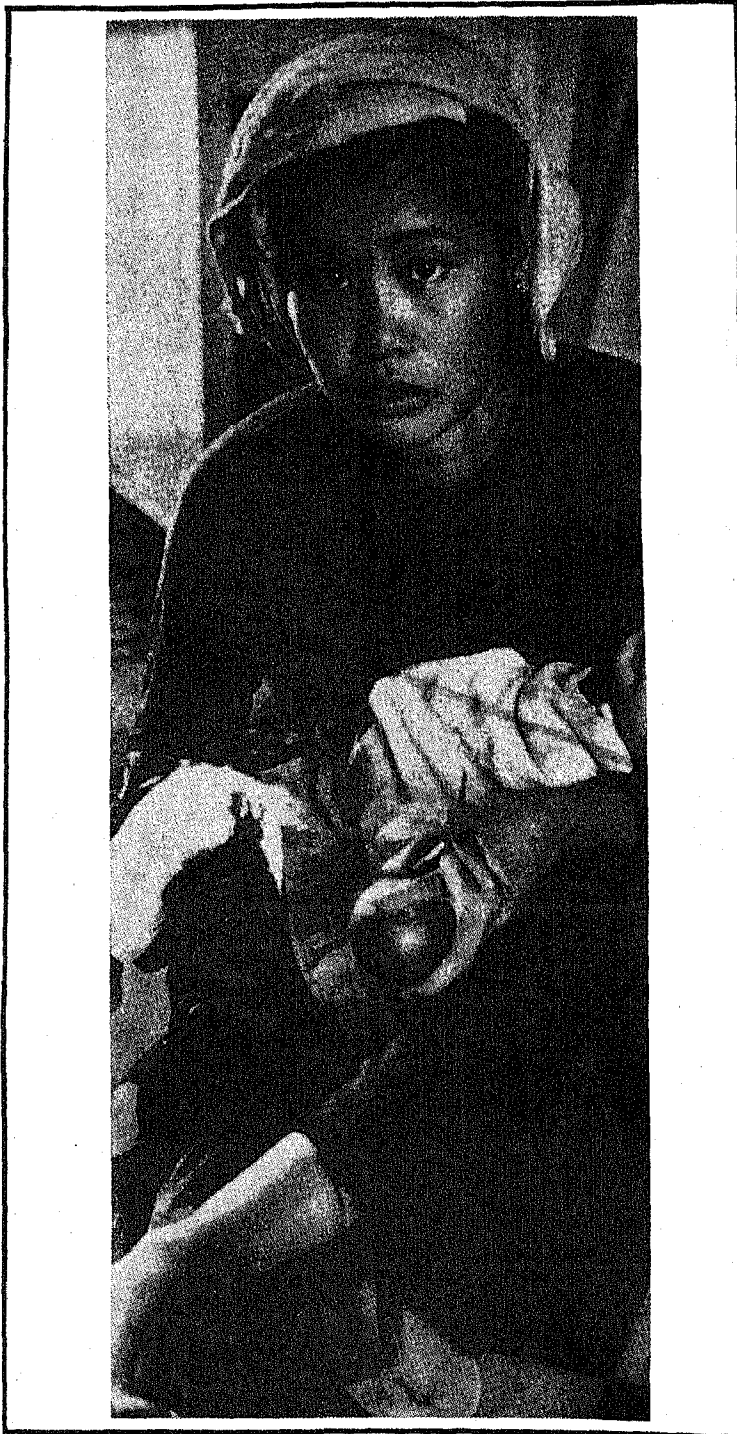
Death and morning coffee

This, I would suggest, although perceived by a sensitive student, is really what is happening to all of us, although we may not perceive it. We accept unthinkingly with our morning coffee the bombings and all of the rest that goes on with warfare. We have become insensitive to the cost, and, I would suggest, in this we are becoming brutes.

The same thing is true of the way this nation is able to rationalize the torture of the Viet Cong prisoners by the forces of South Viet Nam. A national news magazine put it this way: American forces had taken certain Viet Cong prisoners and had turned them over to representatives of the government of South Viet Nam who proceeded to extract information out of them by means of various cruel tortures. American information sources explained that while we were accomplices in this, having turned the prisoners over to the Saigon government, nevertheless such is the way they do business over there, and we really shouldn't be concerned. What does it mean for us not to be concerned at our being accomplices in the torture of other human beings? I am suggesting that it means our own brutalization, and this brutalization, this easy acceptance of the destruction of human beings, the destruction of human persons through torture, is one of the prices we are paying for our own desire to exalt this nation above the nations of the world.

Good guys, bad guys

With this brutalization as with Adam and his seeking of self-exaltation, we are also encountering deception in our lives. As a nation we deceive ourselves by assigning high importance, and over-riding universal importance, to a sort of a dualistic view of mankind. In terms of what we call a world-wide struggle between communism and democracy we undervalue other realities which are equally important. We deceive ourselves by thinking that all a nation need be is pro-United States in order to merit our support among nations of the world. The good guys and the bad guys are determined by whether or not they are for or against United States policy. This I suggest is deception because it enables us to overlook realities which are surely, in terms of human values, equally, if not more important. For example: We are supporting dictators around the world simply because they are willing to accept United States



foreign policy. Such, for example, is our continued support of South Africa where a minority of its people deprives the majority of the people of almost every human right. This is one of the worst dictatorships and tyrannies in human history, and yet we continue to support this nation because it is willing to support our cold war policy. The case is the same in South America, for any dictator who gives support to the United States receives support from us. We are willing to disregard what he is doing to his people, indeed, whether or not he has their support, we will help keep him in power, as a matter of fact, if he will support our international objectives. And we know this is true also in Viet Nam. In the years following the signing of the Geneva Treaty, this nation supported the Diem regime in Saigon, because the Diem government accepted our foreign policy objectives. Now we know from the prospective of later history, the tyrannical nature of that government and the mistakes we made which have affected the people of Viet Nam by our support of Diem. We deceived ourselves.

As a nation we sought to do good, we tried to aid other nations, but within this trying to do good we began subtly and then more overtly to exalt ourselves and to make the American way of life a

universal way of life for mankind. And in this desire, motivated probably by desire to help other people, we have justified our interfering in the domestic affairs of other nations. Seeking to exalt ourselves, we have brutalized ourselves in our ready acceptance of bombing and torture as the cost of achieving the objectives of our foreign policy. And along with this, we are deceivers both of the other nations, we hope, and of ourselves. We have made one single either/or of such importance that we are able to overlook all other circumstances and values, in South Africa, South America and in Viet Nam.

A way out?

There are some things that we must do as Christians in our present situation. The first of these is that we must live up to our own previous national pride. We must accept the fact that this nation is guilty of trying to exalt itself and the American way of life. We must, therefore, find a new national humility which will be a corrective to this pride which is consuming our nation. Secondly, we must insist upon peace. Certainly this is the word and ideal and the vision that Christians have to offer the world today. Thirdly: in this humility and in our insistence upon peace we must join with other men throughout the world who are asking for peace. In national humility and in an earnest desire for peace, we can join with other men and nations in "building the earth."

A poem

This sermon has no conclusion; there can be no conclusions now on foreign policy. I have suggested that when we ask the question what is wrong with the world, we must first ask the question, what is wrong with us. And in looking at ourselves in the light of the Biblical analysis of what is wrong with mankind, we find that as a nation we are guilty, for the best of motives, of self-exaltation, and with this, as with Adam, we as a nation are incurring the cost of brutalization and deception in our national life and in our life among the nations of the world. I have urged that as Christians, we must insist upon peace, but that we must do so in humility, seeking not to exalt ourselves among the nations of the world, but rather within this fellowship, in humility, seeking to serve mankind in its goal towards peace. In doing this we shall find other men as our brothers. When we humble ourselves we find others seeking the same goal for the world, a goal of peace. I would like to read to you a poem written for peace by a young Buddhist monk, Nhat Hanh, whom I met several weeks ago in Hartford. He is well known in Viet Nam, for he has written eight books. His last book of poetry sold 4,000 volumes in the three days between the time it was published and the time it was suppressed by the military junta in Saigon. His poem is called "Condemnation":

"Listen to this:

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

"Here in the presence of the undisturbed
stars;

In the invisible presence of all the people
still alive on earth,
Let me raise my voice to denounce this filthy
war,
This murder of brothers by brothers!
I have a question: Who pushed us into this
killing of one another?
Whoever is listening, be my witness!
I cannot accept this war.
I never could, I never shall.
I have to say this a thousand times before
I am killed.

"I feel I am like that bird which dies for the sake
of its mate,

Dripping blood from its broken beak, and
crying out:
Beware! Turn around to face your real enemies—
Ambition, violence, hatred, greed.
Men cannot be our enemies—even men called
"Vietcong"
If we kill men, what brothers will we have
left?
With whom shall we live then?"

Opinions

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Tripod wrote in reply:

Let us try again.

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

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

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

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

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

Moratorium Activities

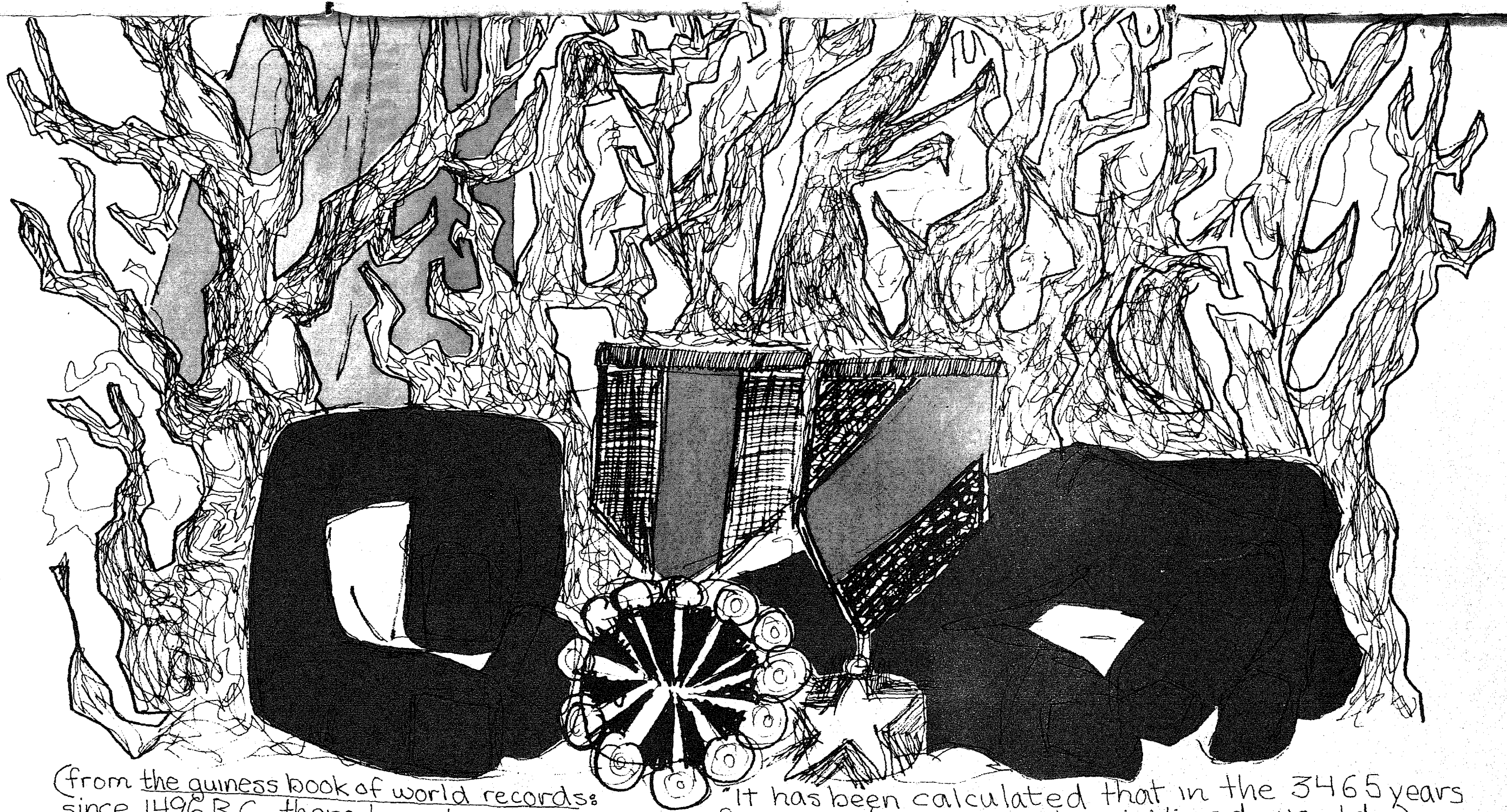
On October 15, Moratorium observers will assemble at the University of Hartford at 11 a.m. A march to the Old State House, via Albany Avenue and Main Street, will begin at 12 noon. The State House rally will include a series of speakers, among them Steven H. Kecnycy '71, a former president of Trinity's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

Leafletting begins today and will continue until Moratorium day.

Chapel Activities

At noon on October 15, an ecumenical "Mass for Peace" will be held at the Trinity College Chapel. The service will end in time for participants to walk together to the State House rally.

Moratorium details



(from the Guinness book of world records: since 1496 B.C. there have been 230 years of peace, throughout the civilized world.)

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

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