

244 Recent Revolutions Mostly Personal - Sanger

"In the 240 months between 1945 and 1965, there were 244 revolutions around the world," stated Richard Sanger, a career officer in the State Department's Foreign Affairs Office, in delivering the annual Arnold Air Society Lecture last Tuesday.

The theme of Mr. Sanger's lecture was the history of "The Age of Insurgency, From the French Revolution to Vietnam." However, he neither began with the revolution of 1789, nor elaborated on the present Southeast Asian conflict.

Personal revolts, especially characteristic of South American countries, he said were the most common form of revolution. Usually bloodless, and hatched around an officer's club table, Mr. Sanger noted that they invariably follow a "one colonel in -- one colonel out" pattern. One hundred and thirty-two insurgencies of this type have taken place since World War II, he added.

Beyond these, Mr. Sanger said that 12 limited wars of the Korean-Cyprus type have been fought since the end of the Second World War, in addition to 30 "political-social insurgencies" such as the one in Egypt in 1956, 24 Algerian-type colonial and neocolonial conflicts, and 46 cold war involvements such as the Berlin blockade and the Cuban missile crisis.

He further pointed out that some countries are more prone to revolution than others. The transition from primitive feudal societies to modern statehood, now taking place in a number of former colonial countries, has forced a radical change in the way of life of many of these peoples and has been a primary source of revolution as these countries try to compete in a modern world.

Most of the revolution-prone countries of today, he noted, are similar to the city states of ancient Greece; each has a capital with a powerful military force, a city up the river, and a vast amount of underdeveloped, uncivilized back woods.

Control of the military is the key factor for successful revolutions in these countries, said Mr. Sanger, who set down a series of guide lines for planning and executing a successful revolution. Finally the speaker commented briefly on the revolutions of his-

Student Poll Favors Dept. Of Sociology

Students favored the establishment of a sociology department on campus by a ratio of five to one in a poll taken by the TRIPOD last week.

Of some thirty students queried, twenty-six said they would like to see such a department established. Fred Burt '66 stated he feels there is "an interest and need" for such a department on campus. George Christian '67 believes students should be able to gain a background at the College in this area. A sociology department, he noted, would be helpful in attracting students to the College.

Drew Fisher '66 stated that "a fair number of people seem to want

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tory from the English civil war to the present. However, he concluded that because "all countries are different, all revolutions are different," and it is impossible to make broad generalizations concerning insurrections in different areas.

Mr. Sanger, currently a political advisor to the Pentagon on counterinsurgency and a retired member of the Foreign Service, was introduced by his son Richard '67 to a Wean Lounge audience.

Bushnell Park Site of Demonstration Protesting U.S. Involvement in Asia

About ten students from the college took part in a demonstration in Bushnell Park, Saturday afternoon, protesting United States involvement in the war in Vietnam. About half of this group supported the demonstration while the others merely watched or heckled in the background.

The march, held in conjunction with the international days of protest over the Asian war attracted between 100 and 200 demonstrators and about half that number of counter-marchers and picketers.

The protests began the night before when a group of pacifists held an all-night vigil outside the Hartford city hall. On Saturday they moved to the Federal Build-

ing where they were joined by other pickets and counter-pickets.

Early in the afternoon, the demonstrators began their march through the center of Hartford to the Park where they were addressed by a number of ministers and educators from the Hartford area.

Dr. Francis T. Palotti, a Hartford Veterinarian, acted as coordinator of the final meeting and opened by reading a statement to be sent to President Johnson protesting the war.

Accompanied by shouts of "coward," Dr. Palotti said that those signing the statement were opposed to American intervention in a "Vietnamese civil war 10,000

Poll Reveals JA Method Of Selection Inadequate

by Ames M. Nelson

The majority of the newly announced Junior Advisors for next year opposed the method of selection for JA's instituted this year by Dr. Roy Heath, Dean of Students. They endorsed the previous method that leaves the final decision on each JA candidate to the Dean himself.

This year the seven members of the Medusa and the President of the Senate, in addition to the Dean, decided which of the 140 applicants would be selected for the 44 available positions. Fourteen of the twenty new JA's polled would prefer to see the Dean make the final decision. Four others supported the new method of selection, and two had no opinion pro or con.

The complaint of fraternity politics has been raised in reference to the imbalance of representation among the various houses. Many students of the majority opinion felt that this was most likely the result of some committee members' greater familiarity with certain candidates by virtue of fraternity relationships. They would be better able to render judgment on these individuals than on those not tied to them fraternally. Objectivity in selection may thus be lost or compromised they felt.

The Dean, many thought, would be more aware of the need for some semblance of equal distribution among the fraternities and independents in selecting the JA's. The Dean is quite familiar with a

large number of the members of the class of 1968 and would, therefore, be qualified to appoint the individuals himself after consultation with advisory committees or consideration of written comments.

One newly selected JA pointed out that the Dean determines the role the JA is to play in the College community. To insure that this role will be carried out the Dean would be most qualified to determine which students would be able to fulfill the obligations he deems necessary.

The Medusa and Senate President, he continued, may not be fully aware of the intentions of Dean and may base their judgments on grounds that are different from the criteria of the Dean.

In support of this stand, another new JA emphasized that the JA program is an extension of disciplinary and orientation function of the Administration and the Dean. The Dean's judgments on qualifications would be the most accurate from this point of view.

Those students who supported the new system believed that the committee decisions would be an insurance against the fallibility of a single judgment. To maintain objectiveness, one new JA suggested that those members of the committee belonging to the same fraternity as the candidate abstain from voting. This policy would eliminate any possible favoritism in the final decision, while the committee member could still voice his opinion.

Dr. Jerrold Ziff of UCLA Named New Arts Department Chairman

Dr. Jerrold Ziff, associate professor of art at the University of California at Los Angeles, has been named Professor of Fine Arts and chairman of the Department of the Arts, according to an announcement made this morning.

Dr. Ziff will be the first resident chairman of the Department, which was created last year to incorporate the drama, fine arts, and music faculties. He replaces Dr. Charles H. Morgan, Head

professor of fine arts at Amherst, who is now the visiting chairman of the Department.

A 1951 graduate of Occidental College where he received a B.A. in studio and art history, Dr. Ziff was granted his Master of Arts degree in 1954 from the University of Southern California, and his PhD in art history in 1960 from Harvard.

Dr. Ziff was a Paul Sachs Fellow at Harvard (1955 - 56), and

his other awards and grants include a Fulbright-Hays award to the United Kingdom for 1956-57, a University of California Regents grant for junior faculty, a UCLA Art Council research award, and University of California Academic Senate research grants from 1962 to date.

Courses which Dr. Ziff has taught include art appreciation, survey of art history, sixteenth century Italian art, 18th century French art, art in Georgian England, romantic art, impressionism and post-impressionism, nineteenth century art, and seminars on various topics from 18th and 19th century art.

Spending the academic year 1964-65 in London on a research grant from the University of California, Dr. Ziff accumulated material for his book on the twentieth century English artist, John Turner.

A distinguished scholar, Dr. Ziff has published nine articles in such journals as GAZETTE DES BEAUX-ARTS, THE BURLINGTON MAGAZINE, ARTFORUM, and THE ART BULLETIN.

Nine Faculty Write Books

A number of professors have either recently published books or are working on books and articles which they anticipate publishing in the near future.

Dr. Edward Sloan, associate professor of history, in late 1965 published a study of the most important years of the life of a career naval engineer who was instrumental in the attempt to reconcile nineteenth century thermodynamics theories with practical applications.

Entitled BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ISHERWOOD, NAVAL ENGINEER and subtitled THE YEARS AS ENGINEER IN CHIEF, 1861-1869, the work deals with Isherwood's achievement in "controlling the design, construction, and maintenance of naval steam machinery which so greatly influenced the creation and direction of the Union fleet during the civil war."

Dr. Sloan is now busy editing four independently-written journals kept by young seamen on board the civil war vessel Kearsarge. He expects these diaries to be completed in December and published in 1967.

Dr. Harold Dorwart, chairman of the mathematics department, at the beginning of this year, published THE GEOMETRY OF INCIDENCE, written "to revive an interest in geometry--specifically in projective geometry."

Dr. Dorwart hopes to encourage

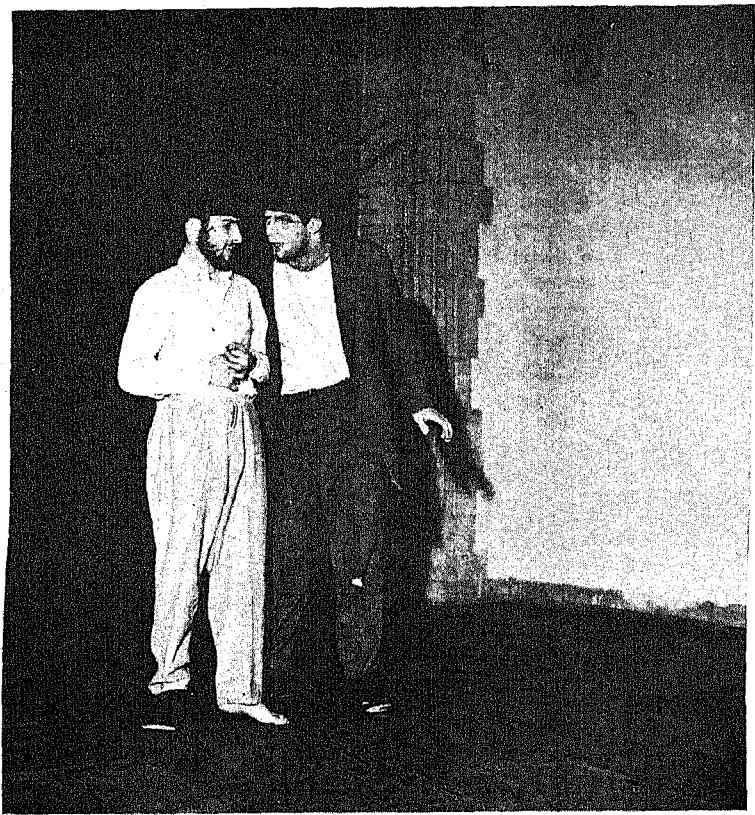
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Correction

Last week's TRIPOD contained an unfortunate typographical error in the front page story on the NCAA Swimming Championships. Our swimming team's total points in the Nationals at Illinois were 56, not 3.

Mrs. Swann answered these questions by "telling you some of the things you can do and some of the

(Continued on Page 7)



WHAT SHOE?—Gogo, (played by Richard Cody '68) listens as Dede, (played by John Alves '67) explains why they have to wait for Godot who will tell them what to do.

Alves, Cody 'Brilliant' in Bartman Production of 'Waiting for Godot'

by Robert S. Price, Jr.

Samuel Beckett's WAITING FOR GODOT, which played in the College Chapel Friday and Saturday evenings, showed that the Chapel can be used for effective dramatic productions.

Jazz Group To Present Three Shows

Since its debut two weeks ago, the New Collegiate Jazz Band has skyrocketed in popularity. Much sought after by fraternities, colleges, and other organizations, the band will perform at least three more concerts between now and the end of the year.

On returning from Spring Vacation, the band will repeat the "That's Jazz" program at St. Francis School of Nursing. The following week, the quintet will perform for the Urban League of Hartford.

On April 30 the band will return to the College for "That's Jazz Encore" as part of the Freshmen Parents' Weekend activities. The highlight of the evening will be "Django" by Alf Lewis of the Modern Jazz Quartet.

Steve Horenstein '69, leader of the band, stated that "we hope to feature the small group more. The drummer, Ken Sopolak, will also be doing some solo work in the upcoming concerts." Next year, the band plans to perform a history of jazz, featuring Dixieland, blues, and progressive music.

One problem with the band, Horenstein noted, is that as most of its members are in the freshman class, perpetuating the band will be difficult following graduation of the Class of '69.

Due to the band's success, as well as general student dissatisfaction with the school orchestra, other independent musical groups of this type may form during the next year, he said.

Area Church To Display African Art

YOUNG ARTISTS OF AFRICA, a display of bold and imaginative paintings by African children from Southern Rhodesia, will be on display in the Library of Trinity Episcopal Church, 122 Sigourney Street, from April 3 through April 8, 2 - 4 p.m.

A nomadic pastoral tribe, the Bantus of Southern Rhodesia has neither artistic heritage nor traditional patterns to follow in creating works of art. In their absence, experiment and self-expression were relied upon in classes for boys at Cyrene, a mission school, and the Chirodzo Art Centre, a government school.

The bold and unique results are seen in 39 gouaches and watercolors first shown in the United States at the Junior Museum of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The exhibition is circulated by the American Federation of Arts.

Set designer Alex Morrow '66 employed the Chapel so that he overcame the acoustics, unlike the Image Playhouse production of NO EXIT in which the dialogue was severely distorted.

In GODOT, Beckett dramatizes man's search for a purpose in life. It is fitting that this play should be presented in the Chapel, for the search for relevance is in large part the focus of modern theology.

Beckett adds several twists to this theme. Unknown to Estragon and Vladimir, Godot does come. He is the meaning in life for which they are searching, and this meaning is the love which Gogo and Dede have for one another.

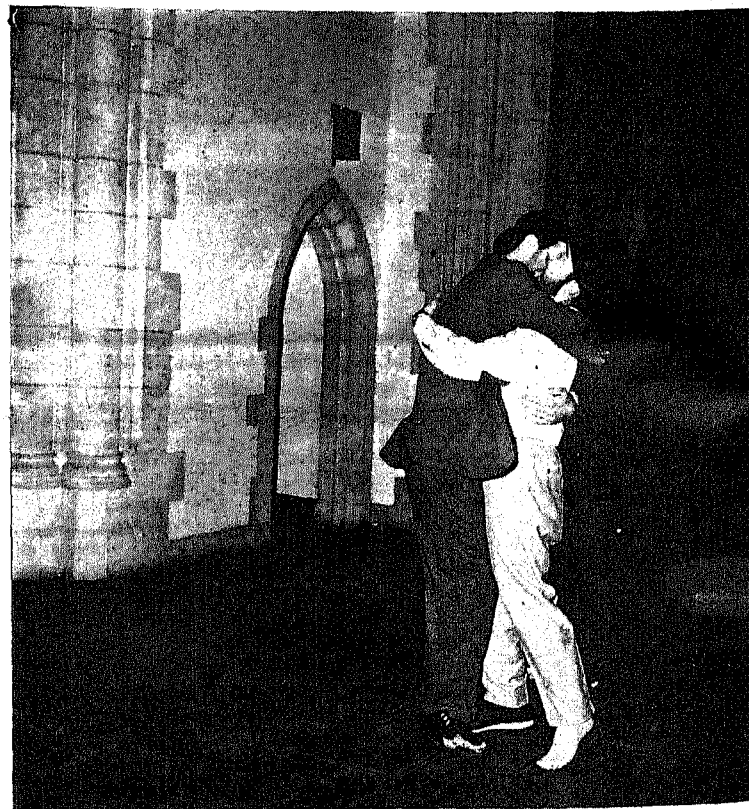
Beckett points out that love is the essence of life in whatever form it takes—even homosexuality. His emphasis, essential Kierkegaardian, is that the meaning in life may transcend our concepts of ethics.

The production certainly did justice to the play. William S. Bartman '68, producer-director, and William O. Sweeney '69, the assistant director, were the unsung heroes of the performance. They succeeded in producing a performance as competent as any done

by other acting groups on campus. John F. Alves, Jr. '67 and Richard W. Cody '68, who played Vladimir and Estragon respectively, made the characters truly believable. They manipulated the mood of the audience from gay to serious with competence, even brilliance, and clearly conveyed both the hopeless situation which they thought they were in, and their relationship, which saved them from despair.

Richard Hoffman, who started rehearsals last Sunday to replace Randall L. Nicholas '69 who became seriously ill, portrayed Pozzo with force and talent. His adaptation of lines Saturday night when his stool collapsed showed that he possesses the creative ability and presence of mind of a professional. In connection with Pozzo's part, Bartman deserves credit for the excellent job of editing which he did in the first act.

WAITING FOR GODOT showed not only that the Chapel can be used effectively for dramatic productions, but also that first-rate student productions can be a feature of the College community. This reviewer hopes that student dramatic productions will become a permanent part of the Embassy program.



EMBASSY PLAY—Vladimir (John Alves '67) and Estragon (Richard Cody '68) embrace in the first act of Samuel Beckett's WAITING FOR GODOT. The play, produced and directed by William S. Bartman '68, was part of this year's Embassy program.

Book Club to Sponsor Writers' Fellowships

A new annual writing fellowship program directed to the college senior has been announced by Mr. Harry Scherman, chairman of the board of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Officially titled "The Book-of-the-Month Club Writing Fellowship Program," the project will be administered by the College English Association under a grant from Book-of-the-Month Club.

Beginning with the academic year 1966-67, which coincides with the Club's 40th anniversary, the program calls for fourteen fellowships of \$3,000 each.

For the purposes of the program, the United States and Canada have been divided into seven geographic sections, each section having ap-

proximately the same college population. Two fellowships will be awarded in each area annually.

The Arts & Criticism

Mr. Scherman pointed out that although there are many fellowships available for those who wish to pursue scientific and scholarly investigations, there are relatively few fellowships available to the young creative writer.

"It is our hope," Mr. Scherman said, "that this program will help rectify this situation. We have designed it to give the gifted senior an opportunity to develop his creative talents in the year following his graduation.

"The fellowships will be given without any strings attached to allow the recipient the widest possible latitude free from immediate economic strain," he added.

The program is open to any person who will be a senior in an accredited college or university in the United States or Canada on December 1, 1966 provided, however, he is nominated by a member of the English Department of his college. Applications must be postmarked no later than midnight, December 1, 1966.

The first year's winners will be notified May 1, 1967 and awards given on June 15, 1967. Application blanks may be obtained by writing to: Dr. Donald Sears, Director, Book-of-the-Month Club Writing Fellowship Program, c/o College English Association, Howard University, Washington, D. C. 20001.

Connecticut AAUP Chooses Neaverson V-P

Dr. Rex C. Neaverson, associate professor of government, was elected Vice President of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Association of University Professors at a recent meeting held in New London.

Dr. Neaverson, who is a native of Doncaster, England, attended Harvard College where he received his B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

He joined the faculty in 1955. His major field of teaching is political theory and comparative government. He is currently collaborating with Dr. Albert Gastmann on a college text for introductory courses in political science.

He is a member of the American Political Science Association, the Southern Political Science Association and the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government. He is also a member of the Connecticut Advisory Committee to the Federal Civil Rights Commission and Vice-President of the Connecticut Aeronautical Association.

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Newport to Add Opera Festival

Newport, Rhode Island will be host to three major music festivals this July. Now in its 13th year, the Newport Jazz Festival will be held on its traditional weekend--the first through the fourth of July.

New York's famed Metropolitan Opera will join the Newport Festivals in presenting America's first major summer Opera Festival. The Opera Festival will present four operas in concert form in the five day span from July 12 through July 16 with the full orchestra, chorus, and stars of the New York Company.

The programs, to be announced soon, will include a unique series of musical and technical afternoon workshops, which will give intimate insights into the multi-faceted aspects of producing the Metropolitan Opera.

The Newport Folk Foundation will once again present its Newport Folk Festival July 21 through July 24. An additional day of folk music on July 20 will feature a program for children, introducing to them the sounds of folk music. George Weir, producer of the Newport Festivals, announced a new ticket policy for all three festivals. A 20% discount will be given on all tickets for all festivals purchased by mail prior to May 15.

The list price tickets for Jazz and Folk will be \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50; for Opera \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$7.50. For further information write the Newport Jazz, Opera, or Folk Festival; Newport, R.I.



BILL BARANTE '68 takes \$50 fine in burning his Social Security card.

Austin Center Features Kappel Etching Exhibit

Phillip Kappel, one of America's master etchers and newly named member of the Connecticut State Commission on the Arts, opened a showing of his etchings yesterday at Austin Arts Center. The collection will be exhibited at the Center until April 30.

A longtime resident of Hartford and graduate of Hartford High School, Mr. Kappel received his B.F.A. from the Pratt Institute. He was only 26 years old when he was included in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA and had already received the Nathan I. Bijur Prize at the Brooklyn Museum. Two years later he was chosen as the subject of the fourth volume in the AMERICAN ETCHERS SERIES.

Mr. Kappel has made numerous sketches and etchings of scenes along the Northeast coast, Med-

iterranean ports, North Africa, the Near and Far East, Haiti, the West Indies, the coast of Venezuela and the interior of Columbia.

He has published two books of etchings -- LOUISIANA GALLERY and JAMAICA GALLERY -- and will release NEW ENGLAND GALLERY in the fall. In addition to his own work, Kappel has illustrated TIMOTHY DEXTER REVISITED by his friend of many years, John P. Marquand, and many private and commercial periodicals.

Mr. Kappel has received prizes from the Marblehead (Mass.) Art Association for "Rockport Quarry," the purchase prize from the Association of American Artists First Annual National Art Competition for his print "Off El Morro," the Dr. Marvin F. Jones Prize for the best etching; the Herman Wunderlich Memorial Prize from the Society of American Graphic Artists, Inc. for the best work reflecting industry; and others.

His print, "Sail and Steam," is in the permanent collection of the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. His etchings and prints appear in museums throughout the U.S., including the Metropolitan Museum (NYC), the U.S. National Museum (Wash., D.C.), and the University College of West Indies, Jamaica.

His works are represented in such permanent collections as the Brooklyn Museum of Art and the Carnegie Art Institute in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Kappel is a member of the Chicago Society of Etchers, the Marblehead Art Association, the Society of American Etchers, the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, the Washington Art Association, and the Salmagundi Club.

Nathan Hale Conservatives Make Barrante Chairman

The Nathan Hale Conservative Society, an affiliate of the Young Americans for Freedom, Inc., held its first meeting for 1966 last Wednesday in the Senate Room. The Society elected officers William T. Barrante '68, chairman; James H. Oliver '67, vice-chairman; Roy Zartarian '69, corresponding secretary; Donald Bishop '67, recording secretary; and Philip P. Butkus '69, treasurer.

In preparation for his Inaugural Address to the Society, Barrante felt it necessary to modify the old "definitions of isms" to fit the contemporary political scene:

"Socialism -- you have two cows; the government takes one and gives it to your neighbor;

"Communism -- you have two cows; the government takes both and gives you the milk;

"Fascism -- you have two cows; the government takes both and sells you the milk;

"Nazism -- you have two cows; the government takes both and shoots you;

"New Dealism -- you have two cows; the government takes both, shoots one, milks the other, and throws the milk away;

"New Frontierism -- you have two cows; the government takes one and milks you;

"Capitalism -- you have two cows; you sell one and buy a bull;

"LBJ-ism -- the government shoots the bull 'til the cows come home."

The Society's purpose, Barrante declared, is to "sell Conservatism back to the American people. Isay 'back' because the American people are basically conservative." Conservatives, he said, have been failing in this task. He compared the conservative sales pitch to a vacuum cleaner salesman's punching a prospective customer in the mouth.

Barrante contended that conservatives must stop using issues like the "flouridation of water is a Communist plot," and concentrate on the more important issues, such as the right of the United States Government to impose a compulsory insurance program on the American people.

"Liberals are the real reactionaries. They haven't come up with a new or original idea since the New Deal. Oh, yes -- the Peace Corps, but that is only a modi-

fication of the International Voluntary Corps of the Eisenhower Administration," Barrante continued.

In closing Barrante predicted that history would look upon today's conservatives as the real liberals, and quoted William Henry Chamberlain: "I stand where I have always stood as a liberal, but the people around me call themselves conservatives."

The principles and aims of the Nathan Hale Conservative Society are set forth in the Sharon Statement of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) which reads: "We as young conservatives believe: that foremost among the transcendent values is the individual's use of his God-given free will, whence derives his right to be free from the restrictions of arbitrary force; that liberty is indivisible, and that political freedom cannot long exist without economic freedom; that the purposes of government are to protect these freedoms through the preservation of internal order, the provision of national defense, and the administration of justice; that when government ventures beyond these rightful functions, it accumulates power which tends to diminish order and liberty."

The Society expressed its willingness to carry on coexistence and cultural exchanges with the Trinity chapter of SDS and to jointly sponsor programs with the Young Republicans, Young Democrats, and the Political Forum.

Nathan Hale's planned programs for 1966 include the film, "While Brave Men Die," an analysis of the protest movements of the New Left; a speech by Dr. Henry Paolucci, professor of history at Iona College, on "The U.N. and Nationalism"; and possibly a lecture or debate by Mr. William A. Rusher, publisher of NATIONAL REVIEW, on Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Selective Service Head Lists 2-S Requirements

General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System, announced last Friday the stipulations for student deferment from military service.

The statement specifically indicated that class rank or test score will be necessary for deferment at each stage of a student's career in education beyond secondary school.

After completion of his first year, a registrant in an institution of higher learning must stand in the upper half of the full-time male students of his class, or must score 70 or better on the Selective Service college qualification test. He must also have been admitted for a second year of study at the institution.

Following completion of the second year, men must be in the upper two-thirds of their class, for that year only, or have scored a 70 on the test. Acceptance for the third year is an additional requirement.

At the end of the third year, male registrants must be within the upper three-fourths of the class, or have scored 70 on the exam. Again the subsequent study rule is in effect.

To get deferment for a fifth year of undergraduate study, a student must be in the upper three quarters of his class in his last year as an undergraduate; again a score of 70 is an alternative.

To be deferred for graduate work, a student must have stood in the upper one quarter of his class in his last year as an under-

graduate, or have scored 80 on the test.

In all cases, it is important to note, full-time work is required, and the class rank is exclusive of women students.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which printed the text of the statement on student deferment, the deferment qualification test will "include questions on comprehension of short expository passages, understanding of work meanings and of the relationship between words, ability to read simple graphs and skill at solving mathematical problems."

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EDITORIAL SECTION

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1966

Self-Perpetuation

The present system of selecting Junior Advisors has become a self-perpetuating structure in which fraternities, through no fault of their own, have become the major framework.

By asking former JAs to evaluate the sophomores applying for advisorships, the system limits selection, in a large majority of cases, to those sophomores best known by the former advisors. Because most advisors belong to a fraternity and because men in fraternities usually know and respect each other more than those outside their house, an uncomfortably large number of selections seem to be made quite honestly from the recommendations of men with a somewhat biased viewpoint. This is not a blackmark for fraternities, but a black mark for the system.

We do not mean to say that all selections are biased and that fraternity men limit their recommendations to men within their own house, but certainly the system allows and, perhaps, encourages this type of action. Nor is it to say that one fraternity which had sixteen of its sophomores selected as JAs is monopolizing the system, but the fact that a plurality of JAs last year come from that house may very well have had something to do with recommendations.

Of course, final selection is made by the Dean of Students and eight student leaders, but the list they work from is compiled from the recommendations of the former advisors.

It may be that the selection of advisors has nothing to do with fraternities, or that men in certain fraternities are naturally suited for positions as advisors, but the possibility that some fraternities have tended to monopolize advisorships, through no fault of their own, seems more plausible.

We would suggest that the system used last year, in which applicants were asked to write a short essay telling why they wanted to be JAs, together with the option of two faculty and perhaps two student recommendations, might be a fairer and more objective means of evaluating each applicant. It would involve more work, but it certainly would be a better and more equitable system.

LETTERS to the editor

(Letters to the Editor are welcome from all our readers, especially members of the College. All letters for publication must be no more than 500 words in length, typed (double-spaced), and signed, although the editors will withhold names if requested. Letters should be submitted no later than the Friday before publication. The printing of any letter is at the discretion of the Editor.)

'Opinions' Reply

To the Editor:

Mr. Strammiello '64 need not be concerned about personal opinions being "flown under the banner of Trinity College." It is a long-established practice for private citizens to identify themselves by their place of employment when expressing political opinions without in any way suggesting that they speak for the institution with which they are associated. I think that the general public with the exception of Mr. Strammiello is aware of this convention and would no more associate my views with official policy of Trinity College than they would assume that I was speaking for everyone on Girard Avenue if I had identified myself by my private address.

No faculty member should or could speak for the entire college except in matters on which the corporation, the administration, and the rest of the faculty had drawn up statements of policy through regular democratic procedures. Mr. Strammiello should be reminded that most institutions of higher learning do not usually express political views as institutions. Their administrations and faculties, however, remain free as citizens to participate in partisan political activity. This particular right has to my knowledge never been in question at Trinity or at any other college or university whose faculty members from time to time have expressed a great variety of views on a great variety of issues and have identified themselves as speaking FROM but by no means FOR their schools.

The strength of a college or university as a democratic institution is that its members usually hold and express a great variety of opinions. I am quite certain that when most of the general public thinks of Trinity or any other campus it is with this fact in mind. I am glad to be able to continue Mr. Strammiello's education in these matters and hope that he is not afraid that Trinity as an institution will suffer from its faculty doing exactly what faculty members are supposed to do. Mr. Minot and I were no more speaking for Trinity than Mr. Strammiello speaks for the class of 1964 by so identifying himself.

James W. Gardner, Jr.

Jukebox

To the Editor:

I was surprised to see that our Dean of Students has taken upon himself a new responsibility. Dean Heath is now making social judgments for us. During one lunch hour the jukebox was playing quietly in the cave. There were no complaints from the students about the music playing. Dean Heath walks in and looking very angry unplugs the cord. For a few seconds after the Dean walks out the students sat stunned and then one brave one plugged it back in. Within 15 seconds the Dean rushes back and unplugs it again making the pronouncement that this is a dining hall.

Since when do the students not have the right to decide whether they wish to listen to music while eating or not. He may not like the music playing but then he wasn't even staying in the cave. The

cave is an informal snack bar for the students. The jukebox was paid for by the freshman class for use in Mather Hall. So why can't the students use it? Can Dean Heath dictate what music we listen to and when we listen to it?

Jonathan Nareff '68

Mistake

To the Editor:

On the evening of March 19th, Trinity College swimming coach Robert Slaughter was invited to present some first-place medals to the NCAA College-division National winners at the Illinois State pool in Normal, Illinois. Mr. Slaughter could not accept the invitation. Mr. Slaughter could not present the medals. Mr. Slaughter was here in Hartford, Connecticut at good, old Trinity.

It was an obvious mistake...the officials at the meet had assumed that, since two Trinity swimmers had made themselves National champs and All-American swimmers in the meet, it was only natural that their coach be honored also. And a traditional way of honoring a successful coach in swimming is to have him present the winners with their medals. All fine and springlike.

But Trinity College was no reason for Coach Slaughter to join his boys on the trip. It was extra cost; he wouldn't be swimming; and, in effect, they didn't consider him necessary. It is very possible that the Ivyed Bantams pulled a first-timer in keeping "Rabbit" Slaughter at home - the first time a school has won two events in a National meet, snatched 53 points, taken tenth in the nation and all without a coach. Congratulations Trin Sanc.

Unfortunately the money-athletics issue isn't as clear-cut as a simple plane ride to Normal. In another announcement that evening, the site of next year's NCAA finals was released: Long Beach, California. There is now speculation as to whether or not Trinity will even send the swimmers that far - National defenders or not.

Then there's Trowbridge pool...once one of New England's finer tanks but now in urgent need of alterations. It seems odd that one of prep school swimming's most important meets - the Trinity Prep School Championships - should be swum in a pool bitterly attacked by the competitors. A swimmer commented before the meet last year: "I try to pick events early on the program before it gets dark outside and you have trouble seeing your turns."

The Trinity pool needs new lighting. Flood lights, like the ones used by Tufts to solve the same problem, would greatly aid the situation and at little cost to the college. And the pool ceiling: a dusty yellow which actually absorbs what little radiance the old lights cast out, could be converted to a white enamel which would reflect rather than absorb.

Nevertheless the swimmers are not unaware that progress is underway. This year the Trowbridge pool floated its first land marker (though only one) and boasted a new record board. But the pool is still a long way from being comparable to other swim-conscious New England schools. Lights are the essential thing now. If an entire new athletic complex is going up on the Trinity campus, isn't it possible to find the small funds needed to light the pool and

send the coach to Normal?

Or maybe Trinity should hire another, younger coach - one under 21 - and send him on American Airline's new half-fare program. Well, it's moving in the right direction.

Seyenteen Varsity and Freshman Swimmers

'Crude, Vulgar'

To the Editor:

"And one of the elders of the city said, Speak to us of Good and Evil. And he answered; Of the good in you I can speak, but not of the evil. For what is evil but good tortured by its own hunger and thirst? Verily when good is hungry it seeks food even in dark caves, and when it thirsts it drinks even of dead waters."

K. Gibran

If the "good is hungry," will it find fulfillment in such as Chuck Berry? When the physical relationship between man and woman, which in marriage is a sacred total giving of oneself to the other, becomes an object of unadulterated animal passion, perhaps it is time to question who and what we are.

If we are just human "animals" there is really no cause for concern. But the dignity and respect demanded by the very nature of a human being is repulsed by the whole tone of that Friday evening's crude and vulgar performance.

I cannot believe I was alone in feeling this way and I was deeply hurt by the lack of sensitivity on the part, primarily, of those aspiring to womanhood who, in the mood of decompensation seemed so little moved by the success of this man in debasing the act through which they play such a great role in procreation.

To their beaus, I make one plea: perhaps your date is not as strong as you (though real strength is so rare today) please, have the openness and depth to realize that perhaps she may not fully enjoy and may even be hurt by such exhibitions, I believe this is called 'concern for the other,' a sign of maturity.

Quite honestly, my esteem for Trinity's taste in entertainment has suffered in meeting reality, and reality is often farther from truth than we care to admit. Perhaps it will be restored in the future?


A Trinity Date

'Minimal Needs'

To the Editor:

When I was an applicant, I felt that Trinity had a unique atmosphere. The "Trinity College Handbook" points out how the school's small size affords students the opportunity for close companionship. "Trinity is concerned with the dignity and integrity of the individual...." it states. Another school publication maintains "It would be a mistake to pigeonhole the Trinity student. He defies definition." As a result, I hoped that Trinity was different from a large university. I expected the school to be concerned for individuals, to lack the tremendous social pressures of the large universities that cause one to be stamped according to the fraternity or re-

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Trinity Tripod

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Fulbright Says Withdraw To Islands

Senator Sees Personality Split in Popular Thinking

The following are excerpts from a speech given by Senator J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, in delivering the ninth annual Brien McMahon Lecture at the University of Connecticut, Tuesday. The Senator spoke on "The Two Americas."

There are two Americas. One is the America of Lincoln and Adlai Stevenson; the other is the America of Teddy Roosevelt and General MacArthur. One is generous and humane, the narrowly egotistical; one is modest and self-critical, the other arrogant and self-righteous; one is sensible, the other romantic; one is good-humored, the other solemn; one is inquiring, the other pontificating; one is moderate and restrained, the other filled with passionate intensity.

We have tended in the years of our great power to puzzle the world by presenting to it now the one we have come to regard America as being capable of generosity and far-sighted behavior but no less capable of pettiness and spite. The result is an inability to anticipate American actions which in turn makes for apprehension and a lack of confidence in American aims.

The inconstancy of American foreign policy is not an accident but an expression of two distinct sides of the American character. Both are characterized by a kind of moralism but one is the morality of decent instincts tempered by the knowledge of human imperfection and the other is the morality of absolute self-assurance fired by the crusading spirit ...

After twenty years of world power, the United States must decide which of the two sides of its national character is to predominate -- the humanism of Lincoln or the aggressive moralism of Theodore Roosevelt ...

The tendency of recent months has been toward a more strident and aggressive American foreign policy, which is to say, toward a policy closer to the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt than of Lincoln. We are still trying to build bridges to the Communist countries and we are still -- in a small way -- helping the poorer nations to make a better life for their people; but we are also involved in a growing war against Asian communism, a war which began and might have ended as a civil war if American intervention had not turned it into a contest of ideologies, and in Latin America we remain trapped by the consequences of an ideologically motivated and politically unsuccessful intervention in the Dominican Republic.

Our national vocabulary has changed with our policies. A few years ago -- even some months ago -- we were talking of detente and building bridges, of five-year plans in India and Pakistan of agricultural cooperatives in the Dominican Republic and land and tax reform all over Latin America. Today these subjects have an antique ring. Instead of emphasizing plans for social change, the policy planners and political scientists are conjuring up "scenarios" of escalation and nuclear confrontation and "models" of insurgency and counterinsurgency; in Latin America they seem more interested in testing the "images" of armies than in the progress of social reform...

The foremost need of American foreign policy is a renewal of de-

ducation to an "idea that mankind can hold to" -- not a missionary idea full of pomposities about saving the sinful and civilizing the heathen but a Lincolnian idea expressing what Aldous Huxley has called "the simple human preference for life and peace."

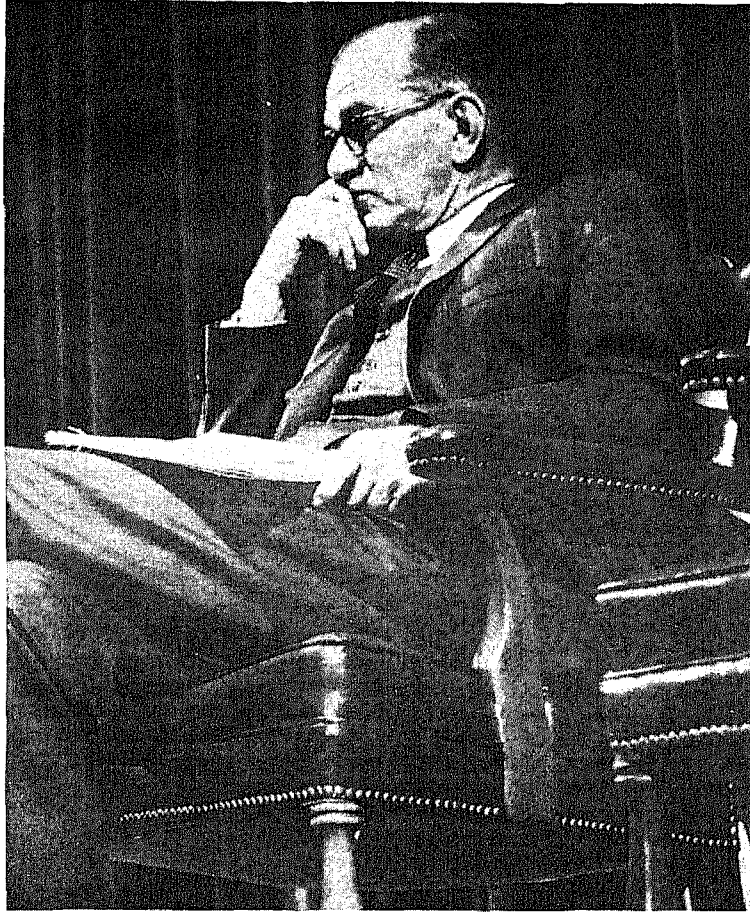
Domestic Humanism

A year ago, in domestic affairs, we vigorously reasserted our "preference for life and peace;" it seemed that the United States might be about to undergo something of a social revolution. With a degree of partisan harmony that would have seemed inconceivable a few years ago the Congress in 1965 adopted sweeping legislation to expand education, to provide health care to the aged, to combat urban and rural poverty on a large scale, to renew our cities and purify our streams, and to meet many other long neglected problems. These accomplishments reflect brilliant legislative leadership, for which President Johnson is justly famed, and they also are an expression of the humane and idealistic side of the American character.

Vigorously executed and adequately funded, the legislation adopted in 1965 can open the way to an era of abundance and opportunity for all Americans, but, for the present at least, the inspiration and commitment of a year ago have disappeared. They have disappeared in the face of deepening involvements in an Asian war, and although it may be contended that the United States has the material resources to rebuild its society at home while waging war abroad, it is already being demonstrated that we do not have the mental and spiritual resources for such a double effort. In concrete terms, the President simply cannot think about implementing the Great Society at home while he is supervising bombing missions over North Vietnam; nor is the Congress much inclined to debate -- much less finance -- expanded education programs when it is involved in debating -- and paying for -- an expanding war; nor can the American people be expected to think very hard or do very much about improving their schools and communities when they are worried about casualty lists and the danger of a wider war. My own view is that there is a kind of madness in the facile assumption that we can raise the many billions of dollars necessary to rebuild our schools and cities and public transport and eliminate the pollution of air and water while spending tens of billions to finance an "open-ended" war in Asia, but even if the material resources can somehow be drawn from an expanding economy I do not think that the spiritual resources will long be forthcoming from an angry and disappointed people.

Wars breed war fever; when a nation is involved in a bitter foreign conflict, hopes give way to fears and creative and generous attitudes give way to a false and strident patriotism. That, I believe, is what is happening in America today, and there can be no cure for it except an end to the war in Asia ...

I emphasize that I do not think our country is the author of the world's misfortunes, or any significant part of them, but only that we are no more immune than the rest of humanity from failures of insight and judgment. It is never pleasant to criticize one's own country but, seen in per-



SENATOR J. W. FULBRIGHT on stage at the University of Connecticut before delivering his address on U. S. foreign policy, "The Two Americas," Tuesday night. (Photograph by THE HARTFORD COURANT, A Connecticut Institution since 1764.)

spective, criticism is an expression of confidence; it bespeaks a faith in the capacity of our country to realize its own best possibilities ...

In this spirit, I might say that I do think there is something wrong with our foreign policy; I do not think there is a discrepancy between two Americas, one magnanimous and humane, the other arrogant and self-righteous, a discrepancy which has nothing to do with the faults and failures of the "other side."

The resulting ambivalence of our policy, as currently manifested in Vietnam and Santo Domingo, arises specifically from the fact that in the years since World War II the United States has been simultaneously committed to policies of opposing communism and supporting nationalism. Insofar as the two have been separate, United States policy has been largely successful. In such instances as the Soviet threat to Western Europe in the late forties and the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 the danger was clearly one of Soviet power and the United States had little difficulty in deciding on effective counteraction. In the case of the colonial revolution in most of Asia and Africa the United States took a strong lead in supporting national independence movements. Only in such instances as the Cuban and Dominican revolutions and the war in Vietnam, in each of which communism and nationalism became closely associated with each other, has the United States encountered cruel dilemmas in the shaping of policy and signal failures in its execution ...

Nationalism Supported

The basis of my criticism of American policy in both southeast Asia and Latin America is a belief that American interests are better served by supporting nationalism than by opposing communism, and that when the two are encountered in the same country it is in our interest to accept a communist government rather than to undertake the cruel and all but impossible task of suppressing a genuinely national movement ...

are fighting Asians on the Asian mainland -- REGARDLESS OF THEIR MOTIVES AND PURPOSES AND REGARDLESS OF THE CHARACTER OF THE ENEMY-- Asian nationalism is likely to retain its anti-Western character and communism will continue to be able to offer itself as the true friend of national aspirations. The American military presence in southeast Asia thus has a kind of "counter-domino" effect, strengthening the very forces it is meant to contain ...

Vietnam Recommendations

Very briefly, I believe that the United States should recognize the Viet Cong as a belligerent with whom it is prepared to negotiate peace along with the government of North Vietnam and that we should use our considerable influence to persuade the South Vietnamese government to do the same. I have also recommended that we state forthrightly and explicitly in advance of negotiations, that we are prepared to conclude a peace agreement providing for an internationally supervised election to determine the future of South Vietnam and, further, that we are prepared to accept the outcome of such an election, WHATEVER THAT OUTCOME MIGHT BE. Beyond that I have proposed that we use all available channels to persuade the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong that, whatever the future political complexion of Vietnam, communist or noncommunist, united or divided, it can enjoy a secure and independent national existence and normal relations with the United States as long as it respects the independence of its neighbors and as long as it upholds its own independence of China ...

As to the small Asian nations bordering on Vietnam, it is possible that the violence and inconclusiveness of the war have raised doubts in their minds as to whether it is not more painful to be saved than to be abandoned by the United States ...

History and logic and common sense suggest that a viable settlement in Vietnam must be part of a general settlement in southeast Asia ...

It seems to me possible that the crisis in southeast Asia can be resolved on a lasting basis by the withdrawal of American military power to the islands and waters around the coast of Asia coupled with a political arrangement for the neutralization of the small countries of the southeast Asian mainland, notably the Indochinese states, Thailand, Malaysia and Burma. China is profoundly fearful of American bases on her periphery, as she demonstrated by intervening in the Korean War in 1950 only when American troops approached her Manchurian frontier. Fearful as she is of American military power in southeast Asia, China might well be willing to purchase its removal by a commitment on her own part to abstain from military intervention. It would seem to me highly advisable that, by one means or another, we indicate to the Chinese that we are prepared to remove American military power not only from Vietnam but from all of southeast Asia in return for a commitment on the part of China to abstain from military intervention and respect the political independence of the southeast Asian states. Such a neutralization agreement could and should be placed under the guarantee of the major powers with interests in southeast Asia, notably the United States, China, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, India and Japan.

There is even some reason to believe -- and I say this in full awareness that it contradicts the

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Fulbright Denounces Administration Policy...

strongly held view of most Americans -- that China may not wish to subject the small countries around her borders to her military and political domination. China undoubtedly wants "friendly" countries around her periphery in the same way that Russia insists on friendly governments in Eastern Europe and the United States wants friendly governments in Latin America ...

Chinese Doctrine v. Practice

The ferocity of Peking's language has obscured the fact that in practice China has tolerated a high degree of independence on the part of her neighbors. Burma, for example, despite the fact that it is weak and nonaligned, remains independent and, so far as one can tell, untroubled by her Chinese neighbor. North Vietnam, despite its dependency on China for economic and logistical support for the prosecution of the war, remains substantially in command of its own affairs; and it seems logical to suppose that if there were no war, if there were normal relations with the United States, North Vietnam would be even more independent of China. One does not know, of course, but the thought that the Chinese, despite their colorful language, may actually not wish to subjugate their neighbors in less "unthinkable" on examination than it might at first glance appear ...

A highly respected expert on Far Eastern affairs told me in a conversation some weeks ago that it is possible that the North Vietnamese ... may be less fearful of Chinese military intervention than is generally supposed by United States policy makers. This same expert suggested that the differences between the North Vietnamese and the Chinese regarding the war may be no deeper than, say, the squabbles between Generals Montgomery and Eisenhower during World War II and that the attitude of the North Vietnamese toward Chinese military intervention might even be comparable to the British attitude toward the American forces in England during the Second World War; they didn't much like having them there but neither were they afraid that the Americans would not go home when the war was over.

If this is the case, if, as the expert to whom I refer contends, it is superficial to stress too much the North Vietnamese fear of Chinese intervention, then our policy makers may be underestimating the danger of Chinese participation in the Vietnamese war. If, as seems possible, the North Vietnamese are not fearful of permanent Chinese domination, then it would be dangerous indeed for American policy makers to suppose that North Vietnam would sue for peace in the face of escalating force rather than call for Chinese assistance...

There are two ways of looking at China, one of which commends itself to the puritanical strand in the American character, the other of which commends itself to the pragmatic and humane strand in our national character. One can harbor a nightmare view of China as an insane and predatory creature, as the fulcrum of "Asian hordes" which at any time may spill over the world like lava from a volcano. Or, on the other hand, we can treat China according to the standard suggested by U Thant, which is to say, as a respected member of the world community now going through a period of dangerous chauvinism and warranting our best efforts to rehabilitate her to the world community.

At present our government seems wedded to the nightmare view of China ...

The basis currently cited in support of the nightmare view of China's intentions is the doctrine enunciated in September 1965 by the Chinese Minister of Defense

Lin Piao. The Lin Piao doctrine divides the world into two parts, the "cities," so-called, consisting of the United States, Western Europe and the Soviet Union, and the "rural areas" of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which will gradually surround and conquer the cities in the same way that the Chinese Communists started from the countryside and gradually took over all of continental China.

All this, in Churchill's eloquent phrase, is "jaw jaw jaw." It is a terrifying doctrine no doubt, but it is only a doctrine not an existing fact. The Chinese have a ferocious vocabulary but surely some distinction must be made between what they say and what they do, and between what they might like to do and what they are able or likely to do. As I have already pointed out, this is no clear evidence that China wishes to conquer and subjugate her neighbors. In Vietnam itself, one must remember, the United States has over two hundred thousand troops and the Chinese have only work teams supporting the North Vietnamese... Chinese doctrine is bloodthirsty indeed but Chinese policy is cautious and, at the moment, strikingly unsuccessful. The question for the United States is whether it is to base its policy on Chinese words or on Chinese deeds. It is a fateful choice, going to the very heart of the ambivalence of the two Americas.

Two Choices for China

If we are to base our policy on Lin Piao's doctrine rather than on what China is actually doing or able to do, then I suppose it would be logical for us to take the first good excuse that comes along to strike a devastating military blow against China while she is still relatively weak, especially against her incipient nuclear capacity. The trouble with this option is that it would disable China temporarily but not permanently while converting her present enmity into an enduring fury. It would also outrage the conscience of peoples all over the world, including, I would expect, the American people. Some might call such a course "realism." I myself think that it is unrealistic, because one simply cannot engage in barbarous action without becoming a barbarian, because one cannot defend human values by calculated and unprovoked violence without doing mortal damage to the values one is trying to defend.

The other possibility in our relations with China is to continue doing what we must to contain her power while doing what we can to encourage more responsible Chinese behavior. The second option, in short, is to take a chance that China will change and that a new generation of leaders will not try to do what the aging men who now rule in Peking insist they will do, that is, engage in relentless conflict with the noncommunist nations until they have been destroyed...

Do we dare take the second choice and gamble that China will change as Russia has changed, toward a better understanding of the world and more moderate policies? I think that we can and we must take that chance, first, because we cannot take the first option of preemptive war without destroying the democratic values we wish to preserve, and second, because it is completely reasonable to anticipate change in China -- and in every other society for that matter -- because change is the law of life, if indeed there is a law of life ...

It is, of course, a gamble to allow China to continue building its strength, including a nuclear arsenal, in the hope that by the time Chinese power is truly menacing it will be wielded by less dangerous men than those who now rule Peking. But when one considers that the alternative is a preemptive war -- a war which would

inflict temporary physical damage on China but irreparable moral damage on the aggressor -- it seems clear that we have no real choice except to take a chance that China, like Russia, will evolve toward moderation...

The journey is likely to be slow and arduous but it represents the only real hope for drawing China into a peaceful community of nations...

I hope that the generous and humane side of the American character will govern our relations with China in the years ahead...

U.S. in Latin America

Nowhere has the ambivalence of the two been more apparent and more troublesome than in the relations of the United States with Latin America. In Latin America as in Asia, the United States, a profoundly unrevolutionary nation at this time, is required to make choices between accepting revolution and trying to suppress it.

Thus far we have been unwilling, or unable, to choose. On the one hand, we have made ourselves the friend of certain progressive democratic governments and have joined with Latin America in the Alliance for Progress, the purpose of which is social revolution by peaceful means. On the other hand, we have allowed our fear of communism to drive us into supporting a number of governments whose policies are incompatible with the aims of the Alliance, and on three occasions -- Guatemala in 1954, Cuba in 1961 and the Dominican Republic in 1965 -- we resorted to force, illegally, unwisely and -- inasmuch as each of these interventions almost certainly strengthened the appeal of communism in Latin America -- unsuccessfully as well.

The United States thus pursues two largely incompatible policies in Latin America -- discriminating support for social reform and an indiscriminating anti-communism that often makes us the friend of corrupt and reactionary oligarchies. These incompatible policies are an expression of the two Americas ...

Over the years since President Monroe proclaimed his doctrine, Latin Americans have had their fill of the second disposition in the North American character. They have had the advantages of United States tutelage in fiscal responsibility, in collective security and in the techniques of democracy. If they have fallen short in any of these fields, the thought presents itself that the fault may lie with the teacher as well as with the pupils...

For all our noble intentions, the countries which have had most of the tutelage in democracy by United States marines are not particularly democratic. These include Haiti, which is under a brutal and superstitious dictatorship, the Dominican Republic, which is in turmoil, and Cuba, which, as no one needs to be reminded, has replaced its traditional right wing dictatorships with a Communist dictatorship.

Maybe, in the light of this extraordinary record of accomplishment, it is time for us to reconsider our teaching methods. Maybe we are not really cut out for the job of spreading the gospel of democracy. Maybe it would profit us to concentrate on our own democracy instead of trying to inflict our particular version of it on all those ungrateful Latin Americans who stubbornly oppose their North American benefactors instead of the "real" enemies whom we have so graciously chosen for them. And maybe -- just maybe -- if we left our neighbors to make their own judgments and their own mistakes and confined our assistance to matters of economics and technology instead of philosophy, maybe then they would begin to find the democracy and the dignity that have largely eluded them and we in turn might begin to

(Continued from Page 5)

find the love and gratitude that we seem to crave.

The Latin American policies of the United States have been distorted by a tendency to identify reform with revolution and revolution with communism. It is assumed, because they have something to do with each other, as indeed they do, that they are one and the same thing, which indeed they are not. The pervading suspicion of social revolutionary movements on the part of United States policy makers is most unfortunate because there is the strong possibility of more explosions in Latin America and, insofar as the United States makes itself the enemy of revolutionary movements, communism is enabled to make itself their friend. The anti-revolutionary bias in United States policy, which is rooted in the fear of communism, can only have the effect of strengthening communism.

The Alliance for Progress encouraged the hope in Latin America that the United States would not only tolerate but actively support domestic social revolution. The Dominican intervention has at least temporarily destroyed that hope and it is reported by some observers that for the first time progressive Catholic leaders in Latin America are talking seriously about joining forces with the communists as the only feasible way of bringing about social revolution and, indeed, as the only possible way of keeping the communists from dominating social revolutions ...

It is thus in keeping with that which is best in our own character, and it is unquestionably in our interests, that we make ourselves the friend of social revolution in Latin America. It will require a renewed commitment and increased contributions to the Alliance for Progress -- contributions which I regret to say do not seem likely to be forthcoming from the Congress in the immediate future. It will also require a drawing away from military and economic oligarchies, whatever the short-term advantages of supporting them. It may require the acceptance of gradual expropriation of United States-owned enterprises.

Singing Groups Take Music To Bermuda, Middle West

The Trinidads and the Glee Club this week announced plans for their spring vacation tours. The Trinidads will visit Bermuda, while the Glee Club will tour the Midwest.

The Trinidads will stay for nine days at the Princess Hotel in Bermuda, performing three shows nightly in the Princess nightclub. They will return April 10.

The Glee Club's itinerary will take them as far as the Great Lakes region, with stops in New York City, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

The first stop will be the Riverside Church in New York City, where the club will make a recording of sacred Lenten music for WRUF-FM. On the following day, the glee club will journey to Pittsburgh to entertain the women of Chatham College with a collegiate concert that will include selections by the "Trinity Folk Singers" and selections from "The Fantastics".

The next concert on the tour will be an alumni-sponsored appearance at the Cleveland State Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. Following this, the club will fly to Chicago to sing at St. Chryostom's Church in Highland Park on Monday, April 4. Detroit, Michigan will be the next scheduled concert, where the club will sing at the Christ Church in Bloomfield Hills and at a special Alumni Reception in Grosse Pointe. The tour will conclude with a singing performance in Niagara Falls.

It will certainly require the acceptance of great and rapid change, not all of it necessarily by peaceful means...

We must recognize that paternalism is no longer a workable basis for our relations with Latin America, that, as President Frei of Chile said in France last summer, the people of Latin America "desire true political and economic independence; they want a system without hegemony."

American Dilemma

This review of our country's involvements in Asia and Latin America suggests that our people and our policy are troubled by three major questions: First, are we to be the friend or the enemy of the social revolutions of Asia and Latin America? Second, are we to regard the Communist countries as more or less normal states with whom we can have more or less normal relations, or are we to regard them indiscriminately as purveyors of an evil ideology with whom we can never reconcile? Finally, are we to regard ourselves as a friend and counselor and possibly as an example for those around the world who seek freedom and who also want our help, or are we to play the role of God's avenging angel, the appointed missionary of freedom in a wicked and benighted world?

The answer to each of these three questions depends on which of the two Americas is speaking. There is no inevitable or predetermined answer because our past has prepared us to be either tolerant or puritanical, generous or selfish, sensible or romantic, humanly concerned or morally obsessed, in our relations with the outside world.

For my own part, I prefer the America of Lincoln and Adlai Stevenson. I prefer to have my country the friend rather than the enemy of demands for social justice; I prefer to have the communists treated as human beings, with all the human capacity for good and bad, for wisdom and folly, rather than as embodiments of an evil abstraction; and I prefer to see my country in the role of sympathetic friend to humanity rather than its stern and prideful schoolmaster...

Under the direction of Dr. Clarence Barber, the glee club has prepared a complete selection of both sacred and collegiate music. The sacred program will include "Christ, To thee Be Glory" by Heinrich Schutz, "O Vos Omnes" by Thomas Luis de Victoria, "Truth Shall Deliver" by William Shuman, and "Serenity" by Charles Ives. Also on the program will be selections from Folk Hymns, "Mighty Lord" by Bach, "Sanctus" by Franz Schubert, "The Righteous Living Together" by Mendelssohn, "Ave Maria" by Faure, and "Let Their Celestial Concerts All Unite" by Handel.

The Collegiate Concert in addition to the regular college tunes will feature songs from "The Fantastics" with solos by John Wodatch '66 and Sam Coale '65, and several selections by the "Trinity Folk Singers", a group formed from members of the glee club.

Among the secular works to be presented will be "Laut Verkunde" by Mozart, "Short False Love" by Thomas Morley, "Mole" by Irving Fine, and two American Colonial songs, "My Journey is Love" and "Women, War and Wine," which have been especially arranged for the Glee Club. Also included in the repertoire will be "Old Man Noah", a chanty, arranged by M. Bartholomew and to be conducted by Parker Prout '68, and two spirituals, "De Animals a Comin'" and "Soon-ah Will be Done".

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Faculty Publish...

(Continued from Page 1)

study and provoke interest in the subject matter "by stressing certain fundamental concepts and theorems in considerable detail and with some historical perspective." Dr. Dorwart added that the book will be reprinted in the near future.

Professor Dorwart is currently working on a project entitled CONFIGURATIONS which is closely related to THE GEOMETRY OF INCIDENCE.

Dr. Murray S. Stedman, Jr., chairman of the government department several weeks ago published THE DYNAMICS OF MODERN GOVERNMENT, a government textbook written jointly by Stedman, Eugene Meehan of Rutgers University, and John P. Roche of Brandeis University.

The book is a successor to an earlier one entitled THE DYNAMICS OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, by Roche and Stedman, and published in 1954.

This is the sixth book which Dr. Stedman has written singly or jointly. His most recent book is RELIGION AND POLITICS IN AMERICA, published in 1964.

On April 1, Dr. Glenn Weaver, associate professor of history, will have published a centennial history of the Hartford Steam-Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company.

The book is a study of the corporation from its beginnings in 1866 to its centennial anniversary being celebrated this year.

In addition, Dr. Weaver has finished his history of the College, to be published this fall. He stated that the only thing holding up completion of the project is the selection of pictures and the writing of captions.

Another history professor, Dr. Robert Black, hopes to publish in September a full-length biography of John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut from 1659 to his death in 1676.

Publication of the life of the governor, the man who secured the Connecticut charter, will culminate Dr. Black's twelve years of research and writing on the subject.

Dr. Philip Bankwitz, associate professor of history, has finished writing one work, to be published in the latter part of this year, and is in the process of writing another, to be finished September 1.

The first book is a monograph en-

Sociology...

(Continued from Page 1)

a sociology department." He noted that he knows of a student who is considering transferring because the College lacks a sociology department.

A humanities major said he was "kind of disappointed" when he found out he could take courses in history and economics but not sociology. Another student stated that "we're not getting in the curriculum what sociology would cover."

Stuart Bluestone '68 and Danny Farber '68 both stated that the College should offer at least one introductory course in sociology. Another student, who favored sociology, said he would also like to see an anthropology course offered.

Mal Carter '68 favored establishment of such a department if the College could adequately fi-

nance the department. Other students also expressed concern about the matter of cost.

Five students said they were opposed to such a department. Ford Barrett '66 would rather see the positions of other departments solidified before a sociology department were established. Improved teaching and a greater selection in courses, Barrett said, should be achieved first. In the meantime, one course per term in sociology might be offered by the psychology department.

Don Callaghan '68 said there is not a big enough interest for sociology on campus. He felt the psychology department offers adequate courses to make up for the lack of a sociology department.

Dr. Thomas Willey, assistant professor of history, hopes to publish an expanded version of his Ph.D. thesis by mid-1967. The general subject matter of the work is the politics of German liberalism from 1860 to World War I and the related revival of Kantian philosophy.

More specifically, it deals with the influence of the philosophy of Kant, not only on German politics, but also on the philosophy of history. It is a synthesis of intellectual and political history.

According to Dr. Willey, the only problem now is stylistic revision of and addition to the manuscript. He hopes to have these final adjustments made by September.

A paper which Dr. Norton Downs, professor of history, presented on March 18 at a conference on Medieval Studies at Western Michigan University will be published with other papers of the conference. The article deals with the role of the Papacy in the Mohammed-Charlemagne controversy.

Professor Downs is also under contract to write two books. One, tentatively called MEDIEVAL MAN AS SEEN BY HIMSELF, will employ a large number of illustrations to describe the activity of medieval man as presented in contemporary manuscripts, from the fifth to the fourteenth centuries.

His other book is to be a general history of medieval Europe. Dr. George Cooper, chairman of the history department, is currently at work on a biography of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III of England. This life portrait Professor Cooper describes as a by-product of another book which he hopes to publish, a history of government during the reign of George III.

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LETTERS to the editor

Minimal Needs...

(Continued from Page 4)

light he belonged to, and to be void of stereotyping. I was told that all houses were much the same and that it really did not matter what house you joined. As an applicant, this vision of Trinity caused me to pick it as my first choice.

As a freshman, however, I discovered that Trinity was not what I had expected. I learned that I had better meet as many upperclassmen as possible if I wanted to get into the fraternity of my choice. I was warned that if I did not get into a fraternity, as an independent, I would lead a life of "social isolation. I also found a high degree of stereotyping (taped shoes for example) and discriminating. (Nearly one-half of the sophomore class felt that way according to the TRIPOD of February 8.)

Now, as an independent sophomore, I experience a social detachment and confinement. Often it is next to impossible to eat with whom I want, when I want, without meeting extra expense and bother. On big weekends the school does not provide entertainment for a student and his date and the independent is forced to seek an invitation to a fraternity party to make sure he will have a pleasant weekend. The only other place the independent has to take his date is to his room (which in Jones Hall may consist of a bed and a desk -- an ideal setting for a date). Is anything being done to change these conditions?

The first sign that conditions might change was the initial reaction to Dr. Higgins' speech last semester. Many houses made plans to have open seminars and to relate the fraternity into campus life. What has happened to these

things you do not have to do." She urged that individuals learn to think for themselves and not swallow the propaganda of either side. She also suggested that those working in "war industries" leave their jobs.

Rally...

(Continued from Page 1)

"You don't have to pay those income taxes which the Federal Government uses, and it is about 80% of the Federal budget now, to buy napalm, and gas and H-bombs and other weapons of war, and you can arrange your life and your work so that you don't have to pay those taxes," she said.

A lady in the crowd, sporting a "war no more" button said that the purpose of the demonstration was not to "convert" anyone but merely to prove how many people felt strongly enough and were courageous enough to actually show feelings in public. She went on to say that there are "probably a hundred times more (people as are here) that feel the way we do."

Dr. Higgins' speech last semester. Many houses made plans to have open seminars and to relate the fraternity into campus life. What has happened to these

plans? When is there ever a PUBLIC notice that a house is holding a discussion?

The second sign of changing conditions was the administration's effort to establish eating facilities for Independents. But the extra charge of a quarter per meal discouraged using this "privilege" and, as a result, a good idea was killed. Why should Independents be made to pay extra for something the school should be providing for its students? Having pleasant dining facilities should be mandatory, not a privilege.

Fraternity life should either be a luxury, or an experience common to all. It is up to the school to adequately provide for the needs of all its students. And these minimal needs include quiet, attractive dining and social facilities. By making it a necessity to join a fraternity in order to get the facilities and benefits, the administration is promoting the detachment and confinement of the independent, as well as denying him his "dignity and integrity." And any system that destroys people's integrity should be altered.

Michael Seitchik '68

Cooperation

To the Editor:

The inherent motive of Dr. Jacob's letter at the outset of the 1965-1966 academic year was to instill a sense of responsibility in each member of the student body for the purpose of "encouraging a healthy community atmosphere on the campus."

The burden of disciplinary control was no longer to remain solely in the hands of the Medusa, but was to include responsible leadership by the Junior Advisors and all fraternity officers.

However, the ultimate objective of the joint Senate, Medusa, and Administration Committee on Student Discipline was to create an environment at Trinity in which "each student is responsible for his own behavior and every student is responsible for all students."

It is my opinion that the advantages of our new system have surpassed the disadvantages. It is true that our present community would prove somewhat deficient in the eyes of Robert Owen, which is evident in the recent difficulties pertaining to the stopping of cars on Vernon and Summit Streets.

Nevertheless, the success with which the fraternities have handled their internal problems and the void of chronic dormitory disturbances have shown that at present the majority of Trinity gentlemen have made a conscientious response to the demands of our new system.

It must also be recognized that a "healthy community atmosphere" is not something which can be fostered overnight, or even in one year.

As we prepare to depart for our long-awaited spring vacation the establishment of the extension of dormitory hours on a permanent basis is pending. It is my belief that if we hope to achieve the type of community called for by the Administration a reciprocal cooperation must exist not only among all students, but also between the student body and the Administration.

When the students display, as they have done, that they are prepared to act in a responsible manner, then their needs must be met by the Administration. I hope that the permanent extension of dormitory hours will be the Administration's answer to the call for cooperation.

George E. Andrews '66

'Desert Air'

To the Editor:

Several important lecturers have visited Trinity in the last few weeks. Unfortunately, many students and professors are committed to night classes or afternoon athletics and can't benefit from exposure to these intruders from the non-scholastic intellectual world.

To prevent some of this fragrance from being so often wasted on our desert air, perhaps the TRIPOD could reprint more extensive excerpts or DETAILED summaries of more on-campus lectures. A special center page might be appropriate to herald such special sources of information as Carl Oglesby and Richard Sanger. Their relevance to current world issues-in-general is undeniable. The TRIPOD's commendable highlighting of such lecturers as Doxiados should be expanded to bring into view other approaches to the issues which pose practical challenges and suggest concrete channels for the visionary ideas of men like Doxiados.

M. C. Hansen '66

(Ed. note - The TRIPOD attempts to give adequate coverage of the major speakers on campus. The longest news story in the February 15 issue of the TRIPOD was devoted to Mr. Oglesby's speech, and this issue contains coverage of Mr. Sanger's lecture last week and an extensive coverage of Senator Fulbright's lecture at the University of Connecticut.)

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Brickley, Greaney Anxious to Pitch Through Rugged Diamond Season

by Nels Olson

A rugged schedule and a young team leave many questions unanswered as this year's baseball season begins. Coach Dan Jessee has suggested "aggressiveness" as a solution to success for his squad of four seniors and 17 juniors and sophomores, but emphasized the importance of his pitching staff as this season's deciding factor.

Inexperience stymied last year's squad, with the pitching load carried by sophomores, Bob Brickley and "lefty" John Greaney. Brickley, who has recovered fully from a football injury to his knee, won three and lost two last year and promises to be the staff's ace.

Greaney gained a pair of victories last season and has the confidence of a year's experience.

Three sophomores, speedy George Minukas, Nels Olson and outfielder-pitcher Tom Nary, show promise but lack the control a year of varsity experience gives. Jessee's infield, led by captain and shortstop Mike Moonves, is young but features the depth of two men in each position.

At short is Moonves, who hit over .300 last year, and quick-fielding sophomore Denny Coppi; at third base, aggressive Mike Hickey and senior Bill Schweitzer; at second base, last season's leading hitter and a strong fielder, Bob Moore aided by Steve Elliot; at first base, strong hitting sophomore, Dick Coyle, and last year's starter, Jim Belfiore. Last season's RBI leader, Joe Hourihan anchors the infield behind the plate. He is supported by a power hitting sophomore, Jim Stuhlman.

Senior Bob Ochs, who sported strong, speedy fielding last season is in center field, but the left and right field slots are open to competition. Strong-hitting sophomores John Van Dam, Tony Kupka, and Bob Heimgartner will battle for starting position with junior Steve Clark and John Chalkowski, who missed last season because of a knee injury.

Plagued by poor seasons since 1956, when his team featured Moe Drabowski, who now plays for

Baltimore, and with a 4-8-1 record last year, Coach Jessee looks toward this season with hope. Even so, after 30 seasons of coaching Trinity baseball, he knows better than to predict one way or the other.

He noted that success in this game varies with the psychology of its players. Consequently, he is depending on the tough-minded individual when the highly talented player (a rare person in baseball) is absent.

Jessee reviewed his team's two

months of practice optimistically, but he is disappointed that the squad will not travel South this year (an inconvenient vacation schedule was at fault) and feels this might hurt the team during the first weeks. He hopes, however, that practices in the field house will compensate for lost game experience.

The Bantams open against a tough Springfield team on April 16th. Their first home game is the following Tuesday against Amherst.

Campus Notes

Dean's List

Lawrence J. Slutsky '68 has been added to the Dean's List for the Christmas Term.

Astronomy

The Astronomy Department will hold an open house tonight at 8:30 on the observing platform on the roof of Elton Hall. All persons interested in seeing the equipment and in observing such astronomical objects as nebulae, stars, star clusters and galaxies are invited to attend.

Theta Xi

Theta Xi has elected the following officers: John R. O'Neal, '67, president; Richard S. Stultz '67, vice-president; Peter L. Milford '67, secretary; David D. Ward '67, treasurer; Richard H. Sanger '67, senior steward; George L. Fosque '68, junior steward; Alan Griesinger '68, scholarship chairman.

Alpha Chi Rho

Alpha Chi Rho has elected the following officers: James H. Oliver '67, president; G. Theodore Ruckert '67, vice-president; Robert A. Bose '67, treasurer; John R. Thibodeau '68, secretary; David H. Gordon '67, chaplain; Lawrence W. Kessler '67, pledgema-

ster.

Cerebus

The following members of the Class of 1969 have been elected to Cerberus: Daniel M. Battles, Michael J. Beautyman, John H. Burnes, Michael D. Cleary, Hugh Kenworthy III, Lloyd J. Kramer, John B. Linvill Jr., Andrew K. Marckwald Jr., William C. Melcher, Tan J. Platt, Michael S. Sample, Brian K. Titus, Larry H. Whipple, William N. Wight, and Daniel E. Wroblewski.

Dining Hall

Meal tickets will be honored in the Mather Dining Hall through dinner on Thursday. During vacation the dining hall will be open for a la carte service during the following hours:

April 1: 8 a.m.-6 p.m.; April 2: 8 a.m.-1 p.m.; April 3: 12 noon-5 p.m.; April 4-7: 8 a.m.-6 p.m.; April 8: 8 a.m.-1 p.m.; April 9 & 10: Closed; April 11: 8 a.m.-6 p.m.; April 12: Dinner only, 5:15-6:30 p.m.

The Cave will be closed from Thursday night at 11 until Tuesday April 12 at 7:30 a.m.

Peter Countryman of NSM Raps Anti-Poverty Project

The poverty program under the Office of Economic Opportunity is not only not living up to its ambitions but its projected programs are not correctly aimed to combat the causes and results of poverty in America, said Peter Countryman in a talk here, Thursday.

Speaking in Wean Lounge, Mr. Countryman, founder of the Northern Student Movement (NSM), filled in for Paul Booth, national secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society, who was unable to come here from Chicago. His topic was "The New Left's View of the Anti-Poverty Program."

He began by saying that the program is the primary vehicle for dealing with 35 to 40 million poor people living in an economy which has no reason for poverty at all. However in areas such as encouraging political action on the part of the poor, particularly in cities, Mr. Countryman noted that the poverty program has done very little. "After all," he said, "not many people want to help create a revolution against themselves."

One of the most important programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity is job training in general and the Job Corps specifically, Mr. Countryman noted; one of the basic problems here is that poverty today has become "big business." As more corporations find their profits in defense industry dwindling they move into programmed education and building of government job training centers, he added.

At the same time, many have felt that race relations will be automatically improved through the poverty program, but Mr. Countryman said that racial tensions could, at best, be only temporarily lowered by government poverty action.

The biggest single problem so far

in the Job Corps, he noted, is that most of those in training are being prepared only for the most menial and therefore most socially unacceptable jobs. In one case, Mobilization for Youth, in New York, only one of four "graduates" have actually gotten and been able to hold jobs.

He suggested a number of ideas which he thought the poverty program must adopt in order to be successful. He said that urban schooling must be improved. At the moment, he noted, the teachers have no respect for the students and regard school merely as a means of keeping the kids off the streets.

In addition he stated that the misconceptions associated with welfare must be removed and people must be told that welfare is a right not a privilege as most believe.

Further he suggested that a guaranteed annual income, perhaps only the lines of a negative income tax, would effectively eliminate much poverty while increasing the overall demand on the consumer market.

He urged that there be a greater emphasis placed on "human" needs and methods in job training programs. We must get away from the concept that the program is a "machine" producing trained men as its "output," he said.

Finally, and most important, he emphasized a great need for the government to encourage political action on the part of the poor. Attempts along these lines, made, so far, by private organizations, have not been very successful, but he said that further efforts must be made.

Spring Vacation begins officially at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday and ends officially on Tuesday, April 12, at 5:00 p.m.

Wesmen Win Indoor Track

Opening its dual track meet season, the Trinity "thincads" lost to Wesleyan last Tuesday in Middletown, 65 1/2 - 33 1/2.

The Bantams just did not have what it takes to beat the Cardinals indoors, and they were only able to capture two first place finishes.

Ted Zilmer captured one of these gold medals with a win in the 880. His time was 2:02.

Pierre Schwaar won the broad jump with a leap of 21'6".

Four Bantams placed second in various other events. Doug Morrill was runner-up in the 45-yard dash, Jess Brewer, in the 440, Don MacInnes in the pole vault, and Fox in the high jump.

Jim Johnson of Wesleyan was the meet's only double winner, with victories in the 45-yard dash and the 440.

GAS STATION HEAVEN

For those that failed to be among the lucky used-Detroit-gas-shirt wearers, the Trinity branch of the company is offering another batch of recently received surplus shirts. Exactly the same as the original oil-catchers the name-patched oddities are up for grabs at a buck apiece.

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