The class of '76 reached the College Wednesday, August 30th, with a spirit all its own. They were prepared for a full week of lectures, meetings, movies, tours, and interrogations.

Like any group, the individual freshmen have unique backgrounds and talents and interests. And, like any freshman, their impressions of the College before their arrival and since their arrival vary.

Among their members are an ordained minister, a half Eskimo, students who have studied in Europe and China, and students who haven't finished high school.

Admissions statistics reveal there are 509 students in the class— as compared to 395 in last year's freshman class. The ratio of female to male students has changed slightly, too, from 3:2 to 8:5.

Fred's main concern in Chicago was Operation Breadbasket, a Civil Rights organization headed by Rev. Jesse Jackson. He commented, "I'm still involved at Soffild and Loomis Prep working on a project concerning the black student at the schools. I plan to devote other time to ac-

vities at Trinity and in inner-city Hartford.

I was familiar with Trinity before I came here last week, but I was rather surprised at the large size of my classrooms. I plan on pur-

suing religion courses while at Trinity.

Fred is not licensed to perform marriage ceremonies in Connecticut, but he has done it in Illinois.

Robert Swiesmy, from Portland, Oregon, came to Trinity because of the Philosophy and Religion departments. He sees no dif-

ference in the behavior of students in the East and West coasts, except a slight dif-

ference in accent. He said, "I am over-

whelmed by the beauty of the campus, especially the long walk and the chapel.

So far, I am pleased with my professors and my classes and academically, Trinity is everything I hoped. I was given a cordial welcome by a group of Resident Assistants when I arrived a night early and was in-

distracted by the local custom of going over the rocks to Zipp's. As to Jones Hall, the ghetto experience is great.

Mary Kelley, a native of Alaska who is half Eskimo, said Trinity was her first choice for college. She new what to expect because a friend from her home town, Anchorage, Ray Koveluk was already a student there.

Several freshmen spent a year studying abroad before high school and Trinity. Two of these, Peter Harris and Jim King, spent a year in England and had similar, but varied experiences. Both agreed that living abroad was the best way to view America.

British Attitudes

Peter found the British students to be more serious than Americans, especially in their specialized field. Jim, in contrast, commented that the English take nothing seriously, but do consider their education system better than the American one. The difference of opinion may stem from the fact that Peter attended a con-

servative all-boys school and Jim attended a very mixed (public) school. Peter found that the British made their own fun, but there was very little organized activity.

Fred's speech was entitled "We're In Good Shape!"

"Trinity is in good shape," declared President Lockwood in his convocation address to the College on Thursday. He was referring to the College's financial state, which he discussed along with academic affairs. Approximately 200 students and faculty gathered on the Quad to listen.

In addition Lockwood discussed student affairs, instruction, and taxation as a form of death.

The President said that the 1971-72 year was closed with a balanced budget, but with an increase in the student-teacher ratio and a levelling-off of financial aid. He said he hopes that more aid will be offered in the future and that faculty salaries would be raised.

"We must revitalize the community of learning," Lockwood stated, as he turned to academic matters. There is a need for relevance as well as an objective pursual of truth, he claimed. "Arrogance has no place in the academic community," he said, and cautioned students against falling into what he termed "middle-aged insensitivity."

"Our goal," he said, "is to preserve and advance knowledge, to pursue truth, to enhance collectively our moral aspiration to improve the condition of mankind." Lock-

wood called this "the religious commitment of education."

Lockwood indicated that Trinity has a long way to go before it becomes a true community. It needs, he said, more in-

tegration and cohesion, which means especially the incorporation of more blacks, Asian, and other minority group mem-

bers.

On the subject of integration, he said:

"What concern me now is that we not allow either majority insensitivity or minority separation to deflect our efforts to achieve an integrated community. If we cannot do so

after all, you can't tell me by looking," but I will have a harder time here. I read very slowly, especially in German."

While some students are spending an extra year in college, others are cutting it short. Melinda Lichter of Pittsburgh, Penn-

sylvania, came to Trinity after completing her junior year of high school. She said, "I came to Trinity because I got in. At least that is honest. I thought I might feel unusual being younger, but most of my friends at home are older. The two friends I have my own age are also early admissions students.

Friends and Acquaintances

Frederike Delius is spending a year abroad right now at Trinity. She will receive no credit for this venture, because in Ger-

many, where she lives, the American fresh-

man year equals the junior year of high school. She came to the U.S. to see what the people here are like. "I think the people are more friendly on the first meeting in America. People keep more distance in Germany," Frederike said. "At home I specialized in foreign languages. I think academics are more difficult in Germany, especially in their specialized field. Jim, in contrast, commented that the English take nothing seriously, but do consider their education system better than the American one. The difference of opinion may stem from the fact that Peter attended a con-

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Although his primary interest is sociology, Jeff's interests are quite varied. "The academic set up at Trinity is a lot more liberal than I expected and I hope to take advantage of it by taking an inde-

pendent study course in geo-

physics/earth science," he said.

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pendent study course in geo-

physics/earth science," he said.

Due to the Vom Kippur holiday, the TRIPUD will be published Wednesday morning next week. All announcements and advertisements are due by Monday afternoon.
Students Mourn Munich Victims

A memorial service was held Wednesday afternoon in the College Chapel to commemorate the killings in Munich on Monday. About 75 members of the College community attended the service, which was designed by the choral society.

Before and during the service the Chapel bells were tolled 144 times, nine times for 15 remaining students come from 29 states with roughly 38 percent being from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 1675.

The service itself, he said, was not a memorial to the dead Arabs. "The thrust of the service was of innocent suffering," he said. "The phone company doesn't like the tax since it makes the bill bigger and thus discourages long-distance calls. They'll merely notify the Internal Revenue Service that you are a phone tax payer."

An important aspect of phone tax resistance, Barkan commented, is that people withhold their phone tax money to an organization that will use it to help people in Vietnam. "In a way, this emphasizes the nature of your tax refusal," he said, "and the anti-war policy of the government."

Last year, Barkan, 29-60 Trinity students withhold their phone tax, and of those, about 7 or 10 gave their tax money to TPTR's Fund for Life, which is kept in a savings account. The Fund gave the money, $145.00, to Vietnam Veterans Against the War, who thanked the group with a book of their antiwar poetry.

Trinity Phone Tax Resistance begins its second year at registration last week by having 117 students sign its mailing list to indicate their interest in not paying the $1.86 excise tax on their telephone bills. According to Steve Barkan '72, a founder of TPTR, this tax was raised to 10% in April 1966 only to help pay for the war. Barkan said the phone tax resistance is similar to means of antiauthor protest.

Barkan added that phone tax refusal is perfectly safe. "Your phone won't get taken away," he said. "The phone company doesn't like the tax since it makes the bill bigger and thus discourages long-distance calls. They'll merely notify the Internal Revenue Service that you are a phone tax payer."

News Notes

Women

Women in the greater Hartford area are invited to attend a panel discussion on "Women's Awareness" to be held in West Hartford at the home of Ogel Emmett, 122 Stover Drive.

The programs are meant to be a forum for discussion on women's issues as well as to raise funds for the Hartford Women's Liberation Center. It will be held in West Hartford at the home of Ogel Emmett, 122 Stover Drive.

The programs continue to offer weekly happenings through October. For further information, contact Brooks von Ranson 521-4813 or Phyllis Shechtman, 203-468-4155.

College Makes Plans For Beautification

The College is planning a "beautification program" at the request of the Board of Trustees to renovate the landscape from east of Mather Hall to the Campus Center.

The plan has not been finalized by the architects, Johnson and Dien, located in TFP. It is not but it has been in the planning stage since late spring. Joel Grannell, building and grounds, said he originally requested that some roads leading through the campus be removed or redirected. He suggested sidewalks be built, so that students would no longer walk on the grass around Mather Hall or on the circle to the Campus Center.

Since the architect was hired, there have been one meeting, in early August, with President Lockwood, Kenneth Robertson, College Treasurer, Edwin P. Frye, dean of the faculty, and other college officials to begin the preliminary plans of the architect. After a two and a half hour meeting, the plans were returned to the architect to finalize.

Notices

Draft

Trinity Draft Counselors will announce their office hours shortly. Students who registered for early admissions or draft counselors will be notified once the need for new counselors is determined. Meanwhile, prospective draft counseling immediately may get in touch with Peter Bauch, Wheaton 108, or with Steve Barkan, Jackson 215.

Governors

REMINDER!
JOIN THE SECESSION GOVERNORS
TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 12TH
7:30 Faculty Club
Hamlin Hall

Action

Joe Blatchford, the director of Action (Peace Corps, Vista etc.) will speak tonight at 8:30 p.m. in the Washington Room in Mather Hall. He will answer questions about the issues of third world action. His appearance is sponsored by Trinity Youth for Nixon.

Class '76

from P. 1

Susan McGill of Glastonbury, Connecticut, is not only an early admissions student, but was accepted early decision. She was bored with high school, and most of her Senior courses would have been AP anyway. I decided to come to Trinity and start examining. I knew that the AP courses were A, that made a definite difference, not in the way people treat me, but in the way I react to people. I tend to react, but it seems as if you can be as different as you like at Trinity.
Lois Lane Didn’t Make It Overnight

Sure Lois Lane is an ace reporter. But she didn’t become one overnight.

It took a lot of hard work - not only training in newswriting, but struggling against the oppressive chauvinism of Clark Kent, Perry White, and Jimmy Olsen.

There aren’t too many people around who know their craft as well as Lois Lane. But a few of them are right here, working for The Trinity Tripod. And they’re offering students an opportunity for excitement, intrigue and writing by joining the staff. As well as the chance to meet Superman.

They’ll teach you how to write headlines. How to proofread. How to type with two fingers. But most of all how to write a good news story. They have positions open in news, arts, sports, and photography.

We won’t kid you. The Trinity Tripod is no Daily Planet. But then Trinity College is no Metropolis either. If you want to learn more, come to the Tripod offices in Seabury 40 this evening between 6 and 8. Talk to the Editor. She’ll tell you how to become a cub reporter.

And don’t call her ‘Chief.’

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**Text Of Lockwood’s Speech**

**OPENING CONVOCATION ’72**

A conversation is a confidential affair. My use of the term “Confidential” is not political; we are not in Miami anyway. In officially opening the 150th year of Trinity College, I am presenting a tradition, and a tradition has all the marks of an inevitable occurrence. But the fact that annual, however customary the language of greeting. In welcoming all of you this fall, I wish to open with a few remarks about the old Trinity.

First, it wasn’t Trinity. The College began as Washington College on the grounds where the State Capitol now stands. It overlooked the Park River, now not only difficult to find but for non-romantic than early lithographs suggest may not have been. The Founders left banisters to celebrate the occasion, I’m sure, without a prompting. Although the local papers were appalled, the student view was not. Washington College represented to that musk to create new universities, a band that would soon pass. He was a bad prophet. (There are now twenty-five free as many colleges as in 1825). The trustees adopted Swiss costumes of green and white as emblematic; the Blue and Gold came later. Trinity became the official name in 1833 when, incidentally, tuition was $32 a year. The panic of 1857 incidentally drove it up to $50! Among the early heroes was a custodian affectionately known as Professor Jim. His assertion that “It’s your own fault if your mind ain’t furnished with a good education to go anywhere” might well serve as the theme for a talk on higher education even today. One other restriction would have applied to an outdoor convocation. When the College ruled that no one could walk on the lawns. Presumably the same restrictions would have been applied to an outdoor convocation.

In the course of this academic year we shall have other occasions on which to draw attention to Trinity’s history. So now I shall turn to some contemporary issues. Or better, to some of those continuing ambiguities which still differentiate a college from other forms of enterprise. We dedicate ourselves from financial woes. All too often people expect us to resemble a corporation. Actually, these ambiguities merely define the circumstances within which we try to carry out our mission.

It is to those circumstances that I wish to speak. With complete disregard for the traditional third-party split into which all academic lectures are divided, I will discuss four items. They are: The condition of Trinity, instruction, student affairs, and taxation as a form of death.

I

Trinity is in good shape. Although that comment has all the earmarks of a typical presidential observation at an alumni dinner, I hope it has more substance.

We closed the 1971-72 year with a balanced budget. Our revenues covered our expenses. When we look back at the fiscal year we can now in the books in a balanced condition again. Cautious administration explains in part this success at a time when so many colleges are continuing to run deficits. But forebearance is clearly not our only answer. If your mind ain’t furnished with a good education to go anywhere, might well serve as the theme for a talk on higher education even today. One other restriction would have applied to an outdoor convocation.

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II

If learning is to be effective, there ought to be some common elements. And not just learning-to-remember, but learning-to-comprehend and learning-to-critical thinking. The learning experience to-remember, but learning-to-comprehend and learning-to-critical thinking. The learning experience must be both educational and intellectual. And the quality of both educational and intellectual experience is a question against which we measure our contemporary organization of educational objectives, the goal. I think the president of the University of Chicago, acidly commented: “The substance of learning should be independent thought and criticism, and the purpose of learning to become independent of the world in which we live.”

What goes on in most institutions, as far as learning is concerned, is that these institutions are self-enclosed, self-perpetuating, self-sustaining, self-sufficient. They are not educational in the sense of self-criticism, self-criticism, self-expression, and self-criticism of education.

But learning is more than just learning-to-remember. It is learning-to-comprehend and learning-to-critical thinking. And learning-to-critical thinking is the most important. It is the most important because it is the only way we can learn to think for ourselves. It is the only way we can learn to be independent. It is the only way we can learn to be critical. It is the only way we can learn to be creative. It is the only way we can learn to be productive. It is the only way we can learn to be successful. It is the only way we can learn to be happy.

We must revivify the community of learning. Some of you may recall my elegant (at least I thought it was elegant) call for a sense of community at the trustees’ meeting. We now have a sense of community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community. We need what Robert Wolff has called that intellectually vital community.
"One of sentiment which makes the preservation of the community an object of desire, not merely a matter of prudence or a command of duty," (Clint Wolf, The Ideal of the University, p. 127). Of course, that is (ideal), but it still should be our goal to preserve and advance knowledge, to pursue the truth, to enhance collectively our moral aspiration to improve the condition of mankind. That, if you wish, is the religious commitment of education — not its magnificent temples, honored texts, exclusive rituals, and ministering priests.

In this respect some have criticized me for not exerting leadership more vigorously, presumptuously on the assumption that dicta from over the arch would miraculously create agreement. As an ardent believer in democracy, I have always assumed that we would do better by working forward through less autocratic demonstrations towards a consensus about what is worthwhile at Trinity. At the same time, I have never wished to be merely a consensus-taker. But, as I have studied the predicament of the university, to use the title of Professor Henry Alcire's incite book, I do accept the responsibility of reminding all of us that we shall serve ourselves best by fostering a sense of community, a community of learning. Central to this notion is the idea of instruction and learning.

And here I have some worries. Teaching in this country is not as in good repair as it should be. On the one hand, we often becomecheckboxers as we try to make the material we present "relevant;" on the other, by not exposing ourselves to the threatening winds of student belief we can easily perpetuate a middle-aged insensitivity equal to the insularity of the high-rise executive whom we so often caricature. We forget that what matters is that the material we explore together be significant and contribute to what Whitfield has called "an understanding of the insistent present." We have to bring to that material our highest possible standards of thought, free from extraneous considerations of politics, professional career, or economic profit, and we must choose our languages, for instance, as if we were all going now to sneakers of understanding and embracing.

III

There are other aspects to this community. Since it does not come ready-made like the family, or hometown, it survives in whatever style we adopt. I have great affection for this place. I do not expect all of you to share that affection, but I hope that many of you will take some delight in this compass and give it a sense of style. Sometimes it is conspicuously lacking. Let me illustrate with a deliberately down-to-earth example. Periodically someone complains to me that people are using the drinking fountains to wash their dog's daisies — without the benefit of a clean-up afterwards. Purina is more attractive to stare at than shoe gum. It's a mundane example. It still applies to us to learn the meaning, however small and different, of the community. I suppose that I am merely invoking an old principle: That we shall act as if we would prefer others to act on us. If we can exert humaneness in all that we do, we may be surprised by the results.

One of the reasons why I have always strived by the inconsistency between our claim that the best learning is self-education and the reality of that education which presumes an absence of adult responsibility on the part of students. Four years ago I was among those who urged that the age of majority be lower, wisely without success. This past year the Carolina Commission on Education, in such a way, became effective October 1, 1972. We have been studying the possible ramifications. We have reached no final decision. The result is that Trinity no longer acts as a liaisons and, on the other hand, many students with whom I have spoken about this legal change seemingly do not wish to accept all the theoretical implications which may flow from this law. Therefore, I am asking the Trinity College Corporation to take this decision and to make recommendations. Whatever those recommendations, I do hope that ending the ambiguities surrounding the years between eighteen and twenty-one may help us succeed in ending racial injustice and inequality?

Once again I am driven back to a simple suggestion; namely, that we start of that unending search for understanding in its broadest sense. The love of learning is this community's standard.

President Lockwood gives his invitation address to a crowd on the Quad. Thursday's speech, reprinted here, dealt with the College's financial state and academic affairs.

The Tripod, September 12, 1972, Page 5

Theodore D. Lockwood
Eliet's "25th Soldier" Survives

by William B. Harris

The Trinity Theatre Arts Department opened the first of two one-act play tryouts last Thursday, a double-bill: Alan Aykburon's "Eriege's" and David Eliet's "25th Soldier." Both works are complete and produced on their own scripts.

"Death of the 25th Soldier." I would say this play was one of the most disappointing of the evening. The production of "Eriege's" was quite interesting, but it was a disappointment because of the quality of the piece. It was well acted and the acting was good, but it was not very entertaining. The play was too slow and the tone was too serious. The dialogue was quite weak and the action was too slow. The play also lacked a clear sense of purpose.

"25th Soldier." This play is about a young man who is killed in battle and his family is left behind to mourn his loss. The play is about the pain and suffering of war and the loss of loved ones. The play is very well written and the acting is excellent. The play is very moving and the audience is left with a sense of emotion and sadness.

The production of "Eriege's" was well done and the acting was excellent. The play is about a man who is dying and his family is left behind to mourn his loss. The play is very well written and the acting is excellent. The play is very moving and the audience is left with a sense of emotion and sadness.

In conclusion, the production of "Eriege's" was well done and the acting was excellent. The play is about a man who is dying and his family is left behind to mourn his loss. The play is very well written and the acting is excellent. The play is very moving and the audience is left with a sense of emotion and sadness.
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Free Abortion Referral Service from ZFG-New York.
We felt a profound sense of disappointment when we heard President Lockwood's convocation address Thursday. Whether or not Trinity is "in good shape," it must not be decided, as Dr. Lockwood suggests, on the basis of whether we are able to balance our budget. After all, if we have a budget of $1, and spend just that amount, we are hardly in a fiscally sound position. An institution of higher learning must be just that - an academic institution. To make it such, we must have excellent libraries, professors, and students. Yet our past informs us that last year we took care of "long overdue maintenance." The new curricular programs, such as the Open Semester or ISP, may add flexibility, but cannot change our fundamental need for additional student aid.

The President's financial priorities raise the question of the degree of commitment this college has for academics. If the President was sincere in his remark that our goal as a college should be to "preserve and advance knowledge" then we question the discrepancy between these words and his announced intentions of "beautifying" the west campus.

Dr. Lockwood has indicated his desire to channel alumni contributions, which are expected to increase with our 125th anniversary, into the beautification program. We believe it is of no consequence where the funds involving hundreds of thousands of dollars will originate. Any and all money which the College has to see that it is properly channelled into the library, faculty salaries, and student scholarships. Perhaps then, by our 200th anniversary we will be noted for our great scholars, not our scenery.

Considering his announcement, we were quite surprised to hear that Dr. Lockwood considers himself an "ardent believer in democracy." When, in the past few years, the administration and trustees of Trinity College, Summit Street, are expected to increase with our 125th anniversary, into the beautification program. We believe it is of no consequence where the funds involving hundreds of thousands of dollars will originate. Any and all money which the College has to see that it is properly channelled into the library, faculty salaries, and student scholarships. Perhaps then, by our 200th anniversary we will be noted for our great scholars, not our scenery.

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Dr. Williams

Our best wishes for a complete and speedy recovery to Professor Ralph Williams, who is recuperating from a heart attack.
Are Civil Liberties Threatened By Great Concentrations Of Power?

By Samuel Hendel

(This paper was prepared for panel and workshop discussion at the June 8-11, 1972, Biennial Conference, at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.)
Samuel Hendel is Professor of Political Science at Trinity College, a member of the ACLU Board of Directors, and Chairman of the Academic Freedom Committee. He is the author of "Charles Evans Hughes and the Supreme Court" and editor of "The Politics of Confrontation."

*The assistance of James M. Doyle '72 is acknowledged.
The phrase "military-industrial complex" owes much of its popular currency to Dwight Eisenhower's 1961 farewell address. That a president as identified with the military establishment and as experienced in government as Eisenhower felt impelled to warn against military dominance inevitably aroused considerable concern. Certainly, Eisenhower made no effort to soften his language:

"...it is necessary to reduce the potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist."

There is also an obvious plausibility which serves to sustain the concept of a powerful military-industrial elite. Military spending did after all account for $72 billion in fiscal 1971 -- roughly 7 per cent of the GNP and 36 per cent of the total Federal budget expenditures. Nor is the distribution of this money likely to disabuse those who suspect a military-industrial conspiracy: in 1967, 45 percent of all military contracts were parcelled out among the top 100 contractors; 30 per cent of the Department of Defense's industrial spending was divided among ten firms. But while no one would deny that the military and the defense industries are interrelated there is wide disagreement among scholars as to the form and effect of their interaction. It is impossible to assess the potential threat to civil liberties without first arriving at some idea of the character and goals of the defense community: for civil liberties are most likely to be endangered only when this postulated collaboration possesses the will and power to erode our freedoms either directly or by so usurping or warping the decision-making processes as to render their exercise minimal or even futile and meaningless.

"...it is for example, the view of Daniel Bell that "The theory of the 'power elite' implies a unity of purpose and community of interest among the elite that is not proven or demonstrated." In the political sphere, Bell says he "can think of only one issue on which the top corporate is often divided, that rivalries between the services are common-place. Moreover, the services collectively are frequently at odds with the civilian management of the Department of Defense and with Congressional appropriations bodies -- the F-111 controversy is but one..."

Bell and Wolf (and a number of others) argue that within each armed service the officer corps is likely to be divided, that rivalries between the services are common-place. It is impossible to assess the potential threat to civil liberties without first arriving at some idea of the character and goals of the defense elite; for civil liberties are most likely to be endangered only when this postulated collaboration possesses the will and power to erode our freedoms either directly or by so usurping or warping the decision-making processes as to render their exercise minimal or even futile and meaningless."

"...in that instance each service bitterly fought for its own version of the plans only to have a compromise imposed by the civilian management. As for the industrial components of the presumed complex they have by no means, as the Lockheed financial squabble demonstrated, banished competition entirely. The result of this alliance, according to Wolf, is that even policies which are routinely attributed to MIC pressure as increased weapons spending in fact stem from the fact that the 'problems are hard and complex...quite apart from the role of the MIC as an organized pressure group.'"

"...it is impossible to assess the potential threat to civil liberties without first arriving at some idea of the character and goals of the defense elite."
Second, and more specifically, to what extent has the defense community succeeded in removing issues of war and peace and fundamental economic decisions from public control by the nature of its organization and operations? Does the evidence support Mills' generalizations that "the issues that now shape man's fate are neither raised nor decided by any public at large" and that, more and more, they "never come to any point of decision before the Congress, much less before the electorate in party campaigns"?15

Third, what effect does the military complex have upon certain more traditional concerns of civil libertarians? Are the Pentagon papers, for example, to be seen as an instance in which burgeoning security classification has been used to deprive citizens and even Congress of the right to know and thereby impaired their decision-making prerogatives? As Madison wrote, "A popular government, without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy or perhaps both."4

Fourth, President Eisenhower warned that "The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present -- and is gravely to be regarded." Is academic freedom impaired when an institution becomes heavily dependent on defense funds and its faculty subjected to security clearance? These are only a few of the questions that suggest themselves. To ignore them and related questions is to run the risk of preoccupying ourselves with rights whose exercise may become increasingly hollow.

NOTES
8. Ibid., pp. 15-16.
11. Ibid.
Mills also notes the almost incestuous way in which members of the separate elites move horizontally into one of the other elites. Large numbers of retired officers for example find employment in defense industries; the industrial community contributes the majority of civilian political leadership. Gabriel Kolko finds support for this in his detailed study of the backgrounds of America's policymakers in which he concludes that “foreign policy decision-makers are in reality a highly mobile sector of the American corporate structure.”12 Similarly, Senator William Proxmire, in a report quoted in the New York Times of March 23, 1969, pointed out that the number of retired high-ranking military officers working for the defense industry had tripled over a period of ten years. His study, made with the cooperation of the Pentagon, showed that 2,072 retired military officers of the rank of colonel or Navy captain and above were employed by the ninety-five leading military contractors. He concluded that “The easy movement of high-ranking military officers into jobs with major defense contractors and the reverse movement of top executives of major defense contractors into high Pentagon jobs is solid evidence of the military-industrial complex in operation.”

Seymour Melman in his recent book Pentagon Capitalism also paints a disturbing picture. He warns that the defense industries since Robert McNamara’s days have surrendered most managerial decisions to a state management centered in the Department of Defense so that “the new state management combines peak economic, political, and military decision-making.”13 What Mills and Eisenhower saw as an informal conglomeration of interests has become, in Melman’s view, a formal organization which needs no longer rely upon coincidental occasions of mutual benefit to exercise its enormous power. While initially the steps which permitted this situation to develop were undertaken to enhance civilian political control over military affairs, according to Melman, their effect has been simply to render distinctions among the military, industrial and political elites meaningless -- all are combined in the service of the new state management: “In place of the complex, there is now a defined administrative control center that regulates tens of thousands of subordinate managers” which in 1968 accounted for $44 billion in goods and services for military use.14

The foregoing obviously does not exhaust the range of views which reasonable men may hold in regard to the military-industrial power bloc. Hopefully, however, it is a sufficient foundation for reasoned consideration of the effect on freedom and civil liberties of marked concentration of power in hands of the military-industrial-administrative community. Certainly, it raises several fundamental questions:

First where among the facts and arguments presented does the truth about the MIC lie? Is Wolf or Bell more nearly correct than Mills or Proxmire about the structure and operation of the defense combine? Alternatively, one might ask how right Mills or Proxmire or Melman need to be for alarm to be justified? Does the degree of concentration of power in and of itself pose threats to our democracy of the kind recognized at least as early as Plato and Aristotle?
Four More Years Of What?

By Steve Barkan

Richard Nixon showed a rare display of versatility when he said that the 1972 election provided the ushers of the century of the century. Americans must decide November 7 whether we want "four more years" of the administration that laughs at the Watergate scandal that has implicated its own campaign employees. Do we want four more years of a Nixon Administration that has been a disgrace to our country? Do we want four more years of a President who has defied the Supreme Court in his own campaign? Do we want four more years of the Nixon Supreme Court that has undermined our civil liberties by letting verdicts be found in state trials without unanimity? Do we want four more years of a President who has killed tens of thousands of people overseas and denied the civil rights and individual happiness of people at home? Can we forget Richard Nixon's frustrats so easily? When we question McGovern's judgment, should we not be more critical of Richard Nixon's, as evidenced by Haynsworth and Carvela and Rhenquist and Agnew and Mitchell and Thoma?

FDR, a columnist for The New Republic, said in May 1970, "It is foolishly hard to stop men like McGovern. They have iron in them. When they think about hungry children, it bothers them... Do we want four more years of a Nixon Administration that has dropped one ton of bombs every single week. Since last March alone, 20,000 Americans have been killed, wounded, or refuged. Richard Nixon has only recently gotten over his "better dead than fied" obsession. George McGovern endorsed the recognition of mainland China twenty years ago. Richard Nixon has shown a tragic, callous insensitivity to this nation's needs. Twenty-five years ago George McGovern wrote his sympathetic Ph.D. thesis on the 1944 Lindbergh Massacre of coal miners, women, and children. What did Mr. Nixon's solicited Justice Department do about the massacres of King State and Jackson State? Richard Nixon controlled a Republican Convention where every word was orchestrated according to a television script. Threeischen Barbe and Kinz dol phus were given cheering lessons on a beach the weekend before the Convention. I am aware as much as anyone of McGovern's mistakes. But they are mistakes that have hurt only his cadidates and no one else. What about the mistakes that outlined above have typified Richard Nixon's term of office. Or is "mistakes" too soft? In a year for a President's policies that have killed tens of thousands of people overseas and denied the civil rights and individual happiness of people at home? Can we forget Richard Nixon's frustrats so easily? When we question McGovern's judgment, should we not be more critical of Richard Nixon's, as evidenced by Haynsworth and Carvela and Rhenquist and Agnew and Mitchell and Thoma?

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The Seeds Of Terrorism

By Tom Wicker

Most of the world is saddened and shocked by the reprehensible violence that erupted at the Olympic Games, and calls are already being heard for something to be done about such uncontrollable terrorism. The question is: What can be done?

Even those who most strongly condemn the Arabs who precipitated the incident can hardly be satisfied with the outcome apparently precipitated by the West German police in the airport shootout. Early reports at least raised the question whether the death of the hostages was worth the killing and apprehension of the terrorists—whether the resolution of the problem was a violent showdown, rather than continuing every feasible effort to negotiate the hostages' release. This is the same question raised by the death of four prisoners and hostages in a ball of New Yotse State police gunfire at Attica—a tragedy the anniversary of which will fall just next week.

Even before the deaths of the Israeli hostages were announced, Charles W. Bral B3d, the State Department spokesman, quite properly observed that all who might have extended some aid to Palestinian guerrillas should stop doing it, in order that the commandos be treated as "an intolerable affront to human society." The trouble with that is that in some Arab countries the guerrillas are seen as heroes fighting for a holy cause; in many areas they are actively feared; and in any case aside from the military problem of getting out the commandos—it is also difficult for Arab governments to move against guerrilla actions without calling into question their own commitment to the struggle against Israel.

The tough Israelis can take their own effective measures of reprisal and prevention, and often have, but for the long pull that may well be counter-productive. However effective in the short run, military strikes into Lebanon, for example, may increase guerrilla bitterness and hostilities and tend to undermine the Israeli position as a law-abiding nation reviled by outlaws and brigands.

International sanctions and pressures against the guerrillas and the nations that harbor them might be devised, at least on paper. How hard it is to give such plans practical effect has just been demonstrated in Washington where a seventeen-country conference has flatly rejected an American proposal that signatories would hold air travel to nations refusing to stop guerrillas from using their territory for terrorist activities.

Last February, when George McGovern stood at somewhat between 3 and 5 percent in the national polls, a small group of Trinity volunteers in New Hampshire held every Friday night for a weekend of canvassing for McGovern. They swept in sleeping bags or on their coats, usually in gyneinomalous times (once in the backroom of the governor's residence), with doughnuts and peanut butter and jelly sandwiches, and went around asking people questions like "Have you ever heard of George McGovern?" But the thing they did most and best was freeze in the New Hampshire snow. Then on Saturday they would just make it back to catch dinner, they'd listen as people told them McGovern was the leader who could give the most help.

"They" are Young Democrats, or Trinity volunteers, but McGovern is clearly the best alternative to those who support McGovern get out and campaign there.

There is no better way to effect real change in government than for candidates like George McGovern. Trinity volunteers for McGovern have been an optimal group for over a year, and will be highly active through the registration period, one of the key events of the campaign, and carrying in McGovern's primary victories, will be conducted by Trinity students in Harford. Both of their undertakings require a lot of manpower, and thus is vital that all those who believe McGovern is the party's best alternative, whether in the office, or try to contribute to their efforts, and thus help McGovern, the end is hardly in sight.

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COME SEE AND HEAR

GEORGE McGOVERN

AND

TED KENNEDY

Waterbury, Conn. — On the Green
Thursday, September 14, 8:30 p.m.

Free buses will leave Mather Hall at 7:30 p.m., Thursday.
Sign up at mealtime or just show up. Or take I-84 to Exit 21.
As the beginning . . .

...of yet another year of Trinity sports draws near, I've had a chance to reminisce over
the past one. Having shot several thousand photographs over the past year, I'm somewhat
frustrated that so few of my shots are ever seen. Naturally the photographs we choose to
print depict our dauntless heroes in their best moments. However, our athletes in blue and
gold do have some not-so-great moments. Presented below is a selection of pictures which
for obvious reasons never made these pages.

Dave Levin
**NOTICE OF SCHEDULE**

*Intercampus Transportation*

**Effective: Wednesday, August 30, 1972**

### MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY

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**Locations:**
- U. of H. - Hartford Loop
- Trinity - Mather Hall
- R.P.I. (Downtown Htd) - North Parking Lot
- St. Joseph's - Front Administration Bldg.
- Hartford College - Bectonworth Hall

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**Introducing a new kind of beer. Maximus Super.**

Maximus Super is not an ale or a malt liquor. Yet it's very different from ordinary beer. One can and you'll know just how different Maximus Super really is. You'll also know how we arrived at its name.
**Practice Begins**

Small Turnout for Frosh Teams

by Charlie Cohen

The 1972 Trinity College Freshman Soccer team began practice this week. 27 candidates were at Friday's practice. After warmup drills, Coach Rubie Shultz had his first look at the team in a 15-minute scrimmage. The players tried out at the positions they played last year, so it will be some time before a starting team is designated.

According to my source, who shall remain nameless, there is quite a bit of individual talent on the team. At the first practice, however, there was a little bit of showboating. But the coach expects that as the year goes on, showboating will give way to a concerted team effort, and the team will develop a sense of solidarity.

"The attitude is good," the unnamed source said, "the team, under Coach Shultz's guidance looks forward to a successful year. The first scrimmage is against the University of Hartford, and the first game is scheduled for September 15th against Williams College.

On the other side of the field, the Trinity College Freshman football team, while slight in number, is reputed to be the strongest, in the opinion of the coaches. Coaches Cet MacPhee and Whitney Cook have big linemen and backs to work with, and speed is a common characteristic of the team. Approximately 25 men appeared for Wednesday's practice viewed by Coach Shults.

Many of the following weeks will be spent teaching the Trinity system and style of football, since each player has come from an alien numbering system, selecting strategy and offensive ball control strategy.

There is a possibility of trying out the new knowledge this Friday in a scrimmage against the University of Hartford, but the team has not had a scrimmage yet, and probably will not have one until this afternoon, so the Friday scrimmage may not be on. On the following Friday, the team will definitely will be an exhibition game against Chaste.

Coach Shultz, on his one and only year in 1971, the outlook is optimistic for another excellent team. The first regular season game will be played October 6th, against Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

**Take One**

It's Super-Legend Time!

by Dick Vane

Bobby Fischer is more than just the world chess champion. With his victory over Russia's Boris Spassky in their highly publicized match this summer, Fischer joined an ever growing group of American sports stars who have transcended the level of mere athletic excellence and have become "superlegends," supernovae that capture the public's imagination and hold the country's attention.

Fischer's image he presented of himself was that of a boaster. Denny McLain might have become the superlegendry, because that is, as we have seen, formulaic, but the reasons why a superlegend is doomed to suffer a country's scorn, formulaic, but the reasons why a superlegend is doomed to suffer a country's scorn, formulaic, but the reasons why a superlegend is doomed to suffer a country's scorn, formulaic, but the reasons why a superlegend is doomed to suffer a country's scorn, formulaic, but the reasons why a superlegend is doomed to suffer a country's scorn, formulaic, but the reasons why a superlegend is doomed to suffer a country's scorn, formulaic, but the reasons why a superlegend is doomed to suffer a country's scorn, formulaic, but the reasons why a superlegend is doomed to suffer a country's scorn.

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All would do anything to make sure that his name would be in the headlines of the following day's papers. He wrote funny little poems and sent them to women's lib groups, and provided as many "semen" as possible to shock the public into becoming an interested in the fight, in order to see that "womenhood" would not be reduced to the pits.

The key was his ability to control the media, to make the news, to excite people and to excite their interest as so that they would sit up and take notice. His boasts had a secondary effect as well. The image he presented of himself was that of a god, an athlete who was so good that he was not only a champion, but a super-champion, one who unbeatable.

When he defeated Lasker he had not just won a boxing bout, he was victorious at his own exhibition. And all of the lofty boasts of his divinity had become substantiated as the public started to admire and trustable and to see him as an impregnable genius. There was no end to the wishes of a super-champion that turned a victory into an exhibition and into the press' toilet.

In that year, Coach Miller won New England Coach of the Year honors in the Small Turnout category. In the presence of a superlegend that turned into the superlegend category. In the presence of a superlegend that turned into the superlegend category.

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In his outrageous actions prior to, during and after the match, Fischer was following a precedent established almost ten years ago by Mohammed Ali (then Cassius Clay) and later perfected by Joe Namath. Before his first fight with Sonny Liston, in which he boxed with a broken jaw, Ali devised the technique which all superlegends would utilize to promote their sports and their future fortunes.

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Why does Superman disguise himself as a mild-mannered reporter for a great metropolitan newspaper? Simple. The Man of Steel knows he's got to be where the action is. And working down at the Daily Planet, he's the first to know about bank robberies, bridge collapses, and gangland killings.

Chances are you're not suited for Superman's special brand of community involvement. But why not follow the Caped Kryptonian's example, and join your community's newspaper? The Trinity Tripod has positions for all sorts of reporters, photographers and reviewers, mild-mannered and otherwise.

If you're interested drop by the Tripod offices in Seabury 40 between 6 and 8 this evening.