AMERICAN DANCE FESTIVAL 1948-1977
Tenure revisions necessary

The Ad-Hoc Tenure Committee’s report will soon be up for a faculty vote. In the past, Conn’s tenure system called for contingent tenure and stricter standards for granting tenure. These proposals can only serve to upgrade the competency of the faculty and consequently the quality of education at Conn College.

The need for stricter standards for awarding tenure is extremely evident. Dean of the Faculty R. Francis Johnson, 78 percent of faculty respondents to a VOICE survey, and THE COLLEGE VOICE all agree that standards for granting tenure have been too lenient for the past. The Committee’s proposal for greater scrutiny in both intensity and varieties of input is imperative for achieving high standards of faculty and education.

The Committee’s proposals are not retroactive. The 70 percent of the faculty who have tenure will not be directly affected and therefore have nothing to fear from the revisions. Threats of governmental or administrative controls over faculty died with Joe McCarthy. We must now look realistically at the present and future for improving the quality of education at Conn. Adoption of the Committee’s proposals is crucial to this improvement.

Racial equality at stake

This country’s heartrend conviction to achieve racial equality is under fire. The heat is on the Supreme Court to make a ruling in the Bakke case. This decision must provide the nation with a strong light to guide our instincts for liberty and justice.

Allah Bakke case is one of the most important cases in the fight to keep America the land of opportunity. We hope to see the Supreme Court take positive action in that vein.

To the Editor:

On Sunday, October 9th the Judiciary Board held a series of mock cases at a meeting open to the entire college community. All students and faculty members received a notice of this meeting. The purpose of Judiciary Board’s efforts was to exemplify and illuminate the process in which the board handles possible infractions of the academic and social honor codes.

The mock cases were held in response to students’ accusations that the Judiciary Board is a closed, elitist group which holds prejudice trials. The purpose was left unfulfilled because of the lack of response at the mock cases. Four people from the college community (discounting the six students, one professor and one administrator who assisted with the mock cases) came to the hearing. Three of these people are freshmen who have nominated themselves for the position of freshman class representatives to the Judiciary Board. Supposedly there are six other “concerned” freshmen who are also running for the position. However, they were not concerned enough to find out how JB operates. They were not present at the open meeting.

The degree to which students on this campus lack an interest in the organizational structure which assist them is appalling. The mock Judiciary Board is not the only example of such disinterest on the part of the students. Recently the government department held nominations and elections for class representatives to the department’s advisory committee. There were not enough to find out how JB operates, and they were not present at the open meeting.

To the Editor:

On October 11, 1977

This is to express my appreciation for the attention which you are devoting to the question of tenure at Connecticut College. Several extensive interviews which your reporter, Walter Sive, and I were pleasant and searching. The portion of those interviews which you have published in the October 7 edition of THE COLLEGE VOICE represents my views fairly, but not without serious qualifications. The answer which you attribute to me in response to the question, “Why would there be any opposition to the ad hoc committee’s proposal for contingent tenure?” is misplaced. That sentence belongs in my response to the preceding question, which concerned proposals for more rigorous standards for tenure. I would appreciate your publishing this correction.

R. Francis Johnson
Acting Dean of the Faculty

Re: Interview correction

To the Editor:

October 10, 1977

The myth of the Judiciary Board's operations has been exaggerated and overplayed. The Judiciary Board members thought that this myth could be relinquished by holding open mock hearings. Our purpose was left unfulfilled because of the lack of response at the mock cases. Four people from the college community (discounting the six students, one professor and one administrator who assisted with the mock cases) came to the hearing. Three of these people are freshmen who have nominated themselves for the position of freshman class representatives to the Judiciary Board. Supposedly there are six other “concerned” freshmen who are also running for the position. However, they were not concerned enough to find out how JB operates. They were not present at the open meeting.

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To the Editor:

October 11, 1977

There are about 45 junior government majors, and of those students, no more than 20 voted in the elections. Bartering junior class government majors who are away from Conn this semester, there is no reason why every government major should not have voted. The irony of this situation is that these non-voting government majors are supposed to be informed, interested, and involved in the governmental process as a result of their enlightenment through the educational process. The ambivalece of the students at Connecticut College is a pathetic irony at best, in that, as educated individuals, the students take little or no interest in their own community.

Audrey Cutler
Class of 1979
Judiciary Board Representative
Government Major

Re: Student apathy on campus

October 11, 1977

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Cover photo by Ann Danforth

THE COLLEGE VOICE is a weekly newspaper published by students of Connecticut College during the fall semester and is responsible for generating and presenting the content and day to day management of the publication. The student editors are Nyiroba Yourouma, Meg Rogers, and Patty Radin.

Contributors: David Brunnell, Susan Bell, Michael Harvey, Ellen Pulda, Michael Medore, Judy McAlifesty, Peter O’Connor, David Stowe, B. Porter, Linda Pet麋, Barry Gross, Henry Friedman, Walter Sive, and Thomas E. McCutcheon.

THE COLLEGE VOICE is the official newsmagazine published by students of Connecticut College during the fall semester. It is responsible for generating content and compiling and editing content and related materials, and is the official voice of Connecticut College during the fall semester.
Campus Safety promises “strict” ticketing policy

By LINDA FOSI

Any student who has ever tried to keep a car at Ad Hoc Tenure Committee proposals for contingent tenure and for more rigorous standards in granting tenure (both were explained in last week’s articles on tenure). THE VOICE also surveyed faculty views on the more general aspects of tenure and conducted an investigation of tenure at colleges comparable to Conn. Below are the results of these inquiries.

In a survey done by THE COLLEGE VOICE two weeks ago, faculty gave practically unanimous support to the Ad Hoc Tenure Committee’s proposal for more rigorous standards in granting tenure. An overwhelming majority of professors also supported the proposal for contingent tenure. Despite these results, it appears there will still be a struggle to implement the Committee’s proposal. A well informed source has told THE VOICE that there is a certain bit of “flat out fanatical loyalty” towards the current system. The proposal is in violation of A.A.U.P. (American Association of University Professors) guidelines and some professors express such actions “as the work of the devil.” Some members of the faculty believe the College cannot practically limit enrollment to the 3000 level and realistically tighten its tenure standards. If so, when contingent tenure is granted, the College could possibly end up with even more tenured professors. This problem seems to be the major source of opposition to the Committee’s proposal.

The COLLEGE VOICE survey also asked professors whether they believed tenure standards had been too lax in the past and as a result Connecticut had tenured professors who should have been tenured. Close to 80 percent of the faculty answered yes to this question. One source told THE VOICE that the College’s policy of granting tenure has been “scandalous.” Tenure has been given to just about anyone “who could breathe.”

Even with these problems, most professors believed the College should keep a tenure system. In THE VOICE survey, only 7 percent of the faculty believed we should do away with tenure. An equal number of professors did not like the idea of moving to a system of five year renewable contracts. However, 25 percent believed that the present standards for resceding tenure (financial exigency and gross negligence) were too narrow.

Hampshire College, which began less than a decade ago has never granted tenure. Instead, it has had a system of multiple year contracts. After an initial probation period, faculty are granted five year contracts with a thorough review starting one and a half years before the termination of the contract. Bernice Seigel, Assistant to the Dean of Faculty at Hampshire, said that the program has been quite successful and there is no talk to do away with a teaching system of tenure. “The system of renewable contracts creates a constructive anxiety,” Mr. Seigel said.

Other colleges have changed their tenure system. Like Hamp- shire, Union College in Schenec- tady, New York has put all new professors on a system of probation for seven years. However, they have not rescinded tenure to professors who have received tenure in the past. While Conn College has taken no revolutionary step in its tenure policy, like other colleges, it is adapting to current problems and plans to be moving forward.

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Life on the farm is not all laid back

By SUSAN TWEEDIE

It wasn't that I was terribly disgusted with academic life, or even with Connecticut College. But I was ready for a change, for something new, to feel that I influenced a part of the world for the better and not just for myself and be, not to study and become.

Few people "take time off" between the wishes of my parents, my advisor and even one of my roommates, I went ahead and arranged to withdraw. Of course, at times I had second thoughts, especially when I stopped here in January to pick up some things on my way up to New Hampshire.

A goat farm-family home for foster kids in Raynham, New Hampshire was my destination. I found the job through Venture program's job bank in the placement office. I wrote to the Newtons, the farm family, and went up to visit Ploughshares Farm in May. During that visit I had no idea I would become a part of the family. I had no idea I would learn to cope with and love all the kids (human and goat) who were running around. I also had no idea that, almost exactly one year from then, I'd be ending my stay with the Newtons.

Since I went there with the main intention of learning to manage a farm, I made the farm work one of my main responsibilities. This included morning and evening chores—milkings, watering, participating in milking the goats and cows, feeding the pigs, and cleaning the barn. I learned quite a bit about goats and cows, and many of the other animals. I didn't do all this alone, of course. The whole family was involved in some degree.

Chores could take anywhere from one to two hours in the morning and evening, depending on how many goats were being milked, and how thirsty they were (there was no running water in the barn so we carried all of our water in buckets). I learned how to milk the blueberry goat yogurt sound? Or I split wood for the three or four hour jobs in the house, or I sliced and wrapped oranges for the Newtons and poured milk and orange juice on the way to campus. I journeyed to Upper New York state to try to get to know all of the kids (human and goat) who were running around. I also had no idea that, almost exactly one year from then, I'd be ending my stay with the Newtons.

During the day I helped to build the new milk house, milking room, laundry room and finish the kitchen. The Newtons are working up to become goat breeders, susceptible to state inspection so they can become a commercial enterprise. The Newtons also raise other animals, blue for their name. Wild blueberry goat yogurt sound? Or I split wood for the three or four hour jobs in the house, or I sliced and wrapped oranges for the Newtons and poured milk and orange juice on the way to campus. I journeyed to Upper New York state to try to get to know all of the kids (human and goat) who were running around. I also had no idea that, almost exactly one year from then, I'd be ending my stay with the Newtons.

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Thus, the reentry process is much easier after a year on Venture than it is if the student simply leaves school.

For Cathy Tharin, one of 15 students who participated in Venture last year, the experience gained was the basis for the decision to return to school. Cathy felt that the program at Conn College was less organized than it should have been. Her major problem was in being readmitted to Conn with the fact that she was told that the transcript submission procedure would be relatively easy, Cathy found herself having a lot of difficulty when the time came to return. A major weakness of the Conn College Venture Program, according to Cathy, is the fact that no college credit is offered for the work accomplished during your time off. She mentioned that other schools do grant such credit and expressed the hope that Conn might change its policy in the near future. Despite these shortcomings, however, Cathy found away on "to be without a doubt the most successful and educational year."
How does your major measure up?

What's in store for the future

This is the first of a series of indepth surveys on individual academic departments at Connecticut College.

By LYNN MCKELEY

The Government Department at Connecticut College is presently one of the most popular, boasting at least 125 majors with the numbers constantly growing. Considering then, the obvious interest in the subject, we must examine both the existing condition of the department and its potential for future growth.

In 1962 Robert Lorish was recruited to the position of Department Chairman. That same year marked the arrival of Messrs. Daughn, Cibes, and Swanson, M.A. Marian Doro and Minor Myers had each reached the department at present reflects a recent evolution under the guidance of these veteran professors and newer arrivals.

Many students might assume that the Government Department is a static entity composed of four areas: Political Thought, American, Comparative, and International. This is far from true. Professor Lorish, in an interview with both majors and non-majors, explained for this seems due in part to a very positive student attitude towards government professors. In interviews with both majors and non-majors, opinions of the government department held quite high. Bob Seide, a government major said, "I find the government professors to be quite helpful. The only problem is that they are so busy they often don't have time to see their students." Joyce Rubino, who is not a government major said she took many government courses because she "found most of the professors quite interesting." She explained that she was able to get into a government course because she had "inside connections" to get herself pre-registered.

In a survey done by THE COLLEGE VOICE of government majors, most students expressed agreement with the Department's current policies. Students were also receptive to the idea of adding a fifth area to the department in the realm of public policy. An overwhelming majority of the majors stated they had been shut out of courses required for the major. They saw an immediate need to expand the department, both to serve themselves and non-majors.

Many majors had interesting reasons for choosing the government department. Michael Adamorici liked how the professors were involved in local politics and how they encouraged their students to do likewise. Other majors found it a useful course of study to prepare one for law school. Still other students were impressed with the seriousness with which professors take student advice in department policy. They pointed to student participation in the selecting of a new professor for this year.

The government department seems to suffer no lack of student endorsement. Perhaps the one major problem of the department is that it does not have the resources to adequately serve students who are not majors. "This problem ultimately comes down to a question of money" as one major pointed out.

Students view the government department

By PETER O'CONNOR

One of the most noticeable aspects of Conn. College academics is the preponderance of government majors. The explanation for this seems due in part to a very positive student attitude towards government professors. In interviews with both majors and non-majors, opinions of the government department held quite high. Bob Seide, a government major said, "I find the government professors to be quite helpful. The only problem is that they are so busy they often don't have time to see their students." Joyce Rubino, who is not a government major said she took many government courses because she "found most of the professors quite interesting." She explained that she was able to get into a government course because she had "inside connections" to get herself pre-registered.

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INTERVIEW

Thomas takes middleground on sociobiology controversy

By MICHAEL SITTENFELD

Dr. Lewis Thomas, M.D., chief executive officer of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City, will be visiting the Conn. College campus on Monday and Tuesday, October 14-15. In addition to other appearances on a variety of subjects, he will give a public lecture entitled, "Altruism in Biology," in Dana Hall on Monday at 8:30. The Phi Beta Kappa chapter of Connecticut, in cooperation with the College Lectures Committee, is sponsoring his appearance.

Dr. Thomas wrote "The Lives of a Cell:" Notes of a Biology Watcher, for which he won the 1974 National Book Award in Arts and Letters. I spoke with Dr. Thomas in his office on the east side of Manhattan. This interview was taped on October 17.

Q: In your essay, "On Societies as Organisms," you hint at your ideas on sociobiology. Perhaps you could elaborate on what you think of sociobiology?

THOMAS: Well, I'm going to be talking about it enhancing or suppressing behavior, at one time or another. We realize that we are-coded for certain kind of behavior. One of the advances of the middleground is that we can have a better understanding of human behavior when we realize that we are coded for certain kinds of behavior and society influences that by either enhancing or suppressing behavior at one time or another. My particular concern is whether or not there is altruism and if it has any genetic basis in higher forms; it clearly does in biological societies at the insect level, but whether it has any basis in the human genome is unknown and is a highly controversial matter.

Q: In an article in Time magazine, sociobiology was examined in its current form. What Time said is that, "sociobiology seems to have an explanation-usually a deflating one-for nearly every human phenomenon." For example, Time reported that maternal love or friendship are results of genetic make-up. Are you disturbed by the notion that every altruistic action is directed by genes and not something like human decency?

THOMAS: I am a lot more mystified than most of the authoritative people in the field who write about it...I don't like the idea, just on intuitive and partly aesthetic grounds, that all acts of altruism are fundamentally selfish acts and that they are built into the genes in order, as the current theory has it, to preserve the genes and to enable one's closest kin to survive on theDarwinian ground that that survival insures the survival of one's own genes...I am much more impressed by what seems to be the plane of thought that the earth is put together and maintained as a collection of inter-connected parts by the phenomenon of symbiosis. Symbiosis is such a fundamental fact of this planet's biology; it builds so universally into all the life of the planet. It seems to me allowable to make a guess that it is the survival of the planet's life that is really at stake, and, provided that you stretch the definition a little bit, something like altruism runs all through nature.

There is an exchange going on among all the creatures. There is a great deal of giving things away. There isn't any such thing as a selfish form of life living on its own. Everything is done in a kind of trade. I think the more we learn about symbiosis, the more we learn about the earth as one ecosystem, the more we're likely to discover that there is much more of an inter-subjective arrangement than we're used to thinking.

It used to be fashionable to think of life on this planet as in incessant combat, with everything trying to kill off everything else. It doesn't really look that way at all. It looks as though all the living creatures on the earth are linked together as though they're working parts of one enormous organism.

Q: You spoke about symbiosis and the interdependency of organisms in your book. One of the basic tenets of sociobiology is that conflict is the central characteristic in nature. I think that you might have a contrary view to that.

THOMAS: No. I think that there is conflict and competition there. It is, after all, in some sense rather like a large game. But, I don't see it as quite the malereole of combat that one sometimes reads into it. I think the dominant feature of the connection between living things on this planet is toward the exchange rather than the combat.

Q: One thing which disturbed me was that Time spoke about how sociobiology may be used to show that some sort of natural male dominance over women is natural, or that sexual progression is unstoppable because of the pull of the genes. Do you think that such a way of thinking is realistic?

THOMAS: No, I don't think there is evidence at all to suggest that any of the observations yet made in the field of sociobiology indicated anything at all about race differences or sex differences. The field has not even come close to having anything resembling scientific data. I would be very skeptical if such data will ever emerge from it.

Q: In your essay, "On Societies as Organisms," you mention that human nature is, I suppose, with Dr. Thomas in his office on the east side of Manhattan. This interview was taped on October 17.

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Who's big idea was this?

BY ELLEN PULDA

The year is 2027. In the Education seminar entitled "Releases of Academic Pressure through Recreational Activities (in other words, "Fun and Games at UConn"), the question is raised as to the origins of that October tradition at Conn - Homecoming. The professor's answer goes like this.

The head honchos of S.P.A.S. (Secret Promoters of Atrophied Students) in Washington, D.C. were in the midst of a grand celebration of their latest accomplishment. The chief of the organization, Snidely Bryant (yes, a relative of Anita's) began a toast. "Well, gentlemen, looks like we've got another man on it. They've got who? You say Hughie? McFee has been put on the case? Ha, ha, what a joke. Don't worry we'll get Conn on our register for sure if McFee is working for them.

Meanwhile in New London, the campus was buzzing with the big news. "A special agent is coming to save them from atrophy? What could he possibly do to help them, short of relocating the school to Boston or New York?" - The hands of S.P.A.S. students were not too thrilled with the fact that the all-time bumbling agent, McFee had been sent to aid another school from the grip of atrophy. People shouted cheers as the train pulled away in reverence as the train pulled away carrying this great man to yet another mission. A student broke away from this crowd and started running after the train, screaming franticaily. "But McFee, what are we gonna do next weekend?"

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Soccer team gaining strength

By BARRY GROSS

It seems that the Camel soccer team has been one of hustle and desire, as indicated through the progress of their last five games. A small school known as Thomas College travelled Saturday September 27 to New London. To say that the weather conditions were adverse is putting it mildly. The Camels held off the stubborn Thomas challenge, and won 3-2, through a driving rainstorm. Steve Litwin scored the winning goal late in the second half. The New London rain continued for two more days, as the Camels approached a September 27 game with the Coast Guard. The game was originally scheduled for the Academy, but considering that their field was literally under water, Athletic Director Luce and Coach Lessig graciously decided to switch the game to Harkness field. Unfortunately the Camel offense looked like it was under water, as Coast Guard won 4-0. Some early goalkeeping errors proved costly. In all respect to Conn., the Coast Guard won 4-0. The Irish were on tour in the states, and had compiled an impressive 58-2 record. The Camels were just plain outclassed in losing 6-1. Coach Lessig cleared his bench in the second half, giving many players an opportunity in game situations. Sophomore goalkeeper Tom Beuscher, playing for the first time, held the Irish to one second half goal, and thus earned the starting assignment for the Assumption game. An example of the desire of the team was evidenced in a 4-3 victory over Assumption on October 6. Charlie Cissel scored for Conn. followed by Perry and Freshman Kevin Sayward, who in this reporter's opinion, had his finest game of the season. Assumption tied the game, and at the half the score was 3-3. The second half saw Trae Anderson replace Beuscher in the nets. The play was extremely aggressive and the Conn defense anchored by Bob Parsons and Dave Geller, stopped many in Assumption effort. The winning goal was tallied by Sayward, who had shaken off an injury only moments before, and the contested Camels left the field victorious, a hard earned win under their belts. There were many Don's heroes in the Homecoming match against Vassar, which took place on Harkness field October 8th. Many observers felt that Senior Halfback Tom Roosevelt played an excellent game, as he constantly pressured the ball into the attacking zone. The game of musical goalies continued as Trae Anderson reinjured his hand. Tommy Beuscher replaced him, and even though he could have been faulted for the one Vassar goal, played a gutsy game. The Groton connection of Sayward and Jim Gabbera continued to impress with Gabbera scoring his first Camel goal, and proceeding to leap high into the air when the ball nestled safely in the goal. With the score tied 1-1 it was Litwin who once again came through scoring with assists from Sayward and Tom "Bear" Koback. The final score Camels 2, Vassar 1.

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COVER STORY

American Dance Festival steps out

BY VIKI FITZGERALD AND AMY KEST

Thirty years after coming to Connecticut College, the American Dance Festival has decided that the College can no longer provide adequate financial support and enough proper facilities. After reviewing 45 invitations and narrowing them down to 11 possible proposal sites, the Festival has whittled the number down to three choices: Duke University in Raleigh, North Carolina; University of Massachusetts, and University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

The Festival is expected to reach a decision on which college to use by the middle of this month. There have been some regrets, especially on the part of the President, who had provided a great deal of support. William Churchill, Assistant to the President, had been extremely helpful and had provided a great deal of support.

Then why the change? Ms. Ellenberger cited two main reasons. First, the Festival thought it is time to move on. Meaghan Ellenberger, Coordinator of the Festival, emphasized that there were no conflicts, personal or otherwise, that caused the decision to move. Ms. Ellenberger said that all who worked for the ADF this summer agreed that the Festival was tremendously successful. She said that the Festival is at its present form, what it used to be is over, and it is time for the College to develop its own program that is more suited to the needs of the College and the Festival is at its present form, what it used to be is over, and it is time for the College to develop its own program that is more suited to the Festival.

Second, regional dance companies have begun to spring up all over the United States, and, the Festival feels, should "explode" across the entire nation. The American Dance Festival feels it can help this revolution and expansion of dance to occur by taking the Festival to places as yet unused to the whole spectrum of dance. When asked if the incorporation issue had caused the change, Ms. Ellenberger said, "definitely not." According to her, the Festival was incorporated at the request of the College for the Festival's benefit.

Previously, all money had to be channeled through the College. Many foundations are legally unable to give grants to colleges for arts programs, and the incorporation simply facilitated the reception of grants. She stated that since the incorporation, the number of grants received has increased.

Martha Myers, Dean of the Dance Department at Connecticut College, refused to comment on the issue at this time. Ms. Myers is in a difficult position being both the chairman of the Dance Department here and the Dean of the Festival.

Lisa Booth, Administrative Director of the Festival, said that the 3 schools were the best offers in finding potential for community support. She was unable to comment on how much financial support the three schools offered until the decision as to where the Festival will go has been made.

WHEN ASKED, IN HIS OPINION, WHY THE FESTIVAL LEFT, William L. Churchill, Assistant to the President, said that in effect, "we were outbid." Although the College offered the Festival a sizable subsidy, she undertook the overhead costs of the Festival to the tune of $35,000 last year, Mr. Churchill said that the Festival still needed to have a more favorable financial arrangement with the organization sponsoring its program in order to proceed.

Churchill said that another factor in the decision to move was the lack of adequate rehearsal and performance facilities. Much of the space used this last summer was not designed for dance, such as dressing rooms and storage rooms. The Festival wants to expand its program, and Conn simply does not have the space to accommodate it.

The College is also considering starting its own dance summer program, and if so, would have to move the Festival within the space previously designated for the Festival. It would not be fair to either of the programs, he indicated, to deny either of necessary space.

A third factor was the box office. Charles Reinhardt, Director of the Festival, had indicated to Churchill that it had been difficult for the Festival to make ends meet financially. He said that if the box office proceeds do not cover the overhead costs of these groups, the only way to solve this, he said, would be to charge exorbitant prices for community support.

When asked if he thought there would be any negative impact from the loss of the Festival, Churchill said that there most likely would be because the Festival had been here for 30 years and had become part of the Connecticut College's history. He feels that the impact may be felt by the Dance Department, which may experience an initial drop in enrollment, but thinks that in the long run, Conn should be able to provide a more varied summer program that would actually broaden our appeal.

Personally, Churchill was "disappointed that Connecticut College has lost the Festival, it is very much a part of this institution, and has been a good thing for the College.

Mrs. Marilyn Glassman, Chairman of the Friends of the American Dance Festival, a local organization that raises money for the program, represented the New London community on the committee reviewing possible sites for the Festival next year. "The Dance Festival's leaving will be a terrible cultural loss to the area," she said. In Mrs. Glassman's opinion, the other schools' proposals indicated a great deal of interest in having the Festival, while Conn's proposal indicated that it did not consider the Festival to be of one of its priorities.

Primarily through the efforts of the Friends, box office sales almost doubled this year according to Mrs. Glassman. The Friends also raised a great deal of money to help defray the Festival's rent costs.

Fred Grimesy, Director of Theater Services, has been with the Festival since 1968, and agrees with the majority that it is time for the Festival to move on. "The American Dance Festival may have put us on the map," he said, "but New London is no longer the modern dance center of the world. Dance has spread so far and so fast that it's time the Festival took its talents to the rest of the country."

Mr. Grimesy does feel that Conn subsidized the American Dance Festival in the "lean years," when modern dance was just getting its legs on the ground, and should not have been expected to do so any longer. He is also interested in starting a summer - dance - theatre - music program at Conn, and would like to see the Eugene O'Neill Theater center function as it was designed.

"I feel a sadness that the great experience I had here is over," he said, "but I also see the opportunity for us to do something of our own on a larger scale, not just on modern dance."

Churchill summed up the reasons for the move in his statement: "The Festival is not, in my opinion, what it used to be, in the 'golden days' of Martha Graham and Jose Limon. The Festival has to take back some of its impact from the loss of the Festival, Churchill said that there
The case of potentially landmark proportions will be heard in the U.S. Supreme Court next month. The case originated in California, where a white male, Allan Bakke, applied to the University of California Medical School at Davis and was twice rejected. Bakke learned that his qualifications were better than some members of the accepted class. He attributed their gaining entrance to the fact that they were members of minority groups.

The U.S.C. Medical School has a policy of reserving specific numbers of places for “disadvantaged” students causing Mr. Bakke to file suit against this practice of reverse discrimination or discrimination because he was white and a non-minority.

The University claimed that they were trying to increase the number of minorities in the medical professions and that minorities selected were in no way unqualified.

The dispute reached the California Supreme Court which ruled in Bakke’s favor, referring to the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. The University appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court whose ruling will be made next month.

This case provides a good forum to discuss the quota issue. Personally, I believe that the medical school, in that quotas provide a type of “goals” of the Justice Department or a “target” idea for the admissions people to achieve goals.

I feel the proposals of the Justice Department are adequate; in theory, at least, they sound fine. However, I am not sure that enough minority students will be admitted under the more flexible system. The quota procedure guarantees sufficient representation of minorities, while the loose guidelines of the “target” idea invites the admissions people to admit inadequate numbers of the needy group.

I do not want to give the impression that the quota system is without faults. It has great shortcomings. As in the Bakke case some and possibly many qualified whites may be discriminated against. By specifying the number of minorities to be selected, the possibility of flagrant reverse discrimination does exist.

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Lord of escapist novels

By JAMES T. WILLIAMSON

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