Faculty Postpones Vote On Instruction Committee

by Anne Lopatto

At their meeting held on Wed., Feb. 18, the faculty voted to again delay final decision of the question of the representation on the College Instruction Committee. From the beginning, the Instruction Committee will be discussed and voted upon at the March 4 meeting of the faculty. Preliminary discussion on possible re-structuring of the Committee will take place at a special meeting scheduled for Feb. 18.

Action on the Instruction Committee was postponed to allow time for discussion of a proposal designed to restructure the committee to affect certain of its present administrative responsibilities.

The proposal calls for the renaming of the Instruction Committee, which would be called the "Committee on Academic Policy." It is intended to concentrate on questions of academic policy, the committee would be relieved of some of the administrative responsibilities of the present Instruction Committee.

Specifically, consideration of such proposals as what must now be passed through the Instruction Committee before being presented to the faculty will be bypassed by the committee to be presented first to the faculty and to the faculty to re-vote on one-third of the faculty members present. The proposals may be referred to the Instruction Committee on Academic Policy. The committee will then take action and again present it to the faculty for final votes.

In addition, certain other powers now held by the Instruction Committee, such as the power to grant an instructor permission to be absent from class (for a final exam), would be assumed by the Committee on Academic Policy.

The Committee on Academic Policy would also be free to devote itself to "the development and qualification of curriculum according to the academic policy of the College."

The committee, according to its own words, will be a "supportive" effort, an attempt to help the faculty think through its own decision.

The committee distributes information on the draft upon request and also through an exhibit in Palmer Library and guidance counselors in area high schools. They also obtain the names of arts men who have been classified 1-A from the local draft board and available to them. Members of the committee distribute information to the students on their way to their pre-induction physicals in February. They also contact all the churches in the area to encourage people to avoid the draft.

The main needs of the committee are the areas of publicity and additional counselors. Perhaps the biggest problem they face is that not enough people are aware of the committee's existence.

Faculty Postpones Vote On Instruction Committee

U.S.S. Fulton is accompanied by the U.S.S. Nautilus atomic submarine at Connect. State Pier.

U.S.S. Fulton cited as major local polluter

by Linda Mannon

This month's distinction for Local Pollution and Contribution to the Death of Species is awarded to that majestic old lady of the seas—the U.S.S. Fulton, Naval submarine tender stationed at the Connecticut State Pier since 1950.

Despite its distinguished performance serving four national subservices (to vitiate our nation's defense), the most distinguished contribution (however, ex officio) of this vessel has been the impressive score of 8,640.172,680 gallons of sewage dumped daily into the Thames. It is on this basis that we bestowed the Fulton as a deserving winner of the LCPDA's (Local Pollution and Contribution to the Death of All Species) award.

This contribution has not gone unnoticed, (just unreported) until now. In 1963, Conneticut State Water Commission appealed for an end to this pollution emanating from the Fulton.

And, when no change was forthcoming, the commission conducted a study, exposing at that time, 10,300,000 gallons of sewage flushed per capita per day by the Fulton into the Thames. It wasn't until 1965 (that even a very small, plus inadequate sewage treatment unit was installed, covering only 60 of the 864 men on the Fulton. In addition to the inadequacy of the unit, using acid for decomposition, was extremely dangerous and resulted in the severe burning of one man.

On December 30, 1971, the Fulton was overhauled in Norfolk, Virginia, at which time a chlorinator and a "sludge" (pollution treatment) unit will be installed. With the installment of this machinery, all sewage from the Fulton will be first electrically burnt and then chemically treated for decomposition.

The reasons for the 15-year delay in the approval of this overhauling were essentially two: bureaucratic red tape and cost.

Laws providing against the changing of a ship's design made it impossible to install any but a small treatment unit without going through the red-tape of the Department of Defense.

"Cut, too, was a major inhibiting factor (though God knows the Department of Defense receives a large enough budget). The machinery alone will cost $1.5 million, not to mention the cost of chemicals that must be made for the Fulton to generate the electricity necessary for treatment.

In addition, the increased use of space for sewage treatment will necessitate a cut in the number of men, not only because of the efficiency of the ship.

In the meantime, the Oct. 21 pollution from the Fulton will continue to flow, as there are not, and never have been, facilities at the State Pier capable of transferring sewage that the Fulton might flush two shores.

And, there is no guarantee that pollution from the Fulton will terminate after the October overhauling. Word has it that the unit that will result from the (electrically) stage of sewage treatment might just be dumped into the Thames.

If such is the case, the Fulton may be permitted to retain that illustrious title hereby awarded ex officio to this vessel has been the major local polluter. Despite its distinguished performance serving four national subservices (to vitiate our nation's defense), the most distinguished contribution (however, ex officio) of this vessel has been the impressive score of 8,640.172,680 gallons of sewage dumped daily into the Thames. It is on this basis that we bestowed this distinction.

The year 1970 marks the first year ever in which the Connecticut State Water Commission has actually_scored over 200 men, not to mention the cost of chemicals that must be made for the Fulton to generate the electricity necessary for treatment. In addition, the increased use of space for sewage treatment will necessitate a cut in the number of men, not only because of the efficiency of the ship.

The reasons for the 15-year delay in the approval of this overhauling were essentially two: bureaucratic red tape and cost.

Laws providing against the changing of a ship's design made it impossible to install any but a small treatment unit without going through the red-tape of the Department of Defense.

"Cut, too, was a major inhibiting factor (though God knows the Department of Defense receives a large enough budget). The machinery alone will cost $1.5 million, not to mention the cost of chemicals that must be made for the Fulton to generate the electricity necessary for treatment. In addition, the increased use of space for sewage treatment will necessitate a cut in the number of men, not only because of the efficiency of the ship.

In the meantime, the Oct. 21 pollution from the Fulton will continue to flow, as there are not, and never have been, facilities at the State Pier capable of transferring sewage that the Fulton might flush two shores.

And, there is no guarantee that pollution from the Fulton will terminate after the October overhauling. Word has it that the unit that will result from the (electrically) stage of sewage treatment might just be dumped into the Thames.

If such is the case, the Fulton may be permitted to retain that illustrious title hereby awarded ex officio to this vessel has been the major local polluter. Despite its distinguished performance serving four national subservices (to vitiate our nation's defense), the most distinguished contribution (however, ex officio) of this vessel has been the impressive score of 8,640.172,680 gallons of sewage dumped daily into the Thames. It is on this basis that we bestowed this distinction.

The year 1970 marks the first year ever in which the Connecticut State Water Commission has actually.
Editorials

Framework For Change

No one would claim that our lives as students at Connecticut College are as regulated as they were even a year ago. Increasing emphasis on the student's personal responsibility has made the old system of “thou shalt” and “thou shalt not’s” an anachronism. Still, the student community must have a legislative framework by which to govern itself.

The newly proposed Charter of the Student Government not only provides a very flexible governing structure, but also addresses itself to several new, very real needs of the college community.

Two major provisions in the Charter deal with questions that have evolved from recent changes in the social and academic structure of the College. The first of these provisions calls for an elected Student Judiciary Board to replace the present Honor Court. The second provides for a Student Committee on Nominations to conduct student elections for the newly formed student-faculty committees.

The proposed Student Judiciary Board, like the present Honor Court, would consist of a “chairman” and two elected members from each class. The Honor Court, however, was created to punish the infraction of rules which no longer exist. The Judiciary Board would also deal with social irregularities on a much more flexible basis. It also would be empowered to assume a more positive role by determining the “constitutionality of legislative action” and by acquainting the student community with the academic honor system.

The Charter’s Committee on Nominations would provide for a much-needed flexibility which would enable student officers to cope with unprecedented situations. It is intended, as the preamble states, “to enlarge the areas of cooperation and shared responsibility among the students, the faculty and the administration.” We are confident that the Charter will help to achieve that aim.

A Reminder

The upcoming student elections bear more significance than any in Connecticut College’s history.

The fact that nearly 60 students will sit on college committees makes the next election vital to our academic lives.

More importantly, the fact that nearly 60 students will sit on college committees makes the next election vital to our academic lives.

For the first time there will be a decentralized policy responsibility given to the students. Not only are there more positions to be filled, but the committee system, of which creative and determined students must be a part.

This makes it necessary for the existing class officers to become to an even greater degree, liaison between the student body and the administration. After all, more of the “student voice” has now been accepted into the academic structure.

It would be easy to slip nonchalantly into student elections. But how naively should we let ourselves be?
Ed. note: the Controversy column is open to any student or faculty member who wishes to present his own views on a pertinent topic. The opinions expressed in Controversy are not necessarily those of the editors.

I

CONTROVERSY

by Barbara Keshen

Ah, poor ingenuous babo, how full of piffle thy dream!

At a freshman, the ideal of a personalized, individualized education was somewhat of a reality. With the exception of certain designated lecture courses, my sections were small.

The atmosphere encouraged continual dialogue, and the discussions made class exciting.

In short I found my educational experience stimulating and provocating. Self-expression was nurtured and encouraged. I found myself actively participating in my own learning experience through a creative dialogue with professors. And I had a real sense of receiving and shaping the small, personalized education I so desired.

But in the last years the character of the Connecticut College education seems to have changed drastically. Overtures of mass-education have surreptitiously crept into this unsuspecting college community hidden among the hills until.....

The faculty/students ratio has increased from 1:6 to 1:10 in a matter of four years. And suddenly this semester this change, rather innocuous in itself, would seem, manifests itself in a major change of educational sequences.

A year ago I promised in a rather confidential manner. My sociology course, designed specifically for me and the social problems most immediate to my generation, is literally swamped with students. There are almost 50 students in my section of the course, which I was justifiably proud, if not entirely prohibited, any meaningful discussion of the issues.

The mega-monstros size of my Political Novel course makes the hope of truly fulfilling discussions of the subject matter extremely far-fetched.

All of this tends to make last semester here at Conn somewhat frustrating for me. But, hey, that may prove disastrous, how mattered it anyway.

I exhibit, somewhat desperately, Connecticut College not to over-extract its students. I admit that if Connecticut College does not offer its students a personalized, highly-individualized education, then it offers them nothing and, consequently, there is no reason why anyone should attend it.

Surely Conn cannot realistically compete with the universities of the '70s. It does not offer an inexpensive education. It does not offer intensive training to specialists. It does not offer, even, an affluant library of flagrant over-abundance to entice some intellectuals. Hell, it doesn't even offer a football team.

What Conn did offer was an experienced faculty who could and did know each of its students personally and could encourage them to utilize their fullest academic potential. This seems, regrettably, to have vanished.

But it is not enough to mount the passing Conn must recognize the trend of its students towards a shifting interest in the humanities and the social sciences, and the college must meet the demands of the new generations that have thrust the hills until.......

Connecticut College can justify its existence only in as much as it is no reason why anyone should continue to make the continued survival of this college.

Connecticut College has ceased to be the college it once was. It is not the college its students desire.

The faculty/student ratio has increased from 1:6 to 1:10 in a matter of four years. And suddenly this semester this change, rather innocuous in itself, would seem, manifests itself in a major change of educational sequences.
New Admissions Policies Result from Coeducation

by Allen Carroll

The number of applications for admission to Connecticut College for the term beginning in September 1970 has increased over last year, according to Director of Admissions, Mrs. Jeanette Hersey.

"We think we will have probably the same or more girls applying, and a major increase in male applicants," Mrs. Hersey stated. Approximately 125 to 150 males have applied so far.

Although the usual deadline for applications was March 15, the office will continue to receive male applications. With the extension of the deadline, Mrs. Hersey said, "we are optimistic about meeting our goal of 100 males.

The total number of incoming freshmen will not be known until after spring vacation. The admissions staff plans to keep next year's class approximately equal to or slightly smaller in size than the class of 1973, the total enrollment of which was 417 for September. The increased number of males anticipated for the class of 1974 will enable fewer women to be offered admission, thus raising the standards to some degree for the admission of women.

Last year, 52% of the applications were from males. With the expected increase in male applicants, the admissions staff plans to keep next year's class somewhat by the selection of a diverse student body. The admissions people try to spot characteristics from the application, interview, and recommendations that suggest diversity.

For instance, recent years have seen an increased effort by the college to attract members of minority and low-income groups. In the twelve years between 1949 and 1961 there were three black students admitted to Connecticut College. From 1962 to the present, 45 full-time black students have attended the college. Mrs. Hersey stated, "we are gratified by the change, although it's been a slow one." The increase in enrollment of minority groups is not necessarily a result of lowering academic standards for the admission of students, but rather the result of an overall rise in the importance of non-academic qualifications, according to Mrs. Hersey. This change, which has occurred in the last ten years, has given admissions people flexibility in attracting a more diverse group of students that has enabled colleges to make their efforts to attract members of minority groups more effective.

Personal qualifications have become as important or more important than standardized measurements such as college boards in evaluating applicants. "Every class has a certain number of students admitted on the basis of special qualities and abilities," Mrs. Hersey stated. She added that "personal abilities can vary dramatically or unexpectedly weigh a low (SAT) score.

Although there is no geographical quota system, the admissions staff is aware that there is a large percentage of students from as many parts of the country as possible as another means of achieving diversity. Nevertheless, a large percentage of present students are from New England area. In the class of 1973, 48% of the students are from New England. 36% are from the Middle Atlantic states, 10% are from the Midwest and 15% are from the South and Far West.

The applicant's academic success is looked on as important factor, in spite of the fact that there are no minimum scores for either SAT scores or class rank.

The range of Scholastic Aptitude Test scores was large among the accepted students last year. Scores ranged from 160 to 800 for the Math and from 370 to 790 for the English. The median scores were about 40 transfers, and 75-100 male applicants," Mrs. Hersey stated. What's more, "personal abilities can vary dramatically or unexpectedly weigh a low (SAT) score.

Although there is no geographical quota system, the admissions staff is aware that there is a large percentage of students from as many parts of the country as possible as another means of achieving diversity. Nevertheless, a large percentage of present students are from New England area. In the class of 1973, 48% of the students are from New England. 36% are from the Middle Atlantic states, 10% are from the Midwest and 15% are from the South and Far West.

The applicant's academic success is looked on as important factor, in spite of the fact that there are no minimum scores for either SAT scores or class rank. The range of Scholastic Aptitude Test scores was large among the accepted students last year. Scores ranged from 160 to 800 for the Math and from 370 to 790 for the English. The median scores were 116 Bank Street New London.

"What I feel we need," he continued, "is to recreate the feeling of audience participation for the classical and baroque forms of music as well as the world of the opera. The recital was the third in the Artist Series, and was designed to provide a feeling of audience participation and communication with the performer. The recital was included in several segments, under the heading of "The City," "The Dance," "The Country," and "The Country." Each segment contained a number of short pieces reflecting the composer's impressions of the different areas.

Within this framework, Mr. Fuller provided the audience with a clear point of reference for understanding the social and creative environment in which the music was written. (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

Even conservative professors rebel against smear tactics on term papers. You're always better off with Eaton's Corrasable® ADP Bond. An ordinary pencil eraser lets you erase without a trace on Eaton's Corrasable® type writer paper. At college bookstores and stationery stores.

In the program notes that Albert Fuller, huspichordist, wrote to accompany his program, the performer explains, "The concep of this program is a response to my dissatisfaction with the effectiveness of the traditional recital format. Too often, audiences retreat almost immediately into themselves and the worlds of their own fantasy. "What I feel we need," he continued, "is to recreate the feeling of audience participation in the classical and baroque forms of music as well as the world of the opera. The recital was the third in the Artist Series, and was designed to provide a feeling of audience participation and communication with the performer.

The recital featured works by three Baroque composers, Co-pet, Rameau, and Domenico Scarlatti. The pieces were arranged from the perspective of human emotional experience, rather than on a basis of chronology.

The program comprised of four segments, under the heading of "The City," "The Dance," "The Country," and "The Country." Each segment contained a number of short pieces reflecting the composer's impressions of the different areas.

Within this framework, Mr. Fuller provided the audience with a clear point of reference for understanding the social and creative environment in which the music was written. (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)
New London City Manager Speaks On Urban Problems

by Dave Clark

As part of a series of lectures on the American cities today held during the Model Cities Period, New London City Manager C. Francis Driscoll spoke of New London's particular problems and hopes on January 29th in the auditorium of Crozier-Williams.

Driscoll spoke at some length on New London's financial problems. He touched also on such areas as manpower, housing and labor union negotiations. Driscoll voiced the hope that the financial difficulties that currently beset the city would be solved by the mid-seventies. However, it is to concentrate on the "moral" problems of police affairs and race relations.

New London's money troubles stem from an outdated tax structure and an inability to grow. It is the second smallest city in Connecticut with only 6.1 square miles within its limits. Only 47% of the land is taxable, and 97% of this land has been built up.

Citing these figures, Driscoll called for some real tax changes in New London. Expenditures for the city were up 21% last year, necessitating a 13.4% increase in tax rates for the coming year. Citizens face the same rising costs, but they are able to maintain stable tax rates because of an ability to expand on available land.

Besides local taxes, cities also rely heavily on federal programs and money for support. Driscoll talked about some of the frustrations that the cities encounter in obtaining these funds. He criticized Washington for a lack of cooperation, and money for support. Driscoll spoke at some length on New London's Model Cities program, since New London is now a Model Cities designate. Driscoll found fault with the Public Housing programs, saying that they "fostered segregation" in the city. He also faults New London's 375 employees and their negotiations with New London's 1100 housing units, using municipal services yet paying no property taxes.

During the last year, his first as city manager, Driscoll has made organizational additions to the city government. Two vital additions have been two new posts designed to better coordinate the city efforts. One deals primarily with New London's 375 employees and their negotiations with the ten different unions to which they belong. The other position was created to coordinate the efforts of the city in filling out applications for federal aid. During the year, Driscoll says that New London has spent all his working life in the area. He admits being prejudiced toward the Urban Renewal Programs and looks for further help for the Model Cities program, since New London is now a Model Cities designate. Driscoll found fault with the Public Housing programs, saying that they "fostered segregation" in the city. He also faults New London's 375 employees and their negotiations with New London's 1100 housing units, using municipal services yet paying no property taxes.

Driscoll was optimistic about New London and its problems. "I love my job." At the beginning and the end of his speech he urged all the students to consider entering some kind of government service to steer clear of federal and state jobs, calling them "boeing". He asked rather that people become involved in city governments, reminding his audience that the work in the cities is harder and more rewarding than at the higher levels.

The Environmental Crisis Seminar, at its final session held on Friday, January 30th, examined the problems of the city today. Dr. Crozier-Williams answered that the people cannot realize the extent of the rebuilding the city in the coming years.

Driscoll said he was optimistic about New London's financial problems. He voiced the hope that the financial difficulties that currently beset the city would be solved by the mid-seventies. However, it is to concentrate on the "moral" problems of police affairs and race relations.

New London's money troubles stem from an outdated tax structure and an inability to grow. It is the second smallest city in Connecticut with only 6.1 square miles within its limits. Only 47% of the land is taxable, and 97% of this land has been built up.

Citing these figures, Driscoll called for some real tax changes in New London. Expenditures for the city were up 21% last year, necessitating a 13.4% increase in tax rates for the coming year. Citizens face the same rising costs, but they are able to maintain stable tax rates because of an ability to expand on available land.

Besides local taxes, cities also rely heavily on federal programs and money for support. Driscoll talked about some of the frustrations that the cities encounter in obtaining these funds. He criticized Washington for a lack of cooperation, and money for support. Driscoll spoke at some length on New London's Model Cities program, since New London is now a Model Cities designate. Driscoll found fault with the Public Housing programs, saying that they "fostered segregation" in the city. He also faults New London's 375 employees and their negotiations with New London's 1100 housing units, using municipal services yet paying no property taxes.

During the last year, his first as city manager, Driscoll has made organizational additions to the city government. Two vital additions have been two new posts designed to better coordinate the city efforts. One deals primarily with New London's 375 employees and their negotiations with the ten different unions to which they belong. The other position was created to coordinate the efforts of the city in filling out applications for federal aid. During the year, Driscoll says that New London has spent all his working life in the area. He admits being prejudiced toward the Urban Renewal Programs and looks for further help for the Model Cities program, since New London is now a Model Cities designate. Driscoll found fault with the Public Housing programs, saying that they "fostered segregation" in the city. He also faults New London's 375 employees and their negotiations with New London's 1100 housing units, using municipal services yet paying no property taxes.

Driscoll was optimistic about New London and its problems. "I love my job." At the beginning and the end of his speech he urged all the students to consider entering some kind of government service to steer clear of federal and state jobs, calling them "boeing". He asked rather that people become involved in city governments, reminding his audience that the work in the cities is harder and more rewarding than at the higher levels.

The Environmental Crisis Seminar, at its final session held on Friday, January 30th, examined the problems of the city today. Dr. Crozier-Williams answered that the people cannot realize the extent of the rebuilding the city in the coming years.
NEWS NOTES

Dean Cob in Satyagra, that-definite action has been taken with respect to the parking problem on campus. She pointed out that many unregistered cars which had vacated the parking code, have been, and will continue to be, towed away at the owner's expense.

SEMINAR

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 5)

Michael Ireland and James Stevens, both students, talked about their respective Ecology Action organizations. Mike stressed the need for community involvement, rather than only student participation. Jim expressed hope that Conn would organize an Ecology group. Although plans for the April 22 Teach-In are in progress, Jim stated that April 22 should not be the only day Conn students become involved in the community in which they live; rather action must start now and continue in the future.

Dr. William A. Niering, professor of botany and director of the Connecticut Arboretum, also expressed hope that students on this campus will take part in the effort to alleviate the threatened loss of our natural environments.

HERSKOMITZ/FULLER

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5)

those composers functioned.

A harpsichord recital may be bought by many people's minds a vision of a rather stuffy, erector, dull experience. This impression is sufficiently widespread to insure sparse student audiences at the Arts Series.

Perhaps Mr. Fuller's introductory lecture, given the evening before the concert, provided the needed exposure to this music, for the percentage of students in the usually community-dominated audience, suggested increased student interest and understanding.

Mr. Fuller reinforced his concept of the need for communication between performer and audience, by speaking informally during his performance between pieces, explaining his historical background and his impression of the composer's intent.

At one point during the concert, Mr. Fuller's explanation of Couperin's intention to satirize his society in a series of vignettes under the general heading of "Les Folies Francaises, ou Les Dominos" startled audience laughter with the musical descriptions of modesty, adorn and coquetry. The laughter was enough to set off a moments of utter strain and quietestrut.

The harpsichord, which was the predominant keyboard instrument during the Baroque period, differs from the piano in that silent steadings are plucked rather than struck by a hammers

This results in the inability of the harpsichord to produce gradualness and softness. In place of dynamic changes, the harpsichord was hard steps to effect changes in texture and register. The technique for the performance of Baroque harpsichord music requires a tremendous agility in the fingers, which Mr. Fuller exhibited in an often dazzling display of technique.

Frequent technical inaccuracies, while distracting, did not detract from the effectiveness of his performance.

As for the musical validity of his program organization, I think Mr. Fuller's concept of viewing the composer on "emotional and psychological terms" as he wrote in his notes, helps the audience grasp the mental limitations of a composer's vision.

Judging from the audience response, the music that has sur- vived three centuries has as much to communicate today as it did then.