Hectic month at admissions
Trident’s mixed reception
Baseball resurrected
Admissions –
Choosing a class at Woodworth Hall

By Lawrence Strauss

Life for an admissions officer is always busy, but during the month of April it becomes frantic. This, however, is a good sign for a college community, particularly here at Connecticut College. Despite declining enrollments, skyrocketing tuition, and stiff competition from similar small private New England liberal arts colleges, admission to Connecticut College remains competitive.

According to Mr. Bruce Poch, who is assistant director of admissions, “This is our best year ever, better even than last year’s record number of applicants.” This year approximately 1,000 students will be offered admission, and close to 3,000 applied.

One wonders, then, what it must be like for an admissions officer, particularly during the spring, who has to plow through numerous applications, many of which are in the same competitive academic range.

Unlike Williams or Amherst, whose applicant pools contain a wide academic range of applicants, Connecticut College’s applicants tend to be less spread out, and closer to the middle—at least as far as academic ability goes. “At Williams,” says Poch, “they can cut half the applicants right away. Here we can’t do that. Most of our applicants are reasonably competitive.”

For the admissions officer the entire admissions process really starts during the preceding summer, when much of the staff travels cross country, searching for strong candidates. Nowadays, Connecticut College looks for more and more students beyond the northeast, figuring that there are many untapped areas outside of New England and the Middle Atlantic states.

During the fall the admissions officer encourages students to visit the campus and even to spend a night. Apparently the rate of candidates who choose to enroll is much higher if the applicant has visited the campus. The admissions officer is busy interviewing applicants throughout the year, but particularly in the fall. Then in the spring, of course, the officers convene to decide who will be admitted.

Illustration by Max Moore
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Important decisions

Although I am pleased to be the Editor of The College Voice, I regret that James Polan's tenure as Editor has come to an end. I enjoyed working with Jim immensely, and I think the rest of the staff did as well. The development of the paper, nurtured carefully by Evan Stone, was continued by Jim. It is also true that Jim strode boldly in new directions, especially in his attention to important national issues. That concern was reflected in his editorials. I think Jim can be proud of his work.

Also leaving his editorial position is Mike Adamowicz, former Senior Editor Mike has done an outstanding job for the Voice, being the type of individual who did volumes or work, much of it tedious, without getting proper credit. Mike has written more articles for the Voice than any other student, and worked hard to meet deadlines when other writers were making excuses. Mike will pitchhit for the staff as a senior writer, and anyone who reads his comprehensive report on the Trident launching in this issue will see how much his presence is appreciated.

Now assisting me as Associate Editor is Victor McKittrick, former photography editor. I am completely confident in Victor's ability, and believe she will help make up for the loss of Mike and Jim.

Although we have made some changes in the staff, I intend to continue the direction The College Voice has been taking. While the Voice will continue to report on important campus issues, I would like to focus clearly on the many crucial problems and controversies of the nation and world face. While it may be easier to ream in the dark about these problems, it is every thinking person's responsibility to remain aware of the often cruelly real world outside the confines of the campus. Many of our worries on campus pale in comparison to those of New London, Connecticut, and the United States in general. While I do not suggest that students should neglect campus involvement, I do feel very, very strongly that this involvement should extend substantively to national and global issues. It is painfully apparent that the industrial West is facing critical troubles, and ignore these troubles is unacceptably the most terrible mistake we can make.

The incident at Three Mile Island has not fully ended, and yet most of us seem to have forgotten about it (assuming that whatever group had its significance of the danger it posed in the first place). Although I am personally opposed to nuclear power, it bothers us less to discuss the issue with those who favor nuclear power than it does to see people form either favorable or unfavorable opinions about it when they don't even know what a nuclear reactor is.

We need to decide what to do about our energy needs, as we need to decide about other things, today, not in ten years. A decision based on intelligent understanding would be lamentable. Far worse would be to wait idly for what is inevitable. A decision would be better, making no decision at all.

A.S.R.

LETTERS

Offended

Dear Editor:

I guess what finally got to me about the April Fool's issue was the total lack of creative imagination behind its con- tent. If it is to be dirty, please at least make it funny.

Brian Rogers
College Librarian

Ed. note—The April Fool's newspaper entitled "This ain't the College Voice" was not produced by the Voice staff. It was a special issue for which two students were designated Editors-in- chief. Because the April Fool's newspaper was not a product of the Voice staff, it is inappropriate for the Editor to comment on this issue. All comments on the April Fool's issue should be directed to the Editors-in-Chief listed on the masthead of that issue, as these students had editorial responsibility for the material in their newspaper.

Take the stand

Dear Editor:

I am not in the habit of writing letters to the editor in order to express my displeasure with a current event on campus. Specifically, I refer your attention to the meeting of April 4, 1979 where a motion was made for 3.5 G to release a statement stating "We condemn the Trident Nuclear Submarine and the principles behind which it was built." After more than one hour of discussion the motion was withdrawn due to the inability of the members to reach a decision, not on the merits of the issue, but on whether they had the right to make such a statement.

Seriously, folks, we, the students, elected you to represent us in all matters concerning the students of Connecticut College. This does not only include student requests and the like, but was meant to include taking stands on many controversial issues; i.e., the question of IRA.

Please turn to page 15

INSIDE OUT

Incredible sea monster

p.7-10

As passionately as protestors and Pentagoners feel about the Trident, the issue of strategic nuclear weapons is vast and complex. The confounding dilemma the super/sub symbolizes is deftly depicted by Mike Adamowicz, who covered the demonstration.

p.12

Costa rica. Colleges waiver. Students split. How does Connecticut College replenish its student body year by year? Lawrence Shillig traces a look at Admissions Philosophy, as well as the nitty-gritty work of a college admissions officer.

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Inside Out by Dateline Groton.

Dateline Groton: Destructive force greater than the sum produced by all mankind from the beginning of history through 1945 has been loaded into the U.S.S. Georgia, fourth Trident submarine to be dumped in the ocean. Hordes of demonstrators amassed at Electric Boat this weekend to protest the launching, as New England saw its largest anti-military protest ever.

Their practice fields don't look like Fenway, and they don't draw the crowds that those do, but Conn's own campus baseball team is as eager as ever to play some ball this year.
Self-scheduled exams are beneficial. 'They attract students to the school.'

Mishkin said, "Nobody is going to take away self-scheduled exams today."

"It was hard to tell where individual board members stood on the first issue. However, this was not so difficult to determine from discussion of second issue. Member David McCull was uncategorically in favor of the abolition of self-scheduled exams."

"This is just not how it is in the real world," McCull insisted. "When you are given a job to do, you do it, and you finish on time."

"I claimed that self-scheduled exams were a farce, that they inhibited student responsibility."

Mishkin said "personally I can't say self-scheduled exams should be taken away. It's up to you. But really cheating..the system only works if you turn him in."

Howard Polliner, a sophomore, claimed that "cheating exists. It is inherent in the American way of life. Cheating exists here. But the advantages of self scheduled exams far outweigh the incidence of cheating."

Another student who attended the forum said that "last semester I had the occasion to experience a scheduled exam. When you know that everybody is going to experience the same exam, it increases cheating because you have less time to study and prepare."

Friends of mine at other schools are amazed that with self scheduled exams the entire student body doesn't cheat."

Mishkin felt that students do not study enough. "A lot of kids procrastinate. They party to the day before the exam. I would like to see them take more responsibility in studying and scheduling." McCull repeated his motion that such a system is unrealistic. It does not prepare people now."

"Somebody replied, though, that self scheduled are beneficial, suggesting, 'They attract students to the school. That is one of the reasons I came here.'"

McCall said it disturbed him to "hear about people passing tests around."

"One idea proposed was that professors should come at the end of the exam periods to talk personally and individually with the students in his or her class. This would show the professor what the student really knows." But Carrington felt all solutions were superficial. "I feel we should do a lot more. I want to discuss this until we have a conception of the amount of cheating."

So the score at the end of the evening stood at the following:

issues-2
solutions-4

Lottery

Presently underway is the formation of the dorm lottery. This year's lottery offers new hope for students who never thought they would experience the satisfaction of south or central campus living. Those students who have spent at least four semesters in the complex, Larrabee or Laxar will be given an equal chance of being placed in a primary lottery. This does not mean that other students cannot get their first choice—the probability may just be decreased slightly. Dorm meetings for the distribution of cards will be held this week and the list of dorm placement should be posted sometime during the third week of April.
With The China syndrome the most talked about new movie, and the Middletown Three Mile Island incident the most controversial national issue today, the question of nuclear energy has once again become a serious environmental situation. Consequently, our environmental awareness continues to be a national, statewide and local conscious effort.

Named after Connecticut College, steps have been taken in terms of environmental awareness. The Survival Group, co-chaired by William J. Cooby and Peter Egle, has provided an environmental education on campus through conservation measures, nuclear protest marches and recycling programs.

The club was formed in 1979 after strong student recognition of Earth Day—a national consciousness raising day which made people more aware of their environment. The group, which initially had tremendous student support as a result of the "radicalism of the sixties," suffers from student apathy according to both Will and Peter.

They both feel that if students would become more aware of their water, electricity and food usage and waste, such apathy would disappear. Only then will "people take notice of environmental issues on their own level, and conserve, and hopefully assume a greater awareness of national issues as well," Will suggested.

Those individuals who have joined the group have done both "intellectual and physical kinds of work," according to the club co-chairmen. The Survival Group, which receives fifty dollars a semester for expenses, consists of twenty members. They write articles, propagate material endorsing conservation, help recycle glass, and actively support environmental programs which emphasize our use of natural resources.

Members have also visited various energy plants, and protested further nuclear energy constructions. They also plan to help with the future publication of an environmental newsletter.

The Survival Group receives and continues to receive recognition and success on campus. Last May the group advocated the nationally recognized "Sun Day" on campus. The day "provides an opportunity for people through exposure to both solar and nuclear equipment," according to Will.

The club planned seven booths on solar and nuclear energy, advertised for the event, and spoke to elementary school children about solar energy.

The group, too, has brought about alterations in the food program at Conn. Students are now able to serve themselves, rather than receive rations portions of food. Secondly, alterations to the main meal—such as yogurt and a salad bar—are now readily available.

This year, the group's recycling program has been quite effective. New London makes the college pay for garbage disposal in nearby landfill sites, due to land shortage. Consequently, there is a strong need to separate glass, paper and cardboard in order to limit the amount of waste going into the trash can. The college community presently throws out six tons of trash on a daily basis.

Recycling thus becomes a "practical, productive and applicable" project on campus. According to Will, if dormitory on campus contains separate garbage cans for the purpose of separating waste disposal, the dormitory, the college collects the recycled material by truck, and receives money for its collection of glass, cardboard and paper.

THE COLLEGE VOICE, APRIL 10, 1979

**Struggle to survive:**

**Harrisburg to refectory**

The club is now obtaining used vegetable cans from Harris, and transforming them into garbage cans to be used in offices and classrooms on campus.

In addition to supporting and initiating activities on campus, the group also actively endorses the local Clam Shell Alliance group of New London. The organization, a national non-profit group which emphasizes non-violent actions against nuclear energy, provides work parties and anti-nuclear representatives who work with the college. "In order to make the college an environmental model, it's important to work through the Clam Shell Alliance," stated Peter. The club will

**The Survival Group receives and continues to receive recognition and success on campus**

sponsor the April 19th coffeehouse in Cro as a benefit for the organization.

Since New London, a "nuclear dependent society," is surrounded by such nuclear plants as Millstone, General Dynamics and the Connecticut Yankee, the group has strongly emphasized its anti-nuclear views. The club is currently protesting the construction of a third Millstone plant last month, and protected the use of the Trident Submarine on April 7th.

"We, as a group, want to decentralize the system so we can control our own use of energy ... such conservation would provide more jobs and production in the long run."

Trident submarine, of which there are three, could destroy 600 targets with a blast many times stronger than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

The group's concern with nuclear radioactivity and leakage emerged in the recent Middletown Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant leakage and bubble. Peter was not surprised with the breakdown, as he felt the "nuclear industry depends on unrealistic figures in terms of possible error. Consequently, the impression of error is misleading, and the situation only shows that nuclear reactors are public hazards," he concluded.

Therefore, both Will and Peter continually emphasize that we make better use of our resources, and depend heavily on solar energy, water, fuel and land. "The earth produces a large abundance of resources that man has not begun to tap," stated Will. Our lack of use of these resources results in higher costs and complexities."

In terms of their own goals, both Peter and Will hope to "create an awareness on campus of one's own surroundings," according to Peter. Will contends that they "don't expect sweeping changes. There are many problems and things to be done—but we plug. There is hope for the future if you become involved." Such involvement seems to be the group's own key to success both on and off the college campus.

**Columbian**

Ramiro Villareal, the state director of the federal Drug Enforcement Agency, told detectives in the area that marijuana is "Connecticut's biggest money making drug and that pot smugglers will begin to land along the area's coast soon. Large amounts of marijuana are coming in from other countries, such as Columbia, by way of foreigner. The shipments are huge and range from fifty to seventy tons. Because of the stepped-up enforcement against marijuana smuggling in the south, Villareal feels that the freighters will have to come up to the southern New England coast."

Illustration by Max Moore
Interview with Berrigan

In the Vietnam War years, a group known as the Harrisburg Seven was arrested for burning draft files, in yet another protest of the Vietnam War.

Daniel Berrigan, a priest, was a part of the Harrisburg Seven, and his imprisonment that cost him twenty years in prison. But for Berrigan, protest was not a phase, but a way of life.

Berrigan visited the campus in 1978, and again in February. In this interview, conducted by David Desiderato, one gets an insight into Berrigan's philosophy, as well as his acute and poignant sense of irony.

How do you feel about political figures - Erflichmahn - in prison?

Well, I'm glad they're out. I just don't believe prison helps even crooks. I don't know, most of my thoughts are concern, really - self-censored. And I just think they're absurd, ridiculous - they destroy people. I'm glad they're out of power.

When were in prison, did you try to influence the prisoners?

Well, we always, I think, all of us who were against the war always felt that our work while we were there was to be with the prisoners. Whatever we had to offer outside was to be offered inside, I mean, it was just another scene for the Good. And we had classes, got some books in, tried to encourage some kind of common discipline, and lived with the prisoners - what else was there to do? In fact, I almost thought we should have had a really high salary, we were doing the only real rehabilitation there. It wasn't seen as such.

It was a good time, it was a very hard time, and a very cool time - and I think that cool view of it was the important thing, that you weren't there to sit like a martyr, you were there to work, and these prisoners needed help, you know. We had a lot of very disturbed people there, a lot of broken homes, and in the meantime we tried to awaken some political sense. We had fasts, work stoppages.

We found that Danbury was, which was the medium security joint where we were, was - see, every prison has a prison industry, it's a good old prison has a prison industry, it's a good old prison. But Danbury was particularly vicious because the prison industry there was making electrical assemblies for NATO and SEATO, and a lot of these were being assembled against the Vietnamese, so we were making war material. Now, people didn't know what they were making because it was all parts, and then it was assembled elsewhere. But we found out, through prisoners who were working in the office, we found out what was going on, so we did organize a very effective strike. And various things like that.

But I think that anyone who goes to prison for a good reason must simply take up the burden of being there. After all, once you're there, it becomes a very interesting scene.

What are your feelings toward the ecumenical movement at this time? What do you see as its future? Is it effective?

Well, I don't know, the ecumenical movement is going alongside of people in the sense that people are crossing lines to argue for the survival of people. Unless it's on that basis, I don't see any point to it. I mean, I think, and this would go in my attitude toward fellow Christians and Jews also, that we act as though one, and start getting together about what has to be done. But, I mean, this idea of nitpicking around, little differences.

In Connecticut we have Christians, one general fund to help pay people's heat, electricity... Or one general movement against Electric Boat. You know, there was that little episode when I was living with the Buddhists, Vietnamese Buddhists a couple of years, and included this monk who had also been a friend of Merton's and ours during the war. He and I were engaged in these conversations together that we later made into a book. But one very striking part was the way he was always talking to me in his attitude about Jesus. So this monk said very gently to me one day, we got talking about Jesus and he said he'd been meditating on Jesus for forty years, ok? Ever since he's entered the monastery. And that he is always meditating, especially on the Gospel of John. And this thing developed, and then on Holy Thursday the group said to me, can we have a Eucharist together? By that time it was quite clear that we should do it.

But there was a lot of living in something that went into that decision on both sides, and at that point it became a little bit clearer that you can't have a humanism that hasn't gone through a human grinder. And if the boys at the top want to debate about the table, or the Eucharist, or the real estate, let them do it, fine.

I mean, this was a much deeper understanding. It was interesting that when I fell that among middle of that: a human being is both a life within and a life without.

The things that you work for - social reform and disarmament - are those things that you think can be attained? Or are you working for them for their own sake?

Well, I think a little bit of both. I think everybody sorts of varies within those posts. On bad days... I remember one of the letters in this collection of letters written from the guerrillas. And one day... I remember one of them saying - and I remember the letter that no matter what we do, no matter what we do, it may well happen that they will blow the world apart. And we have to really face that... But I think we can't get into a bind.

Christians there's a great shock, and when he tells it among Buddhists there's a great shock. And where the shock has been endured, we can walk through to something better where we can live together. We have been through a war together, and our common ground was the common ground of the Buddha and his life of compassion, or the life and death of Jesus. And all of a sudden, it seemed, in that common life the differences dissolved. But it's another language from the power brokers'.

What you're saying is, neither extreme is the best way, you just have to weigh it up.

Yeah, you put it much more gently than I would. I think that the activism which is traditionally in the East is as insane as the quest for the holy on the West Coast. They have thousands of expensive gurus; at least our way is cheap.

David says we have to go; and this is a good note to leave on, because sanity is somewhere in the whereby we have got to win. The Buddhists settle everything, they'd say, you do the good and let the results go. And of course that's all through Western mysticism, too. You must separate out the ethical wholeness and beauty and truthfulness of your activity from the results. What I discern from our deepest tradition as well as from the Buddhists is that we are called to a kind of passionate detachment; and that, it seems to me, means that you want the Good to happen but you don't insist on it. Therefore it might happen.

There seem to be two trends on political movements today. I think you referred to this when you said that you had to be coming out of a tradition, with a sense of discipline. And you opposed this to pure activism, I wondered what you meant by that. Well, I usually tell my friends in L.A. and my friends in New York that there are two classical American ways of working on the same thing: the L.A. way and the New York way. In L.A. you are pure inside without the world; in New York you are pure working somewhat like: no matter what we do, we do, no matter what we do, it may well happen that they will blow the world apart. And we have to really face that... But I think we can't get into a bind.
The Trident is also lauded by the military for its survivability and maneuverability. The same Saturday Review article states, “The Trident has almost unlimited mobility. It can launch an attack on any country of its choosing, yet it is practically immune to counterattack by being able to hide in the seas.”

The sub is quieter than its predecessors and that makes it harder to detect. It is equipped with a highly advanced sonar system that allows it to detect foes well before the enemy has a chance to spot the submarine. The Trident also has a cruising speed double that of the Polaris-Poseidon class submarines.

The Trident is armed with MRVs (Maneuvering Re-entry Vehicles). These submarines weigh 18,700 tons, measure 560 feet in length and four stories in height. These submarines give their commanders “more power than had been accumulated by human beings in recorded history up through 1945.” The commander of a Trident thus has unhomable might under his control.

The government argues that the Trident is a deterrent to nuclear war. It is part of the country’s Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) arsenal. That is, the government operates on the assumption that it will not be attacked if the aggressor knows that it will be blown to bits thirty or forty times over after it launched its weapons against the United States. The Trident is considered a vital part of this strategy. The Trident submarines are designed to replace the Polaris-Poseidon subs. The latter are considered to be growing obsolete. And thus, the military argues, the need for the Trident.

It will require 38 Tridents to replace the fire power of the Polaris-Poseidon squad. Yet only thirteen Tridents are scheduled for construction. All this fire force does not come cheaply. The cost of these 38 Tridents is estimated at $13.5 billion. The whole project, including research and missile costs, costs around $22.2 billion.

The Trident also has its critics. Those protesting the Trident program, led by the Trident-Conversion Campaign, believe that the Trident signals a new and perilous era in American foreign policy. They state that the Trident is a weapon to be used in a first strike against a foe. This would be a significant change from America’s previous avo- vocacy of a second strike policy in accordance with MAD.

They base this claim on the fact that the Trident is designed to destruct an enemy’s missile silos. The submarine’s Trident Two missiles are aimed at the position of other nations’ “hard” sites. In other words, the Trident will fire upon the extranched missile silos of Russia, China or any other opponent. This would be a first strike action as “it would make no sense to fire on empty silos,” according to Martha Daniels, a spokeswoman for the protesters. Thus, only if the Trident’s missiles were fired in advance of any attack would they destroy anything of value to an enemy.

In addition to this, the Trident’s foes point to the fact that the Trident Two missiles have near pin-point accuracy. These missiles are accurate at a range of 4,000 miles. Trident sub can fire one missile every 15 seconds, each with at least four times the destructive capacity of the Hiroshima bomb. The protesters
believe that such accuracy and range are not con-
sonant with a second strike policy. They argue that
neither such might nor precision is necessary to
destroy an opponent’s nation in a second strike.

In a moment’s notice, the Trident-Conversion people cited a study by the Pentagon Office of Economic Adjustment revealed the effects of a lay-off of three thousand white-collar workers at Electric Boat. It stated, that there would be “direct payroll losses at $26,3 million, of which $18.3 million would be replaced by unemployment compensation. A further $18 million workers at other companies in the area would also lose their jobs, the report predicted, taking an ad-
ditional $12.5 million out of the local economy, of
which unemployment payments would cover just $4.4
million.”

These would be the results of a lay-off of only a
small part of the total EB workforce which is about
9,000. In fact, a federal survey demonstrated that
Electric Boat accounts for more than 40 percent of the
direct employment and 75 percent of the secun-
dary employment in southeastern Connecticut. Thus,
a national crisis looms if EB is shut down.

The Trident-Conversion people say that they can
minimize the hardships and loss of productivity if a
work stoppage occurred. They have come up with a
program designed to redirect the area’s labor.

They cite a study on the effects of cutbacks in
military spending. A pamphlet states, “Between 1975
and 1977, 75 communities affected by military cut-
backs received federal adjustment aid. Altogether,
78,000 civilian jobs were created to replace 68,000 lost
military-related jobs.”

The Trident-Conversion people have done their
way. Electric Boat would no longer produce nuclear
submarines. But this would leave thousands unem-
ployed.

In addition, those working on the submarines face
a number of other problems. There were many
cases of poisoning by asbestos and other substances
among those working on the sub. The nuclear sub-
marine worker also has a higher rate of cancer than
any other American worker.

The protesters also state that “more than half of
the federal deficit can be traced to military ex-
penditures.” They claim that military spending causes
unemployment and inflation. This directly con-
trasts with the government’s claim that the military
creates jobs for many who will otherwise be
unemployed and that its spending fuels the
economy. Marta Daniels quoted a study showing
that for every billion dollars, 104,000 jobs in education
could be created, while only 75,000 positions in
defense would result from the same expenditures.
Therefore, the government could help its citizens find
many more jobs if it used its money on projects that
are more vital than military, Ms. Daniels concluded.

Daniels also stated that the average American
family paid $800 per year in taxes that supported the
military. In contrast, the same family pays taxes of
only $12 for education and $30 for health care. She
claims that this proves that the American govern-
ment is far more devoted to death than the health
and well being of its people.

She also claims that such a high level of military
spending is totally unnecessary for America’s defense.
Such great sums of money are used merely to
maintain American hegemony across the globe,
according to Ms. Daniels.

She then pointed out that America holds only 6
percent of the world’s population but it consumes 40
percent of the earth’s raw materials. Even within
America, she said, there is great expense. Otherwise, 15 percent of American families would not
control 60 percent of the country’s wealth.

She substantiated her claim that America wants to
maintain hegemony by claiming that 60 percent of the
nation’s weapons have no relation to the protection
of this country. The assurance that we may need them
to uphold democracy in the world was also criticized.

Daniels said that of the 80 countries that receive
United States military aid are dictatorships. There-
fore, the claim that America is the champion of
world democracy is a myth. In reality, she states,
the military is used to protect our investments in the
Third World, and to intimidate other nations.

The Trident-Conversion spokeswoman stated that
these interests are entrenched in American politics.
She stated that there are “two Pentagon lobbyists for
every Congressmen on the Hill.” This greatly ex-
cesses the number of anti-nuke lobbyists and thereby
assures that the Pentagon will be heard in every
corner of the federal government while the no-nukers
have to concentrate their efforts in a few specific
areas.

The Economic Implications

If the Trident-Conversion people had their way, 
Electric Boat would no longer produce nuclear
submarines. But this would leave thousands unem-
ployed.

Students organize on campus

Senators George McGovern and Charles Mathias
have recently introduced a bill in the Senate that calls
for a redirection of the economy from military to
civilian uses.

The Trident-Conversion Campaign has a priority
list for the proposed new jobs in the civilian area. It
A few minutes later some speakers had appeared on a make-shift stage. A woman whose husband, brothers, father, and uncles worked for Electric Boat was the first to speak. She described the economic hardships her family had faced due to lay-offs and the other difficulties that defense production has caused in her life.

For example, the overwhelming presence of the military establishment in the Groton area had, for many years, induced a climate so intolerant to dissent that no one ever thought to criticize the government’s policies. Yet, she hoped that this era had ended and all persons could unite to bring about a time of peace and prosperity.

Then two men who worked for EB took the stage. Each told the crowd that their employers had hindered their right of free expression. Company officials had said that “you’re either for us or against us; there’s no middle ground.” The two speakers lauded the efforts of the demonstration, calling it the vanguard of a revolutionary movement dedicated to ushering in a new era of peaceful coexistence and morality.

By now most of the demonstrators had arrived. A majority of them—sheltered around the open-sided platform. Some used the Port-O-Lets in the southeast corner of the field. Others walked over to a nearby field to get a glimpse of the Trident and the General Dynamics plant. There was a small group dressed in black robes that was set apart from the main body. This last group was busy preparing for the “lockout.” They wrapped a heavy chain around a lockout. They wrapped a heavy chain around the padlock.

Another small body of demonstrators was in the southwest corner of the park. They had a banner reading: “THE WOMEN OF HARRISBURG ARE NOT CELEBRATING.” These persons were feminist activists, most of whom were arrested later in the day.

Back on the platform, the demonstration marshals were trying to get the people broken down into three groups that would converge on the North, Main, and South entrances to Electric Boat. This was accomplished with only a little confusion and the protesters were now ready to march down to EB.

The March

The marshals guided the protesters over a low stone wall and out into the street. Then the three groups began the walk down the hill to EB. The demonstrators formed lines of three or four abreast. The line seemed to stretch out a very long way. They then proceeded, quietly and expectantly.

There was little activity during the march. No counter-demonstrators were present to heckle the protesters. Instead they walked past houses whose occupants were probably sleeping in on this Saturday morning. It was about 9 a.m.

The Confrontation

Finally the protesters reached their destination. This reporter was with the group at the Main gate at the following account is of the events that occurred there.

Those who had chained themselves together immediately stood in front of the entrance. They had effectively blocked access through this gate. Others sat on the sides and filled any gaps left by these robbed protesters. The rest milled about in front of the gate.

A short time after that the invited guests began to arrive. They were met by silent demonstrators, blocking their way. To their credit, the vast majority of the “celebrants” did not react violently or threateningly toward the demonstrators. They simply rig-egged through the crowd and stepped over those who lay on the ground, although this must have taken considerably longer than they had planned to spend on getting into the ceremonies.

Police cutting chain demonstrators used to lock themselves to fences

A squad of about forty or fifty police — state and local — suddenly appeared at the front gate. They formed three lines. Closest to the demonstrators were the Groton police; behind them were the state police;

available for comment over the phone later that afternoon. Thus, only articles from the New York Times present the government’s position.)

The Demonstration

At 7:30 on Saturday morning it was cloudy and cold. About 40 persons waited near Crosby-Williams for a bus to take them to Port Griswold State Park. The bus came and had to make two trips to get everyone to the site of the demonstration.

By 8:30 well over 1,000 people had convened at the park. Aides distributed black arm bands to the protesters—a symbol of mourning the loss of the Fordham, a symbol of mourning the loss of the

includes such measures as the development of alternative energy, improving mass transit systems, renovating urban areas, devising a comprehensive national health plan, and many others.

The advocates of this conversion say that they are receiving ever-increasing support from labor groups. Among those unions that endorse their efforts are United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers; International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union.

(Note: More of the government’s and EB’s arguments favoring the Trident would have been presented here but this reporter was unable to obtain the information from them. He approached EB officials at the launching but they had no comment and would provide none of the pamphlets they were giving to all those present.)

About 7:30 Saturday morning it was cloudy and cold. By now most of the demonstrators had arrived. A majority of them—sheltered around the open-sided platform. Some used the Port-O-Lets in the southeast corner of the field. Others walked over to a nearby field to get a glimpse of the Trident and the General Dynamics plant. There was a small group dressed in black robes that was set apart from the main body.

This last group was busy preparing for the “lockout.” They wrapped a heavy chain around the padlock. This accomplished, they answered the questions of the press and curious onlookers. They seemed a little anxious of what lay ahead in the next few hours but said that they were ready to put their beliefs into action.

Another small body of demonstrators was in the southeast corner of the field. They had a banner reading: “THE WOMEN OF HARRISBURG ARE NOT CELEBRATING.” These persons were feminist activists, most of whom were arrested later in the day.

Back on the platform, the demonstration marshals were trying to get the people broken down into three groups that would converge on the North, Main, and South entrances to Electric Boat. This was accomplished with only a little confusion and the protesters were now ready to march down to EB.

The March

The marshals guided the protesters over a low stone wall and out into the street. Then the three groups began the walk down the hill to EB. The
A green bus emerged from a garage behind the demonstrators. It was the full load of eight buses and several paddy-wagons that took arrested demonstrators to the Groton police station. Those who had blocked the entrance were resolved to use non-violent means of civil disobedience. Therefore they did not walk to the bus after arrest but had to be carried away.

One cop to another: "This guy is chummy." The other officer: "Yeah, if they're all like this we'll get double hernias."

A demonstrator: "Please, don't drop me." A cop carrying him to the bus: "We won't. But it would be easier if you walked." The demonstrator: "I know, but I can't help you.

A burglar and his wife: "The line is moving over here, honey." "Yeah, but I don't know if it's the hippy-dippy moving or us.

A demonstrator to the driver of a bus: "Excuse me, sir, what do you think is the destructive capacity of a Trident Submarine?"

The police driver: "I really don't know." Demonstrator: "Excuse me again sir, do you have any children?"

The driver closes the bus window with a slam. Those in the nearby crowd guffaw.

The police had once forced a passage through the milling protesters. The latter regrouped and some lay down in the path of the EB visitors. The police then moved the long bodies into a pile on the side of the line. The protesters would inch their way back into the middle of the path. The cops laughed at them and stopped over to move them out of the way again. A couple of buses had been filled by now, each departing bus was cheered by the demonstrators and many raised their hands in either a clenched fist or in the V sign of peace.

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The police were doing their best to keep the rousties in both camps away from one another. Yet this was not a widespread problem. For the most part, the protesters and the crowd engaged in friendly banter.

By far the most sociable spectators were the Buckeyes from Ohio. They were all part of an organization of submariners from WW2. They wore blue hats with long yellow feathers coming out of the center. They seemed to want the respect of the kids and at the same time impart the importance they saw in the Trident. "Remember, if it weren't for us in WW2, you wouldn't have even been born."

Some "celebrators" were sympathetic to the protesters' cause.

A fashionably dressed woman replied to a demonstrator's question about her motives for attending the launching with this reply: "I think it's immoral if you believe in this (the nuke sub). I just want to see what it looks like. But I feel guilty about not being on the other side of this rope."

Others were openly hostile to the demonstrators.

One woman took a pamphlet from a protestor, looked at it with disgust, threw it to the ground and dug her high heeled shoe into it. The pamphleteer casually picked it up, brushed it off and handed it to the next passerby while the woman repeated her actions with the next demonstrator further up the street.

All the while there were shouts from the crowd to the EB visitors.

"The people who are being dragged away are concerned about your children's future."

A demonstrator to a Navy officer: "It's military programs like this that cause inflation."

The officer's response: "Drop dead, you fucking communist."

One befuddled wife to her husband: "Dear, I'm trying to hurry but it's hard to tell who's on which side."

A nearby demonstrator replied: "It's hard to tell because we really are on the same side-the side of life and peace."

There were some serious comments passed back and forth between the demonstrators and the EB guests.

A young kid: "Don't you care about what the Trident's bombs can do to people?"

A middle-aged man's response: "Son, believe me, I really do. I'm truly concerned. But if we don't have these weapons and there is no mutual disarmament then we'll be destroyed."

The women's group just finished their protest, comprised of women only. Most of them were arrested as they refused to make way for guests. The police called in a special paddy-wagon—one with a matrix. The women refused to walk and the police had to carry them into the wagon—the matrix was a fierce looking, and durante woman in combination of the way when the protesters were handed to her.

Later, the majority of these women refused to give their names to police officers and were transferred to a different police station.

After 11:30 most of the celebrants had made their way into the ceremonies. There was little for the marchers to do. Some lay down in front of the entrances and said: "Come on, we got to shock the people from leaving—we owe it to those who are already arrested." Not many joined them.

The police then asked if they really wanted to be arrested—there seemed to be no point in it as there weren't enough of them to seriously impede the exit of the guests. The demonstrators said they would stay where they were: "It's really the principle that we're trying to uphold. The cops can arrest and arrest them.

Within the crowd it became apparent that many factions were present. Some people argued that violent means of protesting were the only effective ways of forcing the government to cease its manufacture of death and destruction. Others pointed to Martin Luther King Jr. and his accomplishments through nonviolent civil disobedience.

There was one particular Kid who was running around spewing out the virtues of violence: "Puck the pacifists. Stay here and fight the establishment, the exploiters. Kill those who support the death of millions."

He apparently didn't realize that about half of those in the crowd were suburban housewives and their kids, another third were decidedly nonviolent, and the rest were so disorganized that any attempts to fight the cops would have been futile, and unpleasantly bloody.

In any event there were no violent uprisings on either side. The day progressed very smoothly.
ENTERTAINMENT

Series features

Dan Tinen

Ann C. Allan

A: I can't believe there aren't any all-campus parties this weekend.
B: We're going to see Dan Tinen in a mini-concert series. According to Moll, the administration is helping the dance facilities. The committee wrote, "The East Studio is non-resilient and has a linoleum surface that is either too slippery when there is low humidity or too sticky on a rainy day. The floor has no "give" which means that whenever we jump, leap, run or turn, our bodies are subjected to a great deal of strain and shock. As a result of this limitation, we are having increasing difficulty getting guest artists and permanent faculty to teach or perform at Connecticut College." The committee has raised $2,500: $1,500 from students and $2,000 from parents. The success of the committee in raising the money showed the administration the need for a new dance floor. The dance floor will cost $35,000, and it is estimated to be built in the east corner of the main lounge before the start of the next semester.

In reference to Tinen, Berg said, "The series is definitely off the ground. Seven hundred and fifty people have seen the first three concerts and we're projecting that Ibis semester's and last semester's work in the mini-concert series. According to O'Connel, the director, is quick to stress however that the play does not attempt to prove women superior to men. It's more about people's emancipation. The excerpts are taken from pieces written by both men and women about women." The cast of six, including Judy Aley '79, Audrey Anderson '79, Mary Gustafson '79, Mary Anne Dumont '78, Dawn Jalet '79 and Pat Lanning '80, has had great input into the production. 

A: So what are we going to do on Friday night?
B: We're gonna go see Dan Tinen in his array of keyboards.

In their letter to the donors, the committee wrote, "The East Studio floor is non-resilient and has a linoleum surface that is either too slippery when there is low humidity or too sticky on a rainy day. The floor has no "give" which means that whenever we jump, leap, run or turn, our bodies are subjected to a great deal of strain and shock. As a result of this limitation, we are having increasing difficulty getting guest artists and permanent faculty to teach or perform at Connecticut College."

"Our training space is counter-productive to our development as dancers. Just as it is harmful for a runner to run on hard pavement, it can be dangerous to use the floor in its present condition."

The committee has raised $2,500: $1,500 from students and $2,000 from parents. The success of the committee in raising the money showed the administration the need for a new floor, the serious nature of the committee, and the potential problem of not upgrading the dance facilities.

The dance floor will cost $35,000, and the administration is helping the committee formulate a letter asking for grants from various art foundations. According to Moll, the administration has been extremely helpful.
Sports

Swimming for dollars

By Daryl Hawk

One hundred members from the college community will partake in the 1979 Connecticut College Swim Marathon on Thursday, April 19, to test their endurance and to raise money for Conn College and the city of New London. Five member teams from each dormitory, six faculty members, KTC officials, the athletic trainer, and several administration officials will each be swimming anywhere from 4/2 hours to two hours without stopping to rest. Any kind of stroke can be performed as long as a forward movement is maintained.

Participants in the Marathon have received individual pledges from members of the college community and residents of the New London area based on the number of minutes they swim. All proceeds will be contributed to the College Library and the Ocean Beach Pool, and will help support the installation of a new whirlpool for the College. The dorm which raises the most money will receive a free cocktail party for any date it chooses this semester.

In addition to the Marathon, student-faculty relays, a north vs. south campus water polo match, and a diving exhibition will be featured from 8:30-10 PM for spectators' entertainment.

Such marathons, as well as other dramatic efforts in long distance swimming have always been the ultimate challenge of the swimmer's endurance. Several feats of modern swimming have been placed on record, the most famous of all being that of Matthew Webb, a Britisher. On August 24, 1875, he was the first to swim the English Channel from Dover to Calais. Seven years later, Webb lost his life in an attempt to swim Niagara Rapids.

The hazards of long distance swimming are obvious but the rewards far exceed the risks. Swimming for a long period of time is not only challenging, but invigorating as well. It has been known to relieve tension, cure hangovers, produce mental alertness, and alleviate bottled-up frustration.

On Thursday, April 19, some of the swimmers in the Marathon may feel so euphoric after performing this activity that they will be inspired to swim day after day as have many marathoners before them.

Florida learning experience

By David Greenspan

"Down here in Florida you will learn some very important concepts. Those will be taught in a series of half-hour talks and twice daily hour practices. The first concept will be to learn how to make the boat work for you through technique drills and style work. The second will be to understand how to push your body to give what is needed to perform its best then maintain endurance work and short explosive high output pieces."

Once having 47 members, Connecticut Women's Football has since September, trained down to a ridiculous 27 women all striving toward a shared goal. The third concept would be to push as much as 46 miles a week of running, rowing and equivalent exercises in the fall. And some hard weightlifting and ergometer work added in the winter. The ergometer is a rowing machine specifically designed by one oarswoman as a machine on which five minutes of rowing is worse than one hour of doing final exams! A perfect row at the Eastern College, University, the Eastern Association of Women's Rowing Champions, the Eastern Sprint Association of Women's Rowing Champions, and the Eastern Sprintas at Lake Waramaug in Kent, CT on May 13th. Here will be the best in the world and you may feel so you will be inspired to swim Niagra Rapids.

Before the sprintas, however, is a racing season where conditioning and races are taken very seriously. Novices learn how to capitalize on their skills, boat movement, stern control, and tolerance.

All of this training is directed toward one end, a perfect row at the Eastern Association of Women's Rowing Champions, the Eastern Sprintas at Lake Waramaug in Kent, CT on May 13th. Here will be the best in the world and you may feel so you will be inspired to swim Niagra Rapids.

Florida is past, and progress was well made. Out of Florida comes three women's eights ready to row.

River ice in the spring.

From September to March, the physical and technical bases for the season is developed. In Florida, the challenging process of learning to row is perfected. Better than four weeks of practice are crammed into two intense but brief weeks. Novices learn how to start racing, sprint, settle, strokeraking, and drive coordination. The more experienced women learn how to capitalize on their skills, boat movement, stern control, and tolerance.

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Florida is past, and progress was well made. Out of Florida comes three women's eights ready to row.

7th inning stretch ends, Camels go to bat

By the Wheatmeister

"Crack!" Yes, this sound can be heard again at Conn College.

Thanks to David Waldman and Chris Bergan, two diehard Red Sox fans, baseball will once again become a reality at Connecticut College. Never Doubleday would have wanted it this way.

Baseball has never really succeeded in getting off the ground here in the past, but with the contagious interest of "Waldo" and Bergan, our national pastime now has a good chance of making it.

For whatever reason (maybe because we do not have our own field?), a baseball team has not been high on the priority list of this institution. Most people are simply content with lobbing a softball around on a sunny afternoon, while inhaling a few ice-cold frappes.

On the other hand, there are some of us who would rather face a baseball pitcher hurling a smaller, harder, faster-pitched ball. Softball is an enjoyable pastime, but is not quite the challenge that baseball is.

About fifteen Camels have responded to Waldo and Bergan's plea to "face up your cleats mates, because it is time to play ball!" This happy-go-lucky squad is a team without a real "home" field, so they have to improvise. A pre-planned practice schedule for these rusty, spring training days looks something like the following:

Sunday - Mitchell College Field
Friday - Who knows?
Tuesday - Public park near Pizza Barn
Wednesday - Bank Street
Thursday - Impossible to plan that far ahead

Needless to say, the team ruins a lot of baseballs on Wednesdays. Actually, the ingenious Bergan and Waldo sophomores due have scheduled approximately ten games against high school varsities and college junior varsities. The Camels will face some seasoned squads, including the Yale J.V.'s. Tom Beaucher guarantees that the Camels will "manhandle the Yale's."

A ten game schedule is hefty when compared to those of the Steve Brustnetti days. Way back then, two or three years ago, the Camels could only persuade a handful of opponents to challenge our mighty arms and overpowering bats.

Currently, the Camels have all fifteen players signed to multiple year contracts. The front office wisely inked such superstars as Beaucher and Mark Fisk to no-trade agreements.

The timing could not have been better as Fisko Rubbeder "Play me or trade me" minutes after scribbling his John Hancock. It seems "Big Fisk" may be embarking on his last season as a competent ballplayer. Main-bred coach Waldo commented privately to this writer, "A-yuh, Fisko's wash bal.

This team is not run by fabulous George Steinbrenner, so funds tend to be a problem. Team equipment consists of a few worn-out baseballs, and a few Willies Mays autographed bats, but these may increase.

Certain rumors suggest that the current hockey rink site (does anybody know where it is?) will actually be converted into a baseball diamond. This school needs a diamond as badly as the Sox need Fenway.

The team encourages everybody to come out and see these dedicated athletes in action, but this writer hasn't an inkling of what sandlots they've questered. Try the weekly schedule.
Larrabee makes it two consecutive

By James Dicker

For the first time in the history of the Men's Dorm Basketball League a team has defended its Championship, by defeating the faculty in two straight games, the boys from Larrabee won themselves a second consecutive title. The Bee took the title games by the scores of 82-48 and 85-63, thoroughly outclassing the faculty.

Larrabee reached the finals by easily defeating Wright Marshall, 62-40. The Bee never looked back. In the first quarter first and stretching it to 26-17 at the half. Mark Fiskio led a balanced attack, so slimmy Luce totaled 14, Larry Wielgus had 13, John Krinitsky scored 10 and Kevin Baxley added 2 "but they were crucial" points.

The Faculty, meanwhile, was up setting highly favored KB-Day in the first game of the best two of three championship series. Faculty came out gunning behind Simpson's first three quarter points, and Luce combined with Fiskio for all 12 of the Bee's third quarter points as Larrabee took the lead for good, 41-39. The key here was a man to man defense which shut out Simpson in the third quarter. The Bee ran away in the final quarter to a 54-34 win. Luce totaled 29 points and Fiskio added 13. Simpson led the Faculty with 19 but only 5 came in the second half. Bill Lesage and Robert Hampton combined for 15 in defeat.

Faculty defeated the services of DiSaia in the second game but the "old men" played a more damaged game. Larrabee edged to a 13-10 first quarter lead that was pushed to 29-20 at half. Luce had 16 first half points while Simpson poured in 13, 11 in the second quarter alone.

Larrabee looked to the game out of reach in the second quarter and things did look bleak for Faculty when Luce went down with a broken arm. While trailing 32-27, Simpson kept the margin in the game by the final quarter points, Luce countered with 6 for a 47-39 Larrabee lead. Two quick buckets by Simpson and another by David Murray pulled Faculty within 46-47 barely two minutes into the final quarter.

The Faculty, however, was not to get closer. Fiskio, then Luce, hit baskets to give Larrabee breathing room. As Larrabee pulled back with 3, 52-49, Larry Wiegus calmly sank six straight free throws and the game was Larrabee's.

Desperate fouling by Faculty in the final minutes padded the Bee's margin, 68-61. Luce finished with 35 points, Ron Rabkin totaled 14 and Wiegus hit for 10. Faculty was again outstanding in defeat, this time scoring 26. Murray finished with 12 and Hampton added 8 for the Faculty.

The key to Larrabee's championship was Luce's scoring, Rabkin's handy play and Fiskio's all around hard work, as well as the brilliant play by Gator卫 which not only the Bee's devastating fast break but also the tough defense. When points were needed, the Gator could score too.

A second acknowledgement must go to the outstanding play of the Faculty's Jeff Simpson. He was the spirit and leader of the squad. He made the team go. Without Simpson, the Faculty would have been watching the entire playoffs in street clothes.

Women's crew back on the water

By Dan Gallagher

Long, cold months of winter training have finally begun to pay off for Connecticut oarsmen in early defeats of rival crews. The 1979 racing season opened for the team last Saturday on an unusually calm Thames River with water conditions very much like a spring day. Mixed results in races with the University of Rhode Island, the DePauw, and the Franklin College, which pointed to great potential for the team in the upcoming nationals.

Tired and somewhat unused to the cold, blustery March weather after two arduous weeks of training camp in Jacksonville, Florida, the Freshman Lightweight Eight showed good form in their first race, which proved decisive, yet disappointing loss to the URI frosh. Stroke Erik Doggett must have felt a let down controlled and low stroke rating, but was overtaken by a keyed-up Rhode Island crew.

Two victories followed the first, the Varsity Lightweight Eight, led by stroke Tom Speers tenaciously clung to their lead over varsity crews from both URI and Amherst. The Lightweight Four, maintaining a slight lead over a URI crew, was aware of the rival crew strayed off course and meshed ears with the Coin boat, thereby shattering a clean sweep. In the final races of the day, Connecticut's varsity and Freshman Heavyweight Fours failed to larger URI crews. Bowman Peter Gregory felt that the varsity's loss was attributed to a false sense of confidence in the boat. He said, "I think that we should have taken it as soon as they [URI] started to sit on their lead."

On Sunday, after a long week of difficult practices, the team again played host, this time to LaSalle and LaSalle, of Philadelphia. The races originally scheduled to begin at 8:00 a.m. were postponed temporarily as the course was deemed unrowable due to a strong northerly wind and consequent choppy. The varsity Eight was substituted, enough by 10:30 a.m. to allow the races to be safely conducted.

In the day's first race, the Varsity Lightweight Eight, led by stroke Erik Doggett, took first and gained the varsity's lead. In the last race of the day, the Varsity Lightweight Four was particularly disappointing. The varsity lightweights fell in the final stretch to Amherst, leaving the varsity crew to cross the line with a half-length advantage.

The Freshman Lights got their chance for revenge on last week's loss and destroyed the LaSalle frosh, crossing the finish line with a comfortable two and a half-length lead over the LaSalle varsity.

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Women's lacrosse breaking new ground

By Barbara Krueger

Women's lacrosse this year seems to be on the upsurge due to several significant and encouraging factors, most notably the new coach and the many new talented players.

Nancy Franklin, the new coach, is an excellent inspiration for the team. She is a high school gym teacher with much coaching experience, who has taken thorough control of the team and her responsibilities. After suffering through a subpar season last year, Coach Nancy's "weenies" have begun to shape up into well-functioning players.

This year's team includes a majority of new talent along with several of last year's starting players. Returning from last year are the co-captains, Barbara Krueger and Tally Ward, as well as the present nucleus of the offense: Hillary (Chit) Chittenden, Heather (Hex)

Crocker, and Sarah (Dolly) Parton. Among the new starters are Karen McClatchey, Helen Keo, and Amy Pravenits. Some of the notable new players are Susan Baldwin (substitute center for Tally Ward), sidelined with a knee injury), and the Monster Machete defense, Judy Ford, Sue Jones, Alice Elsley, Mary Ann Tilton and goalie Judy Ford, Sue Jones, Alice Elsley, Mary Ann Tilton and goalie Sarah Van Long.

Their first game was scheduled for April 4 against Yale, and they attended the Smith College game the same day where they played several jambooree games. Games against difficult teams like Castleton, Mt. Holyoke and Boston U. are also scheduled and expected to be challenging season. So far the game has been won, and the team is looking forward to their season with high hopes and glowing teeth.

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Carter-English / English-Carter
DICTIONARY
By Steven Shafer

Our age of the complex political economy has given rise to a plethora of foreign and domestic maladies; it is the responsibility of President Carter to shed light on these problems and the continuing progress to their solution.

Indeed, an entirely new vocabulary has evolved to help explain these difficult phenomena to the public. Pick up any periodical or newspaper and select a random paragraph on the page. Chances are good, I believe, that you will come upon a grandiloquent phrase, almost inevitably expressing the characteristic optimism of the "probable happy ending" of our nation's woes.

While Carter's statements to the press are usually promising, they are not often completely factual. On the contrary, these statements, rather than echoing the present reality, reflect the desired (and sometimes far-fetched) goals. As such, these statements cannot be accepted as gospel. The Mideast (Israel-Egypt), Iran and oil, foreign policy, and SALT II are a few poignant examples of the discrepancy between what Carter says and what is, in fact, true.

The significance of Carter's remarks lies in what he wants us to believe.

On the oil shortage Carter reveals the outlook for the United States in this definitive statement: "The situation with supplies and prices is serious-it's not critical." I think it fortunate that nobody embarrassed the President by asking him to distinguish the two in this case. No doubt he couldn't. Was the 1974 OPEC oil embargo serious or critical? How about waiting in a gas line for three hours to fill up the tank? This infuriating situation is serious to most of us, but not critical. How about we didn't get our gas. Those who don't drive could not have cared less. So it was neither serious nor critical-it was inconsequential.

Further, does critical mean that gasoline powered vehicles are an endangered species (along with all other oil consuming plant and equipment)? If so, what shall America do? This seems critical and serious. Does critical mean that an oil shortage will further erode our damaged economy? This could be critical for America. After all, if not an American economy, then what? The President's opinion is that the oil shortage "adds inflationary pressures"-surely not a good sign for an economy rent with high inflation and unemployment. However, the situation only remains, thank God, "serious." Carter also thinks that "we are much better prepared to deal with" oil shortages than during the 1974 oil embargo. How so? Our oil supply is not much greater than the 1974 supplies during the embargo. Gas allocation is as inefficient as it has always been. Regulatory measures have increased and entangled the situation. And demand for gasoline has naturally risen. So how are we better able to deal with less oil, may I ask? Again Carter was spared the embarrassment of explaining. Perhaps he has some brilliant solution he is withholding until the proper time-the political motif, I doubt it.

The significance of Carter's remarks lies in what he wants us to believe. Better serious than critical. I still don't know the difference. Carter should, however, take a critical look at such serious remarks.

The issue of more public relations and less involving. Politics is 'ly however, perceptions remain. Perhaps Carter forgot to mention that.

This statement, I'm afraid, is pure nonsense, unless, of course, Carter's vocabulary comes from his own special pocket dictionary of the English language. Delayed and interrupted are two accurate words that epitomize what SALT II has become. Delayed because a treaty that should have been signed at the SALT I expiration date is still unsigned. Interrupted because the Soviets were clearly perturbed at our normalization of relations with China. Again, Carter's idea of progress is embodied in the image of "statements" haggling over a bargaining table with other "statemen" over the deployment of nuclear weapons with no solution in sight (until recently). At least Carter's definition of "progress" is consistent.

These random selections are a mere smattering of Carter's stances on salient issues of the day. These examples are not intended to degrade the Carter Administration's foreign and domestic policies. Dubious statements such as those I have mentioned arise partially because of the constant fluctuations of the issues involved. Thus, it is inevitable that Carter's vocabulary be, at times, somewhat imprecise. However, some of Carter's language is intentionally deceiving-a psychology of words meant to appease the public and obscure the truths of an issue. When this kind of obfuscation occurs, it reveals a case of more public relations and less issue-solving. Political jargon, of course, is as real to a President as the issue it illuminates. But sometimes it is important to read between the lines.
In defense of honor

By Jim Frances

Recently, there appeared in the College Voice an article that was replete with facts and figures to support the objections raised by Mr. McCall concerning the Honor Code. McCall points out that Mr. McCall did not have a fair and impartial inquiry into the matter of self-scheduling exams and that his article was biased in favor of the admissions committee. McCall states that the Honor Code is not fair to students who might have taken advantage of the system.

McCall's article is a product of the continuing debate over the Honor Code. The debate has been going on for several years, and many students have expressed their concerns about the code. Some students feel that the Honor Code is too strict and that it does not allow for flexibility. Others feel that the Honor Code is necessary to maintain academic integrity.

In my opinion, the article by McCall is a biased and one-sided presentation of the issue. McCall does not consider the opinions of those who support the Honor Code. He simply states that the code is unfair and that it is not effective.

I believe that the Honor Code is necessary to maintain academic integrity. It is unfair to allow students to cheat and to receive higher grades than they deserve. The Honor Code helps to ensure that students are held accountable for their actions.

In conclusion, I believe that the Honor Code is an effective and necessary tool to maintain academic integrity. The debate over the code should continue, but it should be based on facts, not on bias.

Admissions

Continued from page 1

The admissions officer also must be aware of the limitations of the system. She or he must be able to recognize that the system is not perfect and that it does not always provide the best possible education for all students. The admissions officer must also be able to recognize that the system is not a perfect tool to attract potential students.

The system must be flexible and adaptable. It must be able to adapt to new situations and to new challenges. The admissions officer must be willing to work with students and parents to find the best possible solution to any problem that may arise.

The admissions officer must also be willing to work with the college's faculty and staff to ensure that the system is working effectively. The admissions officer must be able to communicate with the faculty and staff to ensure that the system is working effectively.

In conclusion, the admissions officer must be aware of the limitations of the system. She or he must be able to recognize that the system is not perfect and that it does not always provide the best possible education for all students. The admissions officer must also be willing to work with the college's faculty and staff to ensure that the system is working effectively.
B. Willie Smith Band

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