Nestle's takes the stand

Dark days ahead for Infirmary
Senior Staff lowers scalpel on infirmary

By David Ives & Laura Martineau

A three day marathon meeting last June saw Senior Staff running over the college budget with a meticulously fine-toothed comb. It searched for inefficient programs, scanned any area that might be cut to help a flailing budget. After months of meetings it found a beginning: Student Health Service could stand to be trimmed.

As a fully staffed in-patient facility, the infirmary is no longer a viable economic alternative. It has nineteen beds and an average of two in-bed patients a night per semester. It is virtually unused.

Salaries, according to Dr. Frederick R. McKeehan, director of the Student Health Service, make up about 90 percent of the $160,000 a year S.H.S. budget. Personnel is clearly the logical focus of any effective cutback.

Senior Staff does not intend to phase out the infirmary altogether. On the contrary, it plans to run a day-time dispensary manned full-time by a doctor and nurse. Victims of night-time illness would have to be routed to Lawrence and Memorial Hospital, probably via campus security. The hospital's director has assured senior staff that the idea is feasible.

There is no question that closing the infirmary's in-patient facilities can save the school money. At the most basic economic level, few can argue that it is always kind of awkward.

"We saw the salary difference right away," said assistant to the president and staff member Jane Brodusen. LeRoy Knight, school treasurer and business manager, concurred, "We would be reducing our payroll by his full salary."

Dr. Murphy was notified of his release on February 27, 1979. Without Dr. Murphy the school will be without a gynecologist who sees 44 percent of all infirmary patients. This impressive statistic becomes a staggering 75 percent or more of the total female patients. This impressive statistic becomes a staggering 75 percent or more of the total female patients who use the infirmary, whom for gynecological reasons or not.

Senior Staff has said that they will hire a physician assistant to continue the birthing clinic and pelvic examinations previously done by Dr. Murphy.

Physician Assistants are, in the words of Dr. McKeehan, "physicians extenders." They are trained in "primary care," a confusing way to say that they are exposed to the entire spectrum of medical care, from setting broken legs to delivering babies. They are not-doctors. They do not specialize in any one area during their training, and spend only five weeks of that hospital training in obstetrics and gynecology, according to Yale University's Physical Associate program. They cannot prescribe medication.

P.A.'s are in vogue. They are less expensive than doctors. But, as Yale's P.A. program warns, "We do not believe that people should use P.A.'s to save money. It is always kind of awkward."

The purpose of the physician assistant program, stressed Yale, is to provide health care in areas which are traditionally underprivileged and unpopular with M.D.'s; the programs not meant to patch up budgets.

Yale University and the office of the director of outpatient services at Lawrence and Memorial Hospital say that the starting salary for a physician assistant is about $16,000 a year. A P.A. with additional training -- one who has spent at least a year in the office of a practicing gynecologist -- would cost more.

Dr. Murphy makes between $19,000 and $20,000 a year. A P.A. with only basic training, at $16,000 a year, would afford a possible savings of up to $4,000. There is, however, a catch.

Dr. Murphy is the only employee of the infirmary not to have been rehired for next year. The implication is that the infirmary will remain an in-patient facility as of September, 1979. It will be intact, but understaffed.

For the catch is that a P.A. cannot legally replace Dr. Murphy as the M.D. on call every other night and alternating weekends. This would leave Dr. McKeehan alone the only full-time M.D., the only doctor on call seven nights a week.

Six years ago the infirmary was faced with a
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ROBERTS
The music people since 1954
Possible Boycott?

Entrepreneurial drive has created the wealth of goods and services we enjoy today. However much we indulge in the convenience of big business, it is important to recognize that multi-national corporations have forged the prosperous lifestyle that Americans have grown not only to appreciate, but to expect. At the same time, in their search for profits, some large companies disregard the nature of the countries in which they market their products. Used to adhering techniques in the United States which are unnumbered by rules, multinational corporations pursue markets in Third World countries with the same abandon that they would in Fairfield County. Business vision is acute when directed straight ahead, but is blind to landscape.

It is a terrible irony that Nestle's Corporation, the manufacturer of innocuous Crunch bars, has resisted the pressure to adjust its aggressive marketing tactics to accommodate poor and undernourished peasants of Third World countries. The articles in this week's View, including a statement by the Connecticut College Liaison Committee on Shareholder Responsibility, indicate that the malnutrition and death Nestle's is willing to cause in exchange for pushing its misused infant milk formula. Nestle's opportunist behavior in Third World countries is clearly a case of business initiative run wild.

One way that the average citizen can force a large company like Nestle's to reform is by exerting economic pressure, in the form of a boycott of Nestle products. Ideally, anyone who saw the emaciated timbre of a Third World infant would feel disturbed by the suffering of third world infants, and would want the humanity to keep Nestle products out of their pantries and leave them where they belong - on the supermarket shelves, gathering dust.

A.S.R.

LETTERS

From the bench

Dear Editor:

We are writing this letter to express how disturbed we are by the results of the proposed SGA Executive Board elections. The change, if passed, would permit the student body to be found guilty of a social infraction by the Judiciary Board to be disclosed. The View with 447 in favor, 548 opposed, with 113 abstentions. Though short of the two thirds needed for approval, the margin of those favoring the change to those who oppose it was shocking. If and when the proposed Constitution change next appears on the ballot, we urge the student body to vote no for the following reasons:

-Confidentiality is the characteristic which makes this SGA unique. Unlike other schools, should a student be found guilty by J.B, knowledge of the infraction is known by few. Only J.B. members and the Dean of Student Affairs are aware of the specifics of cases, and they are bound by confidentiality. No record of a student's wrongdoing goes to future employers or graduate schools. The suspension of a student is noted as a voluntary withdrawal on the transcript. The Connecticut College Judiciary Board in it's present form, insures that one mistake will not follow a student for a lifetime.

-Those favor the Constitution change contend that it would work as a deterrent against a friend who might return to the Board again. Not in three years has any student been found guilty before J.B. more than once while on social probation. The recommendations themselves have been a deterrent.

-In the real world, an individual can move and start over after a mistake. Here we live in a small tight-knit college community. We are all here because we care about and use our knowledge for a more prosperous future. Why burden an individual with such pressure while attempting to seek an education?

Wendy Weeks

Is there a doctor in the house?

p.11

Last year, CBS' "60 Minutes" investigated Nestle's notorious infant formula marketing practices, but company officials defended formula sales as more of a help than a hindrance. Connecticut College community has issued a report on Nestle's hard-sell tactics, and they urge students to boycott Nestle's goods.

Edward Korry - ambassador p.4

International journalist and former ambassador to Chile, Edward Korry has a keen view of the contemporary world.

Edward Korry - ambassador p.4

International journalist and former ambassador to Chile, Edward Korry has a keen view of the contemporary world.
ON CAMPUS

Diplomat visits

By Mark W. Hall

Mr. Korry had suggestions for students considering the careers of foreign service and international journalism.

While on campus, Mr. Korry has been busy attending two government classes, two public talks, and a luncheon at Knowlton House. Dressed in a conservative, pin-striped suit and exhibiting a tendency to long-windedness, Mr. Korry was nevertheless fascinating a rapt audience over teascups at Knowlton House when this writer caught up with him.

CIA attempts to prevent "Castroism" from spreading to other Latin American states. He blamed Kennedy for provoking the eventual loss of public faith and confidence in affairs of state, noting that our current Chief Executive is now trying to restore. And what about the foreign relations of our contemporary era? Once Congress and President Carter resolved the official approach to the top international issue of energy, then, Mr. Korry predicted, "we can look to new consensus and for making our foreign policy a force for peace and prosperity."

Edifice complex

By Alison Rogers

Almost three years ago, Conn College's books were moved out of Palmer Library and into their present home. After many discussions and evaluations of the needs of the college by the Long Range Planning and Development Committee, plans were drawn up to convert Palmer Library into an academic building.

Palmer Library renovation is high on the college's list of priorities. The cost for this planned renovation is 2.5 million dollars.

The preliminary plans, drawn in consultation with the architectural firm of Graham Gunde Associates of Cambridge, Mass., will incorporate classrooms, lecture halls, seminar rooms, faculty areas, a faculty lounge and student facilities, a faculty lounge and student areas into the present building. Palmer Library is presently badly in need of better classroom facilities. Professor Helen Mulvey, a former chairman of the Language Department, stated: "We have to block any subversive actions the Americans plan."

Among other advice and anecdotes, Mr. Korry had suggestions for students considering the careers of foreign service and international journalism. For the first, the former official recommended "knowledge of public affairs and a language; a graduate degree; and a willingness to go to China, which is where many new consulates will soon be opening their doors."

He also mentioned the importance of work on a college newspaper — for those interested in reporting — because of its service in teaching the mechanics of productions and in improving writing skills.

After the luncheon, Mr. Korry spared a few moments for some informal words of reflection. He recalled the year 1969 when, in the biggest such take-over of an American interest in Latin America in the history of the nation, the Chilean government nationalized the Anaconda Aluminum Company's copper operations. Mr. Korry acted as middleman in the negotiations, and remembered the strong Washington pressure on the business to give up the appropriate 51 percent of its stock.

As for the departed Allende, "everyone knew he was a dead duck." Faced with an annual inflation rate of 100 percent, among other things, the Chilean democratic leadership rejected a U.S. financial bail-out plan (the same used for New York City), after which the U.S.S.R. notified Washington that it would not try to block any subversive actions the Americans planned.

In 1973, the Catholic Church and opposition parties gave an affirmative nod to the military, who responded with a coup d'etat, slaying Allende and in its wake the language laboratory. Small seminar rooms are planned for college-wide use. Any class in need of a better place to meet may use these rooms as they are available. One large lecture hall will be available for classes and college events equipped with audio-visual facilities.

Plans for Palmer Hall are posted in the new library. Faculty and students are urged to examine them and send any comments to President Oaks Ames. The committee for the renovation of Palmer has already received interesting suggestions. Interior changes can still be made, so the committee is giving the campus community a chance to share in the plans for Palmer.

The faculty group which has been working on the plans for the renovation of Palmer with President Ames, Treasurer Leroy Knight and the architects consists of Helen Mulvey, Helen

Changes on the Inside

the Long Range Planning and Development Committee, explained that the new classrooms in Palmer will (tentative name) will more adequately accommodate small and large classes in an attractive setting.

Faculty offices of the departments of Philosophy, Religion, English and History now scattered across campus will be housed together in the future Palmer Hall. It will become the center of the language department also, and will have within its walls the language laboratory.

The College Development Office is now handling the process of fund-raising. It is not known exactly when the construction will begin. "A sizable amount of money has got to be in hand before renovation can start," said a committee member.
In memoriam

Charles R. Shackford

Professor of music and recognized composer

Charles R. Shackford, professor of music, was killed in an automobile accident in New London on April 18. A professor at the college since 1965, Dr. Shackford, 61, was also a nationally recognized composer.

Dr. Shackford received his Bachelor of Arts and Masters degrees from Yale University, his doctorate from Harvard University. Prior to his position with Connecticut College he taught at Bennett College, Harvard University and Wellesley College. He also served as chairman of the music department at Wilcox College.

During his 40 year career in composition, Dr. Shackford wrote close to 60 pieces, some of which have been performed throughout the country. Some of his more notable compositions, described as neoclassical by one of his students, include String Quartet in A, a choral arrangement from Psalm 139, and his Eclogue for alto and tenor saxophones, violincellos, and harp.

Some of Dr. Shackford's pieces have been performed at the college. In 1960, his "Fantasy on Yshendorf for Two Flutes and Orchestra" was performed at the dedication of the Cummings Art Center. The Hartford Symphony Orchestra premiered his "Concerto for Brass and Symphony Ensemble" in Palmer Auditorium last fall.

Dr. Shackford's students speak highly of him. John Brolley, a senior who has studied with him for four years, believes that Dr. Shackford "had the craft down perfectly... he was the essential devoted musician." Brolley indicated that his own interest and accomplishments in music stem from his exposure to Dr. Shackford. Dr. Shackford looked on his students as if they were his kids. He'd go to bat for you."

A memorial service for Dr. Shackford will be held in Harkness Chapel on Wednesday at 12:30 P.M.

Letters

Continued from page 3

and freedom on the part of the students must be preserved. The "everybody club atmosphere" that McCull talks about is largely due to decisions being made for and freedom on the part of the students. Who wants to cut down still further on the autonomy of the Conn student. It depresses me to think that respect for scheduled exams.

To the editor:

I should like to bring to the attention of your readers — especially the men — that the Equal Rights Amendment has been upheld in the courts by a close 5-4 decision. Recently on the courts of Mitchell College the Camelotines, the Connecticut College women's tennis team, beat the Mitchell College men 5 - 4. Much as I would like to explain this victory by great coaching, I must admit, with a modesty that is almost feminine, that the basic factor was the natural talent of our players. This remarkable talent will be on display for local sports fans at the south courts at 1 p.m. Saturday, April 28th in a match with Providence College.

Sincerely,
R. Bird
Tennis Coach, Pro-Tem

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THE COLLEGE VOICE

The Infant Formula Controversy: A Statement From the Connecticut College Liaison Committee on Shareholder Responsibility

The committee is interested in the issues surrounding the sale of infant formula in developing countries. In particular, our interest centers on the boycott of products sold by Nestle (a Swiss-based multinational corporation and the largest seller of infant formula in less developed countries) because the college owns no shares of stock in any of the other companies (Abbott Laboratories, American Home Products Corp. and Bristol-Meyers Co.) which sell infant formula.

At issue in the boycott is the practice of promoting infant formula in developing countries when there is evidence that misuse of the formula leads to malnutrition. There is considerable disagreement about the extent of the problem of malnutrition and the degree to which it is caused by industry practices.

The following paragraphs contain a summary of the arguments with respect to the Nestle boycott (arguments which generally apply to all companies involved) and the conclusions on which the Committee has agreed.


The Case Against Nestle

The case being made against Nestle rests on the central contention that formula feeding among populations which lack clean water, refrigeration, adequate income, and sufficient literacy to follow instructions is inappropriate. It follows, then, that the promotion of infant formula in many Third World countries through "direct-nurses" (women dressed as nurses who leave samples of the product around the countryside), free samples to medical personnel, and direct consumer advertising are also inappropriate.

Nestle is accused of heavily promoting infant formula in less developed countries where the birth rates in the U.S. and Western Europe declined in the 1960s. The results of the promotion are claimed to be falling rates of breast feeding where formula is heavily promoted and higher rates of death and disease among bottle and formula-fed babies. The latter are a consequence of conditions of inadequate sterility and insufficient income to purchase adequate supplies of formula which are then diluted and lead to malnourishment.

The boycott aims at changing the behavior of Nestle with respect to its promotion policies: stopping the use of milk-nurses, the use of free samples, medical profession promotion, and the use of direct consumer advertising. These practices encourage bottle-feeding immediately after birth and create cultural pressure against breast-feeding by encouraging the impression that the bottle is better.

Hearings before Sen. Edward Kennedy's Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research in May, 1978, led to much of the recent testimony on these issues; they also led to an upcoming (tentatively, Spring, 1979) World Health Organization conference on the controversy. Four other U.N. conferences on these issues have been held since 1970, with little response by the industry.

The Liaison Committee urges each member of the College Community to join the boycott of Nestle products... no other action could be effective.

Nestle's Case

Nestle believes the case against it is too narrowly focused on the promotion issue and ignores the larger issue of infant nutritional needs. It claims it does not aggressively promote its product through milk-nurses or consumer advertising, and it urges stricter WHO guidelines on the distribution of formula by the industry.

The industry has formed its own council (International Council of Infant Formula Manufacturers) as a result of the pre-1975 UN conferences, which aims at self-regulation, including standardization of feeding instructions, regulation of sales and distribution practices, and continued research into infant nutrition. The council has a code of ethics for member companies.

Nestle argues further than the evidence suggests that:

1. Infant mortality is declining in Third World countries for a variety of reasons, including improved nutrition and infant foods;
2. Studies comparing mortality rates of bottle and breast-fed babies are methodologically unsound;
3. Disease data are also unreliable;
4. Breast-fed babies develop better and are healthier as long as milk is available.

Nestle's Case

Nestle argues: Infant mortality is declining in Third World countries for a variety of reasons, including improved nutrition and infant foods.

(1) Infant mortality is declining in Third World countries for a variety of reasons, including improved nutrition and infant foods;
(2) Studies comparing mortality rates of bottle and breast-fed babies are methodologically unsound;
(3) Disease data are also unreliable;
(4) Breast-fed babies develop better and are healthier as long as milk is available.
(5) The decline of breast-feeding is not adequately demonstrated;
(6) A decline in breast-feeding would be due to many factors but particularly food industries, as a result of the pre-1975 UN conferences, which aims at self-regulation, including standardization of feeding instructions, regulation of sales and distribution practices, and continued research into infant nutrition. The council has a code of ethics for member companies.

The code used by ICIFI is criticized on a number of grounds:

a. The commitment to breast feeding needs strong reinforcement;

b. Clearly worded instructions are irrelevant to the illiterate and poor; these groups should not be exposed to formula products;

c. The code does not ban media advertising or free samples, nor is it effectively implemented at the sales level.

The Liaison Committee urges each member of the College Community to join the boycott of Nestle products while we monitor developments which may

The Liaison Committee urges each member of the College Community to join the boycott of Nestle products... no other action could be effective.

Nestle's Marketing Practices

Bristol-Meyers, maker of Suf inconvenient infant formula, has changed its marketing practices in response to pressure.

(1) It no longer promotes the distribution of formula feeding.
(2) It has suspended infant feeding educational activities.
(3) It has eliminated the use of milk-nurses.
(4) It has changed the labeling and advertising of formula products.

Nestle's Response

Nestle argues continues to argue that Nestle refuses to discontinue promotion and free samples to medical personnel, although it has modified its advertising and claims to have stopped using milk-nurses.

1. Evidence continues to arise that Nestle refuses to discontinue promotion and free samples to medical personnel, although it has modified its advertising and claims to have stopped using milk-nurses.
2. Some medical professionals claim the evidence is clear that bottle-fed babies are more likely to be sick than breast-fed babies.
3. The code used by ICIFI is criticized on a number of grounds:

Illustration and Photos by Wendy Weeks
business

The boycott has had some effect in changing the behavior of Nestle and has at least encouraged a significant corporate public relations campaign. Continued economic pressure seems necessary, however, given the continued promotion of the product in circumstances the company agrees are nowhere near ideal. While the Committee is in no position to evaluate all the evidence in the matter, the persistence of the

Deadly promotion

By Robin Brown

The Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFACT) is sponsoring a boycott of all Nestle products. The boycott began some months ago and is in protest of Nestle's allegedly unethical promotion of infant formula in Third World countries. Since the sixties, the U.S. birth rate has dropped tremendously so baby product companies have had to search elsewhere for new markets. These companies found the Third World countries, ranging from Haiti, to Venezuela to the Philippines, and to Nigeria.

The "advertising campaign" begins at the hospitals. New mothers leave the hospitals with complimentary tins of the powdered infant formula. In return for this distributive service, doctors receive special services, and the hospitals receive new equipment, not to mention medical conventions, all paid for by Nestle.

Rebuttal to Nestle: Some medical professionals claim the evidence is clear that bottle-fed babies are more likely to be sick than breast-fed babies.

Nestle employs "milk nurses," women dressed in nurse-like uniforms, to visit new mothers. Their primary function is to make sure a tin of infant formula remains when they leave. These women do not serve as nurses, but rather exploit the love every new mother has for her baby, and her desire to do what's best for it.

The irony is that all the time the mother's own milk could have been used. Their milk is even better for the baby because it contains natural antibodies not found in the artificial formula. A newsletter put out by INFACT states: "It wasn't that the formula

"Milknurses" exploit the love every new mother has for her baby.

West Indian baby, bottle fed from early weeks of life with over-diluted, contaminated infant formula. The result: marasmus, diarrhea and death.

While the Committee is in no position to evaluate all the evidence in the matter, the persistence of the
**SPORTS**

**With I-I record, Camels two games out**

By Ibe Welmeisler

Good samaritan ... far Ibe

laxmen have won three games, lost two
games, three attackmen and forty-six
lacrosse balls.

Photo by Wendy Weeks

---

While breezing to an 8 to 4 victory over

hilling prowess of Jim "Boy Wolf"

Luce the Camels never looked back

and losses for the three boats.

equal shows almost

equal downs in recent weeks.

"We're taking the games one at a time.

Fiskio's attitude fits right in with

coach Larry 'Breeze' Roberts employed a new strategy. He

outlawed injuries saying that

"anyone who is injured has to run extra sprints"

and made the team promise not to go

out for practice after a week or two.

In the end, the Camels allowed Florida State to come in fifth in the fourth quarter. Numerous injuries and several overtime periods later, the boys lost in sudden death, 9-8.

It's been mainly a heart-breaking and bone-breaking season

---

**Season even for oarswomen**

By Alison Rogers

Women's crew at C.C. has had its ups and downs in recent weeks. Three races into the season, the Camels' record shows almost equal numbers of wins and losses for the three boats.

The day of the first race of the season, March 31, sawed cool and overcast, but the clouds parted just long enough to start the women's race. In the only women's race of the day, C.C.'s varsity and second varsity boats raced the variabilities of Amhurst and U.R.I. The winning C.C. varsity boat and M.I.T. varsity placed first and the C.C. second varsity came in hot on their tails in the middle of the game.

---

**Laxmen limp as Oral outruns annoying injuries**

When we last looked at our Lac team they had returned from the south, healthy, tanned, and ready for an undefeated season. Well it's three weeks and six lacrosse games later and all that has changed, even the tans have faded.

Upon close analysis the three to two win-loss record which the stickmen hold is not as bad as it looks. It's been mainly a heart-breaking and bone-breaking season.

The pre-season ended on a promising note as the Camels went down to Southern Connecticut State and beat them 11-9. Peter Stokes, Tommy Burke and Fritz "the Cat" provided an outstanding offensive display and everything looked set for opening day at Fairfield.

And, what a day it was: perfect lacrosse weather - 40 degrees and rain. Unfortunately co-captain and star defenseman, Fred Rog, was sidelined with a pulled groin. (Did you get that one Disco-dancing Brad?)

The Camels took control of the game right away but in the second period lost the service of Stoken to a painful knee bruise. Leading in the first half, the Camels allowed Florida State to catch it up in the fourth quarter. Numerous injuries and several overtime periods later, the boys lost in sudden death, 9-8.

Anyway, after the road trip blues, the Camels came home to show the fans why lacrosse is such a great sport. If you missed the game, the Camels stomped on Assumption 13-1 and Burke and Fritz led the shell shock attack on their goalie. Again Pete Capolino had a great day maintaining a shutout until Assumption scored with 46 seconds left in the game.

Unfortunately Herb Kenny swatted a separation sticker as an attempt to plant one of their attackman. Trinity received the same treatment. The Camels flattened them by a score of 13-2.

For their next road trip the Camels went to play the muddy ten of Nichols. The field was icy but the game was great. After being down 8-4 in the second quarter, the Camels tied it up 8-8 with just a few minutes to go.

The defense was fantastic considering Herb was knocked out last week and Bob Ruggiero was injured during the game. Goon Barchasch and Brad Rost more than made up for the injuries. But once again, the sudden-death blues appeared, and we lost 9-8. We also lost our leading scorer, Peter Stokes. Anyone who is injured has to run extra sprints said the coach Larry 'Breeze' Roberts.

If you missed the game, you missed one of the more exciting games you'll ever see. The game ended in a tie with only one injury (have fun running on crutches, George).

Summing up the season thus far the Camels have won three games, lost two games, three attachmen and forty-six lacrosse balls.
ENTERTAINMENT

Musical marriage

By Ann C. Allan

Robber Bridegroom, Conn College’s major musical this year, opened last weekend at Palmer Auditorium. The play is set in the frontier days of the old South. The plot revolves around the adventures of Jamie Lockhart, the Robber Bridegroom, played by Tim Scull, and his bride Rosamund, played by Lisa Putala. The story is one of mistaken identities and the trials of love but, as ever in a musical comedy, the misunderstandings are worked out to everyone’s satisfaction, to the accompaniment of much energetic singing and dancing.

The opening number, Once Upon the Natchez Trail was enthusiastically performed and the audience responded with hearty applause. Tim Scull displayed a commanding stage presence and was in good voice here and throughout the play. Mark Trescher was also excellent and his acrobatics on stage kept the audience enthralled during the second number, Two Heads. In Steal With Style, Tim Scull demonstrated considerable comic talent as well as vocal range. Rosamund’s Dream, a duet between the two lovers, the mood became serene.

Some comic relief was provided in Prickle Pear and Lilybud, in which Deirdre McGill as the wicked stepmother Salome drew enthusiastic applause. The chorus’ portrayal of the young girl’s boredom and discontent in At A Noah’s Lp. Chris Pender as Musgrove, Rosamund’s rich father, was excellent throughout the show. Mark Trescher was also outstanding as Lil Harp in Poor Tied Up Darling and Goodbye Salome. The chorus was particularly good this number, as Deirdre McGill was outrageously funny. The mood changed from one of high energy to stillness in Lisa Putala’s song Sleepy Man. In Where Oh Where is my Superman, which she had choreographed. It was danced to music by Barbra Streisand. It proved to be a pleasant solo, full of traditional ballet leaps and turns.

After the intermission, Mark Trescher was outstanding as Lil Harp in Poor Tied Up Darling and Goodbye Salome. The chorus was particularly good during the second number, as Deirdre McGill was outrageously funny. The mood changed from one of high energy to stillness in Lisa Putala’s song Sleepy Man. In Where Oh Where is my Superman, which she had choreographed. It was danced to music by Barbra Streisand. It proved to be a pleasant solo, full of traditional ballet leaps and turns.

Good evening ladies and gentlemen . . .

By Robin Waxenberg

Radio Theater, an outgrowth of the 1930’s, now comes to Connecticut College. Fred Allen, Jack Benny, Bing Crosby, Kate Smith and Oscar Wellington were the theater’s founding fathers. They brought to life such radio greats as “Inner Sanctum,” “Amos and Andy” and “The War of the Worlds.” Now, through the direction of Jim Francese, Conn. students too can become absorbed and involved in radio drama productions.

Jim, who feels “there are a fair number of writers and actors who are talented and merely need a way to express it,” runs a WCNI weekly show at 8:30 on Tuesday nights. Having gained knowledge of the station as a first semester disc jockey, he now directs, recruits, coordinates and writes for the show. With the aid of WCNI production manager Mark Oliva, sound technician John Golden, “without whose radio theater would not have been possible,” publicity chairman Vicki Fitzgerald, and new director Tom Hepner, the program may become a true success.

According to Jim, “radio theater is a chancey thing, and getting it off the ground is quite a difficult task. We initially had to convince CNI that radio theater would work and grow, and that we could put out quality material. There was a weekly show, if it’s going to work, it’s going to take a lot of time and effort during the next two semesters,” be reflected.

Having aired “The Ugliest Man in the World,” Jim is quite pleased with the initial response and actor participation. “People put in a large amount of time and worked hard,” But such hard work is a necessity on behalf of the actors. They must possess a “williness to work and try something new, be flexible, accept criticism, have imagination and fresh ideas,” stated the producer. With fifteen to twenty people working on the program, and shows lined up on a weekly basis through May, Jim and his staff are working double-time.

Future programs include a presentation by Fred Grimes’ voice students; a student-produced entitled “Busy,” (created by Conn. student Matthew Januski), “Sorry Wrong Number,” and other shows.

Jim looks for original, interesting and well-costumed plays, and sounds well developed dialogue is another necessity. In terms of controversial plays, “we will shy away from anything as long as it serves a literary purpose.” Jim concluded.

Fancy feat

By Maggie Moreff

Every semester, the Connecticut College Dance Club produces its own dance concert. On April nineteenth and twentieth, the members of the Dance Club presented “Fancy Footwork” in the East Studio of the Campus Arena. The ten dances were choreographed by dance students, not all of whom were dance majors.

The show opened with a modern dance, Fancy Colors, which was choreographed by Ruth Wagner, to music written by Chicago. It was danced by Ruth Noreen Dal, Gayl Georgeson, Leonia Mazzamurro, Diane Smith, and Suzanne Winner, all of whom were dressed in fancy colored tutus, reflecting the title and mood of the dance.

The second dance, Free Play, was choreographed by Claudia Kowitz and danced by Claudia and Laura Biddle. Accompanied by the music of Jean-Luc Ponty, the dance was a lively and joyful, well danced number.

Pablo Gomez choreographed the dance Arrival, to an ecstatic modern dance, to “The Chase” a song from Midsight Express. Danced by Gussie Levine, Debbie Low, Tony Pace, Liz Silber, and Caroline Swartz.

Leonia Mazzamurro choreographed another duet for herself and Noreen Dal. Reasons was an exciting jazz dance, named for the music by Earth, Wind and Fire which accompanied it. Suzanne Winner closed the first half of the show with a ballet, titled Superman, which she had choreographed. It was danced to music by Barbra Streisand. It proved to be a pleasant solo, full of traditional ballet leaps and turns.

After the short intermission the show reopened with a jazz dance by Maggie Moreff entitled Imitation. Alice Wilding-White choreographed a modern ballet entitled Ekebots to synchronize the joy with Walker-Cornett. Danced by Amy Condon, Noreen Dal, Photographer Silverman, it was peaceful and somewhat spiritual ballet.

Nothing, but our theatrical dance, choreographed and danced by Linda Garant, to music by Earth, Wind and Fire. In the next number, the two dancers playfully danced around the stage.

The show closed with a lively song (as the dancers themselves often referred to it) jazz dance. September was choreographed by Gayl Georgeson to the music of Earth, Wind and Fire.

Both Thursday and Friday nights the dance studio was packed with friends, parents and interested observers. The audiences were receptive and encouraging to the dancers. And despite several about the necessity the last week of rehearsals, the show was a definite success.

There were publicity requirements too; WCNI announcements, posters and radio theater logos need to be created and displayed.

Radio Theater, as unique communication form, is a “kind of advertising in terms of entertainment from the beginning.” With a society oriented toward film, TV, and other visual arts, the program becomes a “participatory activity” in which the listener uses his “mind and imagination and has (to) choreographed by 1 takes the listener to sit back, believe in it, go along and join us and feel what we are feeling,” states Jim.

In addition to drawing people to the theater, Jim revitalizes their creative abilities as actors and listeners. Just remember to let your imagination wander: Radio Theater works best when listeners, though only silent, fill in the elements left to the imagination.
Of death be not proud
By Noab SodD

John Louis EvllDl3rd had very little lime left to live. In a matter of hours he would be escorted from his cell in an Alabama prison by two guards and a chariot carrying two yards down the "death-row" corridor. Once there, he would be strapped into his armless legless prison and legs bound securely onto metal plates, his head fitted into a strange object resembling a steel cereal bowl. The prison's gas would have mercy on his soul. A guard would pull down a lever on the wall, and all of these actions would pass quickly through Evans body. Barring any mechanical mishaps, too frequently it's little things that seem to go wrong with cars, planes and executions, Evans would be dead in less than fifteen seconds; justice works quickly.

The last person to have been executed in the United States was Gary Gilmore, the Utah murderer who pleaded for the death sentence in April of 1977. Gilmore's wish came true when a firing squad shot him before a specially selected audience. Indeed, the only disappointment Gilmore had to bear was that of being denied his wish to teleview the execution over public broadcasting so many had to sacrifice our own civility by executing him. Put another way, too many of us would still be occupied by some other criminal. Prison food and accommodations are not maintained to be as good as a five star hotel, and the United States Constitution does not guarantee one the right to have a telview of his execution. Yet to die, there are many lessons which we may learn from his impending death.

Why not tie Evans down to a stretch of track and let justice ride in the engineer's cab?

In this modern age there is no reason that executions should not be made more efficient. Many of the technological innovations which today pervade our society could be employed in executions while simultaneously performing their more orthodox tasks, thus killing two birds with one stone (no pun intended). For example, Amtrak's daily express trains from Boston to Washington, D.C. must achieve speeds of sixty miles per hour in order to keep schedules; yet no tie Evans down to a stretch of track and let justice ride in the engineer's cab? Better still, why not drop him (same parachute, of course) from a Pan Am 747 en route to London, no mess, no inefficiency, and a 50,000 f. drop into the North Atlantic ocean. Once he successfully land end to Evans criminal career. With a little imagination and ingenuity, executions can certainly become less costly and more practical.

The flippant remarks of the previous paragraphs are in no way intended to belittle the fate of John Evans 3rd, or to make humorous the tragic fate of the man he so brutally murdered. Rather mechanical attitude was intended to drive home the intrinsic truth of this ponderer's views that capital punishment is a barbaric and senseless characteristic of the American judicial process. Whether or not Evans died in the electric chair, I believe that his case highlights the fact that capital punishment is a sick, illogical evil which absolutely needs to be halted.

Evans' execution is the fact that he killed a person with the potential to commit such an atrocity is not going to be dissuaded by the threat of execution. The second school of thought in favor of capital punishment, and that advanced many times more often than the first, is the "revenge hypothesis": Evans murdered, and thus he should die. the man he killed has a posthumous right to Evans' death. It is thinking like this which tends to make one lose faith in mankind. Are we still living in a society where the taking of a life, any life, is considered to be just for purposes of revenge? Of course what Evans did was horrible; nobody in their right mind would contest that. But why does society have to be dragged down to his level by similarly taking a life. Life itself must have some value. Certainly Evans must be kept away from the rest of society, he has made it all too clear that he will, if released, kill again. But we do not have to sacrifice our own civility by executing him. Put him in jail for the rest of his life, never let him see the light of day again, but don't kill him, for to do so is to stoop to his level of barbaric behavior.

By the time this article is printed John Louis Evans 3rd might possibly be dead. His "death-row" cell will be occupied by some other criminal awaiting execution. This is not the first article this writer has drafted on the topic of capital punishment, and it is effort spent in vain. Yet it remains my firm conviction that civilized societies do not kill, and that any readers who may have been swayed towards this view will represent a step towards a truly sophisticated and enlightened human existence.

Illustration by Max Moore
The primary flaw Senior Staff made apparently, was in not giving itself time to make the basic inquiry which would show that its release of Dr. Murphy is financially unsound. Even in the event that kitchen and custodial aides are laid off, the total savings cannot equal the low cost of maintaining Dr. Murphy. To not "replacing" him with the more costly P.A. and on-call doctor. The unfortunate result of haste is that only limited research led to the Staff's decision. Relying heavily on statistics from other schools and pressured by the impending-hiring deadline, Senior Staff used only one outside consultant - Dr. James Niederman - to formulate a decision.

As President Ames felt, "we could not put it off." LeRoy Knight concurred, "it was either go or go." The Health Advisory Board, headed by student Seth Marcus and formed last year to represent the student body in major decisions affecting the Student Health Services, was not included in Senior Staff's deliberations. In fact it was not alerted until a vital first decision had already been finalized. SGA, as may already be imagined, was notified of the decision by Marcus.

When asked why no students had been involved in the process, one member of Senior Staff who could not be quoted on the record said, "What would have happened...if the students had said "we have to have an infirmary full-time," and senior staff says, "I'm sorry, we simply cannot afford it; the budget will not support it." The only possible reply to a hypothetical conclusion is that it is that concern that occasionally affects the fact and perhaps second-guesses the ability of students to be objective and intelligent contributors to decisions which intimately affect them.

Dr. McKeehan will remain

Senior Staff's answer to student participation is in a proposed committee - chaired by Jane Breeden, Alice Johnson, and LeRoy Knight - including Dr. McKeehan, a trustee, a health care consultant (Dr. Niederman against Planned Parenthood, faculty representatives, two or three local M.D.'s, parents of students, and two students: Janice Mayer and Seth Marcus. The committee will study and evaluate the infirmary's budget to make further cuts.

However, Senior Staff has taken it upon itself to design a committee of seeking experts. No one knows what criteria dictate inclusion of parents of students on the committee. As Dr. McKeehan says, "They might be perfectly qualified doctors, but have no expertise in the field of Student Health."

Dr. McKeehan, having done some research on his own, recommended the use of the American College Health Association, whose survey team is comprised of doctors and nurses who were not staff members but who do have expertise in such matters. Although the American College Health Association, whose survey team is comprised of doctors and nurses, was not included in the process, onemember of Senior Staff who could not be quoted said, "...the decision deliberations should have decided what the Health Service setup should be before the action was taken."

No "committee deliberations," in fact, have been made at all. The members of the committee had only been chosen - by Senior Staff alone - and notified by letter. Their first meeting time is May 12 in the midst of student exams.

It has already been suggested that releasing Dr. Murphy, before the formation of a committee qualified to fully assess budgetary options, is a decision whose repercussions have only just begun to pass through this college.

It is true that students could have been informed of the troublesome decisions for several weeks. However, consulting the students was a desire to avoid confrontation that might have resulted.

The best reply to a hypothetical conclusion like this is that it occurs conspicuously after the fact and perhaps second-guesses the ability of students to be objective and intelligent contributors to decisions which intimately affect them.
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