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The College Voice

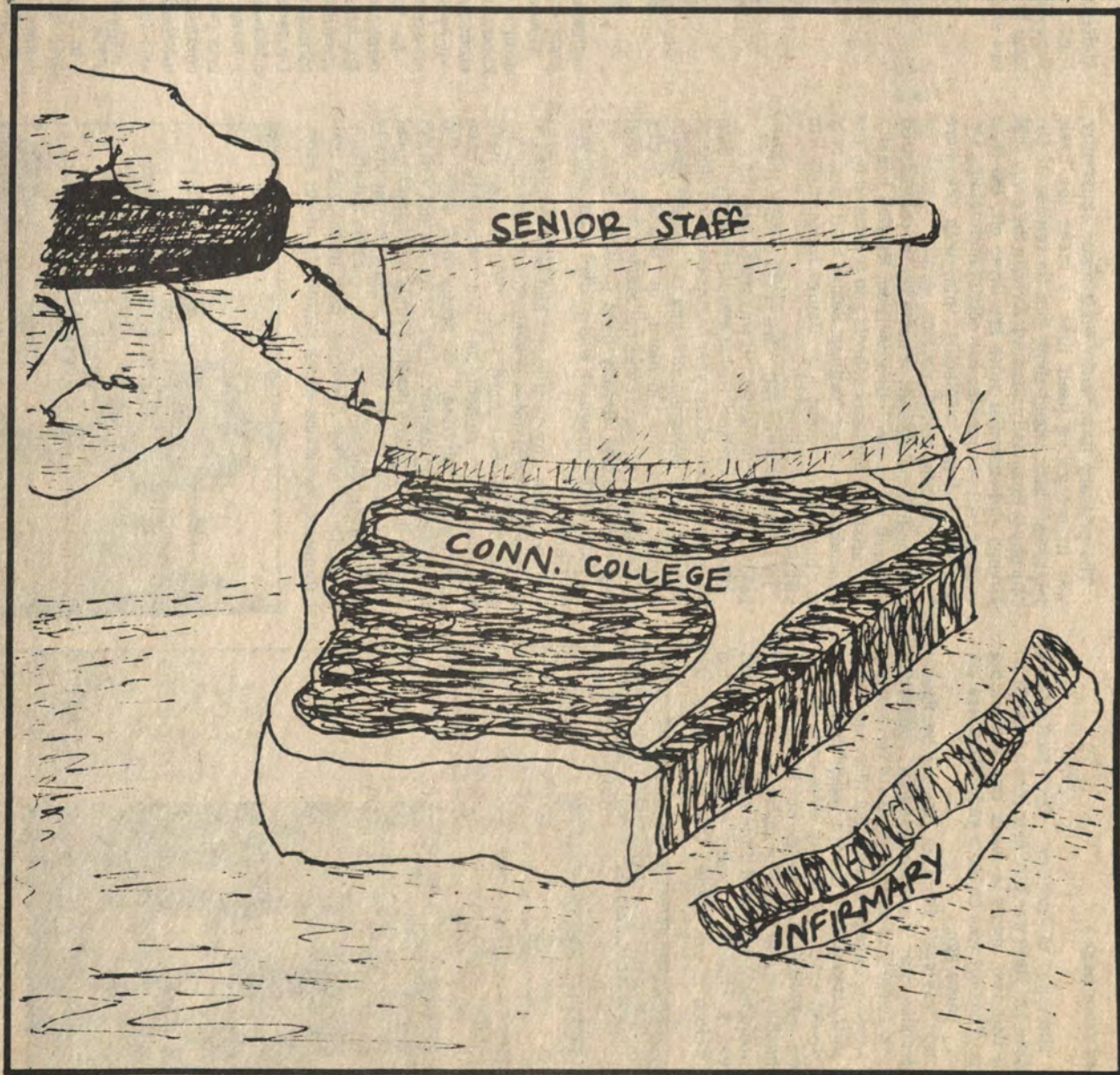
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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NEW LONDON, CONN.

Nestle's takes the stand Dark days ahead for Infirmary

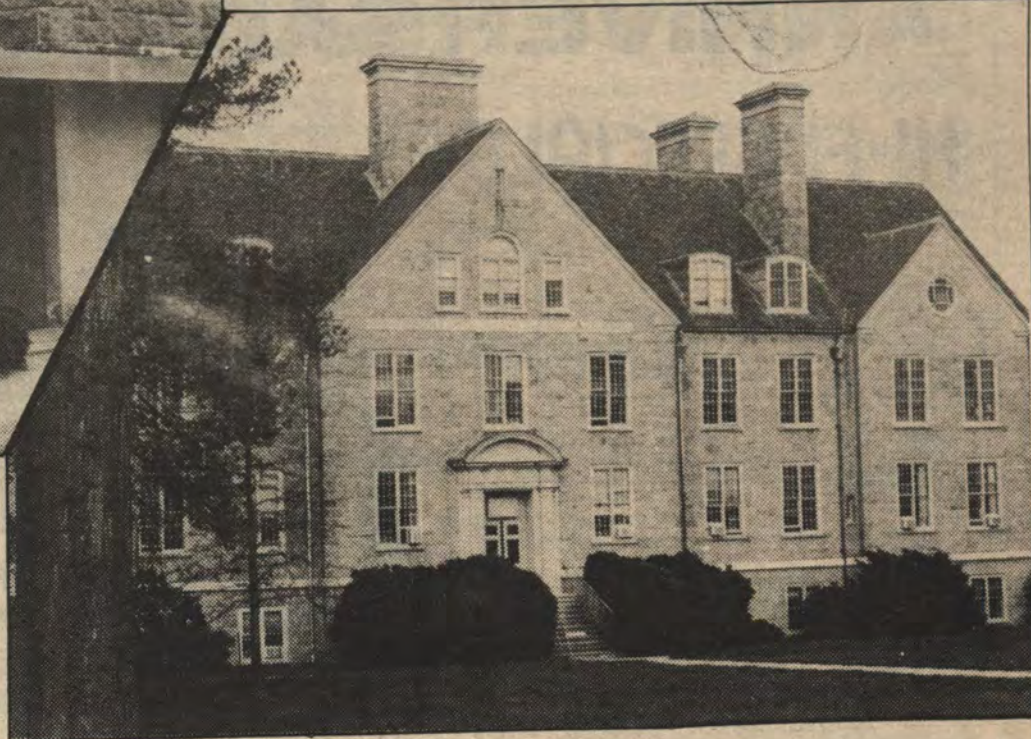
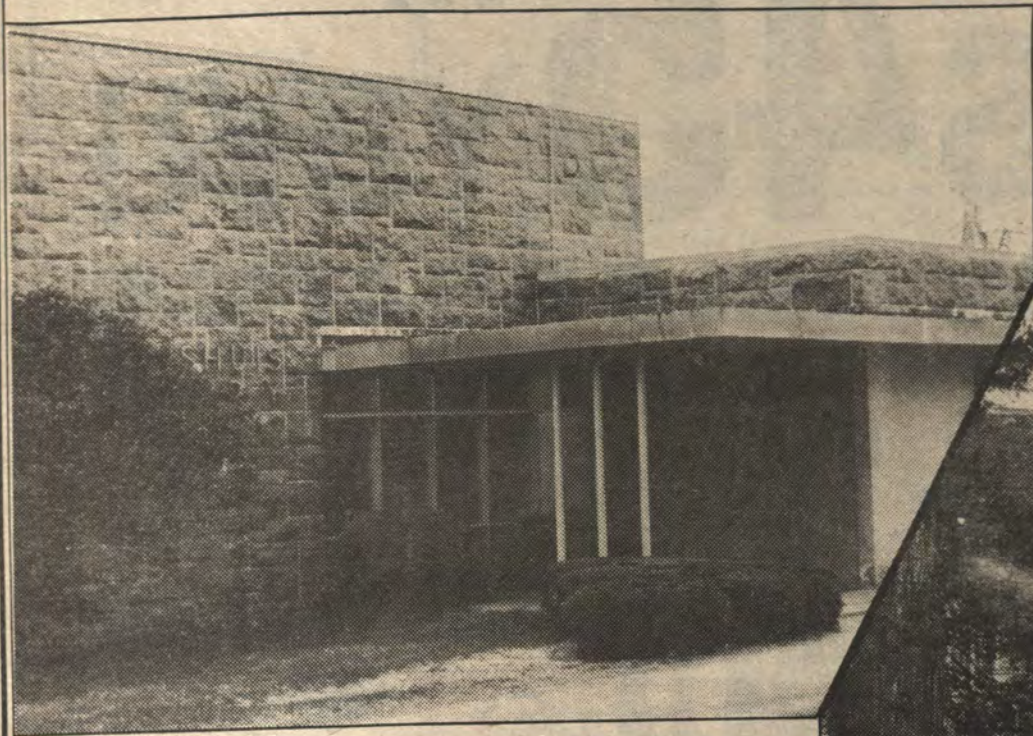
VOLUME II, No. XV

APRIL 24, 1979





Decision



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 tenable.

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 even the school's responsibility to maintain health care as extensively as it has in the past.

President of the college, Oakes Ames emphasizes that "We want as good services at less cost." Good services are possible it seems, with careful budgetary planning; inevitably the change must come.

The key words here though, are not just "inevitable" and "change," but "careful" and "planning."

In January, Senior Staff consulted Dr. James Niederman of Yale University to determine if it is feasible to reduce health care costs at Connecticut College. Dr. Niederman assured Senior Staff that other colleges have succeeded in cutting costs without

sacrificing adequate health services.

Senior Staff had to start somewhere. With Dr. Niederman's assurance in mind, it decided that school gynecologist, Dr. A. Gordan Murphy would not be asked back in the fall. According to Dean Alice Johnson, Dr. Murphy seemed most readily dispensable because he works on a part-time basis. His release was seen as a direct reduction of the budget.

The Voice has since learned that Dr. Murphy has been a full time employee for two years.

"We saw the salary difference right away," said assistant to the president and staff member Jane Bredeson. 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 70 percent or more of the total female patients who use the infirmary, whether for gynecological reasons or not.

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

Physician Assistants are, in the words of Dr. McKeehan, "physician 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 cut budgets.

Yale University and the office of the director of out-patient 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

Please turn to page 5

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Editorial offices are located in Room 212, Crozier-Williams Student Center. Mailing address: Box 1351, Connecticut College, New London, Ct. 06320. Phone: (203) 442-5391, Ext. 236 or 397.

Possible Boycott?

Entrepreneurial drive has created the wealth of goods and services we enjoy today. However much we indulge in the ridicule 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 advertising techniques in the United States, which are unencumbered 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 landscapes.

It is a terrible irony that Nestle's Corporation, the manufacturer of innocuous Crunch bars, has resisted the pressure to adjust its aggressive marketing technique to accommodate poor and uneducated peasants of Third World countries. The articles in this week's Voice, including a statement by the Connecticut College Liaison Committee on Shareholder Responsibility, indicate the malnutrition and death Nestle's is willing to cause in exchange for pushing its misused infant milk formula. Nestle's opportunistic 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 limbs of a Third World infant driven to malnutrition by misused formula would boycott Nestle's products with firm resolve. Americans, being freed from the daily struggle of procuring enough food to eat, are in a unique position to force a Western corporation to shelve immoral marketing practices that are a perversion of what would be legitimate behavior in the West.

But, of course, with affluence comes carelessness, and it is unfortunate that though most people will be touched by the suffering of third world infants, few will have 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.

The wording of the proposed Constitution change in its present form provides for the Judiciary Board to have the discretion to not disclose those names which would be detrimental to the student if publicized. Is it fair to print some names of those found guilty of social infractions and not others? Is it fair to print the names of those found guilty of social infractions, and not the names of those found guilty of academic infractions?

Should a faculty member read about a student found guilty of a social infraction, why should his or her grades suffer? This too is a possibility.

Receiving a recommendation from the Judiciary Board after being found guilty is punishment enough, why punish a student twice by publicizing their mistake?

We urge the student body to seriously consider our reasons for opposing the Constitution change. Whatever your decision is, think carefully about the pros and cons before voting.

Sincerely,

Jeff Lupoff, JB Chairman 1979-80
Joel Mishkin, JB Chairman 1978-79
Jerrold Carrington, JB Chairman 1977-78

Outrageous

Dear Editors,

I thought David McCall's article ("Honor Code Flunking Out," March 27) was just outrageous. One of his main reasons for changing the exam system seemed to be that it is unique to Connecticut College — since when is uniqueness an adjective with negative connotations? I would think that since Connecticut is similar to so many other New England colleges, a unique exam system would be an attribute rather than a detraction and there is absolutely no evidence that it would "bolster the academic prestige" of the college to change it, except maybe in McCall's eyes. If there is widespread cheating, JB, which McCall is a member of, should do something about it. Personally, I've seen some instances of mild cheating, such as, "Be sure to read this book," or "You don't have to know too many dates," but never encountered someone actually telling someone else the questions on the test. I'm sure that it does happen, but I am equally sure that the majority of students make a determined effort to conform to the honor code, certainly not

Continued on page 5

LETTERS

From the bench

Dear Editor:

We are writing this letter to express how disturbed we are over the results of the proposed SGA Executive Board elections. The change, if passed, would permit the names of those found guilty of a social infraction by the Judiciary Board to be disclosed. The vote was 440 in favor, 288 opposed, with 112 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 our Honor Code unique. Unlike other schools, should a student be found guilty by JB, knowledge of the infraction is known by few. Only JB 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 its present form, insures that one mistake will not follow a student for a lifetime.

Those who favor the Constitution change contend that it would work as a deterrent against an offender who might return to the Board again. Not in three years has any student been before JB 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 tightknit college community. We are all here to learn and use our knowledge for a more prosperous future. Why burden an individual with such pressure while attempting to seek an education?

INSIDE OUT

Is there a doctor in the house?

p.1,11

What will happen to health care next year? And will Dr. Murphy's release help Conn save money — or will the school end up spending more trying to patch things up?

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. A college committee has issued a report on Nestle's hard-sell tactics, and they urge students to boycott Nestle's goods.



The Nestle's crunch
p.6-7

Edward Korry - ambassador p.4

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

A government department guest lecturer last week, Mr. Korry spoke forcefully about the dilemmas of foreign policy today.

departments

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ON CAMPUS

Diplomat visits



College visitor Edward M. Korry, former diplomat

By Mark W. Hall

Connecticut College had the rare privilege, April 17 and 18, of being host to a most distinguished visitor, the Honorable Edward M. Korry, a former diplomat and newsman.

From 1967 to 1971, Mr. Korry was American ambassador to Chile, and was just leaving the post when the last democratic election was held in that country, giving the late leftist, Salvador Allende, a presidential victory. Before that time, he was our minister to the court of Haile Selassie in Ethiopia, and a leading correspondent for United Press in Europe.

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 teacups in Knowlton House when this writer caught up with him.

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 concern, the Chilean government nationalized the Anaconda Aluminium 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 deposed 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-

stituting the current "reign of terror." Turning from his Chilean years, the retired diplomat expounded on his overall picture of American external affairs since World War II. United States foreign policy was fine through Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, observed Mr. Korry, exercising a posture of firmness, yet restraint, against the Russian scourge. But, under the Kennedy - Johnson reign, our government became "a vastly more centralized and potent force than ever before in peacetime," that undertook dubious, covert moves. Specifically, Mr. Korry outlined

C.I.A. attempts to prevent "Castroism" from spreading to other Latin American states. He blamed Kennedy for provoking the eventual loss of public faith and consensus in affairs of state, 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 resolve the official approach to the top international issue of energy, then, Mr. Korry predicted, "we can look for a 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 developed to convert Palmer Library into an academic building.

its walls 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

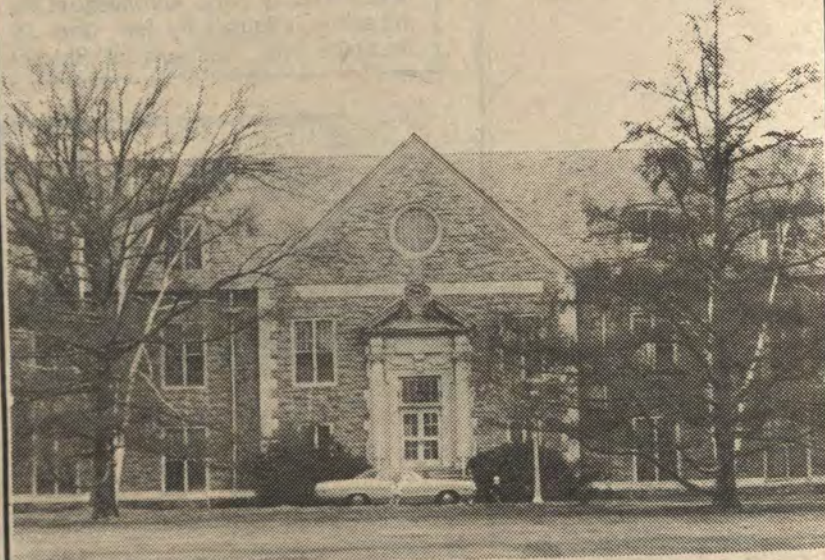
Palmer Library renovation is high on the college's list of priorities. The cost for this planned renovation is 2.5 million dollars.

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 offices, a faculty lounge and student-faculty areas into the present building.

Conn College is presently badly in need of better classroom facilities. Professor Helen Mulvey, a former chairman of

comments to President Oakes Ames. The committee for 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 Hall (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 departments also, and will have within

Reeve, Lester Reiss and George Willaeur. They agree that the Palmer Library renovation is high of the college's list of priorities.

The cost for this planned renovation is 2.5 million dollars. 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 reknowned composer

Charles R. Shackford, professor of music, was killed in an automobile accident in New London on April 20. 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 Wilson College.

During his 40 year career in composition, Dr. Shackford wrote close to 50 pieces, some of which have been performed throughout the country. Some of his more notable compositions, described as neoclassicist 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 1969, his "Fantasy on Vysehrad for Two Pianos 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 intimated 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 "country club atmosphere" that McCall talks about is largely due to decisions being made for Conn students who are generally not even informed about their options, or do not take the trouble to inform themselves of them. I'm surprised that he wants to cut down still further on the autonomy of the Conn student. It depresses me to think that respect for students as adults and as full-fledged members of the academic community is considered "outdated sixties gibberish," and that McCall thinks there is no room for anything beyond "the generally accepted system" of scheduled exams.

Susan Zakin

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 Camelettes, 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. Birdsall
Tennis Coach. Pro-Tem

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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 arguments are based on material from these sources: Infant Formula Action Coalition INFAC Newsletter, February, 1979; *The Infant Formula Controversy: A Nestle View*, The Nestle Company, Inc., January, 1979; Investor Responsibility Research Center, "Infant Nutrition, Breast Feeding and Formula Promotion Practices," Feb. 28, 1979; and "The Case Against Nestle," statement by Dr. Michael C. Latham before the Governing Board of the National Council of Churches, November, 1978 (provided by INFAC).)

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 "milk-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 when the birth rates in the U.S. and Western Europe declined in the 1960s. The results of the promotion are

couraging 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 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.

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;



A cartload of Nestle's products. The committee on shareholder responsibility.

Nestle's Case

The harm

(10) misuse of formulas exists, but is superior to home made concoctions; and,

(11) reducing formula use would lead to more malnutrition rather than more breast feeding.

It concludes by arguing that the upcoming WHO meeting precludes the necessity of the boycott.

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

Rebuttal to Nestle

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:

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



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

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 en-

(5) the decline of breast-feeding is not adequately demonstrated;

(6) a decline in breast-feeding would be due to many factors but particularly the desire to work and concomitant social pressures;

(7) most babies are mixed-fed (both bottle and breast);

(8) breast is best, but Third World mothers have inadequate supplies which require supplements;

(9) bottle feeding may not mean formula feeding;



holder responsibility says boycott.

business hard sell

arise out of the WHO conference. 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

issue, the resources devoted to changes in corporate policy, and the minor concessions by companies involved suggest that the abuses exist and ought to be ameliorated. No other action could be effective since Nestle stock is not traded in the U.S. It seems clear even from Nestle arguments that there is a need for more appropriate foods and an increase in breast-feeding in developing countries; pushing for change in the promotion of inappropriate foods may lead to more breast feeding and different foods, and we urge people to impose pressure on Nestle by boycotting the following products:

Taster's Choice, Nescafe, DeCaf, Sunrise Coffee, Pero, QUIK, Choco-Chill, Nestle Chocolate, CRUNCH, Nestea, Souptime, Maggi products, Swiss Knight cheese, Stouffer products, Libby, McNeill & Libby products, Crosse and Blackwell products and L'Oreal cosmetics.

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.

Their "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 mother is told that breast feeding is "primitive," "unscientific," and "inconvenient." Millions of uneducated women are influenced by these high pressure, sophisticated advertising techniques.

The mothers, who have no knowledge of sterilization, and little access to pure water, prepare bottles that often end up being infested by bacteria that causes acute diarrhea, malnutrition, and, with millions of Third World babies as testimony, death. By this time the mother's own breast milk has dried up leaving the babies dependent on the formula.

When their free samples run out, the mothers discover that the price of the formula equals nearly half of the family's income. All they can do is stretch out the supply. Stretching a three-day supply to last a week or two, sometimes three, results in the babies' dehydration and malnutrition.

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



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

products were bad, but that high-pressure promotion of them created a false need" in areas where living conditions and poverty made their misuse inevitable."

The purpose of the boycott is to put pressure on the corporations (especially Nestle) to stop this allegedly unethical and dangerous promotion of the infant formula in Third World countries. Other companies like Bristol Myers Company and Abbot Laboratories have changed their marketing practices. Nestle has

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

not yet felt sufficient pressure to alter their policy in the billion dollar a year industry, INFACT is calling for Nestle to:

- 1) Stop the use of "Milk-nurse" personnel, in or out of starched uniforms;
- 2) Stop distributing free samples of formula to Nestle argues further that the evidence suggests
- 3) Stop promoting the formula to the health professions and through health care institutions;
- 4) Stop promotion and advertising of artificial milk formula aimed at Third World mothers who cannot use it safely, as recommended by the World Health Organization.

Nestle, however, maintains that its "hard-sell" distribution practices do not constitute abuses. The issue of Nestle's sales has not been resolved, although the controversy received nationwide attention on CBS's newsfeature program "60 Minutes" last year.



Nestle's "Milknurses" leave free samples of formula. Mothers can barely afford to buy more, even though breast-feeding is no longer possible.

SPORTS

With 1-1 record, Camels two games out



Good samaritan in shorts attempts to save kneeling man from projectile.

By the Wheatmeister

Have you seen the American League East standings lately?

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	6	4	.600	—
New York	5	4	.556	½
Conn Coll.	1	1	.500	2
Baltimore	3	7	.300	4

In the toughest division in the land the Camels have battled their way to a .500 record just behind the two powerhouses, Boston and New York. The rigorous spring workouts have whipped the Camels into the best shape of their young lives, allowing them to get off to a good start.

The Camels were impressive in their opening day game at Fitch High School. By jumping to an early lead behind the hitting prowess of Jim "Boy Wolf" Luce the Camels never looked back while breezing to an 8 to 4 victory over Fitch High.

Scott Hefter utilized his highly touted curve ball for four strong innings which earned him the win. Overpaid Mark "Big Fisk" Fiskio mopped up in the late innings by throwing mainly "meatballs" according to slugger Dave Rabbino.

Fiskio's latest ultimatum was brought to coach Waldo's attention after the sweet opening day victory. His lawyer, Bob Wolf-Wolf, made it clear that the superstar would retire to the library if he was required to attend practices, or do anything else that would help solidify the ball club, or improve play on the field. The disgruntled Coach Waldo commented that, "Fiskio's attitude fits right in with today's modern ballplayer."

Despite this Yankee-type controversy after one game most of the Camels embarked on the final leg of their road trip to the Coast Guard Academy with only baseball on their minds. As usual the exception was Fiskio, who refused to travel on the team bus, and arrived via helicopter at the Coast Guard field. While being escorted to the Camel bench "Big Fisk" muttered, "The only one I have to impress is me."

The ace of the Camel pitching staff, Tom Beuscher, showed the Coasties why pitching is often considered 80 percent of baseball. A dazzling array of fastballs, curveballs, and sliders resulted in the development of a worn pathway from the Coast Guard bench to homeplate. Beuscher's strike outs and Dave Waldman's torrid hitting helped the Camels build a 3 to 1 lead midway through the game.

The Camels' luck ran out, though, as the sun began to set. Waldo, the heart and soul of this ball club, had to leave in the fifth inning for "personal reasons." The big catcher barely had time to take off the "tools of ignorance." The persistent Cadettes rallied to beat the Camels 5 to 3, but not before raising the blood pressure of a number of Coast Guard officials.

The Camels' near upset brought back memories of the basketball team's thrilling overtime loss to the Coast Guard at the end of the basketball season.

The loss spoiled the Camels' dream of an undefeated season, but the bus ride home did not reveal this bitter disappointment. Paul "Rookie" Kiesel instructed a number of players on the fine art of outfielding despite his lowly .000 fielding average, while some of the veterans expressed their professionalism by commenting to me, "We're taking the games one at a time," and, "If we score more runs we'll win."

This team has the spirit and enthusiasm necessary to carry it through the grind of a long season, but the attendance has been low so far. Waldo insists that the club will go under unless, "we get more than two fans a game." After all, there is no better way to spend an afternoon than watching a baseball game. Try putting down your books some afternoon and come and see what this team is all about.

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, dawned cool and overcast, but the clouds parted just before the start of the women's race. In the only women's race of the day, C.C.'s varsity and second varsity boats raced the varsities of Amherst and U.R.I. The welcomed sunshine was a bright omen; C.C.'s varsity placed first and the C.C. second varsity came in hot on their tails in a well-rowed race.

The next day, the novice team traveled to New Haven to compete with two Yale novice boats. Here C.C. fared moderately well, coming in second in the race, fourteen seconds after the first Yale boat and eight seconds ahead of the other.

The next race saw the advent of bad rowing conditions. Twice the races were postponed because of high winds creating choppy water. Finally on Sunday morning, April 8, a conference between all coaches was called. A decision was made to row a shortened version of the races because of un-negotiable water in the last 500 meters of the planned course.

In two dual races, both C.C.'s varsity and second varsity lost to M.I.T. The novice boat of C.C. came in last in its race also, losing to Northeastern (first place) and M.I.T. Coach Greenspan was not entirely dissatisfied with this

race however, as the novices after a crab which caused them to stop dead near the beginning of the race, recovered and put in a tremendous effort in the last 500 meters, almost pulling even with M.I.T.

The most recent race was also the most miserable, weatherwise. Held on the cold, rainy day of April 14 against Williams College, the races had mixed results. Again the varsity team lost, bringing their record to 2 and 2. The second varsity, repeating the novices' disaster of a week earlier, pulled a crab and stopped completely, losing by several lengths to Williams.

The day was happy for some, as the novices won their first race of the season by 1½ lengths. A jubilant third of the C.C. women's crew team didn't care what the weather was like that afternoon.

Laxmen limp as Oral outlaws annoying injuries

When we last looked at our Lax 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.

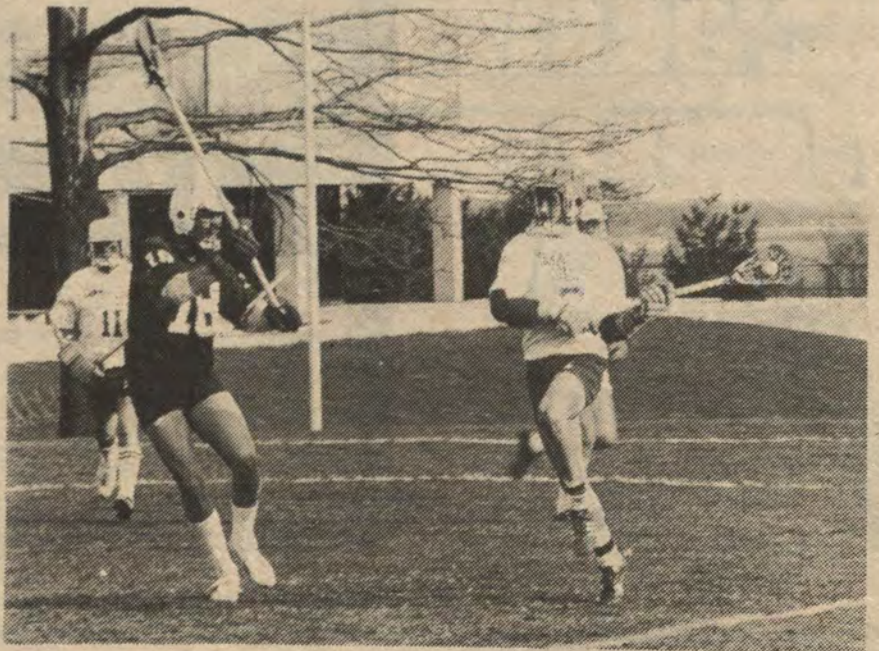
The pre-season ended on a promising note as the Camels went down to Southern Connecticut State and beat them 11-9. Peter Stokes, Tommy Burke and Fritz "the Cat" provided an outstanding offensive display and everything looked set for opening day at Fairfield.

And what a day it was; perfect lacrosse weather - 40 degrees and raining. Unfortunately co-captain and star defenseman, Brad Rost, 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 Stokes to a painful knee bruise. Leading in the first half, the Camels allowed Fairfield to tie it up in the fourth quarter. Numerous injuries and several overtime periods later, the boys lost in sudden death, 8-7.

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

So much for the undefeated season. However, recognition must go to Peter Capalbo, our talented goalie. He has got to be credited with keeping us in the match with several game saving stops.



On the attack against Bates

Anyway, after the roadtrip 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 Capalbo had a great day maintaining a shutout until Assumption scored with 45 seconds left in the game.

Unfortunately Herb Kenny sustained a separated shoulder in 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 mudville ten of Nichols. The field was lousy, but the game was great. After being down 8-4 in the third 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. George Bacharach 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, Fritz "the Foltz". Howierd Grimm was injured on the busride home.

That was that. With a depressing two and two record, coach Larry "Oral" 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 into overtime anymore. Well, it's time to have worked. Last Thursday, Conn. beat an improved Bates team 12-9 with David Nightingale getting the hat-trick and only one injury (have fun running on crutches, George).

Summing up the season thus far the laxmen have won three games, lost two games, three attackmen and forty-six lacrosseballs.

ENTERTAINMENT

Fancy feat

By Maggie Moroff

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 Crozier-Williams. 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 Daly, Gail Georgeson, Leona Mazzamurro, Diane Smith, and Suzanne Winsor, all of whom were dressed in fancy colored leotards, reflecting the title and mood of the dance.

The second dance, *Free Play*, was choreographed by Claudia Kovitz and danced by Claudia and Laura Biddle. Accompanied by the music of Jean-Luc Ponty, the dance was a folksy and joyable, well danced number.

Pablo Gomez choreographed the dance *Arrival*, a geometric modern dance, to "The Chase" a song from *Midnight Express*. Danced by Gussie Levine, Debbie Low, Tony Pace, Liz Silber, and Caroline Swartz,

Leona Mazzamurro choreographed another duet for herself and Noreen Daly. Reactions was an exiting jazz dance, named for the music by Earth, Wind and Fire which accompanied it.

Suzanne Winsor 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 choreographed by Maggie Moroff, entitled *Intimidation*.

Alice Wilding-White choreographed a modern ballet entitled *Echoes* to synthesized music by Walter Carlos. Danced by Amy Condren, Noreen Daly, Leona Mazzamurro, and Robyn Silverman, it was peaceful and somewhat spiritual ballet.

Nothing was a theatrical dance, choreographed and danced by Linda Garant, to music from *A Chorus Line*. The song is about a high school student taking acting lessons with a particularly poor teacher, and about her realization that he will never make her an actress. Linda, very cleverly, mimed and danced along with the story.

Aaron Joyner and Amy Roberts choreographed and danced together in *We Used To Be Behind Before, But Now We're First At Last*, otherwise entitled *Child's Play*. The music was that of Igor Stravinsky, and the dance was one inspired by children's imaginative and creative games and interactions. Clothed in pajamas, the two dancers playfully danced around the stage.

The show closed with a "funky" (as the dancers themselves often referred to it) jazz dance. *September* was choreographed by Gail 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 minor catastrophes during the last week of rehearsals, the show was a definite success.



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 show. Mark Teschner 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. In *Rosamund's Dream*, a duet between

the two lovers, the mood became serene.

Some comic relief was provided in *Prickle Pear and Lillybud*, in which Deirdre McGill as the wicked stepmother Salome drew enthusiastic applause from the audience. Lisa Putala captured the feeling of a young girl's boredom and discontent in *Ain't Nothing Up*. Chris Pender as Musgrove, Rosamund's rich father, was excellent in the next number, *Marriage is Riches*. In the last two songs of the first act, *Little Piece of Sugar Cane* and *Love Stolen*, Tim Scull was in fine voice and dominated the stage.

After the intermission, Mark Teschner 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 as Lisa Putala sang *Sleepy Man*. In *Where Oh Where* and the finale, the chorus displayed vitality and skill in dancing. Special mention must be made to the chorus and the cast who did a fine job in supporting the two leads.

Good evening ladies and gentlemen . . .

By Robin Waxenberg

Radio Theater, an origination of the 1920's, now comes to Connecticut College. Fred Allen, Jack Benny, Bing Crosby, Kate Smith and Orson Welles 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," now runs a WCNI weekly show at 9:30 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 whom 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 and 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," he reflected.

Having aired "The Ugliest Man in the World," Jim is quite pleased with the student response and actor participation. "People put in a large amount of time and worked rather hard." But such hard work is a

necessity on behalf of the actors. They must possess a "willingness 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 1, Jim and his staff are working double-time.

Future programs include a presentation by Fred Grimsey's voice class, a student production entitled "Busy," (created by Conn. student Matthew Jansky), "Sorry Wrong Number," and other shows.

Jim looks for original, interesting and unrestricted thematic scripts. A sound-oriented, well developed dialogue is another necessity.

In terms of controversial plays, "we will not shy away from anything as long as it serves a literary purpose," Jim concluded.



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 adventure 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 work to enjoy it." It asks 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 together, the program provides actors and writers with "a new incentive to develop craft, to exemplify creativity and receive criticism." Thus, the program not only adds a new dimension to WCNI, but to our creative abilities as actors and listeners.

Just remember to let your imagination wander: Radio Theater works best when listeners, though passive, fill in the elements left to the imagination.

OPINION

Of death be not proud

By Noah Sorkin

John Louis Evans 3rd had very little time left to live. In a matter of hours he would be escorted from his cell in an Alabama prison by two guards and a chaplain to a little room about twenty yards down the "death-row" corridor. Once there, he would be strapped into a large chair, his arms and legs bound securely onto metal plates, his head fitted into a strange object resembling a steel cereal bowl. The prison chaplain would pray that God have mercy on his soul. A guard would pull down a lever on the wall, and a large current of electricity would pass quickly through Evans' body. Barring any mechanical mishaps, (so frequently it's the little things that seem to go wrong with cars, toasters and executions), Evans would be dead in less than fifty 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 televise the execution over public broadcasting stations; Gilmore's death would undoubtedly have received a Neilson rating at least equal to M+A+S+H and perhaps as high as "Happy Day." Even though John Evans has 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, Amtrack's daily express trains from Boston to Washington, D.C. must achieve speeds of sixty miles per hour in order to keep schedules; why not tie Evans down to a stretch of track and let justice ride in the engineer's cab? Better still, why not drop him (sans parachute, of course) from a Pan Am 747 en route to London; no mess, no inefficiency, and a 35,000 ft. drop into the North Atlantic ensures a successful 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, this callous attitude was intended to drive home the intensity of this writer's views that capital punishment is a barbaric and senseless characteristic of the American judicial process. Whether or not Evans dies 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.

Perhaps the most salient aspect concerning John Evans is the fact that he himself is urging his own execution. As Gary Gilmore did two years ago, Evans pleaded for death, prohibiting his lawyers to appeal the sentence handed down by the Alabama Supreme Court. Although his lawyers continued to fight against Evans' execution, working in conjunction with the American Civil Liberties Union, it is certainly hard for a court to revoke a death sentence when the prisoner is begging for it. Indeed the American public itself finds executions less repulsive when it can be rest assured in the knowledge that the condemned did in fact desire death.

This, however, is utter nonsense. Since when do we listen to the accused describe the type of punishment he would like to face? Since when does the criminal tell the public and the courts how he would like to be treated? The purely ludicrous nature of such happenings is made clear when we consider this hypothetical situation: suppose that instead of death, John Evans were to plead that a just punishment should entail nothing more than the loss of his driver's license. Would we seriously listen to him then? Evans has no right to dictate his fate. Upon

his conviction he fell mercy to the laws of Alabama and the United States Constitution. They and they alone are in charge of his punishment, and his rantings about "demanding a manly death" should not be listened to.

Yet even setting aside the cries made by Evans, there are many people who honestly believe in capital punishment as just and necessary. There are no less than three schools of thought put forth by those who advocate the death-penalty. However, after examining each of these, it still becomes apparent that capital punishment is wrong.

The first of these schools of thought holds that although it is indeed an ugly scar on our society, capital punishment is a deterrent to future criminals. This simply is not true. Statistics show that high crimes do not diminish as a result of executions; in fact there seems to be no correlation at all between the number of such crimes committed and the number of convicted criminals executed. What the American public seems unable to understand is that

criminal in jail does this. Yet killing the accused goes one step further beyond protecting society; executions transform society into a barbaric state. So long as Evans is in jail yet alive, we will be protecting ourselves without sacrificing our civility. Whether or not a life-time in jail is the semantic equivalent to death is not the question; Evans might feel dead in prison, but he will nonetheless be alive, signifying the fact that society will protect itself, but will not shed its civility.

Finally, there are those who appeal to a third train of thought in support of capital punishment. Speaking in terms of monetary factors, they claim that the American taxpayer should not have to bear the burden of supporting a convicted killer while his is in jail. Come on, folks! How much of our tax dollar actually goes to the upkeep of prisoners? Homan Prison, the Alabama prison where Evans is slated to be executed, is not exactly the Waldorf Astoria. Prison food and accommodations are not maintained with the same standards as a Holiday Inn. To speak of



someone 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.

Of course there are those who would argue that a life-time in prison is equivalent to death, so why not execute him and be done with it. But this thinking misses the entire point. When society is faced with a problem such as John Evans presents, it must get the criminal away from the general public. Placing the

cost of prisons is to speak of a few cents. I, for one, believe that the price of keeping Evans alive is completely overshadowed by the moral price we all pay if he is executed.

The price of keeping Evans alive is completely overshadowed by the moral price we all pay if he is executed.

By the time this article is printed John Louis Evans 3rd might possibly be dead. His "death-row" cell will undoubtedly 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 perhaps it is an 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.

Continued from page 1

similar shortage of doctors. Dr. McKeehan's predecessor, Dr. Hall, was forced to hire a local M.D. to be on call two nights a week and alternating weekends. The cost was \$6,000 a year. That was six inflationary years ago.

The total "savings" then, as created by Senior Staff's decision may increase infirmary operating expenses by \$2,000 a year. The release of Dr. Murphy may not save the college money, but increase costs.

Senior staff attempted to make a logical cutback in an effort to cut costs, but it may have done the opposite. Not only may costs go up, but the quality of student health care is likely to suffer.

What would have happened if the student body had been given a chance to voice objections to this decision before it was made? One member of the

The primary flaw Senior Staff made apparently, was in not giving itself time to make the basic inquiries 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 and 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 re-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 no 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 Service, 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 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.

McKeehan, a trustee, a health care consultant (Dr. Niederman again), a representative from Planned Parenthood, faculty representatives, two or three local M.D.s, parents of students who are doctors, and two students: Janice Mayer and Seth Marcus. The

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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 seeming experts. No one knows what criteria dictate including 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 skilled experts in Student Health Care. Their job is to inspect budgets and make effective suggestions. Dr. McKeehan's recommendation has been met with administrative silence.

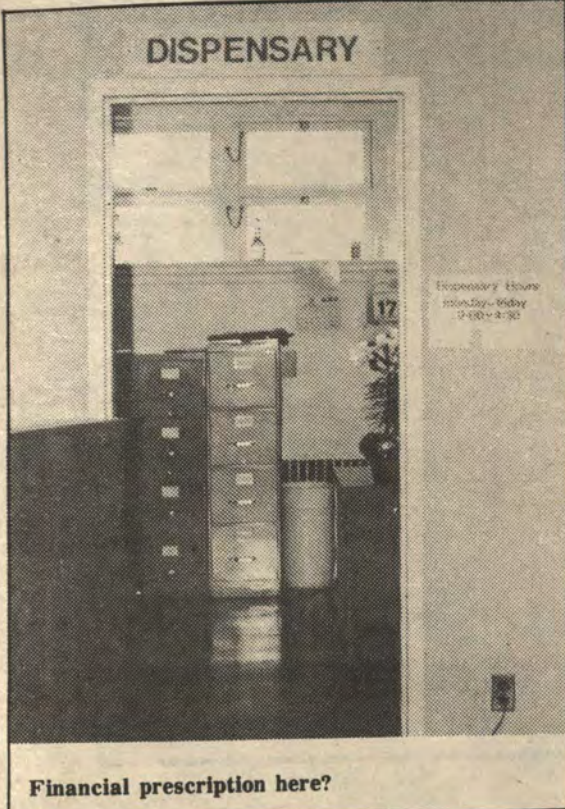
Integral to the points made throughout this report is a conclusive one made by Dr. McKeehan. "The committee deliberations should have decided what the Health Service set-up should be before the action was taken."

No "committee deliberations," in fact, have been made at all. The members have only just 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 plans from the beginnings, but they were not. Senior staff could have convened a "committee" months ago; it did not.

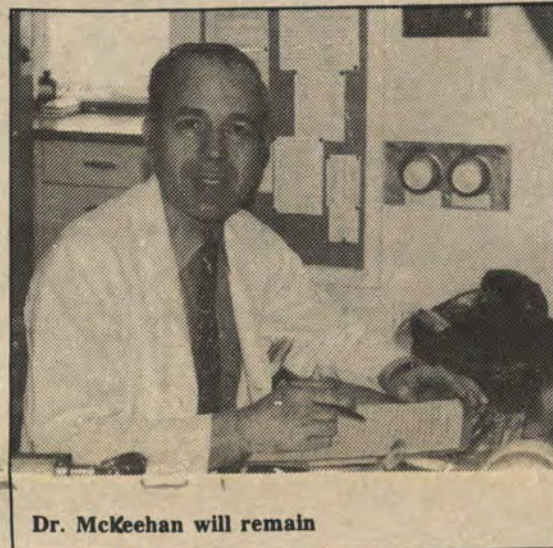
As Frank Johnson, Dean of Faculty admitted, "We need to be reminded . . . of the responsibility to be sure that we proceed in a democratic manner . . . I suppose we slip from time to time."



Financial prescription here?

Administration constructed such a scenario, suggesting that in such a situation Senior staff might have to insist on the budget cut -- a reason for not consulting the students was a desire to avoid confrontations 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.



Dr. McKeehan will remain

Senior Staff's answer to student participation is in a proposed committee -- chaired by Jane Bredeson, Alice Johnson, and LeRoy Knight -- including Dr.

D.J. at S.G.A.

Last Wednesday SGA held a meeting to discuss the future of the infirmary. SGA had invited Dean Alice Johnson and Dr. McKeehan to the meeting to answer student questions. The meeting was attended by about 40 students.

After Janice Mayer brought the meeting to order, Dean Johnson made an opening statement. She stated that there would be substantial savings for the College if the Infirmary were to be transformed into a daytime clinic. According to Dean Johnson, the College was being helped in making this transition by a specialist from Yale Medical School, who recommended the formation of a committee to consider the difficulties involved.

The Committee will include three members of Senior Staff, one faculty member, Dr. McKeehan, three area doctors, a trustee who is a physician, two students, and four parents of Conn students, who are also doctors.

Dean Johnson also stated that Dr. Murphy will not be rehired, and will possibly be replaced by a nurse-practitioner trained in gynecological matters.

Further, said Johnson, area hospitals will be willing to handle night-time emergencies. Johnson promised that the Committee would work out transformation problems. Under such a plan, College Insurance would be mandatory for all students.

Finally, stated Johnson, the plan is still at an undeveloped stage, and subject to change.

Dr. McKeehan, the school physician who will remain, followed Dean Johnson's remarks with a statement of his own. The new program will not be as "good" as the old one, said McKeehan, but nevertheless is an effort to cut exorbitant costs. Most of these costs are due to salaries, and Dr. Murphy was not rehired, noted Dr. McKeehan, in

an effort to save money.

Dr. McKeehan also pointed out that expenses in the hospital are enormous, and that someone will have to absorb the cost of hospital care. However, Dr. McKeehan stated that the infirmary houses only 1.2 students nightly, implying that maintenance of its present hours might be economically unsound.

A number of questions were asked at the forum, of which the most problematic follow.

What are the qualifications of a nurse-practitioner?

Dr. McKeehan: There are no logical requirements. They may be trained anywhere from one to six months.

Since a nurse-practitioner cannot prescribe medicine, will Dr. McKeehan be able to handle the additional load of patients?

Dr. McKeehan: It scares me, but there are also referral services in New London that some students use.

Can the committee act fast enough so that decisions will be made by September?

Dean Johnson: Can't tell. The committee has not yet met.

Why was the committee not formed in June when the possibility of change first came about?

Dean Johnson: No comment.

Will all epidemic patients be shipped to the hospital?

Dr. McKeehan: No, the hospital will not accept them. However, the Infirmary only has nineteen beds and could not take care of an entire epidemic either. It will simply mean that more students will stay in their dorms.

Do you think that a lack of health care will affect enrollment?

Dean Johnson: No.

What about night care?

Dean Johnson: The committee will work on a feasible solution.

A House President stated that his dorm felt that it was ridiculous to compromise when health was in question.

Seth Marcus spoke on behalf of the Health Services Advisory Board. He stated that in their questionnaire, 80 percent of the students who went to Dr. Murphy felt they benefitted from their visit. The Health Board feels that the new system will not be as efficient as the present one in providing proper care. The Board was not informed of any of the changes that have already taken place until the decisions were made. He wrote a letter, on behalf of his Board asking that the Board be consulted. His letter received no reply.

Dean Johnson: No comment.

Will Dr. McKeehan's suggestion of using the American College Health Association be considered?

Dean Johnson: I will bring it back to Senior Staff.

What are the projected savings of the plan?

Dean Johnson: I don't know. A lot.

According to the Yale Physicians Assoc. Program, a physician's assistant receives \$16,000 a year. In addition Conn would have to pay an MD to cover every other night. This will be a cost of \$2,000 a year to the College.

Dean Johnson: No comment.

(Questions and answers taken from Student Government Association minutes.)

Student Government plans to continue discussion of the Infirmary question at its next meeting.

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