Tenure revisions necessary

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

The need for stricter standards for awarding tenure is extremely evident. Dean of the Faculty R. Francis Johnson, 79 percent of faculty respondents to a VOICE survey, and THE COLLEGE VOICE all agree that the standards for granting tenure have been too lenient in the past.

The Committee's proposal for greater scrutiny in both intensity and varieties of input is imperative for achieving high standards of faculty and education.

The Committee's proposals are not retroactive. The 79 percent of the faculty who have tenure will not be directly affected and therefore have nothing to fear from the revisions. Threats of governmental or administrative controls over faculty died with Joe McCarthy. We must now look realistically at the present and future for improving the quality of education at Conn. Adoption of the Committee's proposals is crucial to this improvement.

Racial equality at stake

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

Alliance Bakke turns Mr. Bakke's application for admission down as did 16 other medical schools. The case for Bakke rests on whether the admissions policies of the Davis Medical School discriminated against him on the basis of sex and race.

For the nation, this case will decide much more. The Burger Court will rule not just on Mr. Bakke but on laws and programs enacted more than a decade ago. Back in 1964, no one could have denied the need for federal programs to lift the minorities from their second-class status, indeed it had been a long time coming. A decision for Bakke would destroy that positive action in that vein.

Equality is the symbol of the American melting pot. A symbol only because equality can never be consummated. To constantly strive for this goal is integral to the American creed-everyone should have an equal chance.

If racial equality is only a dream, racial neutrality is not. The neutrality of factors involved in the variety of cultural backgrounds can be achieved. Work in this direction has been initiated by judging candidates for positions by different criteria according to their particular circumstances.

Separate treatment for minorities makes sense. One cannot judge the minority member who pulls himself out of a slum and attends junior college with the middle class white who, as the son of an alumnus, attends Yale. Special treatment assures that racial factors do not act against or for one's behalf.

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

Re: Interview correction

October 10, 1977

To the Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation for the attention which you are devoting to the question of tenure at Connecticut College. Several extensive interviews which you reported, Walter Sive, and I are very pleasant and searching. The portion of those interviews which you have published in the October 7 edition of THE COLLEGE VOICE represents my views fairly, but with a serious exception. The answer which you attribute to me in response to the question, "Why would there be any opposition to the ad hoc committee's proposal for contingent tenure?" is misplaced. That sentence belongs in my response to the preceding question, which concerned proposals for more rigorous standards for tenure. I would appreciate your publishing this correction.

R. Francis Johnson
Acting Dean of the Faculty

Cover photo by Ann Danforth
Campus Safety promises "strict" ticketing policy

By LINDA FORD

Any student who has ever tried to keep a car at Conn knows that there is a parking problem on campus—a serious one. Campus Safety officers ticket cars on every shift and sometimes resort to towing illegally parked vehicles. Evidently in the course of Conn's 61 years, no one ever thought over 400 people would keep cars at a school where only 11 percent of the students commute. Sheridan explained that the essential problem was that there just were not enough parking spaces—too many cars for the College's facilities, unless more students are willing to park in the South Lot. One suggestion for dealing with this overflux of vehicles is to build a new parking lot. The Director of Administrative Services, Thomas A. Sheridan, does not believe this is the appropriate solution.

Not only would such a venture cost the college a great sum of money, parking lot opponents argue that another one would spoil the beauty of the campus and diminish Conn's residential atmosphere. Rather than support a new parking lot, Sheridan specialized on the existence of a sidewalk mall type of layout in central campus where no cars would be allowed to park.

South lot still has many places available and could house the overflow of cars. If there is to be a new parking lot, it should be parked on central and north campus.

Sheridan says that although there are more cars available on campus this year than ever before, as many as 25-30 juniors and seniors who received north campus stickers did not get them. These students maintain they should be able to keep their cars on north campus without paying the $5-8 charge to park on central campus. Sheridan specialists that the idea of moving to a system of five year renewable contracts.

Nevertheless, 25 percent believed that the College should keep a car at Conn.

If so, when contingent tenure is granted, the College could possibly end up with even more tenured professors. This problem seems to be the major source of opposition to the Committee's proposal.

The COLLEGE VOICE survey also asked professors whether they believed tenure standards had been too lax in the past and as a result, Connecticut had tenured professors who should have been tenured. Close to 80 percent of the faculty answered yes to that question. One source told THE VOICE that the College's policy of granting tenure has been "scandalous." Tenure has been given to anyone who "could breathe."
Life on the farm
is not all laid back

By SUSAN TWEEDIE

It wasn't that I was terribly disgusted with academic life, or even with Connecticut College. But I was ready for a change, for something new, to feel that I influenced a part of the world for the better. I wanted to do and be; not to have to look through. In addition, Ms. Brown would be more than willing to talk to any interested student.

Venture

By MICHELE MADEUX

For the student who feels that he/she might benefit from a semester or a year away from school the College Venture Program might be worth looking into. In an interview with Ernestine Brown, Director of the Venture Program, she described Venture as a program "designed for the student who has decided to take a semester away from school and do some realistic, worthy, non-credit activity. For the most part it is a job assignment for which a student receives a salary, but, often people will take a semester to do volunteer work within their field."

Specifically, Venture affords the student the opportunity to gain practical experience in a career field thus making himself better equipped to enter the competitive job market after graduation. The only drawback, according to Ms. Brown, is that most of these activities give little or no credit. When you go on a Venture you are extending the duration of your college career by as long as you are out. However, she emphasized that "If you choose Venture you have the advantage of gaining experience in your major."

Ms. Brown pointed out several advantages that Venture offers: (1) the program as opposed to simply going out and finding a job on your own for a semester. To begin with, the institutions that list with the kids (human and goat) who were running around. I also had no idea that, almost exactly one year from then, I'd be ending my stay with the Newtons.

Since I went there with the main intention of learning to manage a farm, I made the farm work one of my main responsibilities. This included morning and evening chores—milking goats, watering, and haying the goats and cows, feeding the pigs, and cleaning the barn and yard, among others. I didn't do all this alone, of course. The whole family was involved to some degree.

Chores could take anywhere from one to two hours in the morning and evening, depending on how many goats were milking and how thirsty they were (there was no running water in the barn so we carried water from the well to the cows, and how deep the snow was (to dig it out of the cows' stalls). If you walked around last winter at all, you know how frustrating it is to sink up to your thigh in snow with every step. Now picture carrying two buckets of water or a ball of hay through it and you'll know how chores could take a long time.

During the day I helped to build the new milk house, milk room, laundry room and finish the kitchen. The Newtons are working up to become grade A dairy, susceptible to state inspection so they can become a commercial enterprise. They raise blueberry goat yogurt sauce! Or I split wood for the three wood stoves in the house, or I sliced and wrapped our fresh eggs, or I load and road, or I went up to University of New Hampshire library to read. Kidding season started in the middle of February. Goats are seasonal, so they all freshen (give birth) in the spring. Delivering kids never ceases to amaze me. To think that this little creature is born from two cells and grew into this wobbly, warm, brown and cuddly animal in five months.

In the afternoons I'd come from school. There were 10.

Leaving school is a dark thing for most students. For Cathy Tharin, one of 15 students who took a year off on Venture last year, the experience gained was far better than the one year away from school. Looking back over her year away she stated at the Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. she commented that: "My work experience, the people I met, the situations I was involved in while on Venture made the experience worthwhile.

One of the most frustrating things was that there was never enough time to get to know all of them as well as I would have liked to. It was encouraging, though, to see them doing so well and making the most of what they had, especially since they had such tough backgrounds to begin with. Being in a foster home and placed in institutions. There's a very positive attitude on Ploughshares Farm and I felt and do still feel very much a part of it. A lot of living and learning is happening up there. The Newtons will continue to get kids as each of them leave, and I wish the best for them, I certainly gained from my semester away. I think it was reciprocal.

"You are away on Venture and that is a normal kind of away as opposed to just withdrawing forever."

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

For Cathy Tharin, one of 15 students who took a year off on Venture last year, the experience gained was far better than the one year away from school. Looking back over her year away she stated at the Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. she commented that: "My work experience, the people I met, the situations I was involved in while on Venture made the experience worthwhile.

One of the most frustrating things was that there was never enough time to get to know all of them as well as I would have liked to. It was encouraging, though, to see them doing so well and making the most of what they had, especially since they had such tough backgrounds to begin with. Being in a foster home and placed in institutions. There's a very positive attitude on Ploughshares Farm and I felt and do still feel very much a part of it. A lot of living and learning is happening up there. The Newtons will continue to get kids as each of them leave, and I wish the best for them, I certainly gained from my semester away. I think it was reciprocal.

The Newtons will continue to get kids as each of them leave, and I wish the best for them, I certainly gained from my semester away. I think it was reciprocal.
How does your major measure up?

What's in store for the future

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

By LYNN MCKEVEY

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

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

Many students might assume that the Government Department is a static entity composed of four areas: Political Thought, American, Comparative, and International. This is misleading. In a survey done by THE COLLEGE VOICE in 1969, a shift from more rigid requirements for the major. At that time there were no advisory committees, and students were invited especially to participate in a departmental review.

In the intervening years the department has continued to demonstrate an openness to new ideas, being willing to experiment and whenever possible, to expand. Most expectations have been implemented in upper level courses. For instance, the Special Topics (.401-403) offered each year allows students to pursue a particular topic of interest in and viability of offering a particular topic for study. Some of these special topics have ultimately been placed within the regular curriculum, such as the Minor "Man as a Political Animal" (258).

According to Lorish, the department's first priority at this time is to establish a closer link with the Asian Studies Program. Another proposal currently being investigated is the addition of a fifth area in the realm of Public Policy. William Cibes, Chairman of the department, describes the new area of concentration as reflecting a current emphasis on the substance of policy, a shift from the traditional exploration of process alone. He mentions common policy problems facing the world today: environment, criminal justice, energy, and explains that the department would like to see government students "acquire a habit of analysis" relevant to these new modes of thought in the political arena.

The department is also willing to look to the outside world for help in expansion. Professors Lorish, George Daughan, and Dwight King are investigating the possibility of obtaining H.E.W. funds for the purpose of developing a more intensive International Relations program.

It is the newest addition to the Government Department, and its initial impressions of its coworkers are a further indication of the department's attitudes. He sees the Government faculty as being quite congenial, stating that they are "unsual in that respect," relative to other institutions. He cites this cooperation as being "advantageous for faculty members and students alike." King's specialty is the study of Third World nations, his disser-

Students view the government department

BY PETER O'CONNOR

One of the most noticeable aspects of Conn. College academics is the preponderance of government majors. The explanation for this seems due in part to a very positive student attitude towards government professors. In interviews with both majors and non-majors, opinions of the government department ran quite high.

Bob Sede, a government major said, "I find the government professors to be quite helpful. The only problem is that they are so busy they often don't have time to see their students." Joyce Rubino, who is not a government major said she took many government courses because she "found most of the professors quite interesting." She explained that she was able to get into a government course because she had "inside connections" to get herself pre-registered.

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

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

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

Thomas takes middleground
on sociobiology controversy

By MICHAEL SITTENFELD

Dr. Lewis Thomas, M.D., chief executive officer of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City, will be visiting the Conn. College campus on Monday and Tuesday, October 15-16. In addition to other appearances on a variety of subjects, he will give a public lecture entitled, "Altruism in Biology," in Dana Hall on Monday at 8:30. The Phi Beta Kappa chapter of Connecticut, in cooperation with the College Lectures Committee, is sponsoring his appearance.

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

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

THOMAS: Well, I'm going to be talking about it somewhere in the middleground on the controversy between the sociobiologist and some of the critics, I would say. Some people believe that most of the determinants of behavior are genetically set and others believe that none are influenced by genes. I suspect that there is a middleground. Essentially, we can have a better understanding of human behavior when we realize that we are coded for certain kinds of behavior and society influences that by either enhancing or suppressing behavior at one time or another. My particular concern is whether or not there is altruism and if it has any genetic basis in higher forms; it clearly does. We believe that we are coded for certain kinds of behavior influenced by genes and not by anything like human culture. Obviously, the kind of culture that is brought into play by human beings is related to the impact of humans on each other than anything else pertaining to genes. I have an idea that maybe altruism is, somehow genetically determined, some aspects of our behavior that distinguishes us from the animals. I hope not just by genes but by the phenomenon of symbiosis. I don't think that there is anything like altruism runs all through nature. There is an essential good will between human beings that is part of what we call human nature. I wouldn't be at all surprised if there are some arrangements in our unique kind of genome that code for that very general kind of behavior.

Q: In your book, you spoke of scientific research as a collective effort among scientists, and you see the direction of scientific research as opposed to individual achievement. THOMAS: It comes out sometimes, depending on what is written. Sometimes you can't help but think that this is something unnecessarily grim. I think that it's possible to take a reductionist point of view, that you take all the fun out of it.

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

THOMAS: I am a lot more mystified than most of the authoritative people in the field who write about it....I don't like the idea, just on intuitive grounds. The scientific community worldwide doesn't necessarily need to have a scientific theory about any single phenomenon. I think that the people who dominate the field with major discoveries, they are, of course, through the work of single people who dominate the field with major discoveries, but, with the minor discoveries, what goes on in the great mass of laboratories, a science would not progress anything like it has in this century.

Q: In your book, you spoke of scientific research as a collective effort among scientists, and you see the direction of scientific research as opposed to individual achievement. THOMAS: It is both. It is, at the same time, the most individual of all sorts of human activities, except for art itself, intensely individualistic and totally determined by the imagination of solitary minds and, at the same time, the most collective of all the social activities that I know anything about.

The scientific community worldwide exchanges information at such a rapid rate these days that the phenomenon is unaccountable. We no longer seem to depend on published articles that appear in scientific journals. Scientific conferences, whether on formal or informal conferences and international congresses. Every scientist's going on throughout the field and it sometimes seems to me that the most important mechanism in the exchange of information is something going on rather like gossip. You keep hearing rumors all the time. This or that is going on in Pasadena or in the Moscow laboratory. Everybody seems to know about this at the same time. It's almost like another phenomenon...the way jokes get around. You hear a joke told in New York and, two days later, as you are eating lunch, the joke is being told around the dinner tables. Sometimes you can't help but think that one concept after another...Part of the advances are, of course, through the work of single people who dominate the field with major discoveries, but, with the minor discoveries, what goes on in the great mass of laboratories, a science would not progress anything like it has in this century.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS: I am a lot more mystified than most of the authoritative people in the field who write about it....I don't like the idea, just on intuitive grounds. The scientific community worldwide doesn't necessarily need to have a scientific theory about any single phenomenon. I think that the people who dominate the field with major discoveries, they are, of course, through the work of single people who dominate the field with major discoveries, but, with the minor discoveries, what goes on in the great mass of laboratories, a science would not progress anything like it has in this century.

Q: In your book, you spoke of scientific research as a collective effort among scientists, and you see the direction of scientific research as opposed to individual achievement. THOMAS: It is both. It is, at the same time, the most individual of all sorts of human activities, except for art itself, intensely individualistic and totally determined by the imagination of solitary minds and, at the same time, the most collective of all the social activities that I know anything about.

The scientific community worldwide exchanges information at such a rapid rate these days that the phenomenon is unaccountable. We no longer seem to depend on published articles that appear in scientific journals. Scientific conferences, whether on formal or informal conferences and international congresses. Every scientist's going on throughout the field and it sometimes seems to me that the most important mechanism in the exchange of information is something going on rather like gossip. You keep hearing rumors all the time. This or that is going on in Pasadena or in the Moscow laboratory. Everybody seems to know about this at the same time. It's almost like another phenomenon...the way jokes get around. You hear a joke told in New York and, two days later, as you are eating lunch, the joke is being told around the dinner tables. Sometimes you can't help but think that one concept after another...Part of the advances are, of course, through the work of single people who dominate the field with major discoveries, but, with the minor discoveries, what goes on in the great mass of laboratories, a science would not progress anything like it has in this century.
Who's big idea was this?

BY ELLEN PULDA

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

The head honchos of S.P.A.S. (Secret Promotors of Atrophied Students) in Washington, D.C. were in the midst of a grand celebration of their latest accomplishment. The chief of the organization, Snidely Bryant (yes, a relative of Anita's) began a toast. "Well, gentlemen, looks like we've got another school to put down in our register. It's that school in New London, Conn College. It won't be long before every college in this country is in a state of atrophy. C'mon men, let's hear it - three cheers for atrophy. Hip, hip, hooyay, hip hip hooray...."

Their cheer was interrupted by a phone call on the hot line. Bryant looked very concerned. "What do you mean Conn's not clinched yet... C.R.A.A.S. (Center for Revitalization of Atrophied Students and Schools) has got a man on it? They've got who? You say Hughie? It's been put on the case? Ha, ha, what a joke. Don't worry we'll get Conn on our register for sure if McFee is working for them.

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

Everyone was wondering if the man in the nehru jacket, shocking-pink bell-bottoms, carrying a flower was really a federal narcotics agent.

he could blend unobtrusively with the students. McFee's campus assistant, Peter Prep IV found McFee a more appropriate costume. However, Peter's constant remark was "McFee, will ya stop playing with the alligator on the damn shirt."

McFee studied the campus and the students for weeks and weeks in order to find a solution to their plight. He spent hours in the Cro Snack Bar (he finally learned that The year is 2027. In the Education seminar entitled "Releases of Academic Pressure through Recreational Activities (in other words, "Fun and Games at UConn"), the question is raised as to the origins of that October tradition at Conn - Homecoming. The professor's answer goes like this.

The head honchos of S.P.A.S. (Secret Promotors of Atrophied Students) in Washington, D.C. were in the midst of a grand celebration of their latest accomplishment. The chief of the organization, Snidely Bryant (yes, a relative of Anita's) began a toast. "Well, gentlemen, looks like we've got another school to put down in our register. It's that school in New London, Conn College. It won't be long before every college in this country is in a state of atrophy. C'mon men, let's hear it - three cheers for atrophy. Hip, hip, hooyay, hip hip hooray...."

Their cheer was interrupted by a phone call on the hot line. Bryant looked very concerned. "What do you mean Conn's not clinched yet... C.R.A.A.S. (Center for Revitalization of Atrophied Students and Schools) has got a man on it? They've got who? You say Hughie? It's been put on the case? Ha, ha, what a joke. Don't worry we'll get Conn on our register for sure if McFee is working for them.

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

Everyone was wondering if the man in the nehru jacket, shocking-pink bell-bottoms, carrying a flower was really a federal narcotics agent.

he could blend unobtrusively with the students. McFee's campus assistant, Peter Prep IV found McFee a more appropriate costume. However, Peter's constant remark was "McFee, will ya stop playing with the alligator on the damn shirt."

McFee studied the campus and the students for weeks and weeks in order to find a solution to their plight. He spent hours in the Cro Snack Bar (he finally learned that The year is 2027. In the Education seminar entitled "Releases of Academic Pressure through Recreational Activities (in other words, "Fun and Games at UConn"), the question is raised as to the origins of that October tradition at Conn - Homecoming. The professor's answer goes like this.

The head honchos of S.P.A.S. (Secret Promotors of Atrophied Students) in Washington, D.C. were in the midst of a grand celebration of their latest accomplishment. The chief of the organization, Snidely Bryant (yes, a relative of Anita's) began a toast. "Well, gentlemen, looks like we've got another school to put down in our register. It's that school in New London, Conn College. It won't be long before every college in this country is in a state of atrophy. C'mon men, let's hear it - three cheers for atrophy. Hip, hip, hooyay, hip hip hooray...."

Their cheer was interrupted by a phone call on the hot line. Bryant looked very concerned. "What do you mean Conn's not clinched yet... C.R.A.A.S. (Center for Revitalization of Atrophied Students and Schools) has got a man on it? They've got who? You say Hughie? It's been put on the case? Ha, ha, what a joke. Don't worry we'll get Conn on our register for sure if McFee is working for them.

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

Everyone was wondering if the man in the nehru jacket, shocking-pink bell-bottoms, carrying a flower was really a federal narcotics agent.

he could blend unobtrusively with the students. McFee's campus assistant, Peter Prep IV found McFee a more appropriate costume. However, Peter's constant remark was "McFee, will ya stop playing with the alligator on the damn shirt."

McFee studied the campus and the students for weeks and weeks in order to find a solution to their plight. He spent hours in the Cro Snack Bar (he finally learned that The year is 2027. In the Education seminar entitled "Releases of Academic Pressure through Recreational Activities (in other words, "Fun and Games at UConn"), the question is raised as to the origins of that October tradition at Conn - Homecoming. The professor's answer goes like this.

The head honchos of S.P.A.S. (Secret Promotors of Atrophied Students) in Washington, D.C. were in the midst of a grand celebration of their latest accomplishment. The chief of the organization, Snidely Bryant (yes, a relative of Anita's) began a toast. "Well, gentlemen, looks like we've got another school to put down in our register. It's that school in New London, Conn College. It won't be long before every college in this country is in a state of atrophy. C'mon men, let's hear it - three cheers for atrophy. Hip, hip, hooyay, hip hip hooray...."

Their cheer was interrupted by a phone call on the hot line. Bryant looked very concerned. "What do you mean Conn's not clinched yet... C.R.A.A.S. (Center for Revitalization of Atrophied Students and Schools) has got a man on it? They've got who? You say Hughie? It's been put on the case? Ha, ha, what a joke. Don't worry we'll get Conn on our register for sure if McFee is working for them.

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

Everyone was wondering if the man in the nehru jacket, shocking-pink bell-bottoms, carrying a flower was really a federal narcotics agent.
Soccer team gaining strength

By BARRY GROSS

It seems that the Camel soccer team has been one of hustle and desire, as indicated through the progress of their last five games. A small school known as Thomas College travelled Saturday September 27 to New London. To say that the weather conditions were adverse is putting it mildly. The Camels held off the stubborn Thomas challenge, and won 3-2, through a driving rainstorm. Steve Litwin scored the winning goal late in the second half. The New London rain continued for two more days, as the Camels approached a September 27 game with the Coast Guard.

The game was originally scheduled for the Academy, but considering that their field was literally under water, Athletic Director Luce and Coach Lessig graciously decided to switch the game to Harkness field. Unfortunately the Camel offense looked like it was under water, as Coast Guard won 4-0. Some early goalkeeping errors proved costly. In all respect to Conn., as the Camels approached a September 27 game with the Coast Guard.

The final Score Camels 2, Vassar, 1.

This season really is.

Asmall school known as Thomas College travelled Saturday September 27 to New London. To say that the weather conditions were adverse is putting it mildly. The Camels held off the stubborn Thomas challenge, and won 3-2, through a driving rainstorm. Steve Litwin scored the winning goal late in the second half. The New London rain continued for two more days, as the Camels approached a September 27 game with the Coast Guard.

The game was originally scheduled for the Academy, but considering that their field was literally under water, Athletic Director Luce and Coach Lessig graciously decided to switch the game to Harkness field. Unfortunately the Camel offense looked like it was under water, as Coast Guard won 4-0. Some early goalkeeping errors proved costly. In all respect to Conn., as the Camels approached a September 27 game with the Coast Guard.

The final Score Camels 2, Vassar, 1.

Soccer team gaining strength

By BARRY GROSS

It seems that the Camel soccer team has been one of hustle and desire, as indicated through the progress of their last five games. A small school known as Thomas College travelled Saturday September 27 to New London. To say that the weather conditions were adverse is putting it mildly. The Camels held off the stubborn Thomas challenge, and won 3-2, through a driving rainstorm. Steve Litwin scored the winning goal late in the second half. The New London rain continued for two more days, as the Camels approached a September 27 game with the Coast Guard.

The game was originally scheduled for the Academy, but considering that their field was literally under water, Athletic Director Luce and Coach Lessig graciously decided to switch the game to Harkness field. Unfortunately the Camel offense looked like it was under water, as Coast Guard won 4-0. Some early goalkeeping errors proved costly. In all respect to Conn., as the Camels approached a September 27 game with the Coast Guard.

The final Score Camels 2, Vassar, 1.

This season really is.

Asmall school known as Thomas College travelled Saturday September 27 to New London. To say that the weather conditions were adverse is putting it mildly. The Camels held off the stubborn Thomas challenge, and won 3-2, through a driving rainstorm. Steve Litwin scored the winning goal late in the second half. The New London rain continued for two more days, as the Camels approached a September 27 game with the Coast Guard.

The game was originally scheduled for the Academy, but considering that their field was literally under water, Athletic Director Luce and Coach Lessig graciously decided to switch the game to Harkness field. Unfortunately the Camel offense looked like it was under water, as Coast Guard won 4-0. Some early goalkeeping errors proved costly. In all respect to Conn., as the Camels approached a September 27 game with the Coast Guard.

The final Score Camels 2, Vassar, 1.
American Dance Festival steps out

By VIKI FITZGERALD and AMY KEST

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

The Festival is expected to reach a decision on which college to use by the middle of this month. There have been some regrets, especially on the part of the College, at the Festival's departure, but the main consensus of both the College and the Festival is that it is time to move on.

Meaghan Ellenberger, Coordinator of the Festival, emphasized that there were no conflicts, personal or otherwise, that caused the decision to move. Ms. Ellenberger said that all who worked for the ADP this summer agreed that the Festival was extremely successful. She said that the College offered the Festival a sizable subsidy, and underwrote the overhead costs of the Festival; to the tune of $120,000.

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

WHEN ASKED, IN HIS OPINION, WHY THE Festival left, William L. Churchill, Assistant to the President, said that in effect, "we were outside of the scope of the College offered the Festival a stable subsidy, and underwrote the overhead costs of the Festival; to the tune of $120,000.

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

The College is also considering starting the over-all program, and if so, would have to find another site, since the space previously designated for the Festival would not be fair to either of the programs, he indicated, to deny either of necessary space.

A third factor was the box office. Charles Reinhard, Director of the Festival, had indicated to Churchill that it had been difficult for the Festival to make expenses from the box office standpoint with an auditorium ticket structure, which seats less than 2,000. The Festival has not always been able to hire top professional groups because the box office proceeds do not cover the expenses of these groups. The only way to solve this, he said, would be to charge exorbitant prices for tickets.

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

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

Mrs. Marilyn Glassman, Chairman of the Friends of the American Dance Festival, a local organization that generated the program, represented the New London community on the committee reviewing possible sites for the Festival next year. "The Dance Festival's leaving will be a terrible cultural loss to the area," she said.

In Mrs. Glassman's opinion, the other schools' proposals indicated a great deal of interest in having the Festival, while Conn's proposal indicated that it did not consider the Festival to be one of its priorities.

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

Fred Grimsey, Director of Theater Services, has been associated with the Festival since 1969, and agrees with the majority that it is time for the Festival to move on. "The American Dance Festival may have put us on the map," he said, "but New London is no longer the modern dance center of the world - dance has spread so far and so fast that it's time the Festival took its talents to the rest of the country."

Mr. Grimsey does feel that Conn subsidized the American Dance Festival in the "lean years," when modern dance was just getting on its feet, and should not have been expected to do so any longer.

He is also interested in starting a summer - dance - theatre - music program at Conn, and would like to see the Eugene O'Neill Theater faction takes advantage of it. "I feel a sadness that the great experience I had over is over," he said, "but I also see the opportunity for us to do something of our own on a larger scale, not just on modern dance."

Churchill summed up the reasons for the move in a statement: "The Festival is not, in its present form, what it used to be, in the 'golden days' of Martha Graham and Jose Limon." The College, however, is considering the needs of the College and the Community.
"Reverse discrimination"
to achieve goals

By HENRY FRIEDMAN

A case of potentially landmark proportions will be heard in the U.S. Supreme Court next month. The case originated in California where a white male, Allan Bakke, applied to the University of California Medical School at Davis and was twice rejected. Bakke learned that his qualifications were better than some members of the accepted class. He attributed their gaining entrance to the fact that they were members of minority groups.

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

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

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

This case provides a good forum to discuss the quota issue. I personally side with the medical school, in that quotas provide a way to correct past injustices. To quote Lyndon Johnson in 1965 and this week's Newsweek, "You do not take a person who, for years, has been hobbled by chains and liberate him, and bring him to the starting line of a race and then say, 'You are free to compete with all others.' You've been看不出ability to think that merely evaluating applicants fairly will gain minorities admission to universities. They do not yet have the background and training to compete on equal footing with non-minorities. The quota system gives them a type of equality with which they can gain access to schools. The only way to improve the socioeconomic position of minorities is to admit them to schools and to jobs which hopefully will allow them to progress in the future. This improvement can only come if the minorities are accepted to colleges, which allow them to finally improve their living conditions.

The Justice Department has filed a brief on this case stating that schools may have "reasonable goals or targets in contrast to rigid exclusionary quotas for admission of minority group members." The difference between goals and quotas is that the number specified in the quota must be admitted, whereas the proposed "goals" of the Justice Department are more flexible and allow greater leeway for the admissions people.

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

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

Take note of Ellsberg

On the opposite page, in GETTING OFF, we misquoted by stating the time of Daniel Ellsberg's lecture on the 25th as 4:30. The correct time is 4 p.m. in Palmer Auditorium. We encourage you to attend.

I don't foresee any problems. Our quota for reptiles isn't filled yet.
By DAVID ROSENBERG

Just because the protest era ended it didn't mean Gil Scott-Heron was going to shut up. The war might have been over and black children may have started going to school with whites, Gil Scott-Heron still saw some great imperfections in our society. So, he started pointing his finger. Scott-Heron started out as a writer (he published his first novel as a junior in 1969 and later shifted his talents to song-poetry. His lyrics shock the White audience because they are so true to the changes that are taking place in their role in society, and directs the black audience to use the power of music. One manner that Bob Dylan directed young people toward the political issues, that Bob Dylan didn't mean Gil Scott-Heron.

By J.R.R. TOLKIEN

Lord of escapist novels

By JAMES T. WILLIAMSON

One of the most important literary events of the ‘60s, and certainly one of the most eagerly awaited books of all time, J.R.R. Tolkien's The Silmarillion has finally been published, four years after its author's death and 50 after it was begun. And it is not a let-down by any means. The epic proportions of the work, the 'longer than life' characters, and a magnificent prose style create an atmosphere of enchantment and awe lacking in most modern literature. The book consists of five narratives, four brief, one novel length, which comprise the mythical background of Tolkien's favorite Middle Earth - the spine of The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings (LOTR). The scope of the book is vast: it covers all of Tolkien's work, from the creation to the events of the LOTR. Most of the events covered in The Silmarillion are at least mentioned in LOTR, so a detailed summary is unnecessary. Included is the story of Morgoth's rebellion and subjection being cast out, the story of Borin and Luthien, the story of Earendil, the story of Numenor; and the history of the making of the rings. The Silmarillion is very important to understand the whole situation of Tolkien's universe. It is very long, and the narration is very detailed, but it is possible to classify the Midnight Band.

By I.R.R. TOLKIEN, a Professor of English at John Hopkins University in English. He also teaches at the Federal City College in Washington, D.C. He chose music as his medium because "there are a lot of our school children and a lot of our adults who have found comprehensively enough or often enough to enjoy dealing with novels."

In 1963 he combined with musician Brian Jackson to form what eventually evolved into the Midnight Band. It would be impossible to classify the Midnight Band's musical form because their work involves all forms of modern music (Rock, R&B, Blues, Folk and Jazz) and is often woven around an Afro-American rhythm and beat. Sometimes they play straight (such as his song "Lady Day and John Coltrane") other times he plays Talkin' Blues to an African beat (such as his song "Whity On The Moon" and "Sex Education Gheto Style"), but most often he lets his strong-smock voice sing his messages on top of a jazzy musical background.

It is this style that predominated his latest album on Arista Records, Bridges. "A collection of song-ideas that reflects the many facets of musicians moving on the road."

The music is so rhythmic and fluid that initially the impact of the lyrics passes the listener by, but sooner the listener finds himself becoming a part of the music. Therefore the music re-enforces Scott-Heron's messages. Particularly impressive are per-ussions of "The Dither's Barentt Williams, Josef Blokker, Reggie

Brisbane and Tony Duncanson. Musically, the song "Vidigoria (Deaf, Dumb and Blind)" comes together magnificently. The musicians are very tight on this piece.

The songs are written for the music, and more often than not they are found only in Scott-Heron's lyrics. This is where the listener feels the impact of Bridges. "Tkusekke No. 626 (Part 1)" is the most poignant song on the album. In this song they are singing in orgasm. This along with the percussion gives the scat song a very native feel, which makes for an interesting contrast with his 1984 type subject matter. Scott-Heron points out very suspect syllabification and dynamics conducted on black men in Alabama. Other songs deal with everything from people dying mysteriously after being exposed to a nuclear power plant to mental paralysis.

Unlike our college counterparts of the sixties present day students are afraid to face the imperfections of society. Maybe protest marches are obsolete, but Gil Scott-Heron has provided an exciting alter-native.
THE DEAN OF BEER SUGGESTS ALL STUDENTS IMPROVE THEIR READING, WRITING, AND PUNTING.

Fellow Beer Persons, life is full of problems. Fortunately, as your Dean of Beer, I am full of answers. For example, many problems can be avoided with good reading skills. Such as "Danger: Wild Boar Ahead!" Many others can be avoided through good writing skills. Such as "Dear Mom, Send Cash." However, some problems require more. Some problems require special attention. Such as "Good evening, Officer. What can I do for you?" That is why, in addition to the fine art of reading and writing, I recommend you master the fine art of punting. Preferably with either foot. That is also why I am offering $5.00 off the suggested retail price of an official, intercollegiate-quality Wilson football, with the Schlitz emblem. So you can practice. (Besides, no one would be interested if I offered $5.00 off on lip balm.) Class dismissed.

PASS THE WORD T-Shirt, call Siglinda's beer person on campus, LEX RICHARDSON—442-4683 DAVE STERN—442-4683 DAVE SNIDER—442-5309

F&F DISTRIBUTORS
New London, Connecticut

AND SAVE UP TO $5.00 ON THE SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE OF AN OFFICIAL WILSON FOOTBALL. NOW ONLY $14.95

Send order with check or money order payable to: Schlitz "Dean of Beer" Post Office Box 9448 St. Paul, Minnesota 55194

Gentlemen, please send: Name (print) __ Date __
Quantity: __ Schlitz intercollegiate-quality football(s) at $14.95 each.
__ "Dean of Beer" Athletic (grape(s) in size(s). __
__ Small, medium, large, extra-large) at $4.50 each.
Total enclosed—includes shipping and handling.
Ship to: __ Name (print) __
__ Address __
City __ State __ Zip __
Offer void where prohibited by law.