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The College Voice

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

MARCH 6, 1979

Religious cult p. 1

Poverty p. 7



CULT OR CREED

Who knows the way?

By Ann Allan

Recently the nation's attention was focused on cults because of the bizarre tragedy at Jonestown. We are all aware that the Guyana deaths, though extreme, are not an isolated occurrence but, rather, the gruesome culmination of a movement that has been swelling in this country for more than a decade. Anyone who has ever been pestered by a Hare Krishna in an airport or seen a Moonie standing in the freezing rain at two in the morning desperately street-corner proselytizing has encountered the cult mentality.

Just what is a cult? Webster's defines a cult as "a system of religious beliefs and ritual; a religion regarded as unorthodox or spurious; great devotion to a person, idea or thing." The Christian church started as an obscure cult that openly flaunted the established state religion and was severely persecuted as a result. But today, the word cult has taken on a frightening new connotation involving visions of brainwashing, deprivation of sleep and food, and mind control that has frightened parents fleeing to the likes of Robert L. Patrick, a famous deprogrammer, for answers. Perhaps the single most terrifying aspect of the rise of cults is the threat to individual freedom of thought posed by the seemingly unquestioning, zombie-like conviction demanded of their followers.

Chaplain David Robb observes: "The attraction of cults in my mind represents a significant reaction, of young people particularly, to the failure of the culture generally and of the religious institutions in particular to provide meaningful communities. It's also a reaction to the enormous moral relativity of our time. Right now all thoughtful people really feel kind of cast adrift because all the values seem to have come under question. It throws people back into a kind of privatism."

The Me-first generation represents a failure of all our institutions - political, economic, religious, the family - to provide any kind of support systems for our lives. One response to this is the attitude that 'I'll get mine,' which makes for a very competitive and destructive culture. On the other hand, the response can go in the other direction - one flees into communities that seem to provide all the answers, which is to relieve the individual of his or her freedom.

There is on this campus an obscure religious group known as The Way. Its members are few on campus, though it has a larger following in the New London area, including branches in Deep River, Groton, and Norwich. A pamphlet put out by Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, a fundamentalist Christian youth group that also operates here on campus, entitled *The Way of Victor Paul Wierwille* claims that "While The Way sounds quite wholesome, former Way members and some parents of current believers feel that some recruitment techniques have the potential for creating severe personality orien-

tation. One former Way member experienced the friendly concern but now feels that gradually his mind was manipulated.

He reported that life in The Way was 'exercise, going to work and fellowship.' This lifestyle also featured a high-starch, low-protein diet (said to help initiates reach perfect health) and only four hours of sleep a night.

This cycle of deficient diet, exercise, work and fellowship led him to physical and mental exhaustion.

"When you are at this point is when they really get heavy and start coming down on you, reading Scriptures to you, explaining what they mean. . . You are at the point where you are so mentally and physically fatigued that you take exactly what they say for

granted...You are so brainwashed that anything they tell you, you are going to believe."

The Inter-varsity pamphlet also stressed the non-Trinitarian emphasis of The Way, noting "The doctrinal problem is common to many cultic offshoots of orthodox Christianity."

An article in *Time* magazine, dated September 6, 1971, has this to say about The Way: "Externally, The Way looks like any other branch of the Jesus Movement: its adherents are mostly bright-eyed, smiling teen-agers ecstatically exchanging 'Bless you's,' telling of drug cures, perpetually thumbing their Bibles....It is The Way's message that is offbeat. That message is preached by the movement's founder, Victor Paul Wierwille,....a crackpot theological promoter who grandiosely claims to have done the only 'pure and correct' interpretation of the Bible since the first century. He has burned religious books to 'clean myself out' before starting his own research..."

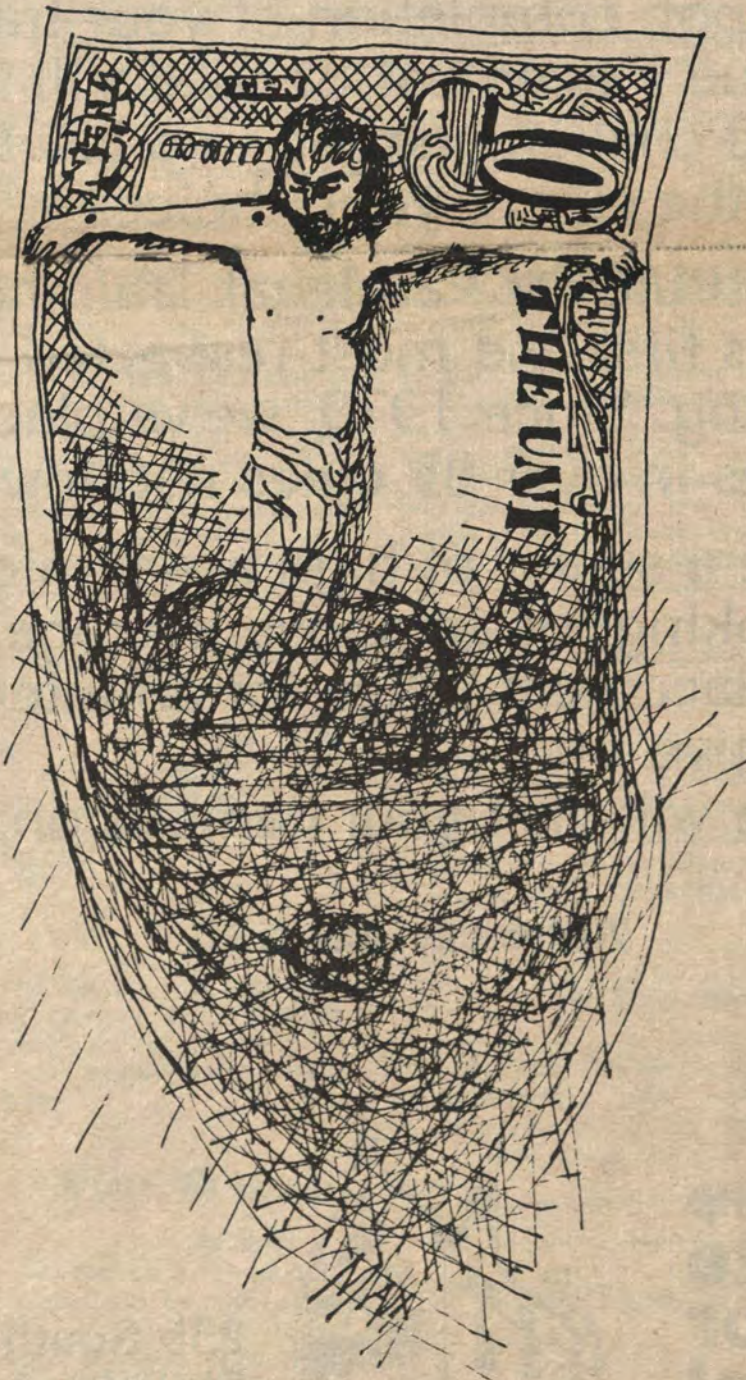
Wierwille dismisses the doctrine of the Trinity as a throwback to Paganism because it proposes, he says, 'three Gods.' To him, Jesus is 'the Son of God,' but not God the Son...Attendance is good at the sermons that Wierwille delivers in person at Ne Knoxville.

His brother, Harry, 64, the treasurer of the center, claims that Sunday services take in as much as \$10,000 a night. The money, say the Wierwilles, is being used for a three million dollar building program to expand The Way still further."

The May 17, 1971 issue of *Life* magazine also featured an article dealing with The Way entitled *Those Groovy Christians in Rye, New York*. Here, too, the eagerness and enthusiasm of the new converts is noted, as well as the scepticism of their parents.

"Radiant is the word that everybody keeps using to describe these kids, with reason...Ask any of the Rye kids, any time, how he feels and he'll answer 'Terrific' or 'Perfect' and mean it. Remark that a slush storm seems a bit unseasonal, and me'll say 'But it's always a beautiful day when you're walking with the Lord!' and mean that, too...These children feel invincible. 'So long as we keep our shield of believing up,' as they say, their cars won't crash, they won't get can-

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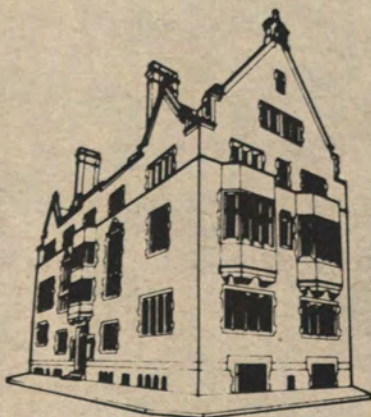
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The College Voice is an editorially independent news magazine published weekly during the academic year. All copy is student-written unless specifically noted. Unsolicited material is welcome but the editor does not assume responsibility and will return only those accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. All copy represents the opinion of the author unless stated otherwise. The College Voice is a student-run, non-profit organization.

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.

LETTERS

Criticism

Dear Editor,

I was quite distressed by your recent article on Campus Safety. Not only did it sound like administrative propaganda, but it was also extremely incomplete. Your article relayed the message that security on campus is necessary, that the officers are filling an important role and you reviewed some of the flaws in the system. While the article also included some of the officers' complaints it failed to mention many of the complaints which students have, complaints that lead to security's less-than-respected status. Here are a few of the unreported complaints.

First, when people get locked out of their rooms it takes anywhere from a half hour to an hour and a half for security to come and open the doors. Walking from one end of campus to the other takes about ten minutes — how can security then, take any longer than this?

Secondly, housefellowes have been told by the administration not to use their keys to unlock students doors, but in your article, Mr. Bianchi stated that this is the housefellow's duty. Who's responsibility is it really? Often, students are locked out of their rooms late at night, after parties. Frequently, security will wake up housefellowes at these late hours of the night to tell them to let a student in. Considering the housefellowes' many responsibilities above their personal work loads, why should they be burdened with this duty?

Thirdly, if security locks every dorm at night, why can't they unlock them in the morning? Again, why must this burden be the housefellowes'? I'm sure I'm one of many who's gone to breakfast early on a weekend and found the Harris doors still locked or returned to a locked dorm, simply because the housefellow decided to sleep late.

Next, your article said that the money from tickets goes into the Accounting Office and thus, there is no quota incentive for the officers. However, I believe that it's possible that the administration encourages and cheers on the ticket writers. Aren't tickets just another successful method

for the administration to get more of our money? Perhaps this accounts for the sometimes randomly selected cars that get ticketed. I know of one student who saw his car being ticketed though it was parked legally. The officer told him that he was being ticketed because she "didn't like the way it was parked." I was never aware that legal and illegal parking was a judgement decision.

There is one final complaint I would like to discuss. I have stayed on campus during several school breaks. I noticed that when everyone is gone security tightens up. I understand that security is important and difficult when only a few people are left on campus, but shouldn't all students benefit from good security? I feel they should be equally cautious when school is in session.

I'm sure there are many other complaints concerning security's effectiveness but my point is not to criticize security but to point out how the Voice misrepresented Campus Safety by not reporting the whole story.

Sincerely,
Margot Moser

It's refreshing to have the Voice accused of printing administrative propaganda. Ed.

Sports coverage

Dear Editor,

I am disgusted and disappointed with the sports section in the College Voice (our school newspaper) and have been all year.

Up until this year Connecticut College hadn't been too big on sports. Considering some of the accomplishments of some of the teams this year, like the E.C.A.C. second place soccer team and the women's state championship in volleyball, I don't see why we can't have a reputation for competitive athletics. However, this reputation has to start on our own campus before other schools will recognize it. The articles in the Voice have been both unsupportive and degrading all year. In one article on soccer there were six out of eight paragraphs devoted to our loss to Assumption while the other two briefly listed the scores of the wins. At the time the team was 9-2, how could there be anything negative to say?

In your most recent article on the basketball team's win over Nichols College, 108-107, you finished by saying "But don't blame the camels, they tried

to lose." What kind of thing is that to say about your own varsity team? How much incentive is there for teams to improve if they aren't even supported by their own school?

I hope that Seth Stone attended the Coast Guard basketball game on Tuesday. Even though we lost, I hope he saw the unity that the game brought to this campus (those members that were there) even for two short hours. This school saw a basketball game and I hope Mr. Stone can see clear to describe it as such. I'm sure we don't try to lose games and I'm equally sure that many athletes on this campus resent the sarcastic remarks written about them.

I don't blame Seth Stone only, obviously he doesn't understand team sports, but I also cannot understand how an editor can allow somethings such as these negative articles to get into the Voice. I have only named a few instances, there are more but I won't go into them, I think you get my message.

Sincerely,
Kevin Sayward

Disappointment

Dear Editor:

Upon turning to my article on the Women's Group last week I was shocked to find some discrepancies between the manuscript I submitted and what was printed. I wish to make it very clear that the article's title, "Spare Ribs Gather at the Center," was not mine, but the editor's. I was very much disappointed in the editor's flippant attitude toward a serious article.

The next to last paragraph in the article regarding male attitudes toward the group was never intended for publication by me and was inserted by the editor without my knowledge and despite my wishes to the contrary.

I would like to extend my apologies to the Women's Group for these two errors and I suggest that The College Voice do the same.

Sincerely,
Tamara Vertefeuille

The Voice regrets that Tamara is unhappy with our headline and minor editing job.

INSIDE OUT

The Way is a religious group on campus that probably would be controversial if more people knew about them.

The Way p.1,6

Are they an extremist cult? Or, are they a harmless group who simply have found religious peace? Voice writer Ann Allan investigates the fascinating question of cults.

New London is a city with shoddy housing, a volatile labor market, and little money to draw from, facts from which the campus seems to insulate itself in an unusual manner.

City sings the blues

Anyone interested in the position of Editor-in-chief, or other positions on the Voice staff, should contact The College Voice box 1351, by March 28.

The city of New London is a frequent butt of jokes, but not for the people who don't go back to Scarsdale for Christmas.

p.7-9

The Voice takes an incisive look at the New London that is the scene of this drama, the city we so conspicuously ignore.

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ON CAMPUS

Trustee forum

By Michael Sittenfeld

New requirements for the general education program which will make eight courses in three different areas necessary for graduation have been proposed by two faculty committees and may go into effect in April.

Last year the general education program first went into operation for the class of 1981. Under the new proposal the requirements for graduation will be altered for the class of 1982 and all future classes.

Two committees -- the Administrative Academic and Procedures Committee (A.A.P.C.) and the Special Committee on the Mellon Grant -- proposed during their summer meetings that general education requirements go under three headings: humanities, behavioral and social sciences, and sciences.

According to the new plan, three courses would be required from the humanities, three from behavioral and social sciences, and two from the sciences, the first of which would have to be a laboratory science and the second of which could be a math or non-laboratory course.

If adopted, the new requirements would raise the number of courses needed for graduation from seven to eight. The general education program which is now in use entails one course from each of five areas and two courses from the Division of General and Interdisciplinary Studies.

Dean of the Faculty R. Francis Johnson, who succeeded Minor Myers, associate professor of government, as coordinator of interdisciplinary courses, has remarked, "I would characterize the proposals from the summer project as a process of clarifying and simplifying requirements so they could be more easily understood and thereby gain time for the faculty to develop its own sense of what education should involve in the last two decades of this century."

Another proposal of the summer committees, which included Sara Burlingame, assistant professor of history, Sally Taylor, assistant professor of botany, Edward Brodtkin, associate professor of history, and several students, was to strongly urge (not require) every student to learn a foreign language and become familiar with a foreign culture before graduation.

At the faculty meeting in mid-December in which curriculum changes were discussed there were some objectives raised, according to Dean Johnson, because of the lack of structure in the "ideological defense of the three-fold requirements." Essentially the faculty asked the A.A.P.C. to consider the summer report and the individual recommendations from dissenting professors and then, ultimately, report back to the faculty on the A.A.P.C. decisions.

F. Edward Cranz, Rosemary Park professor of history, Dirk Held, associate professor of classics, and Lester Reiss, professor of philosophy were among those who objected to the proposed changes in the general education plan.

April is the projected time for the final decisions to be made on the new requirements, according to Dean R. Francis Johnson. For the future, some of the things on the agenda for the faculty "would be debate on structure, a core of knowledge and shared experience among students, and a concern for competence in languages other

than the European-North American syndrome," said Dean Johnson, who added, "That statement reflects some of my own values and aspirations."

Gen-ed requirements

By Allen Moore

An unusual forum was held on Friday, February 23 at 8 p.m., featuring the trustees of the college.

At the beginning of the forum, the trustees introduced themselves and explained their duties and goals. David G. Hanes, one of the trustees involved in the college's financial management, said of Conn's endowment that 60 percent is invested in stocks and 40 percent is invested in bonds. He feels that diversity in investment means adequate protection.

The question and answer period followed the introduction. The first question raised was: "in what general direction are the arts going?" Gerald Lauback, president of the trustees, replied, "the issue has not been raised." When asked about the current status of the hockey rink, the trustees replied that on Tuesday the zoning rights were passed by the city council and the rink will be put into construction.

Mr. Swanson, a professor in the government department, asked the trustees about their policies concerning Palmer Library. He also inquired as to when these policies might go into effect. The trustees replied that it would be an "unacceptable risk" to remodel Palmer, "without money in hand." There is a faculty committee investigating the remodeling of Palmer, and architects have already drawn up the blueprints for the renovation. The blueprints are on display in the new library and provide for 10 classrooms, office space, a faculty lounge, a lecture hall, and a language laboratory.

David Robb, a member of the student-trustee liaison, an organization looking into divestment, raised the question concerning what would happen if the student-trustee liaison concluded that the college should divest from companies supporting the South African apartheid regime. Trustee Hanes replied that the college is not likely to divest and if Conn. divests there is no assurance that the purchaser of the stocks will be any more responsible. Robb then asked if the student-trustee liaison composed a list of all companies supporting the South African government, would Conn. invest in those companies. Hanes replied that he did not believe the college would have to face that problem. Hanes proceeded to ask Robb what he thought the college should do with tuition money coming from South African bonds. Concluding, Hanes said the college should deal with the divestment issue "further down the line."

There appears to be a communication problem between the trustees, the faculty, the administration, and the students. The trustee forum is one example of a productive effort to bridge the communication gap.

Though the forum was successful because it revealed a need for further faculty-student involvement, it was a disappointment for a variety of reasons--the questions of faculty and students were met with vague and uninformative answers, the trustees were reluctant to explain the problems facing them, the trustees failed to show direction in their goals, and the trustees treated the question of divestment as a joke.

By Bill Kavanagh, Stuart Lamson, and Patricia Lanning

Emily Abbey House is the sole survivor of what were once three cooperative dorms on campus. The other two, Lazrus and Unity, have since changed status in response to a reduction in applicants and a change in college priorities. Lazrus is now a part of the yearly lottery system. Unity serves a dual role, as both a center for minority and cultural organizations, and as a small dorm.

Located on the east side of Rt. 32 opposite the main entrance to campus,

Living in a small group and working together, dorm residents have an opportunity to get to know one another well. One Abbey sophomore claims that, "The fact that the dorm depends on cooperation naturally brings people together."

Although Abbey residents are content with their living situation, there is considerable frustration with what they firmly believe are misconceptions regarding the nature of Abbey. Many students are unaware that residence in the dorm is open to all members of the student body. While financial need is considered, it is by no means a



Emily Abbey, where vandalism is almost unknown.

Abbey provides a unique setting for resident students who desire to work together as a community. Being more accessible to campus and less expensive than an apartment in New London, Abbey is an alternative to the dorms on campus. Abbey draws an interesting and diverse group of students: but, because of its size and cooperative nature the dorm becomes a veritable 'home away from home.'

The 'cooperative spirit,' which residents of Abbey cite as a major factor in their consideration of the house as a 'home,' stems largely from the involvement of all twenty-six students in the dorm's work program. Work in the house is administered by the dorm Residence Chairperson, senior Elizabeth Breuer, who works with dorm members to complete the daily tasks of preparing menus, cooking, washing dishes and kitchenware, and maintaining the kitchen, dining and living rooms. The Residence Chairperson's job is a demanding one, including not only administration of these tasks mentioned above, but also involving a complex system of ordering food through the Residence Dept., and coping with problems as they arise.

While to the casual observer, these chores may seem arduous, Abbey residents point to them as the glue that keeps the co-op a vital community. It is not uncommon to hear someone congratulate the week's dinner cooks on a particularly good meal, or to see students offering to help one another complete their daily chores.

A direct result of Abbey's size and nature is its success with the recycling program. This fall in a letter to the editor in The Voice, a Physical Plant Student employee stated that Abbey is the only dorm which continually maintains the separation of paper, carbon, and glass.

Things do not always run as smoothly as might be ideal, but breakdowns in the cooperative system are more frequently the exception than the rule. States Breuer, "It gets pretty crazy as exams draw near, but people usually take the time to make things run well."

prerequisite. Another popular myth about the cooperative is that it is a 'theatre dorm.' Actually, while many residents are active in the arts, the house has only one theatre major, and students' academic interests range from studio art to the sciences. Dorm residents are also active in many extra-curricular activities from various varsity sports to the Survival Club.



Students at Abbey all pitch in and help. Above, Pat Lanning perseveres at one of the less attractive duties.

Although the cooperative experience might not appeal to everyone, Emily Abbey House plays an important role at Connecticut College: it provides a sense of community in a unique and satisfying fashion.

Fuel crisis: the heat's on

By Peter O'Connor

It is not uncommon to be walking on campus at Connecticut College late at night and see lights burning in academic and administration buildings. It is not uncommon to walk into an unoccupied room to find it fully lit. It is not uncommon to see dorm room windows on campus open during the cold weather because these rooms are too warm. Yet it is common knowledge — there is an energy crisis.

From the standpoint of our small college community, the energy crisis may not seem to be a pressing problem, but the economics of this situation is something we cannot ignore. It is reflected in those bills we get from the Accounting Office twice a year. Increasing energy costs at the college eventually mean increasing costs to students and their parents.

An effective way to keep these energy costs down is through conservation. Physical Plant has had a great deal of success in this area. Recently Physical Plant received a HUD grant of \$44,000. Part of this was used to install "heat sensors" in the steam heated dorms which more efficiently govern the amount of heat produced for these dorms. The remaining part of the money will allow the college to install a "mini-computer" which helps Physical Plant cut energy costs through power load distribution and monitoring. According to Mr. Ingersoll, director of Physical Plant, this computer alone will mean at least a ten percent savings in energy costs to the College.

The energy conservation efforts of Mr. Ingersoll's department have saved the College an estimated \$800,000 over the past few years since conservation has been of primary importance. There are more such plans in the future, including a heat reclaimer for Harris Refectory. But some energy conservation projects are simply too expensive for the College to implement in the foreseeable future. A reduction of glass area in Harris would reduce heat loss but it would be 17 years before the savings in heating costs would equal the costs of the project considering present prices.

While Physical Plant devotes much of its time to

energy conservation there is a limit to what can be accomplished by one department. Mr. Ingersoll feels that much of the responsibility for keeping these costs down is with the college community as a whole. A substantial part of our electric bill, in fact 60 percent of it, is attributed to lighting costs. Conservation in this area is mainly up to the user. Turning off lights when leaving a room and not using more lights than necessary could have a substantial impact on this, the most costly part of electric bill.

Students and faculty also have some degree of control over the use of fuel oil at the College through discretionary use of the radiators. But one of the problems with getting people to conserve energy is that unless they are charged in direct proportion to the amount used, conservation efforts are not effective.



News analysis

Big Powers keep cool

By Charles Chu

After two weeks of border fighting between China and Vietnam, a cease fire was reported in order. China has accomplished what she set out to do which was to teach the Vietnamese a lesson. The war was short, both are bruised but not fatally wounded, and neither fought seriously or lost face. It seems all over now, and a guarded border peace will prevail with each nation watching over the other's shoulder. To Peking this quick encounter was necessary in reaction to Vietnamese border provocation.

Nations, like individuals, should learn from past history or experience. India, in 1962, being a friend of the Soviet Union then, provoked the Chinese into a border war. Mao brushed India off, Nehru gave up. Peace ensued, but the two nations broke diplomatic relations until the recent exchange of ambassadors took place. This time it took half of the time to settle a border dispute with China's southern neighbor. Interestingly, both embassies in respective capitals remain open while fighting was raging. Border troubles have been simmering for over a year before the current eruption broke out.

Just as the Soviet Union charges the U.S. with connivance in the Chinese attack one might say the Nov. Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty with Vietnam might have encouraged this border incident. China has a proverb which says that a dog barks loudly when the master stands nearby. This may apply to international politics. But how dangerous this could be if Big Powers get involved in a fight in a nuclear age. Luckily, international sense has prevailed this time. Leonid Brezhnev has been more cautious than many of his low-level comrades. The Soviet Union, an ally of Vietnam, did three things to show both symbolic and substantial gestures in the aid of Vietnam. She served warning to China, she provided air-sea airlift, and sent her naval task force to the Gulf of Tonkin. It must be by design that the Russians did not make major moves along the Sino-Soviet border which is ten times longer than the

existing line (450 miles) between China and Vietnam. That was good and commendable. For a while, many in this country and a few colleagues here were alarmed for fear that the Chinese lion and the Russian bear were now ready for a showdown.

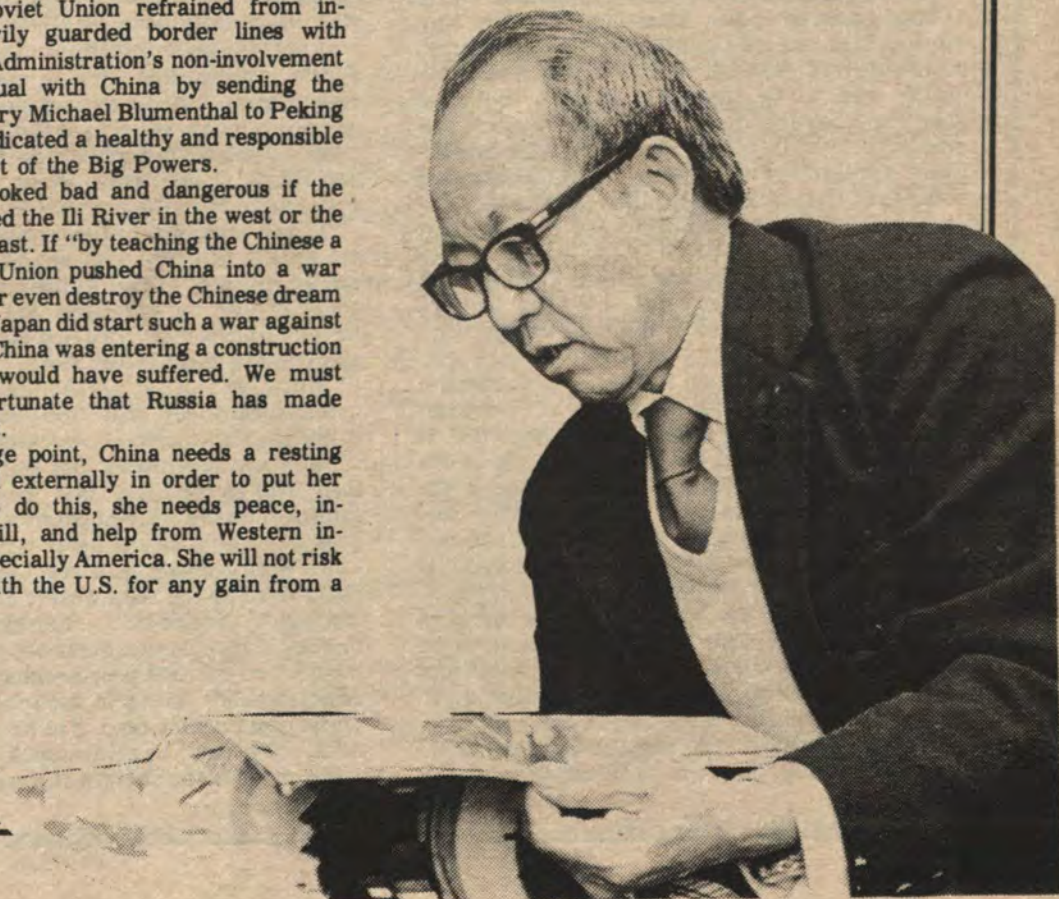
It is not true. China is ready for peace with all neighbors. The day has come for her to launch a "New Long March" toward "Four Modernization." An international incident of any magnitude is not warranted, nor will she openly or clandestinely seek provocation. While there is no community of international law to assure sanctity of frontiers, there must be no anarchy or poking around in each other's backyards. The Soviet Union refrained from intervening on heavily guarded border lines with China; the Carter Administration's non-involvement and business-as-usual with China by sending the Secretary of Treasury Michael Blumenthal to Peking as scheduled, all indicated a healthy and responsible thinking on the part of the Big Powers.

It would have looked bad and dangerous if the Soviet troops crossed the Ili River in the west or the Amur River in the east. If "by teaching the Chinese a lesson" the Soviet Union pushed China into a war which would delay or even destroy the Chinese dream of modernization, (Japan did start such a war against China in 1937 when China was entering a construction period) the world would have suffered. We must count ourselves fortunate that Russia has made calculated restraint.

From this vantage point, China needs a resting time internally and externally in order to put her house in order. To do this, she needs peace, international good will, and help from Western industrial nations, especially America. She will not risk a new friendship with the U.S. for any gain from a

war with Vietnam. It seems to me that in our era, international economic cooperation and development should be the first consideration. No lawless poking around is allowed beyond one's own sovereignty or territorial integrity. I would like to see Vietnam buy copper from China and China buy rice from Vietnam again.

Big Powers have learned the limit of power, and the short border war between China and Vietnam is a case in point.



Who knows the Way? (continued)

cer...Poverty, spiritual or otherwise, will never vex these believers, because "if you believe, you'll receive abundantly, and not just spiritual abundance. The Lord wants His people to be prosperous...Poverty, see, is just Satanic stuff. Poor people are poor because they don't know how to pray."

Some Rye parents were apparently less than wild about the changes in their offspring, however. One was quoted as saying "Sometimes I almost wish they would go back to something simple like smoking a little pot. Drugs I can try to understand, but this? this is creepy." The same mother, Mrs. Lynn Seiffer, also noted "Arguing with them is like arguing with the Communists in the 1950's. They have all the answers."

According to the Life article, "none of the new Christians of Rye has much time for painting, or skiing, or mountain-climbing, or any of the old 'Satanic' things. This troubles their parents. Many things trouble them. For all its radiance, the new faith can seem humorless, condescending and vastly oversimplified." One parent noted "When I was their age it never occurred to me that I could find the answer to anything. I still don't feel I need to."

The Rev. Neil G. Lebbhar, a curate at St. James Episcopal Church in New London, first encountered The Way's founder, Victor Paul Wierwille, at Princeton in the spring of 1973, when Wierwille was there for a few days being interviewed by the chaplain, Ernest V. Gordon. He had this to say about Wierwille: "what struck me was that he was so certain that his interpretation was right and he refused to listen to criticism. He thought that he had it all together and that we were all wrong. The major thing is that they stress their own private Biblical interpretation on any number of issues. I'm highly suspicious when someone in the twentieth century comes up with something from the first century and announces 'this is it.'"

"The kids I've encountered in The Way seem kind of keyed up with enthusiasm. The Way has one unique characteristic - while denying the divinity of Christ and the personality of the Holy Spirit, they still emphasize the charismatic spirit, as manifested by speaking in tongues. This is the only group I know of that does this. You could call it Wierwille's creative contribution to cults if you want."

"There are some strange things about The Way in terms of their program. The donation for the PFAL course is usually at least \$100 but I've heard of cases a great deal higher in some circumstances."

"On a positive side, the cults pick up on what's lacking in institutionalized Christianity. They point out the chinks in the armor. The two strong points of The Way are firstly the stress on the spiritual experience and secondly a strong sense of community which is often missing in the institutional church. You can see the same thing in the Mormon stress in the family and 'right living' - two concepts that are being shortchanged on our society today."

If Christ hadn't risen from the dead, you wouldn't be able to speak in tongues

The Way's full title is The Way International and it is headquartered in New Knoxville, Ohio. The Way Campus Outreach is divided into a distinct hierarchy, involving Twig meetings on the smallest level, then Limbs and finally Branches. Perhaps the most puzzling questions to the outsider involve terminology. What is speakin in tongues, for example? What is the Power For Abundant Living Course and is it worth one hundred dollars? How can The Way call itself a "Christian" organization and yet deny that Jesus is God?

The curious would probably also ask, What is an Advance? Is it true that people are sleep deprived and ill-fed, as is claimed in the Inter-Varsity pamphlet?

Glossalia, or speaking in tongues, is a charismatic religious experience during which an individual ministers to the congregation in language that is unintelligible to anyone but the speaker. He or she then explains the meaning of the message to the group. Sometimes it occurs in private prayer also.

Glossalia is not unique to The Way and is in fact nearly universal in the Christian church, where it is regarded as a sign of the presence of the Holy Spirit.

As for the Power For Abundant Living Course, a Way pamphlet describes it as "a Biblical research class" and claims the following benefits result from it: 1) establishes and maintains a positive attitude, 2) makes life meaningful, 3) overcomes worry and fear, 4) increases prosperity, 5) explains apparent Bible contradictions, 6) develops more harmony in the



Connie Kardaras: Campus Twig leader

home. 7) enables you to separate truth from error, 8) disciplines the mind by believing, 9) teaches how to pray effectively and finally, 10) maintains health.

"The non-Trinitarian doctrine is justified by Wierwille on the basis of his own interpretation of Scripture. And an advance is similar to what more conventional churches call a 'retreat.'"

The Twig leader here at Conn. is Constantine Kardaras, a junior Economics major of Greek orthodox background who lives in Branford. So far as his career at Conn. goes, he has never been off the Dean's List and has an impressive list of honors dating back to high school. These include being secretary-treasurer of the National Honor Society from 1974-76, listed in Who's Who of High School Students and The Gordon V. and Gertrude Lyons Award for Citizenship.

Recently he was nominated for the Jaycees Outstanding Young Men of America Award. He first became involved in The Way in 1973 when in high school and has taken the Advanced PFAL course with Victor Paul Wierwille. He had this to say about his experience:

"We believe that the Bible is the Word and Will of God and we therefore follow it. We want to help people who want to help themselves. We're different from other Christian fellowship groups in that we're a Biblical research group."

"If we were to be dogmatic and follow tradition, we would say that Jesus is God but because of research, we have found that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. In the Bible it says 'Son of God' 53 times but never 'God the Son'."

"People become involved in The Way who desire an accurate knowledge of the Bible and to increase the power of God in their lives. The Way is the only Biblical research group I know of. We may not know it all but we know Him who knows it all."

"There is no membership in The Way. You're not harassed with material, you're not chased down. Our aim isn't to hurt people, it's to help them. And the only way to help people is by teaching them to help themselves."

"There is a positive emphasis on the family - we want to bring homes together, not tear them apart. My parents and I call each other often and visit each other besides vacations. My mom and dad are giving me a car because they really want to bless me."

"It's obvious that this is not a fly-by-night organization - it's a group of people who are interested in living the truths of God's Word. We like to make it available to everyone, yet it's not our aim to harass. We just want people to know what's available to them is they want it."

"I see a knowledge of God as being something you can change your life with and make your dreams reality. It's not realistic to think that everything is going to turn out storyland. We teach the Bible directly from our research and then the student can apply it and reap the benefits."

"With the Jesus Freak movement, people unrealistically say that God won't take care of everything but they don't research the Bible."

"Basically, I'm saying that very few people base their lives on the Bible itself, they just go by what someone else says. Our emphasis is not on experience because experience can never be guaranteed. Only God's Word can be guaranteed, therefore if we know God's Word we can know what is available from God and how to receive it." Kardaras first spoke in tongues in 1973. He says of the experience: "It's not a thing where you have people rolling in the aisles. It's great. It builds you up in the spirit. It's proof that Christ rose from the dead. If he hadn't risen from the dead, you wouldn't be able to speak in tongues."

In answer to the charges of sleep-deprivation and

poor nutrition on Advances, Kardaras replied, "In six years I have never encountered anything but healthy food at Advances. The people in The Way are the healthiest people I know." A sample menu from an Advance bore this out.

"What about those disgruntled ex-followers who claim differently? Kardaras states, "The people who have left The Way have done so because those outside The Way have forwarded twisted opinions on us in the form of pamphlets, publicity, etc. Then there are the people that come and go."

When asked about the cost of the PFAL course, Kardaras replied, "The Way is a non-profit organization. As far as the PFAL course goes, a donation of one hundred dollars is really fair when you consider the cost of the materials the student receives."

Gail Selwood, a freshman from Eastport, Maine, first encountered Way members at a Coffeehouse here in late September. She began going to fellowship meetings and later took the PFAL course. She had this to say about the Way: "it changed my life for the better by a long shot. I'm more confident now and I can handle situations much, much better. I can handle the college curriculum with peace of mind. It's a better way of living life. I acknowledge that the pressure exists but it doesn't have an adverse affect on me because I know how to handle it."

Of the PFAL course, she said, "It's just incredible. It's a forty-hour course with thirty-five years of research packed into it. It really shows you how to rightly divide the Word to get answers." When asked about speaking in tongues, she replied, "it's something I can use if I want to. It's perfect prayer. The people in The Way are the ones who showed me how to do it decently and in order. The whole thing centers around the Bible - nothing more, nothing less. They endeavor not to add anything and not to take away anything."

When asked about fellowship meetings, Gail said, "What we endeavor to do is to set up everything, and I mean everything, according to the book of Acts. Other times, besides fellowship, we hang around, go out for pizza, go out dancing, but it's all centered around the Word. The most important thing is the Word. The fellowship is centered around the teaching. That's what really changed my life. Knowing the Word gave me confidence."

Twig meetings were formerly held in the Branford living room but have since moved to 25 Thames St., home of Edwina Rozarie, the Twig leader for New London.

Ms. Rozarie also denied the allegations found in the Inter-Varsity pamphlet, saying "At Advances the very best in food and sleeping is provided so that we can receive the Word of God with clarity of mind. None of those charges hold water, they're all lies. The Way is the greatest thing that ever happened in my life."

On Sunday, March 5th, a Voice writer and photographer were refused admittance to a Way fellowship meetings held in Ms. Rozarie's home. When questioned about this, she replied, "It's just like when the President holds a Cabinet meeting and the press isn't invited. Basically, because I didn't want anybody there. I wouldn't have let anybody in. It's my home."

In the spring, the religion department is offering a symposium entitled Cults and Conversion in Modern America. Mr. Eugene V. Gallagher is the coordinator for the symposium.

When asked about Wierwille's theology, Mr. Gallagher replied: "That kind of reasoning is anachronistic and can verge on ignoring contexts. Originally in the New Testament documents themselves there are various ways of understanding Jesus. It to me is doubtful that all are united in the New Testament in a single understanding, that they mesh together perfectly. It's like taking Faulkner, Fitzgerald and Hemingway, putting them in the same binding and then trying to figure them out as a harmonized unit. That any Christian group can claim to present the definitive understanding of Jesus seems to me to be something that can be argued but not proven."

Whether The Way is a cult in the sense of the word as we have come to use it will, and should, be hotly debated. Ultimately, it may be just a matter of name-calling. What is more serious are the larger implications of the issue. Are our institutions so morally bankrupt and antiquated that no life can be breathed into them? Is our society, including the supposedly idyllic Connecticut College campus, really so vicious and competitive that refuge must be sought among a sympathetic group of "right believers"?

Are we so frightened by the complexities of our world that we need a set of answers, any answers, to come to terms with it?

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Building Official

Living in the city

By Anthony Bowe, James Polan and Andrew Rodwin

Ghost towns, once dotting the landscapes of western states like Utah and Arizona were victims of the caprices of history. In the haphazard and wild explosion of growth that stretched across nineteenth century America, economic and demographic trends were uncontrollable. Towns that flowered briefly and wilted in that season of growth were ghost towns, dying because the reasons for their prosperity spent themselves quickly.

While New London, Connecticut, is far from being a ghost town, it too, like Tombstone, Arizona, is an unfortunate victim of history. Once a thriving whaling town, New London had naturally deep shore waters which made for an excellent harbor in an era in which trade and shipping brought easy riches to coastal towns.

Whale products, though, grew obsolete, as might be expected. Thomas Edison, among his many other accomplishments, robbed whaling towns like New Bedford and New London of their livelihood by inventing the electric light. Apparently, New London was not diverse enough to recover from that blow, as ports like New York did.

Today, anyone who takes the time to see the streets, buildings, and businesses of New London is struck by the economic depression that has taken root in large sections of the city.

On the college campus, New London is a standard butt of jokes, like New Jersey or Gary, Indiana. Although students are city residents, it is ironic that few, if any, know much about New London, beyond where its good bars are.

Admittedly, it is a platitude to claim that students ought be more involved in the community, or at least know more about it. But a walk around the Crystal Avenue projects, just beyond Hodges Square, makes a much bolder point.

Similarly, there are other large areas of the city suffering from obvious dilapidation, and a neglect

inviting the broken glass, graffiti, dirt, and ugliness that composes the inner city nightmare. That the ease and prosperity of life on campus exists shoulder-to-shoulder with the troubles of New London should prod any real student into asking questions.

Clearly, then, New London is a small city with big-city problems. Poverty, unemployment, and inadequate housing plague this once-thriving whaling town. Though it is a city that transients may easily ignore, or lampoon, New London is a salient example of the decay of cities that constitutes the infamous "urban problem."

Population study

A population study, or "demographic analysis", is a first step toward understanding the degree and density of poverty in New London. Central to such an understanding is a breakdown, by region, of concentrations of low and moderate income groups, as well as concentrations of minority groups, like blacks or Hispanics.

It is also useful to determine where old housing is concentrated, as age of housing is usually, though not always, a valid indicator of the general quality of the buildings in which people live.

It is unfortunate that low income groups, minorities, and old housing are concentrated in certain areas of the city. It is even more distressing, however, that these three factors tend to coincide in the same regions. According to maps issued by an urban planning consulting firm, for example, one downtown area of the city has 1) the highest concentration of blacks in the city (34 percent), as well as 2) a 75 percent concentration of low income groups, and 3) 84 percent of its housing built before 1940 and unlike college dormitories, such housing is in poor condition because it is not kept up.

Another downtown area is similarly constituted, but is dominated by Hispanics. Poor whites live in New London too, particularly in a third downtown area where homes are made above stores and

Continued on page 8

restaurants. Here live some of the city's poorest people, in housing that was built before 1940 in 93 out of 100 cases.

It is intriguing, but not unexpected, that in the south end of the city, where professional and management breadwinners live, that minorities are scarce. Here, only about a third (34 percent) of the housing was built before 1940.

In sum, it can be said that such common urban problems as concentrations of minorities, poor, and old housing combine in indigent areas of New London in a most critical way.

Tax base

These problems often can be overcome with investments of money and know-how. But the sophistication of today's urban planning remains paralyzed when there isn't sufficient money to pay for it.

The thinnest of the New London wallet is at the root of the city's problem. Its tax base, the sum of the taxable economic resources within it, is not sturdy enough to support extensive services.

The Director of the New London Community Development Program stated that the city "... is pretty poor in terms of taxation." The reasons are entirely too apparent. The largest taxpayers in the New London region are Electric Boat, Pfizer Drug, Dow Chemical, and the Millstone power generating facility. None of these industries are in the city proper, however. Hence, Groton and Waterford get the largest tax payments while New London has the largest population and degree of economic distress.

New London's biggest tax potential occurs in institutions which are non-taxable: Connecticut and Mitchell Colleges and the Coast Guard Academy. The net effect of this is that the largest tax-payer in the city is the Mall, hardly sufficient for a city of relative largeness.

Such a situation has earned New London the label of an "Irrational Economic Unit". The decline of the once prosperous New London left it with many of the needs and problems characteristic of much larger urban areas. The tax base enables the municipal government to perform traditional functions such as education, and police and fire protection, but does not yield enough revenue to contribute to programs which might be aimed at bettering the quality of life on the whole.

New London's "irrationality," then, stems from its large urban problems, and its inability to fund their rectification, because internal revenues are insufficient due to a relatively small population and a lack of diversity in the tax base.

Housing

Shelter is one of the most basic human needs, one that is not met satisfactorily where many of the town's poor are concerned. Living in comfortable and well-kept dormitories, it is hard to appreciate the dilapidation and disrepair—broken window, dirty halls, ubiquitous roaches and other pests—of the housing in which many town residents must live.

There are two types of housing for the poor in New London. Large scale low cost housing and urban blight ghetto housing are the general categories that most of the housing fall under.

The Winthrop project is an example of large scale low cost housing. This project, located just off Hodges Square, is characterized by the same ills that many large-scale, big-city projects suffer from. Vandalism, community unrest and arson are a few of the many problems that Winthrop faces. This project is an example of the national failure to make large scale, low-income housing work.

Ghetto housing is also a problem in poor New London neighborhoods. These are usually single homes which have been allowed to dilapidate beyond standard health levels. The problem here lies in the high degree of slum-lord laziness. 48.7 percent of all people live in rented facilities in New London. 73.3 percent of the New London blacks live in rented facilities. These facilities are rented at low cost from the middle class owners who reside on the city outskirts. The landlords have no incentive to renovate. They simply wait for their monthly checks to arrive. Upkeep is often neglected.

Both of these situations are aggravated by a domino effect. As living conditions deteriorate, members of the community lose respect for themselves and for property, and they tend to contribute to an already horrendous situation.

Renovation

As bad as things are, New London will not become the Tombstone of the northeast. Currently, neighborhood revitalization plans are being implemented to curb the city's decay. The emphasis of such programs is on the restoration of such community facilities as recreational parks and sidewalks, on social services, and on renovation of shoddy housing.

Almost all of the funding for the special poverty programs in New London originates from the federal government. Because of the weak tax base, city taxes only cover such traditional needs as the police dept., fire dept., and schools. United Way also contributes a portion of money based on need, and the amount donated from a particular area.

The Office of Community Development (OCD) schedules meetings throughout New London during the year. At these meetings OCD officials get a chance to hear from the people what the most pressing needs are. From this information, the OCD determines priorities.

After analyzing cost-benefit ratios they make their recommendations to the New London city council. If the council passes these recommendations they are then passed on to the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development for final approval.

The New London OCD constantly keeps tabs on how their funds are being spent and assures the most efficient possible use of these funds.

The OCD has initiated an extensive, well funded, and reasonably successful program of housing rehabilitation in New London. The program's director confidently asserts, "New London probably has the finest housing conservation program in Connecticut."

The renovation bill for the average house is between \$20,000 and \$25,000. The OCD facilitates rehabilitation in two ways. First, if the owner can demonstrate sufficient need, a direct grant will be made for renovation. Secondly, 3 percent loans are available to others for the same purpose.

These grants and loans are targeted at lower income groups. Unfortunately, many of the structures most seriously in need of repair are inhabited by renters. The owners usually live elsewhere and see little advantage in putting personal money into renovation of their property, and do not qualify for the grants or loans offered by the OCD.

Nonetheless, the efforts of the OCD have spawned numerous redevelopment projects. Most notably is the program in operation on Starr St., just above Bank St. Not only have funds been made available for the rehabilitation of houses along the street, but new sewer and water systems have been installed in addition to repaving of the sidewalks and the street itself.

The immediate benefits of programs like that of



Starr St. renovation: priming the pump

Starr St. are obvious, but program directors hope to stimulate the regeneration of entire neighborhoods through a realization of block potential and a concurrent growth in local pride.

Similar programs have also taken place partially through private initiative and OCD sponsorship. The Bank Street Revitalization Program has been successful in making New London's downtown area a more attractive place to conduct business.

The train station renovation was also an attempt at modernizing and yet preserving transport facilities. The city also realized the importance of improving conditions in the Winthrop Low Income Housing Project and funds were made available for the "humanization of the project."

In sum, programs aimed at cosmetic and structural rehabilitation of housing and commercial buildings have been effective, in response to serious needs.

Employment

Another problem the city faces is an unstable labor market with few opportunities.

"The workers of the New London area are the first to get fired and the last to be hired", says the director of the New London Labor division. This unfortunate fact is due to a few factors concerning the educational level of the New London populace. Only 50.2 percent of the people in New London who are eligible for a high school diploma have one. About 20 percent of those eligible for any amount of college education have some.

The Labor market depends primarily on Electric Boat because of its high turnover. Electric Boat employs 20,000 people and has a turnover rate of 25 percent per year. Other large employers such as Pfizer and Dow are not great factors in the New





to costly trade schools which they cannot afford. New London is now currently working to shift more of the money allocated under titles 2 and 6 to title 1.

The unemployment office also has a program for professionals who are searching for jobs. Often these people would rather not visit the unemployment office because of pride. The office sends out workers to the homes of these people to help them secure positions.

There is also the Trade Readjustment act that provides funds for retraining and relocation of employees of businesses that move out of town.

All of these programs are unfortunately being cut back by the federal government.

Discrimination

Discrimination in New London is "subtle" according to the Director of the regional office of the Connecticut Department of Labor. Be that as it may, the fact remains that blacks and Hispanics are generally poorer and live in lower quality housing than do whites. Furthermore, the unemployment rate among black males is 12 percent while it is 4.9 percent among white males. These statistics reveal that minority groups are definitely disadvantaged economically.

Nonetheless, observers contend that the system is geared toward identifying discrimination in the labor market and that the courts are ready to prosecute those who exercise prejudice in hiring. To insure that a proportional number of employees of minority status are hired, the City of New London instituted a city wide Affirmative Action Plan which prescribed quotas for city offices and services. The fact that the

city might use any funds received to renovate the state pier, improve access roads, and develop railway lines for extensive use by freight trains. In so doing, the city would become economically competitive, and able to accommodate both manufacturing and shipping of goods.

It has also been maintained that the city could attract new commercial interests through public relations and incentives.

Clearly, though, New London must become self-sufficient if it is to achieve permanent prosperity. This can only be done by attracting enough industry to build up a stable tax base and a diverse labor market, and by continuing job education programs and housing renovation to prepare residents for a better life in the future.

The city, it is said, cannot rely on constant shots in the arm with Federal money, but must use that money to build up its store of resources. Yet it is expected that federal money in the form of grants and loans is going to be cut drastically soon. If such cuts are carried out before the city can stand on its own base, or done so abruptly that the city is not weaned carefully from its reliance on federal funds, the progress New London is currently making is likely to be thrown into serious jeopardy.

HUD Standards

There are no absolute standard for determining whether a geographic area is physically and economically distressed. However, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has established rough criteria by which one can identify relatively depressed areas. Comparing HUD standards for depressed areas with statistics for New London results in a thumbnail sketch of the degree to which poverty infests the city.

1. Age of Housing

HUD Standard: 34 percent of the year round housing was built prior to 1940, based on U.S. Census Data.

The City of New London has 63.5 percent of its year-round housing build prior to 1940.

2. Per Capita Income

HUD Standard: The net increase in per capita income for the period 1969-1974 was \$1,433 or less, based on Office of General Revenue Sharing Data.

The city of New London had an increase of \$1,298 in per capita income for this period.

3. Population Lag-Decline

HUD Standard: The percentage rate of growth for the period 1960-1975 was 14.7 or less, based on U. S. Census Data.

The City of New London had a population decline of 10.9 percent for this period.

4. Unemployment

HUD Standard: The rate of unemployment for 1976 was 7.69 percent or greater, based on data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The City of New London had an average unemployment rate of 8.7 percent for this period.

5. Poverty

HUD Standard: 11.24 percent of the persons are at or below poverty level, based on 1970 U.S. Census Data.

The City of New London has 12.0 percent of its total persons at or below poverty level.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development also cites factors unique to a region as essential to an analysis of that region's relative economic distress. New London possesses such a unique factor: a labor market dominated by one employer.— Electric BOAT.

Clearly, New London suffers seriously from an economic anemia.



Winthrop Project, low income housing south of Hodges Square

London labor market. Pfizer employs 4000 people but their turnover is only 2-3 each month. This is probably due to their very generous benefit policy for employees. Dow Chemical is a large money maker but they are highly capital intensive, hiring only about 140 people.

The heavy reliance on Electric Boat leads to instability in the labor market. When E.B. went on strike, unemployment soared in New London. A single union strike can effect the employment picture for the entire city, because New London has not the kind of labor market that maintains stability through diversity.

Employment programs

But in the area of employment, as in housing, there are programs designed to offset, and perhaps eliminate, pressing problems.

Almost all of the funding for employment programs in New London comes from CETA. CETA is a federally sponsored employment training plan geared to create jobs and also train people for existing jobs.

The major problem in New London has been that the bulk of the funds have been spent on titles 2 and 6 of CETA. These sections provide lump sums of money to create temporary jobs. Titles 2 and 6 do not create a market, so there is little or no regeneration effect. Streets get cleaned and grass gets cut but unemployment remains the same over the long run under these titles.

Conversely, title 1 of CETA provides for the training of employees while they are on the job. Title 1 offers the largely uneducated workers of New London a chance to acquire skills without having to go

city found it necessary to alleviate prejudicial hiring through a reverse discrimination program implies that they recognized prejudice as a skewing factor in the employment market.

Prescription

Although New London is a city that clearly is facing a number of serious problems, it is true that many programs are helping to eliminate the city's problems.

In addition, there have been suggestions that the city take other measures to improve conditions. It has been recommended, for example, that there be instituted a program in which federal funds could help ghetto residents purchase their housing from "slum-lords." In such a case, federal assistance should be contingent upon rehabilitation of property and continued residency for a specified time period, much like the old Homestead Act.

It is also maintained that the city needs to deal effectively with the problems of such housing projects as The Winthrop project. Clearly, continued funding is essential to implement a carefully monitored maintenance plan, one that would meet specified standards and liquidate the "domino" effect.

Of course, it is generally recognized that economic opportunities need to be improved along with so that prosperity in the city becomes permanent and self-sufficient. Because of New London's midway location in the seaboard megalopolis stretching from Boston to New York, the city might petition for funds to make it an attractive link, or even a hub, in the chain of trade and transportation.

To accomplish this, it is often suggested that the

SPORTS

Rise of the Connecticut Camel

By Seth Stone

The Camels lost their last game of the season to the Coast Guard Academy (CGA) 39-30 last Tuesday night. That is the fact that will go down in the record books, along with the Camels final record of 12 wins and 13 losses. But what the record book will not show is that the CGA game was probably Connecticut's most important game ever, and that the Camels played perhaps their best game ever. It was a fitting end to a basketball season that gives promise for a bright basketball future at Connecticut.

A victory over the Coast Guard would have been nice, but a good showing was more important. And the Camels certainly made a good showing. They carried the play-off bound Bears into overtime. They were strong on the boards. Connecticut played a very effective 2-3 zone, and showed a patient and disciplined offense. Most of the pieces fell together for the Camels, and if they could have avoided some of their season long problems (sloppy ball-handling, and turnovers), the Camels could have defeated the Bears.

For the seniors especially, a victory would have been nice but they can go out with their heads held high. All the work they have put in to improve the program has been worth it. Ted Cotjanle, Dan Levy, and Paul Canelli led a Camel team from incompetence to respectability. The Camels went from 6-14 last year to this years vastly improved record.

The contest was a classic basketball game. No very high scoring, but well played, text book basketball. The lead changed hands many times in the first half. Wayne Malinowski opened the scoring at 18:10, but CGA quickly came

back for a 3-2 lead. The Camels regained the lead 4-3, only to give up again at 5-4. CGA had a 13-12 lead with 7:30 left, and slowly ran it up to 17-12 for the games biggest lead to that point. But using a steal by Wayne Mal and a jumper from Dan Levy, the Camels closed the gap to 17-16. Both teams missed their opportunities for last shots in the half, and the score at half-time was 17-16 "coasties."

In the first half both defenses were effective, and both offenses very cautious. The Camels did a good job controlling the boards and setting picks for Wayne Mal. As for halftime, it was taken up by the debut of the Connecticut College Camel. Oakes Ames told the crowd that the school should be proud of the "camel," but after viewing our "camel" perhaps he should have reconsidered his statement.

The Camels looked excited as they came out for the second half. CGA scored the first 5 points for a 22-16 lead at 16:15. But Wayne Mal had a hot hand, and scored two straight hoops to bring the Camels back at 22-20. Coast Guard ran the score back up to 26-20, with 13:00 left, on the strength of good outside shooting.

The vocal and well juiced Camel fans were looking for another comeback, and got one. A beautiful inside shot by Dan Levy made it 26-22 with 12 minutes left. Herb Kenny banged in a jump shot at 10:40 to make it 26-24. The action was becoming physical, and the Camels called a timeout.

When play resumed, quick Camel hands forced a CGA turnover, and gave the team a chance to tie. With 9:45 left, Rex Bowden fed senior Ted Cotjanle,

and Cotjanle hit his shot to tie it at 26 all. The two teams traded baskets, and the score was tied at 28-28 with 8

minutes left. Cotjanle drew a foul at 6:43 and hit his two foul shots to give the Camels a 30-28 lead. Both teams then turned the ball over, and CGA tied the game at 30 with 2:40 left, on a forced shot by Dave McLeish. The Camels got the ball back, but turned it over once again with 37 seconds left. But the defense rose to the occasion again. The Bears could move the ball inside at all, and forced a shot with 2 seconds left. It was off the mark, and regulation play ended with a 30-30 tie.

It was clear that the Camels were tired by this five minute session. CGA managed to escape with a 39-30 victory over Connecticut. And so the Camels finished their season at 12-13.

The Camels had given their best performance of the season against their toughest opponent. CGA finished at 20-2. They are heading to the NCAA play-offs. In their division, CGA is the BEST team in the country on defense. Our Camels had been able to play basket for basket against them.

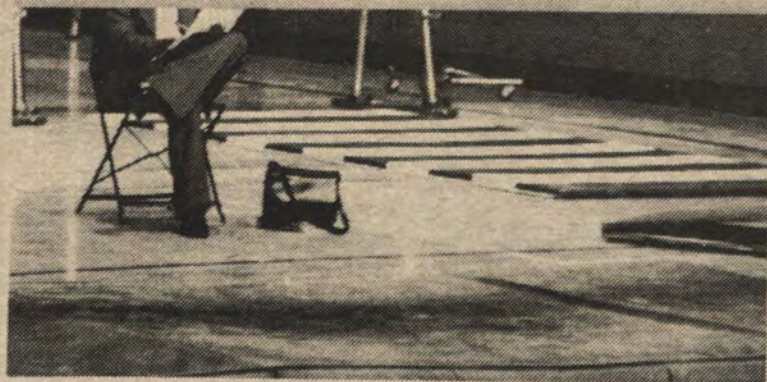
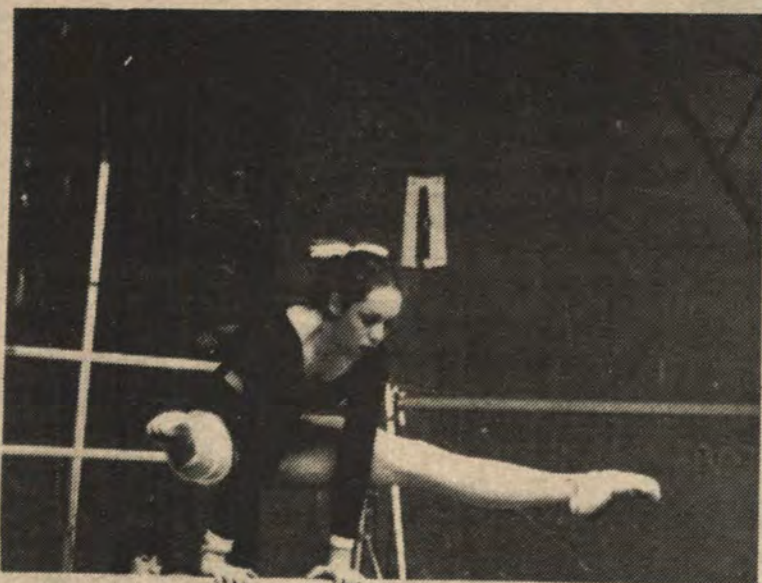
The Camels will have to continue the level of excellence left behind by seniors Ted Cotjanle, Dan Levy, and Paul Canelli. And mostly what the Camels will have to do is play consistent basketball over their entire season.

What the fans are left with is a fond remembrance for a vastly improved basketball team this season. What the fans are left with is an expectation for the future, based on the promising Camels. They have to learn to control the ball, and cut down on their excessive turnovers. They have to learn to beat the press, and to play as a TEAM for 40 minutes.



Malinowski for two

Form and excellence



You will believe a girl can fly

By Lisa Kingman

The Connecticut College Women's Gymnastics team, after an interesting introduction to their season in the form of an unexpected tie against the University of Connecticut, worked hard for an excellent record for the 1978-1979 season.

Meeting a total of sixteen teams, the Camels' record stands at 11 wins, 3 losses and one tie. Briefly recapping the season, on February 6th, Conn College met Yale University and Rhode Island College on home turf. Although Yale won with the meet with a score of 122.55, Conn performed well, scoring 108.05 and beating Rhode Island by more than twenty points.

On February 12th, also at home, Conn beat Boston State College, though by a slim 107.55 to 105.8 margin.

The following three meets were away. Although Conn suffered a disappointing loss to URI, losing 113.10 to 104.80, the team did splendidly against Smith College, scoring a new team record of 111.60 to Smith's 103.00. The Conn College women also defeated Mt. Holyoke College, the teams scoring 104.35 and 86.90 respectively.

On Saturday, February 24th, MIT and the University of Bridgeport came to Connecticut College, only to be beaten by the Conn women, who scored 108.00 to MIT's 89.95 and Bridgeport's 68.25.

The season has been an outstanding success.



Gym Jims

The Camels gave those who watched in Cro last weekend a real treat. Displaying fine ball control, crisp passing, solid goalkeeping, and devastating shooting they crushed Providence College 5-1, New Haven 4-2, Southern Connecticut 4-0, and Eastern Connecticut 5-1, while tying both Massasoit and New Haven 2-2.

The Connecticut College soccer team captured the second annual Whaling City Indoor Soccer Tournament in a most convincing manner. Coach Bill Lessig's Camels posted an unblemished record of 4 wins, 2 ties, and no losses as they proved to be the class of the field.

Once again it was the dynamic duo of Luce and Gabarra that led the way. With Luce getting 9 goals, and Gabarra 6, the two Jims combined for more goals than any of the other six teams. There were other stars as well. Anchoring the defense was "Bud Man" Jamie Popkin in goal, and Rocco "Italian Stallion" Damiano at sweeper. Randall Klitz, Steve Barnard, and Argentina's own Andy Shasha all played superbly while Tom Sargent and Needham's finest Dave Geller proved to be invaluable substitutes.



Girl's hoop

By Claire Quan and Ginny Bell

The Conn. College Women's Basketball Team's record of 5 and 12 is not representative of the improvements in the team's ability. Competition was strong as in past years, but the Camels this year were able to maintain the momentum throughout the season.

Opening the season with the Coast Guard, a close game was fought that ended in an overtime loss 69-65 for Conn.

Following this game, the Camels faced tough competition against University of Hartford, Trinity, and Amherst with the opposition coming out on top.

Connecticut captured the next two games that were home—against St. Joseph's and Anshurst. The scores were 57-21 and 64-26 respectively.

After a couple of losses to Barrington and Western Conn. on their home courts, Connecticut came back strong to fight Bryant in a well-played game that was lost by a score of 68-62.

Traveling to Newport for a double header against Salve Regina, both the Men's and Women's teams returned with sure wins.

The Camels showed they did not have a heart on Valentine's Day as they sought revenge on the Coast Guard. Opening the game in the early minutes with a 6 point lead, they continued with full force to win with a 12 point edge, 63-51 over the Bears.

Height and strength were the dominating factors that gave Quinnipiac and RIC victories over the Camels, followed by an underestimation of both Wesleyan and University of Bridgeport, which resulted in Connecticut College losses.

After a quick road trip to Norwich, Mohegan fell prey to the hungry Camels, leaving the gym with an 85-48 loss.

The Women's season will end with a home game against Clark University, followed by a nine-school weekend tournament at Smith College.

Dorm ball home stretch

By James Dicker

The Men's Dorm Basketball League moved closer to the playoffs despite a sparse schedule this past week. A break in the schedule occurred because of the league All Star Game, a contest which pitted the best of the North Division against their counterparts from the South Division. The game, close throughout, ended with a thrilling 50-48 decision going to the South All Stars. The Faculty's Jeff Simpson was the game's high scorer with 15 points for the South squad. David Murray supported Simpson with 10 points and the Quad's Rich Hazzard added 9 for the South. The North was led by KB-Day's Dave Fiderer's 12 points. Jimmy Luce of Larrabee tallied 11 and Fred Sams of KB-Day added 10 in defeat.

In regular season play, Larrabee padded its record with two victories. John Krinitzky scored 14 points in the

Bee's 50-38 triumph over Wright-Marshall. Jimmy Luce pumped in 22 points while Ron Rabkin added 19 in a 65-55 victory versus Lambdin. Tony Sowinsky totaled 22 points in defeat for Lambdin.

The player of the week had to be Rich Hazzard, the Quad's scoring machine. He led a 48-44 win against Smith-Burdick with a league high 27 points. Rich Goddard supported from the front line with 14. Hazzard then went out and broke his own scoring record with 40 points in a 74-47 Quad triumph over JA-Freeman. The Quad, with its patient give-it-to-Hazzard offense, was definitely in high gear.

Windham had a busy week with two victories and a loss in three games. Peter Mykrantz led a 54-29 rout of Harkness-Park with 18 points. Mark Jones and Randall Klitz each added 10 points in the victory. Windham also beat Hamilton, but had to go to over-

By Peter Mello

This year the hockey team has produced its best record ever since hockey has been introduced here at Conn. The Camels finished their season with a record of seven wins and seven losses. The relative success of the team can be attributed to the arrival of new talent, the acquisition of a coach and the increase in ice time.

This year's squad consisted mainly of freshman, sophomores and juniors while only two seniors, Wisner Murray and Captain John England, will be lost. With the return of most of the team, along with next years freshmen and an even larger increase in ice time, Conn College hockey will prove to be better in the future.

The Camels opened their season on November 17 at Wesleyan Arena against a much improved Rhode Island School of Design and won the game 5-4. For their next game they went off to Hartford and beat Central Connecticut 3-1. The next two games proved to be tough for the team as they lost to a very powerful Rhode Island Junior College and Western New England. Then on Dec. 8 the Camels beat Central Connecticut again 5-3, this time at home.

Coming back from the break with a 3-2 record, the Camels played an exciting game and beat Springfield Technical Community College in the third period by a score of 4-1. The team then hit a hard spot in their schedule losing to UBI twice and WNE once again but beating Rhode Island School of Design.

On Feb. 28th, the Camels played in the Western New England Invitational Tournament. Coming into the tournament the team had a 5-5 record and had hopes of bringing home a trophy. In the first game the Camels faced

Springfield Tech, a team they had previously beaten. However the team became victim of a hot goalie who stopped almost everything that was shot at him. The Camels outplayed the other team and outshot them by nearly a two to one margin, but lost the game 3-1. The only Conn goal came from a shot by Bob Krey.

The second game of the tournament proved as disappointing as the first, as Conn lost to Central Connecticut in the third period by a score of 7-5. Camel goal scorers in this contest were Paul Brock, Chip Maguire, Peter Mello and Tony Morazzini with two. The highlight of the tournament was the selection of defenseman Fred West and Brian Elowe to the allstar team.

On March 3rd the Camels played their last home game against the Coast Guard. Conn dominated all aspects of the game and beat the Coast Guard 13-4. Fred West Paul Brock and Will Stackpole each scored hat tricks. The Camels last game of the season was against Rhode Island School of Design in Providence. The team finished their year with a solid win, outscoring their opponent 7-3.

This year's hockey team was the best ever to play at Conn. Led by scorers Paul Brock, Jud Dayton, Fred West, Peter Mello, Brian Elowe and Will Stackpole, along with solid goaltending by John Brayton and Duncan Dayton, the Camels played to a seven and seven season against opposition that was much tougher than that they played in previous years. This year also, despite the long drive, the Camel fans were there cheering the team on at all home games.

The Connecticut College Hockey Team is looking forward to skating on their own rink next year.



time before triumphing 50-42. Mykrantz again led the way, this time with 12 points while Klitz added 10. Windham dropped a heart-breaking 55-52 decision to the Faculty despite Klitz's 24 points and Jones' 17. The Faculty triumphed, once again, on the shooting of Jeff Simpson who had 19 points in this contest. David Murray and Ralph DiSaia combined for 23 points to aid Simpson.

In the week's only other game, Smith-Burdick routed Harkness-Park, 47-27. Jeff Wright and Dave Rabbino combined for 26 points in the victory.

Standings

NORTH DIVISION

KB-Day	.....9-0
Larrabee	.....9-1
Wright-Marshall	.....6-3
Lambdin	.....5-4
Morrison	.....3-5
Hamilton	.....0-10

SOUTH DIVISION

Faculty	.....6-3
Quad	.....5-3
JA-Freeman	.....5-5
Windham	.....4-6
Harkness-Park	.....2-7
Smith-Burdick	.....1-8

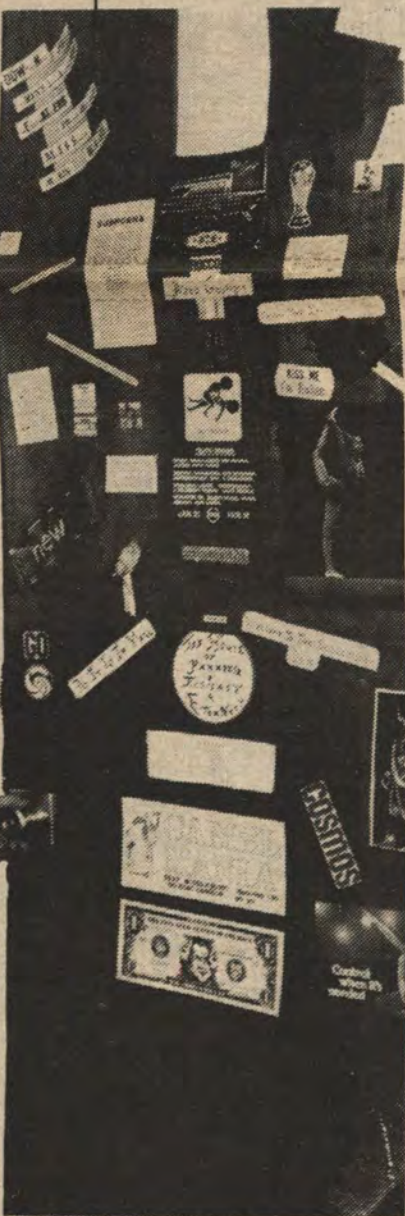
PEOPLE



The sun came out of retirement last week, and the first blessed effects of lethargy were instilled upon the campus. Speakers were placed in the windows to let music flow, the chaise lounges emerged on the sun decks and the smell of cocoa butter was in the air. The hot, luscious sun caressed the serene, sleeping faces of Sue Spilman and Vic Saliterman as they lay with visions of sugar plums dancing in their heads.

Park Davis preferred reading to sufurplums, but he is still young yet.

For others such as Julie Stahlgren and John Dire the nice weather meant fine to winter sports, so they decided to make use of the last vestige of snow for one last ski run.



Just stare at this picture of Rocco Damiano and the famous disco door and things will start to happen. But things have already happened for Rocco. Here he is back from a successful night of cruisin'. Just look how big and round and firm it is. Should be good for a few kicks anyway.



In a cultural exchange program between Conn and the Coast Guard basketball teams, our mascot, the camel, and the Guard bear exchanged kudos at a recent game. The only snag was that their bear was for real whereas we produced a synthetic camel. In light of the recent tuition hike a live camel mascot should be forthcoming. In the meantime, for those of you who have never gazed upon the "ship of the desert" feast your eyes.



Mini-concert is maxi success!

By Ann Allan

(The following dialogue is a figment of the writer's imagination and is in no way intended to disparage our esteemed and beloved Social Board)

Azarow: I can't believe it worked!!

Berg: I told you so, I told you so --

Azarow: Shut up, bird-brain. I wonder why everybody got up off of their buns all of a sudden and showed some enthusiasm? I mean, they actually walked to Dana to see the show -- I can't figure it out. It's the end of the apathetic generation. It might usher in a whole new era of awareness and involvement! Maybe it's even the end of terminal boredom at Conn.

Berg: Keep your shirt on, pal. That won't happen until the Chinese blow up Groton and then it won't be our problem. No, the mini-concert worked because it was a brilliant scheme organized and executed by that incomparable genius -- ME.

Azarow: Yeah. For sure. Oh, right. Just keep flapping your gums, Arthur, and pass that over here.

As the reader has probably already discerned from the preceding flight of fancy, the Social Board mini-concert series has been a success thus far. According to Arthur Berg, the first two shows combined attracted 675 people. The George Fischhoff concert alone drew 275 paying viewers and was only two hundred dollars in the red.

Berg emphasized that "We didn't lose two hundred dollars, the show cost two hundred." He also added "At this point Social Board is totally backing the mini-concert series and is in the process of finalizing the last two performances. We're very pleased with the turnout and hope that more people get tuned into it."



'What I'm really interested in is giving the student an experience rather than just plugging an album.'

George Fischhoff undeniably lived up to his pre-show publicity -- (Yes, there is such an animal as a cross between Truman Capote and a Caribbean waiter.). He captivated the audience with his dazzling musical talent and his wriggling and posturing on stage. He was literally never still, jumping and gesturing wildly, flashing a toothy grin and alternating his frenetic piano-playing with a constant stream of stage patter. The audience ate it up and responded to his unabashed clowning with loud applause and whistles of appreciation.

Fischhoff started the show with Georgia Porcupine, recorded in 1974, and immediately followed that up with Lazy Day, a hit in the early sixties that he wrote for Spanky and Our Gang. Fischhoff next displayed remarkable improvisational skill in composing The Connecticut College Super Tune, during which process he pulled people from the audience up on stage for help.

Throughout the length of the show, Fischhoff demonstrated a wide breadth of composition. His next piece was Bulldog Blues, a jumping, fast-paced song that demanded amazing finger-work. He then changed the tempo with Blue Night, a haunting, melancholy piece with a strong crescendo finish. He then proceeded to compose an Original Blues for Conn. College, with John Azarow assisting him on stage.

Fischhoff then recounted an anecdote about his father's demand that he write for a "real singer," like Perry Como, and how he ended up writing for him in yet another phase of his varied career. After that, Fischhoff decided he needed to come up with something "catchy" and the result was Pretty Kitty, a tune that had the audience snapping fingers in response to his jumping up and down on the piano bench.

His next number further emphasized the value of persistence. The Piano Picker was turned down by thirty-eight record companies and is now a hit on Billboard's Easy Listening charts. It was an old-fashioned, boogie-woogie, ragtime number that had people clapping and stomping their feet.



'The real work in music is to be able to create, to hear the silence and the music.'

Ditty" for dulcimer and guitar and quickly had the audience spellbound. They proved to be amazing musicians and, between numbers, favored the audience with their views on any number of relevant issues, including the amount of MSG in Harris turkey. Used to playing in crowded, smokey bars, they also gratefully noted the lack of nicotine in Dana.

While the show started with mellow instrumentals, it soon progressed to more intense vocal numbers. They used a rare old Gibson mando-cello in the song River by Shelby Flint, then moved on to Black-eyed Susan, obviously a big hit with the audience.

The formalities over, Kleeman and Dandurand began to clown around on stage. The suggestion "Let's do something that'll bust your chops" was met with howls of delight from the crowd, at which show of approval the musicians went into a rocking Bonnie Raitt song. They followed that up with Rollin' and Tumblin' by Muddy Waters, then changed the tempo with two original songs for guitar and dulcimer. In these two numbers, Kleeman and Dandurand demonstrated some really fine playing, and the tunes were soothing without putting the audience to sleep. The tempo soon picked up again as Kleeman and Dandurand kicked it out onstage and sang falsetto, commenting "We once nick-named ourselves a punk-folk act."

During intermission, the two guitarists sat onstage and talked to members of the audience. Arthur Berg commented "Everybody I talked to really liked them." Back onstage, Kleeman and Dandurand launched into Suicide Song by Stephen Stills, which gripped the audience in absolute stillness.

They followed that up with Stevie Winwood's Can't Find My Way Home (Laura, you should have been there). Joni Mitchell's A Case of You was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and applause. The next song, by Harry Becker, was a comic routine dedicated to those who make their living from tips and was easily the highlight of the show. Besides very pithy lyrics, the number featured a remarkable vocal imitation of a saxophone that had the audience rolling!

Continuing on that note, Kleeman and

Dandurand launched into Ditty-Bop-Ditty, a number with scat singing reminiscent of Cab Calloway and Ella Fitzgerald.

The next number was entitled Forty Years In The Sinal, which title grew out of Dandurand's religious confusion as a youth with a Jewish father, an Episcopalian mother and a Roman Catholic grandmother (a background which the audience found extremely comical). Kleeman and Dandurand performed this duet for dulcimer and acoustic guitar with the intense musical concentration that had marked the entire concert.

The next piece was also for dulcimer and guitar but was more lively, being entitled Scratch It When You Can. Its inspiration came from "summer living in New England with dogs." The closing song was entitled, ironically enough, I Know A Song But It Ain't Worth Singing. The audience disagreed, apparently, because they gave the pair a standing ovation. To appease them, Kleeman and Dandurand played Wild Horses for an encore.

In an interview after the show, Kleeman and Dandurand noted that they had been together for five years and that they have progressed as a group during that time. Dandurand's first musical inspiration occurred at age nine when he played Over The Rainbow on a plastic saxophone while Kleeman took up the drums at age five only to be told to quit because he lacked both musical talent and coordination. Neither have any classical training, yet both are highly accomplished musicians. They are based in the New England area but have played all over, including on roversboats and airplanes. Kleeman concurred, "The real work in music is to be able to create, to be able to hear the silence and the music. You just can't do that when you're running from gig to gig."

So when you return from a "sun and fun-filled two weeks" as they say in the tourist brochures, be sure to check out the next act in the mini-concert series. If the artist is as good as his predecessors, it might even be as worthwhile as that Co-Co spring favorite, frisbee and Bud. And, if not, it won't be our problem after the Chinese blow up Groton.

ENTERTAINMENT



Lynn Lesniak,

Nadine Moll, Susan Davis, Libby

Butcher, and Amy Condren perform

Masters' choreography

By Maggie Moroff

On February 23 and 24 in Palmer Auditorium the three Master of Fine Arts Candidates, Laurie Boyd, Sat Hon and Joy Vrooman, presented a series of seven dances, which they had choreographed.

The show opened with a dance entitled "Tumbleweed", which was choreographed by Joy to music of Duke Ellington. The duet was danced by Joy and Sat, both of whom wore ordinary street clothing. The dance was somewhat reminiscent of the dance marathons of the forties.

The second dance was a more abstract number. It was titled "Images in Black and White", choreographed by Sat Hon and inspired by two poems written by David Ignatow. The first section of the dance, "The Tic-Toc Man", was danced by Jeff Frank and by Sat himself. Jeff seemed to represent time personified, and Sat a man obsessed and trapped by time. The second part of the dance was a solo danced by Sat entitled "The Man Changes Shape". With a sweater worn over his head and his arms entangled in those of the sweater, he appeared animal like. Throughout different stages of the dance, he freed himself more and more of the constricting shapes of the sweater.

Joy choreographed, costumed and danced the "Dances Created From the Haft Paykar of Nizami". Nizami-E-Ganjavi was Persian poet of the twelfth century, who wrote the Haft paykar, a story of King Bahram Gur and his seven wives. Joy, inspired by the seven distinct

tales of the poem, danced each part differently, representing the respective wife and her own adventures.

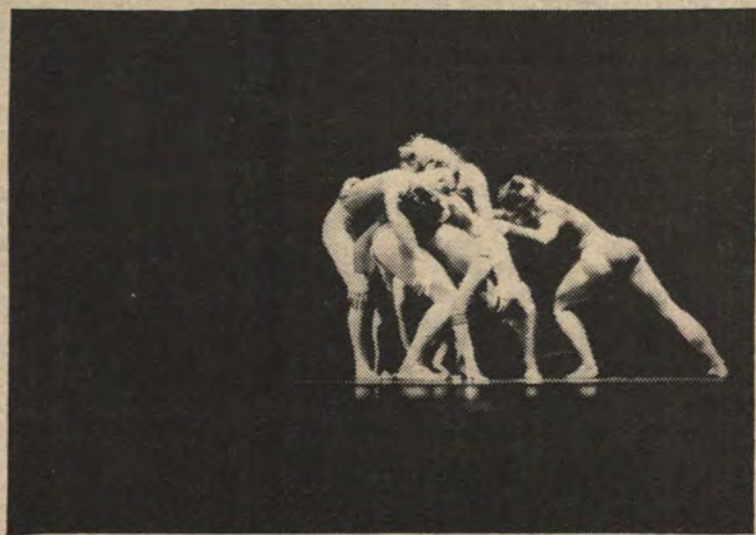
"Gathering Clouds" choreographed by Sat, and danced by Dennis Dale, Julia Davis, Sat, Lisa McMahon and Nadine Moll. It was a careful and delicate piece, resembling the motions and unusual patterns formed by "gathering clouds".

After the intermission Joy presented a dance entitled "Stillness". The dancers, Audrey Culter, Andrea Freed, Leslie Kreisman, Pat Lanning, Mary Lou Morrisette and Amy Roberts, moved together in a cannon of rather subtle and peaceful movements.

"Horse-Play", another dance choreographed by Sat, was danced by Julia Davis, Sat and Joy. All three were dressed in shorts, sneakers and tee shirts. They danced to live music played by Anne Goldberg and Peter Mckhann. The dance opened with Anne Goldberg, a cellist, attempting to play what turned out to be Joy. The dance was similar to childrens play and to "horse-play".

The final dance, "Subject To Change", was choreographed by Laurie Boyd, to J.S. Bach's Brandenburg Suites. The dancers, Libby Butcher, Amy Condren, Susan E. Davis, Lynn Lesniak and Nadine Moll, began the dance by wandering onto the stage and talking to each other as if they were at a rehearsal. This was the only jazz piece of the evening, and an exciting way to end the program.

One final and interesting note is that all proceeds from the concert will be put toward a renovation of the Crozier-Williams East Studio dance floor.



Vegetables personified

By Elise Sara

For those of you for whom the idea of yet another spinach souffle puts a pit in your stomach - do not despair! An interesting alternative to the traditional overpriced fare of New London's steakhouses can be found in the form of a homey vegetarian restaurant, The Mischievous Carrot. Before you steak and potato lovers skip the rest of this article in disgust, consider this: tender baked fish stuffed with cheese and mushrooms, accompanied by fresh homemade tomato soup and scrumptious salad, all topped with a superlative sundae with Dameen's ice cream and a dazzling array of delicious toppings.

This is but one example of the Carrot's healthy, yet interesting platters. The regular bill of fare features a selection of wholesome sandwiches (cheese lovers beware, you may never eat an ordinary grilled cheese again) as well as a number of tempting starters - cheese board, guacamole soup, or salad. You may, however, be captivated by one of the featured nightly specials (the menu changes each night so a monthly calendar is available). The waitress will be more than happy to explain the menu to the naive, and can offer excellent advice if you are really lost. The specials are served with soup, salad, (from the salad bar) and rolls or bread.

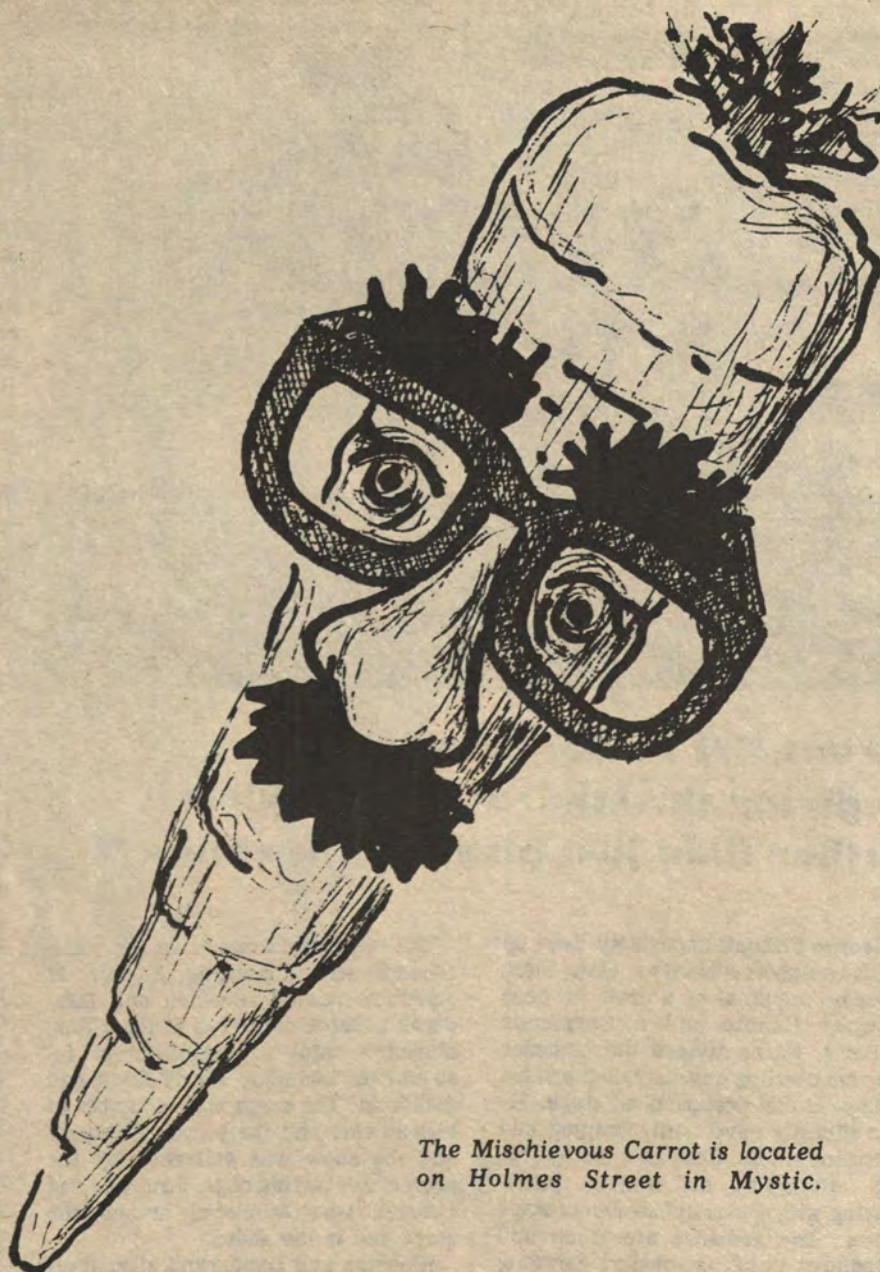
The salad bar is a special change from Iceberg lettuce and tomatoes. Featured here are green peppers, homemade

croutons, sprouts, onions, sunflower seeds, and original as well as standard dressings for the less courageous.

The Carrot offers a number of interesting (and delicious!) beverages to accompany your meal. Various teas, coffees, and cider are available from the central table (in between the dessert spread and the salad bar). If you are really going to go for it, however, I would suggest sampling a "smoothie" - a shake made from yogurt and a variety of fresh fruit. "Patty's Delite", a smooth mixture of pineapple juice, banana, and tahini was an unforgettable experience. Of course, if you would rather set the mood to get really warm, you are welcome to bring your own beverage. One cold night we arrived with a hefty supply of Gallo and the waitress quickly catered to our baser needs by bringing glasses and ice.

A warning - save room for dessert. The ice cream is a delight, and the various cakes, pies, and cookies should on no account be passed up. Try the carrot cake - a delicious reminder of how it is supposed to taste - (and you will be ready to put Sara Lee where she belongs).

The prices at the Carrot are moderate, and I have literally eaten everything I could possibly desire for six dollars including tip. The Carrot also features a Sunday brunch as well as afternoon tea. Lunch is relatively cheaper than dinner. So try the Carrot. I, for one, am not going to miss out on their next special. Souffle anyone?



The Mischievous Carrot is located on Holmes Street in Mystic.

OPINION

Honor code flunking out

By David McCall

There exists on this campus a pressing issue which is rarely discussed. That issue concerns the self scheduled examination procedure and its effectiveness. I believe it is time everyone in the college community consider the issue and reach their own conclusion. I, as a student and as a member of the Judiciary Board, have contemplated the issue and reached a conclusion which I would like to share with the college community in hopes of eliciting some positive agreement, which I would welcome, or at least some strong and sincere disagreement with which I might argue. I believe that the self scheduled examination program is a hindrance to the academic process of the college.

Any discussion of the self scheduled examination system must address the benefits, to the individual student and to the school as a whole, inherent in the system. A recurring position assumes that the student profits from the arrangement because in being freed of the burden of taking tests in a state of unpreparedness everyone will test once they ARE READY. However, one need not attend Connecticut College for a semester to realize that one could have three weeks to complete one's studies and that despite this many students will prepare at the last possible moment while others will shirk their responsibilities entirely.

**These small groups do
operate on campus,
trading exam questions
as if they were
baseball cards**

Granted, for those who are responsible and organized academicians the system is both helpful and convenient. I wonder, though, if those same students would be disadvantaged by scheduled examinations with an extended reading period. My guess is that they would not be hurt by the system preferred by the majority of colleges and universities in the country.

Dismissing the case of the meticulous worker and viewing that of the average worker one sees a contradiction between the advantages and the incredible temptation offered by the system. We have all heard each other mention small details of exams in the elation of their conclusions. One need hardly inquire before one's friends have revealed information concerning length, difficulty and other pertinent details of exams.

**The entire system
is flawed and begs
reevaluation**

This type of casual discussion goes unrecorded and is most likely less damaging to everyone's chances than are those, not always anonymous, cohorts who exchange test questions outright in complete privacy and, therefore, security. These small groups, I believe, do operate on campus, collecting and trading exam questions as if they were baseball cards. One hears of test questions that are "out" late in the exam week; available for the asking. Such activity can only be expected in a system as ludicrous as ours, where temptation, for some, easily overcomes moral values. (As a brief aside I would like to inquire; "Does anyone know of other colleges offering as fresh and exciting alternative to that old collegiate pastime known as 'Bookin' '?" I heard of a professor's surprise upon receiving, in the final days of last semester's test period, examinations which invoke memories of graduate school and doctoral theses. The manner in which such tests are prepared is not hard to guess, and, I believe, the accelerated temptation offered by our current exam system is to blame.

I was quite surprised, in the wake of this atmosphere, that at the conclusion of this fall's examination period, not a single instance of testing misconduct was reported to the Judiciary Board. This lead me to question the effectiveness of the entire Honor Code and to conclude that since, during my tenure on the Board, there has been only one case in which a student has reported another student's violation of the academic Honor Code, the entire system is flawed and begs reevaluation. It is unrealistic and naive to expect people to begin ratting on each other as a result of external pressure or action. No one wants to be a fink, and this is a tendency deeply rooted in our society. Therefore I propose that we remove some of the temptation by

petition for a schedule change. In this way no one would be grossly mistreated by the system. By exverting the reading period and shortening the exam schedule, those die-hard students could have plenty of time to prepare while the more socially inclined students could enjoy ample time to party as guaranteed under the old system. How could such a system fail to please all parties?

Many students will question the necessity of altering a system which works fine for them personally. They will argue that cheaters are only hurting themselves due to the ridiculous cost of college and the little or nothing they will learn as a return on their investment. I object to this argument on several grounds. It distresses me to think of one



installing scheduled exams, and thereby bolster the academic prestige of the college, hinder the efforts of the more disreputable members of the student body, and bring this school a little bit closer to the real world.

The standard objection to scheduled exams is baseless. It holds that a student with back to back tests would be unjustly penalized by his schedule. This is unfounded because the scheduled examination system could make allowances for this type of conflict. Each professor could make up two exams, the original and one alternate, and any student who feels that their schedule will adversely effect their performance may

student working diligently for long hours in preparation for a test while another, insured of success by nefarious means, relaxes. Still worse is the instance where dishonesty yields the higher grade. Finally I object to our present exam system because it makes life unrealistically easy for all students and thereby contributes to the country-club atmosphere of this institution.

I sincerely hope that the current situation will attract fresh scrutiny. Once again, I maintain that the college must discard this outdated remnant of sixties gibberish in favor of the realistic, fair, and generally accepted system of scheduled examinations.

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