Nestle's takes the stand
Dark days ahead for Infirmary
Senior Staff lowers scalpel on infirmary

By David Ives & Laura Martineau

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

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

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

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

There is no question that closing the infirmary's in-patient facilities can save the school money. At the most basic economic level, few can argue that it is even the school's responsibility to maintain health care as extensively as it has in the past.

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Murphy was notified of his release on February 27, 1979. Without Dr. Murphy the school will be without a gynecologist who sees 44 percent of all infirmary patients. This impressive statistic becomes a staggering 70 percent or more of the total female patients. This impressive statistic becomes a staggering 70 percent or more of the total female patients who use the infirmary for gynecological reasons or not.

Senior Staff has said that they will hire a physician assistant to continue the birth control clinics and pelvic examinations previously done by Dr. Murphy. Physician Assistants are, in the words of Dr. McKeehan, "Physicians extenders." They are trained in "primary care," a confusing way to say that they are exposed to the entire spectrum of medical care, from setting broken legs to delivering babies. They are not doctors. They do not specialize in any one area during their training, and spend only five weeks of that hospital training in obstetrics and gynecology, according to Yale University's Physical Associate program. They cannot prescribe medication.

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

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

Yale University and the office of the director of outpatient services at Lawrence and Memorial Hospital say that the starting salary for a physician assistant is about $16,000 a year. A P.A. with additional training - one who has spent at least a year in the office of a practicing gynecologist - would cost more. Dr. Murphy makes between $19,000 and $20,000 a year. A P.A. with only basic training, at $16,000 a year, would afford a possible savings of up to $4,000. There is, however, a catch.

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

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

Six years ago the infirmary was faced with a
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The word of presidential change in its present form provides for the Judiciary Board to have the discretion to not disclose those names which would be detrimental to the student plaintiff. Is it fair to print some names of those found guilty of social infractions and not others? Is it fair to print the names of those found guilty of social infractions, and not the names of those found guilty of academic infractions?

Should a faculty member read about a student charged with a social infraction, why should his or her grades suffer if their conduct is possible?

Receiving a recommendation from the Judiciary Board after being found guilty is punishable enough by punishing a student twice by publicizing their mistake?

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

Sincerely,

Jeff Logoff, JB Chairman 1978-79
Joel Minikin, JB Chairman 1978-79
Jerrold Carrington, JB Chairman 1977-

Outrages

Dear Editor,

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

Continued on page 5

Is there a doctor in the house?

p.11

Edward Korry - ambassador p.4

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

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INSIDE OUT

Inside Nestle's Crunch

p.6-7

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

Edward Korry - ambassador p.4

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

Cover illustration by Max Moore
ON CAMPUS

Diplomat visits

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

By Mark W. Hall

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

From 1965 to 1971, Mr. Korry was American ambassador to Chile, and was just leaving the post when the last democratic election was held in that country, giving the late leftist, Salvador Allende, a presidential victory. Before that time, he was our minister to the court of Haile Selassie in Ethiopia, and a leading correspondent for United Press in Europe.

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

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

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

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

In 1973, the Catholic Church and opposition parties gave an affirmative nod to the military, who responded with a coup d'état, slaying Allende and instigating the current "reign of terror." Turning from his Chilean years, the retired diplomat expounded on his overall picture of American external affairs since World War II. United States foreign policy was fine through Presidents Eisenhower, Ike and Truman, observed Mr. Korry, exercising a posture of firmness, yet restraint, against the Russian scourge. But, under the Kennedy-Johnson reign, our government became "a vastly more centralized and potent force than ever before in peacetime," that undertook dubious, covert moves. Specifically, Mr. Korry outlined the C.I.A. attempts to prevent "Castroism" from spreading to other Latin American states. He blamed Kennedy for provoking the eventual loss of public faith and consensus in affairs of state, that our current Chief Executive is now trying to restore.

And what about the foreign relations of our contemporary era? Once Congress and President Carter resolve the official approach to the top international issue of energy, then, Mr. Korry predicted, "we can lock it, new consensus and for making our foreign policy a force for peace and prosperity."

Edifice complex

By Alison Rogers

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

The preliminary plans, drawn in consultation with the architectural firm of Graham & Gonde Associates of Cambridge, Mass., will incorporate classrooms, lecture halls, seminar rooms, faculty offices, a faculty lounge and student faculty areas into the present building.

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

The faculty group which has been working on the plans for the renovation of Palmer with President Ames, Treasurer Leroy Knight and the architects consists of Helen Mulvey, Helen Reeve, Lester Heiss and George Willateur. They agree that the Palmer Library renovation is high on the college's list of priorities.

The cost for this planned renovation is 2.5 million dollars. The College Development Office is now handling the process of fund-raising. It is not known exactly when the construction will begin. "A sizable amount of money has got to be in hand before renovation can start," said a committee member.

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In memoriam —
Charles R. Shackford

Professor of music and renowned composer

Charles R. Shackford, professor of music, was killed in an automobile accident in New London on April 24. A professor at the college since 1965, Dr. Shackford, 61, was also a nationally recognized composer.

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

During his 40-year career in composition, Dr. Shackford wrote close to 66 pieces, some of which have been performed throughout the country. Some of his more notable compositions, described as melismatist by one of his students, include String Quartet in A, a choral arrangement from Psalm 138, and his Elegy for alto and tenor saxophones, violincellos, and harp.

Some of Dr. Shackford’s pieces have been performed at the college. In 1969, his “Fantasy on Vyshehrad for Two Pianos and Orchestra” was performed at the dedication of the Cummings Art Center. The Hartford Symphony Orchestra premiered his “Concerto for Brass and Symphony Ensemble” in Palmer Auditorium last fall.

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

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

Letters
Continued from page 3

and freedom on the part of the students must be preserved. The "country club atmosphere" that McCull talks about is largely due to decisions being made for and freedom on the part of the students want to cut down still further on the themselves of them. I'm surprised that he not take the trouble to inform them--even informed about their options, or do Conn students who are generally not atmosphere" that McCall talks about is must be preserved. The "country club depressing me to think that respect for autonomy of the Conn student.

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

Sincerely,

R. Birdseye
Tennis Coach, Pro-Tem.

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

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

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

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


The Case Against Nestle

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

Nestle is accused of heavily promoting infant formula in less-developed countries when the birth rates in the U.S. and Western Europe declined in the 1960s. The results of the promotion are encouraging the impression that the bottle is better. Hearings before Sen. Edward Kennedy's Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research in May, 1978, led to much of the recent testimony on these issues; they also led to an upcoming (tentatively, Spring, 1979) World Health Organization conference on the controversy. Four other U.N. conferences on these issues have been held since 1970, with little response by the industry.

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

Nestle's Case

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

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

Nestle argues further than the evidence suggests that:

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

Rebuttal to Nestle

1) Evidence continues to arise that Nestle refuses to discontinue promotion and free samples to medical personnel, although it has modified its advertising and claims to have stopped using milk-nurses.
2) Some medical professionals claim the evidence is clear that bottle-fed babies are more likely to succumb to death from disease, especially gastro-intestinal disease.
3) The code used by ICIFI is criticized on a number of grounds:
   a. The commitment to breast feeding needs strong reinforcement;
   b. Clearly worded instructions are irrelevant to the illiterate and poor; these groups should not be exposed to formula products;
   c. The code does not ban media advertising or free samples, nor is it effectively implemented at the sales level.

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

Illustration and Photos by Wendy Weeks
Deadly promotion

By Robin Brown

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

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

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

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

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

The mothers, who have no knowledge of sterilization, and little access to pure water, prepare bottles that often end up being infected by bacteria that causes acute diarrhea, malnourishment, and, with millions of Third World babies as testimony, death. By this time the mother's own breast milk has dried up leaving the babies dependent on the formula. When their free samples run out, the mothers discover that the price of the formula equals nearly half of the family's income. All they can do is stretch out the supply. Stretching a three-day supply to last a week or two, sometimes three, results in the babies' dehydration and malnutrition.

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

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

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

The purpose of the boycott is to put pressure on the corporations (especially Nestle) to stop this allegedly unethical and dangerous promotion of the infant formula in Third World countries. Other companies like Bristol Myers Company and Abbott Laboratories have changed their marketing practices. Nestle has not yet felt sufficient pressure to alter their policy in the billion dollar a year industry, INFACT is calling for Nestle to:

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

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

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

With I-I record,
Camels two games out
By Ibe Whelmeisler

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

The Camels' near upset brought back
memories of the basketball team's
production. Paul "Rookie" Kiesel in-
come od Ct. 's varsity placed first and Ct. C.
and second varsity boats raced the
varsities 01 Amherst and U.R.L The
start of the women's race.

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

Upon close analysis the three to two
loss-record which the stickmen hold is not as bad as it looks. It's been
mainly a heart-breaking and bone-
breaking season.
The pre-season ended on a promising
note as the Camels went down to Southern Connecticut State and beat
them 11-9. Peter Stokes, Tommy Burke and Fritz "the call" provided an out-
standing offensive display and
everything looked set for opening day at
Fairfield.

And, what a day it was, perfect
laxrosse weather - 40 degrees and
raining. Unfortunately co-captain and
star defenderman, Fred Rog, was
suspended with a pulled groin. (Did you
got that one Disco-dancing Brad?)
The Camels took control of the game
right away but in the second period lost
the service of Stokes to a painful knee
bruise. Leading in the first half, the
Camels allowed Fairfield to catch it up in
the fourth quarter. Numerous injuries
and several overtime periods later, the
boys lost in sudden death, 8-7.

The defense was fantastic con-
sidering Herb was knocked out last
week and Bob Ruggiero was injured
with just a few minutes to go.
The defense was fantastic con-
sidering Herb was knocked out last
week and Bob Ruggiero was injured
with just a few minutes to go. The
defense was fantastic considering Herb
was knocked out last week and Bob
Ruggiero was injured with just a few
minutes to go.

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

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

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

Unfortunately Herb Kenney swatted a
generation of bugs in an attempt to
plant one of their attackman. Trinity
received the same treatment. The
Camels flattened them by a score of
13-2.

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

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Ruggiero was injured with just a few
minutes to go.
Every semester, the Connecticut College Dance Club produces its own dance concert. On April nineteenth and twentieth, the members of the Dance Club presented "Fancy Footwork" in the East Studio of Crozier-Williams. The ten dances were choreographed by dance students, not all of whom were dance majors.

The show opened with a modern dance, "Fancy Colors," which was choreographed by Ruth Wagner, to music written by Chicago. It was danced by Ruth Norren Dale, Galli Georgeison, Leona Mazzamurro, Diane Smith, and Suzanne Winsor, all of whom were dressed in fancy colored leotards, reflecting the title and mood of the dance.

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

Pablo Gomez choreographed the dance, "The Chase," to a monodic modern dance, "to the Chase" a song from Midsight Express. Danced by Gustave Levine, Debbie Low, Tony Pace, Liz Silver, and Caroline Swartz.

Leona Mazzamurro choreographed another duet for herself and Noreen Daly. Reactions to an existing jazz dance, named for the music by Earth, Wind and Fire which accompanied it. Suzanne Winsor closed the first half of the show with a ballet, "Tileman," which she had choreographed. It was danced to music by Barbra Streisand. It proved to be a pleasant solo, full of traditional ballet leaps and turns.

After the intermission, Mark Teschner was outstanding as Lil' Harp in "Poor Tied Up Darling and Goodbye." The chorus was particularly good during the second number, as Deirdre McGill as the wicked stepmother Salome drew enthusiastic applause. Lil' Harp captured the feeling of a young girl's boredom and discontent in "Ain't No ashing Up, Chris Pender as Musgrove, Little Piece of Sugar Cane and Love Stolen, Tim Scull was in fine voice and dominated the stage.

The show closed with a "dashy" as the dancers themselves often referred to it "Jazz" dance. September was choreographed by Galli Georgeison to the music of Earth, Wind and Fire. Both Thursday and Friday nights the dance studio was packed with friends, parents and interested observers. The audiences were receptive and encouraging to the dancers. And despite several "bodies" catastrophic during the last week of rehearsals, the show was a definite success.

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

Radio Theater, as unique communication form, is a "kind of advertising in terms of entertainment from the beginning." With a society oriented toward film, TV, and other visual arts, the program becomes a "participatory activity" in which the listener uses his "imagination and荒 faces with creativity and encourage the listeners to "kick back, believe in it, go along and join us and feel what we are feeling," states Jim.

In addition to drawing people together, it also encourages writers and listeners with "a new incentive to develop their creative abilities and receive criticism." Thus, the program not only adds a new dimension to "creative abilities of actors and listeners."

Just remember to let your imagination wander: Radio Theater works best when listeners, though they fill in the elements left to the imagination.
Of death be not proud

By Noah Sorkin

John Louis Evonlis had very little time left to live. In a matter of hours he would be escorted from his cell in an Alabama prison by two guards and a chauffeur. A little more than two yards down the "death-row" corridor. Once there, he would be strapped into his armless legless body securely onto metal plates, his head fitted into a strange object resembling a steel cereal bowl. The press release would have mercy on his soul. A guard would pull down a lever on the wall, and instantly the prisoner would pass quickly through Evans body. Barring any mechanical mishaps, so frequently it's the little things that seem to go wrong with cars, pastors and executions, Evans would be dead in less than fifteen seconds. Justice works quickly.

The last person to have been executed in the United States was Gary Gilmore, the Utah murderer who pleaded for the death penalty in April of 1977. Gilmore's wish came true when a firing squad shot him before a specially selected audience. Indeed, the only disappointment Gilmore had to bear was that of being denied his wish to television the execution over public broadcast. Despite the sentence, Gilmore's death would undoubtedly have received a Nelson rating at least equal to M+A+S+H and perhaps as high as "Happy Day." Even though John Evans was yet to die, there are many lessons which we may learn from his impending death.

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

In this modern age there is no reason that executions should not be made more efficient. Many of the technological inventions which today pervade our society could be employed in executions while simultaneously performing their more orthodox tasks, thus killing two birds with one stone (no pun intended). For example, Amtrak's daily express trains from Boston to Washington, D.C. must achieve speeds of sixty miles per hour in order to keep schedules; yet not tie Evans down to a stretch of track and let justice ride in the engineer's cab? Better still, why not drop him (sans parachute, of course) from a Pan Am 747 en route to London; no mess, no inefficiency, and a 35,000 f. drop into the North Atlantic just precedes his execution. Thus, the achievement of a more efficient criminal career. With a little imagination and ingenuity, executions can certainly become less costly and more practical.

The flippanat remarks of the previous paragraphs are in no way intended to belittle the fate of John Evans, nor even to suggest that capital punishment is a barbaric and senseless characteristic of the American judicial process. Whether or not Evans dies in the electric chair, I believe that his case highlights the fact that capital punishment is a sick, illogical evil which absolutely needs to be halted. Perhaps the most salient aspect concerning John Evans is the fact that he himself is urging his own execution. As Gary Gilmore did two years ago, Evans pleaded for death, prohibiting his lawyers to appeal the sentence handed down by the Alabama Supreme Court. Although his lawyers continued to fight against Evans' execution, working in the Court. Although his lawyers continued to fight against Evans' execution, working in the American Civil Liberties Union. it is certain that capital punishment is a sick, illogical evil which absolutely needs to be halted.

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

Of course there are those who would argue that a life-time in prison is equivalent to death, so why not execute him and be done with it. But this thinking misses the entire point. When society is faced with a problem such as John Evans presents, it must get the criminal away from the general public. Placing the criminal in jail does this. Yet killing the accused goes one step further beyond protecting society; executions transform society into a barbaric state. So long as Evans is in jail yet alive, we will be protecting ourselves without sacrificing our civility. Whether or not a life-time in jail is the semantic equivalent to death is not the question; Evans might feel dead in prison, but he will nonetheless be alive, signifying the fact that society will protect itself, but will not shred its civility.

Finally there are those who appeal to a third train of thought in support of capital punishment. Speaking in terms of monetary factors, they claim that the American taxpayer should not have to bear the burden of supporting a convicted Killer while he is in jail. Come on, folks! How much of our tax dollar actually goes to the upkeep of prisoners? Homer Prison, the Alabama prison where Evans is slated to be executed, is not exactly the Waldorf Astoria. Prison food and accommodations are not maintained with the same standards as a Holiday Inn. To speak of the cost of keeping is to speak of a few cents. I, for one, believe that the price of keeping Evans alive is completely overshadowed by the moral price we all pay if he is executed.

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

By the time this article is printed John Louis Evans 3rd might possibly be dead. His "death-row" cell will never be occupied by some other criminal awaiting execution. This is not the first article this writer has drafted on the topic of capital punishment, and perhaps it is an effort spent in vain. Yet, it remains my firm conviction that civilized societies do not kill, and that any readers who may have been swayed towards this view will represent a step towards a truly sophisticated and enlightened human existence.

Illustration by Max Moore
The primary flaw Senior Staff made apparently, was in not giving itself time to make the basic inquiries which would show that its release of Dr. Murphy is financially unsound. Even in the event that kitchen and custodial aides are laid off, the total savings cannot equal the low cost of maintaining Dr. Murphy, which is not "replacing" him with the more costly F.A. and on-call doctor.

The unfortunate result of haste is that only limited research led to the Staff's decision. Relying heavily on statistics from other schools and pressured by the impending-hiring deadline, Senior Staff used only one outside consultant — Dr. James Niederman — to formulate a decision.

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

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

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

Administration constructed such a scenario, suggesting that in such a situation Senior Staff might be on call two nights a week and alternating weekends. The cost was $6,000 a year. That was six inflationary years ago.

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

Senior Staff's decision before it was made? One member of the Administration constructed such a scenario, three doctors and four parenta of Conn studenta, who are also doctors.

According to Dean Johnson, the College was recommended the formation of a committee — chaired by Jane Bredeson, a trustee, a health care professional (Dr. McKeehan, the school physician who will be retired), three doctors, two studenta, and four parenta of Conn studenta on the committee. As Dr. McKeehan says they might be perfectly qualified doctors, but have no expertise in the field of Student Health.

Dr. McKeehan, having done some research on his own, recommended the use of the American College Health Association, whose survey team is comprised of skilled experta in Student Health. Their job is to inspect budgets and make effective suggestions.

Dr. McKeehan's recommendation has been met with administrative silence.

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

No "committee deliberations," in fact, have been made at all. The members of SGA, who were not, were not notified by letter. Their first meeting time is May 12 in the midst of student exams.

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

It is true that studenta could have been informed of the decision from the beginning, but they were not. Senor Staff could have convened a "committee" months ago, it did not.

As Frank Johnson, Dean of Faculty admitted, "We need to be reminded...of the responsibility to be sure that we apprise all interested parties...I suppose we slip from time to time."
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