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Treasurer Knight

displays great candor



photo by Bancala

Leroy Knight, everyone's favorite bad-guy.

BY LOONEY AND CHRISTOFFERS

Leroy Knight, college treasurer, budget supervisor and self-described "translator of fiction into fact," met with representatives of PUNDIT recently to discuss student grievances concerning the use of Harris as the sole dining facility on weekends. Mr. Knight responded with an overview of the entire food service situation, strongly suggesting that elimination of separate dining facilities was a distinct possibility in the near future. He also announced that space had been left between the site of the new library and Crozier Williams for the possible construction of a centralized dining facility.

When asked his impression of last Wednesday's meeting between himself, Ms. Vorhees and students gathered to protest inequitable conditions in Harris, on weekends, Mr. Knight replied that it had been a "good exchange." "I'm always anxious to find out what students are thinking, and it's good to be involved in give and take meetings of that nature," Knight said. "The process of changing in from a decentralized dining system is causing the present stress," he added.

Knight revealed that the College's present policy is to preserve the element of "gracious living" respective to its tradition in the past as a "leading woman's college." Due mainly to the rate of inflation and increased costs, the college is presently "re-evaluating" its stance, and when asked whether a long term change from decentralized to centralized dining was anticipated, Knight responded in the affirmative. "We can't continue to provide the present service indefinitely, much as we would like, without a substantial increase in cost, which would be passed along to the student. And we simply cannot price ourselves out of the college marketplace. Somethings got to give a little," Knight declared. Knight further mentioned that centralized dining was a "fact of life" elsewhere: "Varrar went to centralized dining last year."

Knight also stressed that such a move would help cut the payroll for service personnel by more than half. The college would also a considerable amount in maintenance, the present use of seven kitchens reduced to one. Savings in food would "not be substantial, very small." Harris Refectory, Knight admitted, was

not the "ideal location" for an all campus eatery. "But, when planning the location of any new facility on any campus, planners generally make sure it is no more than ten minutes walk from any point in the area. Using this criterion, Harris is well within a ten minute walk from the South Campus," Knight said. The treasurer concluded by stressing that if centralized dining becomes reality there will be an eventual need for a new facility. Any such decision, he said, will be "rendered swiftly."

The discussion then turned to more mundane fiscal matters. Mr. Knight allowed that the market value of our endowment funds has declined 19 per cent in the fiscal year ending last 30 June. "The endowment is actually composed of ten separate accounts, some of which are restricted," continued Mr. Knight, "which means they can only be used for certain purposes." All of the accounts are managed by the Trust Division of the Hartford National Bank, which has full discretionary trading power. The Bank then reports to the Investment Advisory Committee of the Board of Trustees. At present, the composition of all accounts combined is 52.6 per cent in common stocks, and 47.4 per cent in fixed income securities, such as preferreds, bonds and governments.

"The use of Hartford National as our bank of record is an historical one," Mr. Knight stated by way of clarification, "Long ago the bank was the fiscal agent of the College, and all fiscal functions were performed there. Since then we have moved all our operations in here to the College."

Commenting on the 1974-75 budget, Mr. Knight was unable to say whether it was in balance or not. The most recent total for the budget is approximately \$10.5 million, and no unforeseen increases in costs have occurred.

When asked to comment on the recent revelations of the plight of philanthropic foundations and whether it would affect the school, Mr. Knight responded, "Sure it would. Foundations supply about \$2 million to the College, of which about \$800,000 goes into current operations." Mr. Knight felt, however, that "things can change so radically" in such a short period of time, that he was not overly worried. "A rally in the stock market could restore the wealth of the foundations in a very short period of time."

Pundit

Connecticut College vol. 60, No. 3, 26 September 1974



The Hon. Margaret A. Haywood.

D.C. Judge to speak at Chapel

Guest speaker at the 11 a.m. morning worship service in Harkness Chapel this coming Sunday will be the Honorable Margaret A. Haywood. Mrs. Haywood is an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. In addition she is serving a two year term as national Moderator of the United Church of Christ, a major Protestant denomination that includes most of the former Congregational Churches in the United States.

Judge Haywood, a member of the American Judicature Association as well as the American, National, Washington,

and Women's Bar Associations, has also completed three terms of office on the District of Columbia City Council beginning with an appointment by President Lyndon Johnson in 1967.

While a member of the Washington City Council, she was Chairman of its Manpower, Economic Development and Labor Committee, and was appointed by Mayor-Commissioner Walter E. Washington to serve on the Mayor's Economic Development Committee, the Mayor's Manpower Advisory Committee, and the District of Columbia Commission on the status of Women.

Other participants in the Chapel service on Sunday will include Jewel Plummer Cobb, Dean of the College, the Reverend David Robb, College Chaplain, Mr. John Anthony, College Organist, and the Harkness Chapel Choir under the direction of Mr. Paul Althouse, Assistant Professor of Music. Coffee and doughnuts will be available in the Narthex at 10:30 a.m., and an informal Agape meal will follow the service to give people an opportunity to meet and talk informally with Judge Haywood. Child care is available in the Childrens School immediately behind the Chapel.

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For Heaven's Sake

... Lock Up!

Rousseau, commenting on the evil nature of man, once said that this quality is proved by the overwhelmingly common practice of locking doors and windows. Whatever one considers man's human nature to be, it is still important to take precautionary measures to guard money and other valuables.

In light of the recent and numerous thefts to which students have been subject, PUNDIT wishes to comment on the role they can play in trying to alleviate this problem. Security can only do so much to protect us from these crimes. Therefore, since the campus is easily accessible to outsiders at night as well as during the day, it is imperative that all students pay particular attention to locking their doors at all times.

Practically all crimes occur as a result of negligence. For this reason, students can protect not only their own possessions but those of their friends and neighbors. If for any reason, you see someone acting suspiciously or entering a room that you think is empty, don't hesitate to contact the Housefellow or Security. In short, take time to care about your and others valuables. We'll all be better off for it.

There will be a meeting of all Pundit
staff today at 7:15
in the main lounge Cro

Pundit

Editorial Board

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Harris Harassment

Continues

Harris Refectory seems to occupy slot number one on the list of student complaints this year. Paradoxically, we find ourselves at Harris when we least wish to be and possibly locked out of it when we need it. The latter refers to the fact that the administration is extremely recalcitrant about disclosing the fate of future Harris parties. Harris is the only campus facility which can house a large number of people and legally serve liquor to them. Additionally, Harris' architecture provides for the separation of beer kegs and dance floor. Obviously, Crozier-Williams does not offer these advantages at present.

Yet, administration members have presented minor problems as insurmountable obstacles to such endeavors. Such matters as clean-up and damage repair (and their additional expenditures) have been cited as definitive reasons for a possible ban on Harris. Furthermore, in a recent Student Government meeting, College Treasurer Leroy Knight offered new fire laws related to capacity as a legal blockage to Harris parties. Naturally, Harris must be cleaned for breakfast, any material losses recouped, and regulations must be obeyed; but Pundit questions the validity of such arguments. Surely Connecticut College violates the new fire laws every weekend, since all students eat in Harris. Moreover, campus attendance at large parties is rarely, if ever, complete. Secondly, the limited costs of clean-up and damages seems virtually negligible in comparison to students' growing social discontent, "suitcase" weekends, and an increased rate of attrition.

Pundit feels that although Conn. is not composed of alcoholics, beer, at a large party, increases needed attendance. Additionally, such a party provides release from ever-growing academic pressures, and may serve to induce students to stay put on weekends. Pundit urges President Ames to take our arguments into consideration when making the decision on Harris; we also urge students to voice opinions on the matter to interested members of the administration. Without the use of Harris, the Conn. tradition of an all-campus party will die.

Letters to the Editor

Recycle

A letter to the College Community

Survival is continuing its paper recycling program. Bundlers are located in all administrative buildings (wooden boxes on legs with RECYCLE on the front). Each dorm has a recycling representative and it is hoped, by this date, there are boxes on each floor for recycled paper, RECYCLABLE MATERIAL INCLUDES NEWSPAPERS, CARDBOARD BOXES, MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND SCRAP PAPER. All paper is recyclable except - aluminum foil, waxpaper, carbon paper, plastic wraps, and the metal clips on envelopes.

All members of the community who don't live on campus; we

urge you to bring your paper to the RECYCLE CENTER, the red garage between the College House and Smith-Burdick. Any member who lives within a half mile from campus and can't bring the paper to the recycle center; we will be glad to pick it up on Saturday mornings, Contact Mark McDonnell in Emily Abbey, Box 1322, 447-1055 or Duane Chase at 443-6290 to make the arrangements.

Kudos

Sept. 23, 1974

Editors of the Pundit:

We enjoyed your observation of the increase in physical awareness on campus. We also have noticed

a change towards more activity: jogging, bicycling, and swimming. Hopefully, the trend will continue. Mind and body may seem distinct but "how can you feel good in the head, if your body's like a limp rag?" (Our Bodies, Ourselves).

A goal of the Women's Group is the exploration of our potentials, including physical fitness. We hope to take excursions and get our bodies in motion. For too long "feminine" meant weak. We support "Woman" as meaning capable and strong. And we support Pundit in its encouragement of physical awareness in both sexes.

Sincerely,

Cindy Malbie & Kate Tweedie
on behalf of the Women's Group

Gone with the wind...

by Walter Palmer
Socialization of
Connecticut College:
The Early Years
(part one)

In presenting my topic concerning the social development of Conn., I am first making the assumption that we all agree that conn. College existed before we got here. Actually, that's not such an obvious assumption, in hat most of us as freshman figured the school to be just as new as we were. However, Conn. goes back quite a few years — before Oaks Ames, before the Cro bar, before the 'plex, before Cummings, before the construction crews in downtown New London and, here comes the big shocker — before males!

In fact, When Connecticut College for Women first opened its doors in 1914, I seriously doubt if co-education was even mentioned at the first board meeting. In fact, guys, we don't even enter the picture until 1968. So in discussing the early socialization of Conn., we are establishing that Conn. was socialized for women by women.

The years that I will be concerned with are from the late forties thru the early sixties in which the rules, traditions and social nature of Conn. remained relatively stable.

Traditions
The prevailing social trait that characterized Co Co Fo Wo throughout this period was that Conn. was a suitcase college. The college did not provide for an extensive social program on campus, as the girls were expected to find weekend entertainment at (in order of frequency) Trinity, Wesleyan, Brown, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, U.S.C.G.A., and Bank St. In all fairness, the cadets were very popular at Conn. After all, the Coast Guard Academy was'n't built there just because the landscape lends itself well to chicken-wire. The wealth of male libido was hardly ignored, although sometimes scorned. Indeed, the guard figured big in the weekend activities that did exist. Each class had one event — Freshman Hop, Sophomore Hop, Junior Prom and Senior Prom. The freshman mixer, politely referred to as the "pig push" or "goon grab," was always held with the Coast Guard. Each cadet drew a piece of jewelry out of a hat (although sometimes heights were used) and had to escort the owner to Knowlton salon for the evening. If a cadet got stuck with a reject, he could always get wasted on the punch and cookies which served as refreshments. Dress was informal — short dresses for the girls (undoubtedly complimented by bobby socks and loafers). For the Coasties, well, some things never change.

The other social thing to do on campus was ordering pizza and grinders. The yearbook photographers must have worked overtime in those pre-Clearsil days when ordering pizzas (they delivered them) was the "in thing."

Because the size of the classes was much smaller — around 200 — there were some interesting class traditions which kept things lively. Each year, the Sophomore and Junior classes held the in-

triguing Mascot Hunt, where the object was for the juniors to discover where the sophomores hid their class banner, and for the sophomores to discover where the juniors hid their class gift. Each class was required to have a certain amount of secret meetings, to give the opposition a chance to spy and gain clues. Sound queer? Maybe, but this was serious business back then. Dean Watson tells of a gym class where everyone wore bloomers over their head (gross! — my gym shorts can kill at ten yards) in order to protect the identity of a committee member. There was also competitive play and competitive sign in the spring, in which each class gave an original presentation. Some other traditions were May Day (entire college had strawberries and cream for breakfast, after Seniors serenade College at 7 a.m.), Father's Day (Dad attends classes), Five Arts Weekend, Moonlight Sing (Seniors gather in cap and gown and serenade the other three classes in moonlight), College Dances, Class Colors, etc.

Rules
The rules and requirements during this period were extensive and highly regarded. The C-Book, which had to be memorized by all students, covered everything from the penalty for an infraction of the honor code to what to wear going to and from the beach — "Students going to the beach in cars may wear shorts and slacks provided that they do not get out of their cars between campus and the beach. (It's lucky Conn. wasn't located where, say Trinity is — that's a long ways between restrooms.) The Brew Boys wouldn't even have made it past Freshman Orientation as liquor was not allowed on campus, regardless of age. Sign-out regulations were strictly enforced — each girl was required to sign out if she left the campus boundaries. At night (after 7:30), the student must have an escort, or be in a group of three or more. Everyone had to be in the dorms at 10 p.m. (seniors 11). Parietals were first established in 1961 — where seniors were allowed to entertain males in their rooms between two and four on Sunday afternoon (The door remained open the width of a wastebasket; soon afterwards paper bags replaced trash cans, no doubt). Before this landmark decision, even relatives weren't trusted. "A student must have permission from the Housefellow... to show her room to her father, brother, uncle or grandfather. Men are not expected to remain in a student's room for any length of time." Freshman were required to have posture pictures taken, which, if the student didn't receive an A or B rating, was required to take a special P.E. course (probably Spinology 101). Because the subject was clothed only in the underwear, these pictures, filed in the phys. ed. department, were a constant worry. (Who knows when some depraved cadet would break in and take a crash course in anatomy 111). Students were allowed to smoke in those dorms which were non-wood. Nobody could have cars, except upperclassmen on Junior Prom

weekend with special permission. There were rules governing behavior off-campus also. "Students must not go into their escorts rooms in hotels, cabins or rooming houses." "No one may knit in Vespers, Convocation, Musicals, or other activities open to the public." A dress code was important. "All students must dress for college activities open to the public" (rather obvious)... "loungeing pajamas and housecoats may be worn to Sunday breakfast if the students in the house vote to do so and to exclude men guests from the meal." (quite specific). There are some rather bizarre ones. "A student may not use ink in the auditorium." "Students are not permitted to sunbathe except on the sundecks of June Addams, Grace Smith, Windham, K.B. or the balconies of Mary Harkness. College pillows and blankets may not be used."

But the funniest item has got to be the estimated annual expenses listed in the 1957 C-Book. Room furnishings — \$25, Books — \$40 (annual), Trip to New Haven — \$3.72, Movie — 50 cents, Round trip to Boston — \$7.72, Class Dances — \$3.50, Rooms off campus for overnight guests — \$2.50-\$7.

But alas, neither these strict rules nor innocent traditions were to endure, as that menacing idea called co-education moved closer and closer to being a reality. And as the motto of "When in doubt, sign out" faded off into the sunset, a new image emerged on the horizon; a masculine body, one hand clutching a beer, in the other a football.

(Next week — co-education)

Security log

by Bruce E. Collin

Student assistance played a major role in the apprehension last week of a make suspect who allegedly had been involved in numerous campus burglaries. During the past week seventeen reported thefts occurred, of which the majority took place during the three-day span from September 17-19.

In an interview with this reporter, Chief Francis O'Grady, Head of Campus Security, pointed out that in every case the victim's door was unlocked and in many instances wide open. Items seized by the thief, who is not a member of the college community, included a silver bracelet, stereo equipment, a door plaque, and a woman's jacket, along with several wallets. Total net worth of all valuables was placed well above \$150.

"Without student help we would have been unable to apprehend and identify the suspect," Chief O'Grady commented. He cautioned, however, that "there are more thieves around than just one" and, therefore, students should continue to inform security of the appearance of any strangers in the dorms.

Please Stand By

Ronnie Howard

In the midst of pesty but persistent technical setbacks and in the face of a nearing Federal deadline, campus radio station WCNI has been struggling especially hard these past few weeks to make its long-heralded FM transmission system a reality. And as these eleventh-hour preparations near their completion, a sense of anxiety and anticipation hangs ominously over the fate of the station.

CONSTRUCTION SETBACKS

Almost from the first moment of preparation under the Construction Permit granted last October by the Federal Communications Commission the station was beset by continual delay and setbacks. "The decision took us quite by surprise," said former General Manager Jack Blossom, "for there had been absolutely no word from Washington in months, and we had kind of assumed that they had buried it (the application) or had decided against us. So it took us a lot longer than it should have to make the necessary contacts and purchases." Their 10-watt transmitter had been expected to arrive in January; it arrived late in February. The antenna tower, a 30-foot steel mast atop Bill Hall, was raised in a support tower fabricated by physical plant; the tower was not completed until early March and the antenna was not finally installed until after Spring break. It was only then that the all-important transmitter testing could take place.

"GREMLINS"
But, to their surprise, the transmitter failed to give promising performance despite continual adjustment. "You would get great reception right in front of Bill Hall — but you'd walk across the green to Harkness and boom-no signal at all." These persistent problems prompted the station board of directors to return the transmitter to the manufacturer for a replacement, which arrived too late for testing before the Summer break. And when the new transmitter was

tested this Fall, it produced symptoms nearly identical to its predecessor. "It's as if there were gremlins inside that thing," said Robert Zwick, technical director.

DEADLINE

Gremlins or not, the station has very little time to make its transmission facility effective. The Construction Permit granted by the F.C.C. terminates as of October 4th, unless the station is granted a 60-day extension which has been applied for. And even then it appears as if it will still be a race against time. Although all other equipment besides the transmitter is apparently installed and ready to go, the testing procedures may be slow and lengthy and, as Bill Gregory, President of WCNI, stated, "We are students, after all."

QUALITY PROGRAMMING

Technical problems aside, WCNI appears to be more than ready to meet the challenge of FM broadcasting. Under the supervision of Programming Director Ken Abel, the station's collection of LP records has skyrocketed to well over 3,000 albums, with many new additions arriving every week. "It took a lot of letters and a lot of persistence, but we're at the point where we have the beginnings of an excellent collection, as well as the promise of continued expansion." the WCNI collection covers a remarkably wide spectrum of music, with considerable care taken in organizing the albums into categorized cubicles: "San Francisco Rock," "Beatles, Dylan, Stones," "British Rock," "Soul," "Jazz" — and so on. There has also been added an auxiliary studio for pre-recording shows or producing talk shows and other events which the music-oriented main facility could not accommodate. With these expansions and the promise from the Programming Director for a more "competitive" selection of D.J.'s, WCNI holds the promise of producing quality programming this year —

Men's Varsity Basketball meeting

Wed. 2 Oct.

4:30 PM Cro Gym

Recreational swimming for families before Buffet Supper

4:30 - 6:00

Friday 27 Sept.

Spice up your week



Thursday

Brown-Faunce House Arena presents "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard. Faunce House Theater
8 P.M. Admission \$ 2.50 through Saturday
Conn.- Documentary Film: "The World of Piri Thomas" 7:30 P.M. - Dana Hall

Friday

U.S.C.G.A.-Film: "The Doberman Gang" 7:30 P.M.

Leamy Hall

Conn.- Friday Feature Flick- "Five Easy Pieces"

Admission \$1, 8 P.M. Palmer Auditorium

Organ Recital - Kenneth Nott '76. Works
by Buxtehude, Bach, Frank, Sweelinck.

8 P.M. St. Joseph's Church, New London

Saturday

U.S.C.G.A. - Film: "The Tape" 2:30 P.M. Leamy Hall

Sunday

U.S.C.G.A. - Film: "The Tape" 2:30 P.M. Leamy Hall

Film: "Thunderbolt and Lightningfoot"

7:30 P.M. Leamy Hall



Robin Winks, sans prepared text.

photo by Bancala

Winks delivers H. W. Lawrence Memorial lecture

by Bill Looney

Robin Winks, professor of history at Yale and a former U.S. cultural attache to Britain, delivered the annual Henry Wells Lawrence Memorial lecture to an audience of students and faculty members last Thursday. In her introductory remarks, Miss Helen Mulvey praised the late Mr. Lawrence, chairman of the colleges history department from 1920 to 1942, as "a man who represented liberalism at its best." Mr. Winks responded with an address entitled "Comparing Frontiers: an exercise in comparative history."

Winks spoke for fifty minutes without a prepared text. His introductory remarks attempted to define the nature of the comparative relationship with a special emphasis placed on the proper grounds for interpretation. It was Winks contention that comparative analysis of societies clearly dissimilar both in origin and in structure lacked validity; he stressed that a "commonality of technological level" was the best criterion for establishing grounds for comparative study.

After resolving these questions of priorities and prerequisites, Winks devoted the bulk of his address to a study of the frontier experiences of the United States, Canada and Australia. All three societies derived a "commonality of technological level" from a similar heritage, all three were populated largely in the nineteenth century, and all three possessed a similar technology.

Winks turned first to the American conception of the frontier, using three American historians, Frederick Jackson Turner, David Potter, and C. Vann Woodward, as representative of the major historical trends concerning the effects of a frontier environment on America. "All three saw the American environment as the principal element in defining American character," Winks stated. "Turner saw the frontier as a place, a process and a state of mind. He held that confrontation with the frontier helped to render previous practices and beliefs irrelevant, and the result was a continuing process of adjustment to the environment." Winks then turned to David Potters notion that natural abundance was instrumental in determining what direction American society was to take. "Potters' view was that abundance infused a spirit of optimism and philanthropy; it also encouraged wastefulness, a disregard for the careful use and preservation of natural resources, and a 'there's more where that came from' philosophy of indiscriminate exploitation." Winks also mentioned Potters thesis that the notion "if one were not rich today, one might be tomorrow" helped create at least an illusion of boundless opportunity, instrumental in curbing restlessness and socio-economic discontent.

Winks then turned to C. Vann Woodward's concept of an American isolated by geography from European political problems and the acquisitive desires of other nations. "Americans were unique because of a security free of charge and of cost. Other nations spent vast portions of their incomes to achieve and maintain security. Blessed by geography and distance, we spent ourselves on the luxury of a civil war," said Winks. "We were free to devote the bulk of our revenues on building up our economic system and creating an advanced technology." In the political sphere, Winks quoted Woodward's remark that we enjoyed a security "free from moral compromise." As proof, Winks referred to the fact that the United States did not enter into an alliance until the NATO agreement, a time span longer than any other nation except Switzerland.

After examining the American viewpoint, Winks turned to the frontier experiences of Canada and Australia. Neither society he said, possessed the pervasive frontier mentality pertaining to the American experience; indeed, neither Canada nor Australia had a "legitimate frontier experience." "Canada has always been a monarchy. Her society has a dual nature to it; French Canadians have consistently comprised one third of Canada's total population. They are an important political and cultural force, and they stood in the midst of any move westward." Winks also stressed that the concept of free land as we knew it in the United States simply did not exist in Canada, rather, all unpopulated lands were owned collectively by the Crown and the Hudson Bay Company, which Winks described as a "monumental establishment, Here Before Christ." Winks further stressed the importance of geography. "Canadian geography, with the eastward flow of the St. Lawrence river, predetermined a pattern of trade which moved toward England ... The 'freeing' westward movement of the U.S. frontier simply did not exist."

Referring again to David Potter, Winks defined his own interpretation of abundance, and related it to the Canadian experience. "The real nature of abundance lies in the ability to consider options and alternatives. Canada was a staple dependent economy, a one product economy. Such a system did not encourage philanthropic wastefulness. Businessmen in Canada are conservative, decidedly un-aggressive. Even today, they like to play by the rules." Winks concluded by postulating that the frontier movement, such as it existed in Canada, served to weaken Canadian identity by drawing it closer to the United States. In contrast, the American frontier served to strengthen American identity.

continued on p. 6

Theatre Convention scheduled

Theatre enthusiasts from the six New England States will convene at the University of New Hampshire in Durham, October 11, 12 and 13, for the 23rd annual Convention of The New England Theatre Conference (NETC).

"Theater in New England — Alive and Growing" is this year's Convention theme, and the program includes panel discussions, workshops, demonstrations and performances, and the presentation of NETC annual awards for theatre achievement.

The Convention will open on Friday evening with a performance of "The Boston Tea Party" by The Proposition of Cambridge, Mass.

There will be four sessions on Saturday morning. A marionette performance of Sophocles' "Oedipus the King" and lecture-demonstration will be presented by Peter Arnett of Tufts University, Medford, Mass., and the Concord Players of Concord, N.H. will present the premiere performance of a new one-act play, "Love in Little Watting" by Rome Kingson of California. This play was this year's winning script in NETC's annual John Gassner Memorial Playwriting Award contest. A Stage Movement Workshop for secondary school drama students will be conducted by Bill Cain, New York actor-director, who worked with the New Jersey Shakespeare Festival this past summer. Sherwood Collins of Tufts University will chair a panel on "Early 18th and 19th Century New England Theatre History, and panelists include Polly Ritchell of Emerson College, Boston; David Seiffer of Worcester State College, Mass., and Don Wilmeth of Brown University, Providence.

The Saturday afternoon program will include performances by The Looking Glass Theatre of Providence, The Garrett Players of Lawrence, Mass., and drama groups from Waltham High School, Fairfield, Maine and Westbrook High School, Westbrook, Maine. A Costume Design Showcase will feature live modeling and commentary by more than a dozen New England costume designers. Bill Beard of New England College, Henniker, N.H. will chair a panel discussion on "Career Opportunities and Alternatives for the College Theatre Student," and panelists include Mort Kaplan of Northeastern University, Boston; Norman Leger of the New London Barn Players, N.H.; Gerald Roberts of Chateau DeVille Productions of Mass. and R.I., and Jessica Andrews and Paul Daniels of the Hartford Stage Co., Conn. A Workshop on Creative Dramatics will be conducted by Patricia Garland of the University of New Hampshire and Al Miller of The Young People's Theatre of Brunswick, Maine. On Saturday evening, the Theatre Department at the University of New Hampshire will present a performance of "The Time of Your Life."

Upstairs at Cummings

by Lori Bank

If you haven't been upstairs in Cummings lately, stroll on up and take a contemplative view of two working artists' recent canvases.

Mark Milloff, a relatively new painter, has let loose on his brushwork over the summer. A freedom of stroke and consequent unity appear on the canvas that was previously a deliberate and controlled "making of a unified picture." His people — slabs of red, yellow and green electrified veins of meat — remain as his distinctive transmogrification of the world. To note: the seated woman with clasped hands, on the west wall; the emotional accuracy of Milloff's loose technique is always a miracle of paint and meaning, especially when it hits as it does in his painting. The energy of this

figure is ever present, dwelling behind the red meat mask that Milloff paints for her. It seems as if one could peel off the paint and find the energy swirling beneath.

This is not a "real" person in the sense that people are seen in their everyday skins. We are not to believe in the tri-dimensionality or visual illusion of her body or physical surroundings. There is no attempt to represent space in perspective, though it is apparent that the colors function to set up a space in which this "figure" exists. The color choice and composition work with optimum effect to keep her quasi-flesh, revealed energy established in comprehensible space, by the grey and white borders in the foremost space and the green squares in the most distant space (check out how the right border works next to the yellow background and then how it works in the whole painting). He's working with canvas in the capacity of surface, rather than in the capacity of depth. What is created exists more within the realm of surface than in the world of depth, which is one of the current problems painters are dealing with today.

O'Grady's canvases also pay a great deal of attention to surface. Here, again, there is no attempt to fashion an illusion of depth, as there was in the straightforward days of the Renaissance, when mimesis was the thing, right? No, I'm kidding — things were never that simple. But then again, there is a difference between the working problems of painters then and now.

O'Grady's abstracts are not so much dependent upon color to establish depth and dimensionality as he realiant upon color-FORMS, which often balance each other delicately in a realm in which the constituents make the place. It doesn't happen beyond the surface of the canvas in depth; rather, it occurs right upon it.

This adherence to new approaches of defining the painter's canvas leads to one particular solution: His canvas on the south wall (southwest corner) tells one what surface is about qua surface. If there is anything going on beyond the real surface of the canvas, O'Grady lets the viewer in to really see it by way of red, cylindrical opening into the beyond of behind the picture's surface. A genuine slash lets one know the canvas is vulnerable, boasting no illusory abilities. A good deal happens on surface and in raised surfaces (nails, string, wire). It creates quite an interesting space, and that's partially what's it's all about.



Photo by Steinway

Michael Grando performs his magic.

Grandoloquent, or Harry, can't you see the wall?

The woman seated in back of us at Michael Grando's performance last Saturday evening was utterly entranced. She treated us, her companion, and a good portion of the first seven rows to her exclamations of "OH! He's walking his dog!" or "Oh, Harry, I think he's doing something about marijuana!" After having stifled my initial reaction to turn around and whap her with the nearest two-by-four, I found myself mentally saying things like: "Can't you see the wall?" For Michael Grando, one of the four artistically recognized mimes in the world, was creating more than just the illusion of feeling a wall; more than a few people swore that, just for a moment, they saw the hint of a flat surface behind Grando's hands. Such a polished technique can only signify greatness; and Grando is great.

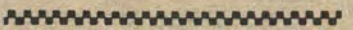
The opening of the show was particularly arresting, in that the house lights were slowly extinguished AFTER the music began, creating an undefinable but somehow charmingly neat effect. However, the frame of Grando's first act rather detracted from the charm; he spent a little too much time miming the rolling of a joint, obviously an attempt to please a college crowd. Granted, the mime was beautifully executed and excruciatingly funny (remember when he couldn't find a match?), but just a touch overused. The "shrinking room" sequence, so reminiscent of Marceau's, displayed to the fullest one of the basis, yet most difficult arts in pantomime: the aforementioned feeling of a wall. Grando's "daydreaming janitor" sequence, a second cousin to Carol Burnett's "maid" act,

contained some of the best mime in the program, as well as a proof of Grando's extensive training in dance. "Harry, I KNOW he'll fall off that tightrope and die right in front of us!" The final resignation of the janitor to his accursed fate of mundanity, wonderfully depicted by face and folded hands, exhibited Grando's mastery to the fullest. The spellbound silence of the audience was rudely shattered only once by the sound of the reviewer's heels clacking around backstage.

Grando's next act further embarrassed me, since I laughed so loudly that my friends refused to acknowledge my presence for the next few minutes. I firmly believe that anyone who does not own a dog could not fully appreciate the "dog-walking" sequence. Grando did not forget one of the petty miseries involved in taking your animal out for its evening constitutional. This sequence was my favorite for two more reasons: Grando managed to capture everyman perfectly here, and he also did not mouth any words, as he had been doing previously. Even though artistic traditions are rapidly changing true mime does not permit more than absolutely minimal use of "silent speech."

Unfortunately, the intermission was far too long, also dividing the show unevenly. This may seem a trivial point, but structural continuity, even in mime, can heighten dramatic effect tremendously. But Grando is too professional to let that bother him; he immediately recaptured the audiences attention and breezed through several short sequences, in-

continued on p. 6



Two events are scheduled for the Sunday program. Mimist Tony Montanaro and his Celebration Mime Theatre of south Paris, Maine will perform in "An American Collage", followed by a two-hour workshop on mime and improvisation techniques. Mario Gilardino, Chief Technician at the Menden Hall Center for the Performing Arts at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. will present a slide commentary on "Scene Shop Problems and Solutions."

Highlighting the Convention program will be the presentation of annual NETC "Special Awards" and "Regional Citations" at an awards luncheon on Saturday. These awards are given annually to national and New England individuals and theatre groups for specific contributions and innovations in theatre. Recipient of this year's major annual award "for outstanding creative achievement in the American Theatre" will be Elliot Norton, Boston drama critic, who was one of the founders and the first President of NETC. Mr. Norton will deliver the main Convention address at the Awards luncheon.

Winners of the annual NETC "Moss Hart Memorial Award for Plays of the Free World" and the "John Gassner Memorial Playwriting Award" will also be announced and presented awards.

The New England Theatre Conference was founded in 1952 "to develop, expand and assist theatre activity on the community, educational and professional levels in New England". Membership is open to individuals and theatre-producing groups in New England who are active or interested in children's, secondary school, college, community, professional and technical theatre.

Additional information on the Convention is available from David Magidson, Chairman of the Department of Speech and Drama at the University of New Hampshire, or from the NETC Central Office, 50 Exchange St., Waltham, Mass.

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Book thefts skyrocket

by Marilyn Post

Palmer Library has a serious security problem, as any of the librarians can tell you. Over a period of four years, 1,357 books have been lost — through theft and shuffling of books within the library, not to mention vandalism. To a library whose number of books in circulation is 283,616 the loss 1,357 books is a serious matter.

The present system of security involves students employed in the Library as door monitors. Their jobs include checking all materials leaving the library to ensure that all books have been properly checked out or are the exiting student's own property.

In an honor code system this can be a delicate procedure. To question another student and to check his books is a challenge to

his integrity. The Pinkertons who are on library duty at night are not trained to library procedures, needless to say that their presence does not deter potential thieves. In both methods (student monitors and Pinkertons) books are often not checked at all or a simple "They're all mine," satisfies the security.

This problem of theft is of great concern to the college community. Book losses are not only measured in replacement costs, but also seriously affects the quality of education here at Conn.

It is too late now to institute a new security system in Palmer Library. Any changes in security will be instituted in the new library, if the college decides to invest in a new system. Until then the library will continue to lose books.

Graduate update

by Pam Allapoulos

Despite some incomplete information on the status of last year's graduating class, The Placement Office has been able to observe some definite trends in post-graduate education and employment. The number of people who were accepted to Medical School doubled last year (eight students were enrolled as opposed to four in 1973). Conversely, ten graduates are in Law School now as opposed to eleven in 1973.

According to Ms. Betsy James, Director of the Placement Office, the past five years have manifested an increasing interest toward professions and a decreasing demand for graduate studies in the liberal arts area. However, many of last year's seniors are pursuing post-graduate studies in the fields of Business Administration, Divinity School, Special Education, Guidance, Jour-

nalism, Public Health, and Social Work.

In terms of employment, Ms. James announced that the highest starting salary for a 1974 graduate was \$12,000. Banks seemed to be the most popular recruiter last year, however, IBM hired the most students. Some of the more unusual jobs Conn Students have acquired include; an apprentice in acupuncture, and animal dietician, a worker at the Tate Gallery in London, an administrative assistant with the Italo-American Medical Educational Foundation in Rome, a snorkeling teacher in St. Thomas, and a Vista volunteer.

In total, 84 graduates are now attending Professional and Graduate Schools and 82 are actively employed. These figures are based on these students from whom the Placement Office has heard.

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Toward the conclusion of his address, Winks turned to the Australian frontier. "Australia was not the product of a frontier experience. She has always been a heavily urbanized society; the vast majority of Australians live in six major urban centers." Winks termed Australian geographical features as "remarkably monotonous." He also stated that the Australian wilderness offered little opportunity for exploitation; "opportunity was only for those who had the financial means to exploit, improvement of semi-arid land took money."

In addition, Australia lacked a clear feeling of national security. "Restrictive immigration policies, enforced until recently, exemplified Australian fears of the Asian land mass, with its overcrowding and its desperate need for more land." Winks did see certain similarities between the U.S. and Australia in regard to the treatment of their aboriginal populations. "Both countries had the room and leeway to postpone resolution of the question of indian-white relations indefinitely."

Winks ended quickly by matter of factly announcing that "his

fifty minutes were up." He concluded by presenting an overview of history as "essentially the history of ideas." "History must teach us all how to think carefully, with objectivity and a sure command of our intellects, for in a sense, all history is intellectual history."

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continued from p. 5

cluding hite flying and a meticulous, hilarious presentation of "getting up in the morning." "Harry, why did he stop zipping up his fly?" marked another slight overuse this time of scatological or sexual humor: I am not a stuffy person, but I do feel that college audiences can appreciate abstracted mime, too. However, Grando's look of genuine, shy pleasure at his well-deserved standing ovation compensated for any overt attempts at cord-pleasing; it is rare to see a performer who is modest enough to be surprised by audience adulation.

"Harry, - can't you see the rain?"

U.F.W. urges boycott

by Holly Ann Dworken

The United Farm Workers' Boycott of Gallo wines will soon be reaching college campuses across the country. Since most college kids supporting their habit have insufficient funds to buy good wine, the success of the boycott would cause the Gallo industry a substantial decline in profits.

The reasons behind the boycott involve the past efforts of the UFW to get migrant farm workers into their union with wage benefits. The UFW, now a member of the AFL-CIO, made its stormy start when it became a union; the question then was whether or not the farm workers had the right to unionize.

That the union itself exists is not sufficient. An effective union must have money and money means contracts. The UFW does not have enough contracts with vegetable and fruit growers to provide jobs for the thousands of unemployed, unskilled, mostly Chicano pickers. Thus the struggle continues as the UFW fights with the rival Teamsters' Union for the valuable contracts.

Iceberg lettuce is eighty-five per cent controlled by the Teamsters. The UFW holds only one major contract, with Inter Harvest Lettuce Co. The grapes that appear on the market now are scab grapes. The wine company that is now being boycotted owns the wines made in Modesto, California, which include Ripple, Spanada and Boone's Farm, not just Gallo. The UFW has contracts with wineries including Almaden, Paul Masson, Noviate of Los Gatos, Italian Swiss Colony and Christian Brothers.

The Teamsters (union once headed by the infamous Jimmy Hoffa, presently by Frank Fitzsimmons) now wield a tremendous amount of power in, and directly affecting, the food industry. This control will increase if the manage to gain all the farm pickers leaving an impoverished union that can neither get contracts and the resulting jobs nor afford to pay strike wages. Thus the migrant worker is forced to join the Teamsters' Union or starve.

Produce growers are sympathetic to the wealthier Teamsters' Union which makes the UFW weaker. The stronger union seems uncommitted to organizing farm workers as is evident by their strong-arm tactics and exploitation of the migrants. The Teamsters also employ labor contractors, a useful means for ensuring themselves increased profit. Labor contractors are paid to get growers the needed workers. To accomplish this they finance the illegal entry of Mexican aliens who are hired and paid below minimum wage. The Union thus derives more work for higher profit and less cost while the UFW is left unable to legally expand its labor force.

The UFW employs the use of hiring halls, a place where needed workers with the union card appear to be organized for growers. Mistakes have been made, as of splitting up families into different fields, but these have been due to the inexperience of the UFW organizers, not

necessarily faults in the system. The UFW has the Robert F. Kennedy (a man who was very actively sympathetic to the cause) memorial medical plan, a death pension, and is setting up a retirement plan. It costs the grower five cents an hour for these benefits to be implemented.

The UFW National Headquarters is staffed mostly by Anglos derived from social service type organizations and others who can afford to take time from working and live on the \$10 a week plus room and board provided. They are members of the union but not the real laborers, except for the people including Cesar Chavez, his wife and Jose Gomez. The latter established the National Student Desk for the boycott of the wealthy and influential Gallo wine industry. Already, as noted by the Los Angeles Times, the boycott has been fifteen per cent successful in reducing profits for Gallo.

Lynda Batter, who has taken the initiative in organizing the UFW supporters on campus this year, worked in the legal offices of the union for part of the summer. Her intense motivation, as she herself described, stems from a personal look at labor camps, participation in strike lines and talks with growers. The branch of the organization here is directly responsible to the UFW National Student Desk in Washington, D.C., which was just endorsed by the National Student Association. This endorsement provides for such luxuries as a Watts line necessary to coordinate activities.

The Conn. College UFW Boycott also cooperates with other Connecticut campuses,

especially the already well-founded organizations at Wesleyan and Yale. Referendum plans for the future include a nationwide campus vote to see whether college students will agree to vote against the serving of non-UFW lettuce in their dining halls. If successful, the effects will clearly be beneficial to the union.

"We on campus are seeking to halt school consumption of non-UFW lettuce and grapes, and individual consumption of non-union wines," said Lynda, adding, "Mrs. Voorhies is being very cooperative and understands the problems of the UFW." Preliminary talk has occurred with the food contractor for Conn. College who states, revealing one of the problems, that UFW lettuce is scarce. Plans are being made to make the obviously rare union lettuce more available to his buying power.

Lynda and the other interested students look forward to help from the Conn. Student body, especially endorsement by different campus organizations.

"The question is whether Conn. College students are going to be willing to eat other kinds of lettuce rather than iceberg scab lettuce. Possibilities include Romaine, spinach and supplementing other vegetables. Grapes are not served very often; their omission would probably not be missed. It is speculated that these measures would save the school money," said Lynda. She added that although "the plight of the unemployed or Teamster-employed migrants is very far from the world of the Conn. student, it affects us all within our human understanding."

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More design of Connecticut College

by James McNeill Whistler

In this, the second half of the Design of Conn. College we will be considering printed and embossed impedimenta of Conn. College.

The News Office releases are printed on brown paper with a typewriter symbol at the top. There is also lettering in red, enlarged print-type. Admittedly a nice, if somewhat trendy, design but moderately irrelevant to our school colors, or lettering on the school crest.

The weekly and monthly Bulletins have their own standard formats which, of course, have no relation to each other, but consistent within themselves. The periodic change of colors of ink and paper provides welcome variety and continues to excite visual interest and entice the blase student into reading it.

Whether that last comment holds for Student Directors or not is another question. For those who keep all their directories, a change of color does make it easy to tell them apart.

The catalog is another triumph of trendy design. A spiffy book designed with the temporariness of college catalogues in mind. As a piece of graphic design it will become boring and out of date quite quickly, but since it is to last only one year, that is all right. Since they both go for a year, perhaps catalogues and directories can be color coordinated by exterior and type color, for those pack-rats and librarians who concern themselves with such things.

And now my favorite, the "C" Book. Though in blue and white, it has to be the most amateur product I have yet seen on campus. It looks like a rough draft for a Walt Disney dancing-letters animated short. Crude, blocky little letters are suspended on strings running up and down the cover like so many flies caught in a spider's web; like so many students caught in Connecticut College. It is difficult to believe it ever went to press.

The impedimenta sold by the bookstore have a certain consistency of design because of the use of the standard Conn. College seal, and the fact that one or two companies produce these gems of good taste.

But what I really want to discuss is our school flag. This flag, in case you have missed it, flies from the north flagpole located between Hale Lab and the pinkie shack. It has been flying for about one year now, tastefully

hidden from view by the trees lining the way from the pinkie shack to Hale. The flag itself is composed of a large seal of Conn. College in blue outline, on a dark blue field.

We will now engage in a digression on the subject of flags. Since the beginning of history, flags have served as identifications, rallying points, and symbols for those who served under them. Flags have been designed to be carried into battle and to be flown from battlements. As such, they had to be distinctive and easily recognized by friend and foe.

Today, the flag has become an art form. Flags have acquired perforations, letters, appliques, and are created in all sorts of materials, most of which cannot take the weather. They can only be used as a diminutive arras. In short, they are minor-league tapestries.

A circular crest on a blue background it the form almost all states choose for their flags (with the exception of Maryland). At any distance over one-hundred feet it is impossible to recognize one from another.

Maryland composes their state flag in the colors of the shield, the arms of the English Duke who founded the colony. The colors are as easily recognizable as the banner of Bonnie Prince Charlie (the Young Pretender) during the '45.

A Conn. College to represent the school would have to deal with quite a few parameters. First, the school is extremely heterogeneous; everyone tends to go their own way. A solid color would therefore be inappropriate. The flag next should be composed of the school colors, and finally, the flag should have some elements of the school's arms.

And here it is, my own humble suggestion for a design for the school flag. My design in standard flag proportions. On either end of the long axis of the flag should be a wide blue band, symbolizing two poles comprising all the divergent people and goals on campus. On a white field in the center is a large, simplified tree of knowledge, flanked by the two open books. This device in the center has all the essential elements of the crest which means Connecticut College, the synthesis of all the extremes on campus. It is a proud flag in the great tradition of flags, worthy to fly over this campus of (er) great traditions.

Silberstein on Bridge

♠ AQ10
♥ 962
♦ QJ10
♣ K873

♠ KJ87
♥ 10754
♦ 8532
♣ 9

♠ 952
♥ AQJ
♦ A76
♣ AJ104

Bidding:

W	N	E	S
pass	1♣	pass	7NT (?)
all pass			

Opening lead: 7 of spades

By Dave Silberstein

Most of us have encountered the finesse problem. Let's say, for example, the dummy holds the Ace and Queen of diamonds, we hold just small diamonds, and we need two diamond tricks. One possible play, not likely to succeed, is to cash the Ace hoping to drop the singleton King. A far better play is to lead a card from hand and, when west plays low, play the Queen. This play succeeds whenever west holds the King (50 per cent of the time), since east will not be able to top the Queen.

Today's diagrammed deal occurred in a game at "The FOUR ACES CLUB" on East

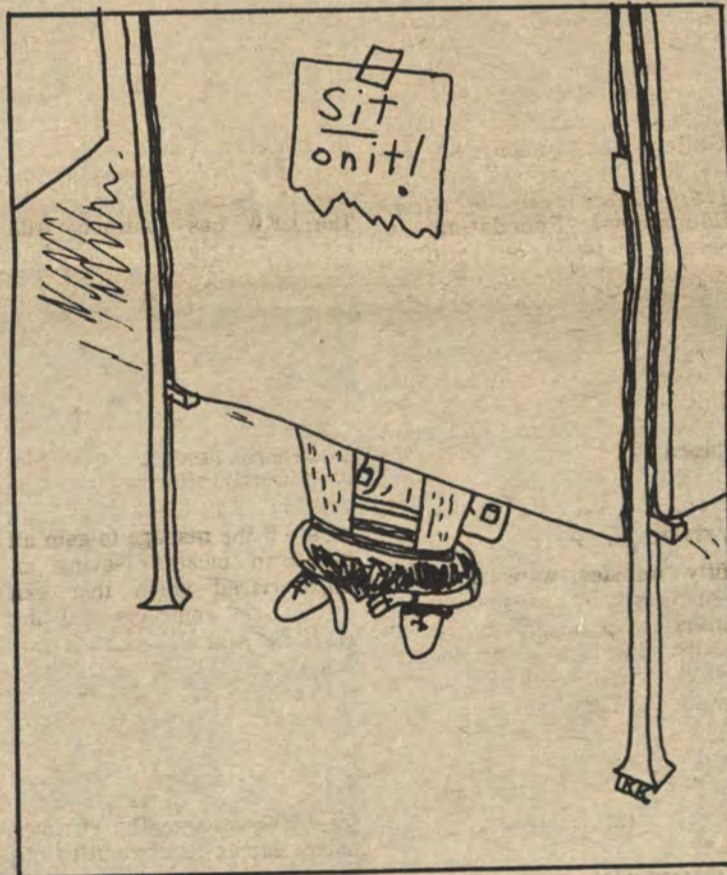
63rd St., NYC. South bid to the outrageous contract of 7 notrump, which he fulfilled by means of eight successful finesse. His chances of success were 1/2 to the eighth power, or 0.39 per cent. (South was a bomb disposal expert. His idea of recreation was skyjumping or hunting grizzly bears with a bow and arrow. He was a man accustomed to good luck).

Let's count the eight finessses: on the opening lead 1) south played the 10 of spades hoping west had the King and Jack. 2) He then lead the Queen of diamonds and 3) continued the Jack, winning both tricks when the others played low. 4) Now a

club from the dummy to south's 10 hoping east held the Queen, 5) a spade to dummy's Queen, 6) followed by a club to his Jack. Crossing to the dummy with the Ace of spades, 7) he lead a heart to his Queen hoping east had the King, then a club to dummy's King and 8) a heart to his Jack. Whew! He cashed his remaining top tricks and marked down 1510 points on the scorepad.

After collecting his winnings, south excused himself from the game. You see, he wanted to get home before midnight, and he had to allow time to walk across Central Park.

Next week: What to do when your finessses lose.



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photo by Bancala

Sports

Scott Carney and John Perry on the field against Kutztown State, a 7-1 loss. Monday's effort against the Wesleyan J.V.'s produced a more satisfying 5-2 win.

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President Ames about to throw out the first ball,
presented by Commissioner Merves.

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