COLD CO-EDS CONFRONT CRUNCH

LANGUAGES AT CONNECTICUT: THEIR DAY MUST COME

JOHN 'A-BOMB KID' PHILLIPS
It is a peculiar though omnipresent notion that if one is afflicted with very little of something valuable or essential, it is far more expedient to exhaust the supply of the valuable or essential resource than to ration it, since it is going to vanish soon enough and who is a more deserving consumer than oneself. Anyway, rationalizing the consumer, this shortage behavior in all a hoax, my share of the pie is negligible, and who are THEY to monitor me after they’ve gobbed most of the pie and sold the rest to the ENEMY, etc. all nonsense. Evasion of responsibility is the hallmark of a shame-ridden object, an enemy, a ubiquitous pmie. One can then settle into the sublimity of being an “average consumer” and engage in holy hoarding with consequences which, if the hoarded is petroleum gas, are no less than tragic. The right response for this sort of hoarding is “Making the Best of a Bad Situation.”

Connecticut College residents are now, more than ever, subject to the effect of the fuel oil shortage, as the 1979 U. S. Dept. of Energy temperature restrictions are being strictly adhered to by Physical Plant Director Richard W. Ingersoll. Originally, according to Ingersoll, water heater thermostat in all dormitories were set at 135 degrees F, and in those dormitories with dishwashing facilities, an auxiliary heater was employed to elevate the dish water temperature to approximately 140 degrees F, as required by sanitation standards. A mandatory water temperature of 150 degrees F is presently maintained in all dormitories but those with dishwashing facilities, in which case the original thermostat setting (135 degrees F) is requisite, since the auxiliary heater no longer is able to elevate the water temperature beyond an additional 45 degrees F.

There exists a disparity, then, in the availability of hot water between dorms with, and dorms without dishwashing facilities. Residents of such dorms as Plant, for example, are more apt to complain about lack or heated shower water than are those who reside in “Dishwasher dorms,” such as Hackness. Thus, as always, there exists an “Us,” a “Them,” and unequal distribution of privileges where there exists a shortage.

Most of the buildings on campus are connected to the Physical Plant Power House, which is supplied by the Hartford Electrical Company (HECO - Northeft chain of electrical systems). The power is generated by nuclear and oil-burning plants, and though Ingersoll contended that no information as to the exact percentage of nuclear-generated electrical energy is available, he added that this percentage fluctuates with the shut-down and re-opening of nuclear plants, so that it is not fixed.

According to the college utility comparison chart which Ingersoll provided, fuel consumption and cost for the month of February 1979 (3971 barrels, $3,487) rose to 3136 barrels, $35,818 during the same month of the last fiscal year. Although costs per barrel (one barrel costs $11.26, the volume of a representative 12 gallons for the first of June, and the first of July, 1978 ($12.50 and $12.45 respectively) were comparable, the cost as of August, 1979 was double the amount given, at $214.12 per barrel of oil. Such figures are astounding enough, but the total fuel expenditure for 1979-1979 (approximately $50,000) would have been increased by over $50,000 without the interception of conservation measures, which, since 1969, have afforded an accumulative cost avoidance of 1.246 x 10^6 dollars. Total energy consumption by the main campus during the same decade decreased from 1969 to 1979 by about 7.5 x 10^6 British Thermal Units (BTU’s). Ingersoll hopes to bring the rise in annual fuel cost to a halt through strict adherence to and monitoring of regulatory conservation measures.

Institution of such measures was most dramatically effected during the 1974-75 academic year with the first month-long winter recession which permits a major respite in fuel consumption and cost, since January is one of the colder winter months. During the same year, energy conservation stickers on light switches in the academic buildings and dormitories were distributed. Ingersoll maintains that lights that are not used account for 45-50 percent of the total cost of electricity at the college. Whereas the efficacy of such stickers is insubstantial, the issuing of memos on energy conservation to housekeepers at the start of the 79-80 academic year will probably effect a more reliable result.

Housekeepers have been instructed to report any “hot” or “cold” spots above or below the specified 68-90 degree F room temperature range, and to advise residents to facilitate heat radiation by arranging furniture at least 18” from any heat source. Whereas physical plant personnel are solely responsible for thermostat adjustment, most dormitory steam radiators are provided with adjustment valves which are easily manipulated by the resident. It is recommended, as was stated by Ingersoll, that each resident assume his or her share of energy responsibility by shutting off steam valves when it is reasonable to do so, instead of ventilating his or her room, which effects rapid heat-loss through convection.

“You are old, Father William,” the young man said.
“Your hair has become very white; And yet you incessantly stand on your head - Do you think, at your age, it is right?”

“In my youth,” Father William replied to his son,
“I feared it might injure the brain; But now that I’m perfectly sure I have none, Why, I do it again and again.”

-Lewis Carroll
from Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland

Illustration by Tom Proulx

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Illustration by Tom Proulx
An outstanding selection of portable AM/FM radios is also available at Roberts—with and without cassettes. We're an authorized Hewlett-Packard calculator dealer, too.
PUBLIC THOUGHT AND THE PASSIVE CONSUMER

Modern Americans are not of a preventive nature. Perhaps they are just good capitalists gone awry. Amassing goods beyond their needs, they attempt to fill lives vacant beyond their understanding. As Jimmy Carter puts it, modern Americans suffer a crisis of spiritual energy. Perhaps an accident of violent physical energy is necessary to shock them from their self-indulgence. Like "gas shortage," "gas line," "shrinking dollar," and "energy crisis," "nuclear energy" is a brief and non-descript catch phrase for one more thing that afflicts the passive consumer. It is a ferocious bee in his uninformed bosom.

As with all else, the consumer looks mutely to his press for answers, solace, and ultimately blame. Too often does he move only when forcibly, dangerously, explosively moved.

The force of nuclear energy and the safety of leasing it are subjects which only now begin to emerge from the watered down porridge of unexamined public thought. Maybe the threat is minimal; maybe faced with no better alternative, Americans will have to turn to nuclear power to save themselves from dying in the waste of exhausted resources.

This issue of The College Voice is the first in which students wrestle with ideas which they are no longer content to passively digest. We do not expect that it will be the last. Thinking about nuclear energy, like falling language enrollments and tightening economy belts, is becoming a national trend.

L.G.M.

INSIDE OUT

THE A-BOMB KID

Everyone has something to say about nuclear energy. Doretta Wilde, '80, takes a comprehensive look at Physical Plant director Richard W. Ingersoll's dramatic attempt to squeeze in Connecticut's energy belt.

OF COLD SHOWERS AND CANDLELIGHT

Students returning to quad and complex dorms are getting the cold shoulder to cold showers. Doretta Wilde, '80, has a comprehensive look at Physical Plant director Richard W. Ingersoll's dramatic attempt to squeeze in Connecticut's energy belt.
TOWN AND COLLEGE

SPEAK - NOT SO-EASY...?

As the housestewards all gathered on the first day of school to get final instructions and recommendations, College Dean, Alice Jansen, suggested that perhaps speakerships are getting a bit out of hand and that there ought to be more of an effort made to increase the level of intellectual stimulation on campus. College faculty complained about Friday morning absences, student complaints about noise, administrative worries about vandalism, and the resulting problems with the school's reputation. S.J.D. suggested that there might be better alternatives.

It seems that Dean Jansen's statements were slightly misinterpreted, and what was meant was a wish to see more diversity and intellectual stimulation on campus. The resulting problems with the school's reputation were not serious, S.J.D. suggested that if they were dissatisfied students would merely break up into smaller groups and go back to their dorms to party. This he felt would only increase vandalism and noise problems.

"Besides," he said, "students want more diversity and value of intellectual stimulation on campus."
LANGUAGES NEED SUPPORT TO STAY STRONG
PROFESSOR BREE MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

It is imperative, er, as Madame Bree puts it, "stronqly recommended," that closer attention be paid. At an informal meeting of language advisory committee members in the College House last spring, Professor Bree discovered that of the English majors present, all had language experience, but none had pursued language study in college. Individual procrastination and superficial advising were blamed.

"It is a matter of fact," she writes, "that liberal arts colleges which have allowed their language and literature departments to deteriorate, decline. The quality of student applications for admission goes down." major and minor in the "liberal arts College. The departments involved make a special effort to correlate language study with an understanding of culture, and a specialization of field.

The answer may lie in something as simple and readily available as good advising. Advising at Connecticut, a feature which admittedly merits its own reevaluation and restructuring.

Connecticut College does not have to lose in the admissions market. The kind of strong academic candidate that language students tend to make can still be attracted. The first step is to improve and clarify the core curriculum, which "bumps together" language, literature and English. Thus "fump" which Mrs. Lord was eager to have examined by the new committee not only cheats students of the influence of a foreign culture, but also limits their view of their own.

NHL VET TO COACH CAMELS

Douglas R. Roberts is the first risk manager for Connecticut College. Roberts, who played in the N.H.L. for 12 years, served last spring as managing the new risk and began coaching a co-ed intramural and lacrosse teams as well as the hockey team.

Roberts played for two seasons on the First line with Gordie Howe for the Redwings. Later he also played with Bobby Orr for the Bruins. After spending his 12-year career with the New England Whalers, he was player-coach

for the Jokerit Hockey Club in Finland. In 1977-78 he moved to Bloomfield Minnesota and served as a manager there for the Lecco, Ice Arena.

Despite Roberts strong hockey background, both he and Athletic Director Charles Luke have repeatedly emphasized the multi-purpose rule the risk will serve. Roberts said he hopes to organize hockey and figure skating youth groups, as well as open the risk for community use.

AN INSIDE GUIDE TO EATING & DRINKING IN NEW LONDON

CLUBS:
- Good Time Charlie's - Route 1, Waterford
  - Mon - Thurs
  - Tues - Ladies night
  - Wed - $2 steaks
  - Thurs - $6 mixed drinks
  - Fri - Sat - Sun (Wed. noon) Rock 'n' Roll-good rock 'n' roll
  - Bring ID.

- Mondays - Waterford
  - Similar to above, same kind of deals

- Rebar - Route 1 near A&P

- Eggs - Downtown, 1 block west of Bank Street

- Punk Music

BARS:
- The Dutch - Green St., Captain's Walk
- Atmosphere is nostalgic and entertaining
- Everyone likes the place

- The Bird's Eye - Jefferson Ave (Off Bank St.)
- Basic drinking in a study-looking bar.
- Great to watch people

Real Nice - Sand bar at Ocean Beach
- Overlooks ocean
- Open year round

Rudy's Pie One - Next to train station
- Nightly entertainment
- Food

Friday HAPPY Hour at 95 House at Mall
- $6 for any bar or mixed drink
- Buffet: Here d'owers

EATING:
- Sunday Brunch at Travelsedge Niantic off I-95
  - Champagne Brunch for $8.95 features assorted breakfast foods and lunch hams and freshly baked lobster pieces

- Hughes - Off Pequot Ave near railroad bridge
  - Italian and American selections
  - Famous salad & garlic bread
  - Bar that features an assortment of boxing championship nostalgia (Owner is a past boxing champion of 1920's)

- Fred's Shanty - On the water at Pequot Ave.
  - Seafood
  - Open 2 more weeks

- Sandy's Lobster - Stonington, behind the Harbor View
  - Boiled lobster & clam chowder
  - French for $8.95
John Aristotle Phillips; the college junior who went from academic probation to nuclear fusion.

Princeton's Phillips: From Bohr to Bomb

By ELLEN McCAINLAND

Thursday night, September 6, Oliva Hall overflowed with students, faculty, and townspopulaces who came to hear the "A-Bomb Kid," John Aristotle Phillips, who designed a nuclear bomb as a junior at Princeton doing independent work in the Physics Department.

Following a roasting introduction by Michael Durlingame, Phillips casually strolled up to the podium to relate his startling tale.

Phillips believes the public has been misinformed and has been placed in grave danger.

Second semester junior year at Princeton, John Aristotle Phillips sat in a physics seminar on arms control and considered and listened to his professor throw out the following question, "who here thinks it is possible for a terrorist group or criminal organization to get hold of an atomic bomb?"

The students did not know that their professor had a real stake in this discussion. The professor, John Freeman Dyson, had worked at Princeton doing independent work in the Physics Department.

expressed doubt about the one key ingredient and purposely glanced at someone sitting in the front of the class. "But is it really possible to have a bomb?" The professor asked his fellow student to explain with the exception of one key ingredient. He was not sure what it was, but he had a good idea of what it might be. He called someone that knew for sure; the head of the Chemical Explosives Division of the duPont Corporation. Phillips inno-cently explained that he was a physics student working on an independent project and had run into some difficulties. He described his work in chemical terms, never once using the word "bomb." He cautiously

What he found at the National Technical Information Service, a branch of the Federal Government, in Washington D.C. surprised him. Printed and available for sale to the general public were highly volatile publications such as Technical Histories of the Los Alamos Project, which literature had been classified as a result of the "atoms for peace" programs around the world. Unbelievably, Phillips learned that the paper should not be made public because it might have endangered Phillips' physical safety.

One morning a thickly accented voice greeted Phillips on the telephone. "Mr. Phillips, we think what you've done is a testimony to the brilliance of American college students. Soon the Boulevard Press will publish the story Friday morning the New York Times will report on this in its editorial columns." Phillips became impatient and asked, "O.K., where do I send it?"

Increasing reports of nuclear materials misplaced, mismanaged, or stolen from nuclear facilities provided the impetus needed for Phillips to go public. The caller answered by giving his name and the address of the Pakistani Embassy in Washington. Shocked, Phillips told him the design was not for sale. The man assured him, "Mr. Phillips we'll make it worth your while." Phillips hung up and immediately called Senator William Proxmire who in turn called the FBI and CIA.

At that very moment the Pakistani government was about to receive a shipment of sensitive nuclear technology from France. They had announced this was to be used for peaceful purposes. Phillips and roommates had the unusual opportunity to flip through a box of graded papers. His was missing. He was sure he had flunked, and walked the campus dejectedly, trying to raise courage to face the chairman of the physics department. When he walked into the office the departmental secretary, who had failed to recognize him throughout the year, looked up and exclaimed, "You're John Aristotle Phillips." Phillips modded in:

One morning a thickly accented voice greeted Phillips on the phone. The caller continually complimented the brilliancy of American college students. Phillips corrected, "You're John Aristotle Phillips." Again Phillips acknowledged his name and asked for his paper. The secretary responded, "It's been classified." Phillips' first move was to obtain all pertinent information from the physics library at Princeton and to teach himself everything he could about weapon systems. A thorough investigation of the library at Princeton terminated in the realization that it contained only very general information. Phillips curiously peaked; he would exhaust every possible source.

The Government and the nuclear industry have claimed that there is no need to worry about terrorist groups obtaining material to build bombs.

Phillips cautions students

Phillips and roommates had the unusual opportunity of having an FBI agent specialize in counterespionage visit their dorm room. The agent informed them that several countries were tipping over themselves to get bombs. Phillips realized they would not have access to nuclear material if the U.S. had not sold them nuclear reactors.

Each nuclear reactor in this country contains 1000 tons, as much radioactive material as the bombs dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Common sense says...
Michael Burlingame has helped found the Eastern Connecticut Committee Against Nuclear Expansion

local shopping centers and malls, and coordinating efforts with the Eastern Connecticut Committee Against Nuclear Expansion, the Clamshell Alliance, and other safe energy groups in the area.

Jane Holdsworth, the featured speaker at Thursday's meeting, is the leading authority outside the nuclear industry on the Millstone Power Plant No. 1, which is more five miles from campus. A long-time opponent of nuclear power, Ms. Holdsworth has written a thorough indictment of Millstone 1, it appeared as the cover story of Connecticut Magazine in July 1976. After the near-catastrophe at Three Mile Island last March, Ms. Holdsworth drafted and began circulating a strongly-worded petition calling for a halt on construction of the third nuclear power plant at Millstone Point (now over 20 percent complete) and for a rapid phasing out of the two others as well as the remaining nuclear plant in the state, Connecticut Yankee at Haddam. So far she and her allies have gathered over 300 signatures on the petition, including some of the leading figures of the political, medical, legal, and academic communities in Southeast Connecticut. Along with Michael Burlingame of the History Department, Ms. Holdsworth recently founded the Eastern Connecticut Committee Against Nuclear Expansion, a group of townpeople sympathetic to the goals spelled out in the petition.

Ms. Holdsworth has served on the staff of Congressman Christopher Dodd, who represents New London in the U.S. House of Representatives, and has been a reporter for the New London Day. Mr. Burlingame said that he hopes that interested students will begin to canvas door-to-door this weekend trying to get signatures on the Holdsworth petition, which reads as follows:

A PETITION TO GOVERNOR ELLA GRASSO, US REPRESENTATIVE CHRISTOPHER DODD, US SENATOR ABRAHAM RIBICOFF AND US SENATOR LOWELL WEICKER:

We, the undersigned, appeal to you to act in the interest of the health and safety of Connecticut residents. We ask you to do all in your power to eliminate the state's dangerous dependency on nuclear energy. Commercial nuclear power plants are not safe. The unknowns in the technology are still too great to risk its use in our area. The major accident at Three Mile Island nuclear station illustrates how health it is to continue, and to exceed, a program that may needlessly endanger the lives and property of large numbers of people. Connecticut needs a moratorium on the construction of any new nuclear reactors including Millstone III and the immediate development of alternatives to Millstone I and II and Connecticut Yankee so that they may be phased out of operation in the near future.

We are willing to make whatever sacrifices are necessary including acceptance of strict conservation measures, a decrease in available electrical power and/or increased costs of replacement fuels so that we may be free from the threat of nuclear tragedy.

The agent informed

Phillips and his roommates that the Third World countries were tripping over themselves to get bombs.

"The point is the governments have been telling us that there is a difference between atoms for peace and bombs for sale," says Phillips. He believes that there is not. He strongly holds that what the nuclear industry is doing today is "a life and death matter," and warns "stick around, there are things to be done."

Phillips cites examples to explain the magnitude of the potential danger of nuclear power plants. Tracing back to the advent of nuclear power it can be found that not one country would a. dagen a nuclear power plant or b. even install one.

The potential disasters were so horrific that no one would become involved in nuclear power.

The federal government has had to provide incentives. Congress passed the Price-Anderson Act which in Phillips' words said, "if there's an accident don't worry about it." The Act stated that utilities would not be responsible for accidents.

Enter the nuclear industry. Welcome nuclear power plants. The public is told they are safe, but are not told that insurance companies refuse to insure them and that special legislation promises limited liability to nuclear power plants. Phillips believes the public has been misinformed and has been placed in grave danger. He wants to "make people angry." According to Phillips there is "a better way." Fund for Secure Energy (FUSE), endorses the proposals set forth by Energy Future, a report recently published as the result of a six year study carried out by the Harvard Business School. The study assesses our energy future in businessmen's terms and concluded that nuclear energy, oil, gas, and coal are not going to provide a solution to future energy needs and that the solution is two-fold.

1. There must be greater energy conservation.
2. Solar energy must be the alternative energy source.

FUSE has hired Drummer-Morris Research, a New York consulting firm, to conduct a poll throughout Connecticut to ascertain the average person's understanding of the energy situation. In October, FUSE will launch an expensive media campaign to educate the public on the dangers of nuclear power and to explain the alternatives.

During the closing moments of the lecture a member of the audience asked, "What is the most effective political method to attack the energy industry?"

Phillips answered, "It's yours, if you want it go out and get involved in the political process. If you care enough you'll get involved and become good young political leaders. Your campus - you must get active and lead the way in an anti-nuclear movement."
SCULLER'S SKILL

GLEANS GOLD

Three Gold Medalists, bolstered by the return of 26 oarsmen, return for Connecticut College's 1979 Rowing Programme. Led by veteran Ric Ricci and experienced women's skipper (women's crew) the teams face improved accommodations and a challenging fall of three regattas including the prestigious Head of the Charles, October 21, for which there are an impressive seven entries this year.

Dan Gallagher, half of the winning team completed by 1979 senior Livingston Johnson, rowed to gain the gold in the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association championships in the straight pair this June. Gallagher and Johnson went on to place fourth in the intermediate event of the National Championships.

Laura Peck, returning varsity crew member, won a gold at the U.S. Women's National Championship in a senior women's four with coxswain for the College Boat Club of Philadelphia. Nancy Smith, Conn. College junior and a novice last year, missed making the boat by one seat.

Comprised of 28 men and 20 women, the Conn. College crew is joined this fall by 20 freshman men and 16 novice women.

Carolyn Leavensworth, another returning varsity oarsman, won a gold medal for the University of Minnesota Rowing Team in a women's senior four with coxswain at the prestigious Royal Canadian Henley.

Ric Ricci, always finding ways to improve the already strong program, supervised the installation of a 2800 gallon holding tank which will collect water from the beachhouse gutters. Oarsmen will no longer have to trek to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy just to get water to wash down their boats. The crew can also look forward to a refurbished trailer which Wolter calls one of the "best-looking and most versatile on the road."

Comprised of 28 men and 20 women, the Conn. College crew is joined this fall by 20 freshman men and 16 novice women. They look forward to a powerful year.

CAMELS KILL "THE CROSS"

FIELD TIME FOR ALL IN SEASON'S FIRST

By Marsha Williams

The Connecticut College Soccer Team opened the 1979 season with an impressive 5-0 win over Holy Cross. A large crowd consisting of students, faculty members, administrators, and alumni, were on hand to witness the shutout.

Veterans Jim Luce, Jim Gabarra, and Rocco Damiano each scored in the first half, while Gabarra and Randall Kitz reinforce the lead with two more goals in the second half. "It's nice to be able to play everyone," commented Coach Bill Lengig after the game. The squad of 25 includes Steve Barsard, Tom Burke, Bert Crochra, Rocco Damiano, Jim Gabarra, David Geller, Bob Gibb, Randall Kitz, Jim Luce, Kevin Sayward, Jim Santaniello, Tom Schindle, Tom Beuscher, Pat Dealy, Mark Finnegan, Doug Kaplan, Bob McBride, Bob Parsons, Ali Moore, Steve O'Leary, David Rabbin, Steve Rotondo, Andy Shasha, Rod Smith, and Putt Goodwin.

Freshman Bob Gibb earned the position of starting goalie Sunday afternoon by blocking every shot made by the Holy Cross offense. Bert Crochra was named the game's MVP as a Connecticut College Camel. Rocco Damiano, along with his first half goal, reminded us of his ability as a dynamic sweeper.

David Geller and Tom Schindler deserve acknowledgement for outstanding performances. Giller played a solid defense, and Schindler was able to control one of Holy Cross' best men.

Veterans Jim Luce Jim Gabarra and Rocco Damiano Each Scored in the First Half.

Geller Played a solid defense and Schindler was able to control one of Holy Cross' best men.

Tom Burke, now playing the wing position, is doing an impressive job of filling the shoes left vacant by last year's senior Steve Litwin.

A second half mid-air collision between Putt Goodwin and a Holy Cross player left Putt with a deep cut above the eye, which Coach Lengig maintains is not a serious injury. Others sidelined because of injuries include Andy Shasha, who reaggravated the knee damaged in last season's Homecoming game, and Tom Beuscher, who complained of chest pains.

The camel next game is Friday, September 14, at Fairfield.
SUMMERSCENE '79
DANCE TOOK WING

By Alice Widling-White

Connecticut College underwent an unusual metamorphosis for six weeks this summer. The physical appearance was the same, but the whole atmosphere was different. A clock silenced
drifted through most of the dorms, parking lots were deserted, and classrooms were empty.

Some areas of the college were, however, alive with an intense creative force. In the art studios, fantastic images formed their ways from peoples' minds to canvas and clay. In Palmer Auditorion, and in the outdoor cabaret theatre, written lines became living characters. In the dance studios, strange terms were transformed into intricate movement phrases. Creativity abounded as those who shared artistic interests gathered from July 1 to August 13 for Summerscene '79.

The fact that so many arts were a part of Summerscene made the summer all the more complete. While this article will concentrate on dance, the other programs cannot be forgotten since they helped to set the atmosphere of the campus.

Making all the arts a part of the program kept creative energy from becoming too concentrated. MaryLou Morrissett, a Conn. College Dance Major who attended Summerscene, said "it was gratifying to see other performers working, and to associate with them. We were not secluded, and could get a taste of the other arts if we wanted to."

Dance classes were still more intensive than those taught during the academic year. Carolyn Coles, the artistic director of dance, said "there was much more focus because the students did not have other work. They were just interested in becoming better dancers." She described the atmosphere as both "busy and teasing." MaryLou Morrissett commented that "during the summer there was more time to think...to go back home and digest what you had learned."
New Rink, No Palmer:
Anticipation Soured for Some

By Seth Stone

One of the most anticipated events of the school year in the opening of the school hockey rink, scheduled for December. However, in deciding to accept the donation to build the hockey rink, the administration has chosen to ignore the educational needs of the student body. Palmer Library is waiting for renovation, because it must wait for funds. It is more than a question of a new building versus an old building. In determining its long range needs for money, the school has ignored the overall need of its students—the need for good educational facilities.

One must wonder if the school is suffering from myopic priorities.

No one doubts that the new skating rink will be a beneficial facility, or that it will improve the school. The school has hired a capable professional, Doug Roberts, to run the rink. But one must wonder if the school is suffering from myopic priorities. Many students are still opposed to the rink. The school had to overcome adamant local opposition to get the rink needed. Three hundred thousand dollars is still needed to close off the time and manpower already drained to fund the rink. One wonders if this will prove to be an effort well spent.

The building is wasting away and only token efforts have been made to reverse its decay.

Last year Palmer Library hosted an annual book sale and a dance. This was the full extent of its use. The building is wasting away and only token efforts have been made to reverse its decay. Classrooms, lecture halls, language labs, seminar rooms, and faculty lounges wait to be built. But there is no money to do the job.

Perhaps the money for the rink should not have been accepted in the first place. The money was given with the express purpose of building a rink. If the rink was not built, the donation would be withdrawn. By accepting the donation the school trapped itself into ignoring the need to renovate an already existing facility.

...If the educational foundation is ignored, the quality of the school flounders.

The school has been too busy raising money for a rink to think of an educational facility. In its zeal to satisfy a donor, the school has forgotten that its main function is to educate. Students and faculty are the ones to suffer.

The administration hopes that the rink will make the school attractive to future investors. However, if the educational foundation is ignored, the quality of the school flounders. The rink itself is not responsible. The problem is not the enemy. The attitude of the administration is to blame. Its priorities differ from what is right and necessary for the school.

As a hockey fan I will enjoy sitting in the stands watching a good game, but I would prefer sitting in a Palmer classroom learning from a professor.

The administration has decided to jeopardize the quality of the school for a future quantity of investment. This may or may not prove to be a wise decision. But there is no way of knowing, for the administration has not openly explained the reasons for building the rink. And even if the rink proves beneficial to the school in the long run, what will happen in the short run? What about Palmer Library? Must present needs be subjugated to future desires? Students have a right to see their money wisely spent. And our money could be better used on Palmer, than on a rink. As to the priorities of the administration, one is left wondering.

By Nicole Gorden

You are anti-nuclear power aren’t you? Of course your are. No one is pro-nuclear these days.

People who are pro-nuke probably forgive Nixon and feel every American should own a handgun. Admitting you are pro-nuclear is like revealing that you seduce small children.

Simply being anti-nuke isn’t enough.

The point is that the issue has become dangerously simplified to the extent that you are classified as pro, anti, or apathetic. This is inappropriate since nuclear power is not a pro or a con issue. It is a complex philosophical, historical, and scientific matter, demanding the attention of those who can perceive it as such.

It must be regarded in a realistic rather than an idealistic light. If we shut down all plants, we will prevent another Three Mile Island incident, but what will the state of Connecticut do for over 50 percent of its energy?

DRAFT CARD
Committee Against Registration and the Draft

By Bob Landa

At the end of this week, a portion of the Department of Defense Authorization Bill (HR 4040) directing the President to commence draft registration of 18 year olds on January 1, 1981, will be voted upon in the United States House of Representatives. This will be the first floor test of draft registration proposals which have been debated over the last six months. Few activities of government impose more total controls on the citizen than a military draft. A return to conscription is diametrically opposed to individual liberty and would inevitably lead to a curtailing of individual rights. The move to draft has rapidly accelerated and will continue to be amongst us for some time. The only force capable of defeating the military draft revival effort is the people. Write and call your Representatives and Senators today. A vigorous, organized and coordinated resistance movement can stop the militariats before it’s too late.

If you are at all concerned about the future come to an organizational meeting of CARD on Wednesday night at 7:00 p.m. in Branford livingroom

Public opinion : Examining the Unexamined

Thus, the best way to fight the dangers of nuclear power is to advocate plans for alternative energy and conservation. Simply being anti-nuke isn’t enough.

It all comes down to this: rather than being anti-nuclear or god help you pro-nuclear be for more alternative energy sources. Also be for conservation—the less energy we use, the less nuclear energy we’ll need.

Admitting you are pro-nuclear is like revealing that you seduce small children.
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