**AYLA ZURAW-FRIEDLAND**
**EDITOR IN CHIEF**

"We are not trying to create a safe space; what we need is a brave space," said Andre Lee '93 in his opening statement. Lee, a Connecticut College alum, returned to campus to facilitate a screening of his newest film project, "I'm Not Racist, Am I?" On Feb. 11 in Palmer Auditorium to a packed audience of students, faculty, administrators and staff.

"I'm Not Racist, Am I?" is Lee's fourth film and grew from his penultimate project, "The Prep School Negro." Both films explore the latest world of race relations in education as well as the challenges associated with beginning important conversations about racial privilege and structural inequality.

"The Prep School Negro" was a project that was deeply personal to Lee as he was one of the very few students of color that attended a preparatory school in Philadelphia. The process of making this first film served to illicit more questions than answers and inspired Lee to continue with his project of helping younger students begin mapping out their own social locations in the context of greater structural inequalities.

"I'm Not Racist, Am I?" followed the journey of twelve selected students from across schools and neighborhoods in New York City. The students' experiences with race varied from a young white woman that grew up in a neighborhood of mostly African-American families, to a student that identified as mixed race living on the Upper West Side. The cohort committed themselves to a year long series of facilitated conversations and retreats that would serve to dissect racism. They also learned how racism related to their own lives and the lives of the people around them.

"Finding these students was a process in itself," commented Lee in an interview. "It wasn't as though we immediately had a cohesive group. Interest came and went and the group had several evolutions before we found this final mix."

Before the screening, Lee posed three essential questions to the audience to consider as they watched the film: "What is your definition of racism? Do you think racism exists in America? What is your personal relationship with race?" These are the same questions that were asked time and time again to the students in the film, and the audience's consideration of the same topics fully immersed viewers into the experiences and conversations being held on screen.

Though this film is considered a documentary, the manner in which events and discoveries unfolded had the same narrative arc one might see in a feature film. As the viewer is introduced to the different students and given insight into their private lives and individual connections (or lack of experience that defines students of the same age.

The film defines racism as "Race Relations + Power = Racism." This equation is deceptively simple and serves as the most boiled-down iteration of the students' discussions of the architecture of urban inequality and balances of power between different races and ethnicities. It was almost funny to watch as the facilitator turned the page between a detailed map of how resources are spread through communities, riddled with arrows and footnotes, to this simple, bold statement. The first turning point came when a student asked the implicit question: "Wait, so does this mean all white people are racist?"

"Yes," responded one of the facilitators on screen. A laugh rippled through the audience as the camera panned to the faces of the two white women in the group as their jaws slackened with disbelief. However, it was a poignant moment that showed the effect that these conversations were eventually going to have on these students in terms of how they saw themselves, and how they talked about others.

As the film progressed, stakes rose higher and higher as facilitators faced as they moved through the course of the film.

"One of the biggest challenges I faced in making this film was not jumping in to direct the conversation or to "make it better" when the students were struggling," said Lee. "Though Lee was directly involved in developing the course of the students' study, he did not attend the conversations in order to allow them to evolve organically."

In order to help along the progress of these discussions, Andre Lee enlisted the help of Liza Talusan, a fellow Comm alumna from the class of 1997. Talusan now works as the Director of Intercultural Affairs at Stonehill College, as well as a facilitator, trainer and consultant for diversity and inclusion related activities, initiatives and development.

After participating in a panel of speakers during Fall Weekend concerning the impacts of race in higher education, Lee approached Talusan with the promising line, "So, what are you doing Saturday?" After some initial confusion and determining that Lee was not asking Talusan on a date, he invited her to participate as a facilitator for the film. Six days later, Talusan was in New York City with the students as she guided them through what came to be the most emotionally fraught conversation of the film. It was the moment in which, as the students put it, "things got real."

"You have to go through different doors in different terms of how they viewed themselves, and how they talked about others."

"The students came to various realizations about the world they lived in and began to bring these conversations back home to their families. Various alliances were formed between different students, and it was interesting to see that those relationships were drawn along race lines, which seemed..."
On looking towards community

Last spring beheld a brief whirlwind of media attention involving our College’s attitude towards our local community. An article in The Day, entitled "Shame on Connecticut College," sought to hold the College accountable for not donating enough money to the city of New London. This instigated a flurry of dialogue about the College’s budget, priorities, and ethos.

Looking back almost a year later, we ought to question if these dialogues were at all productive. Yes, the initial article was disarmed and we defended ourselves honestly, but its important to consider that The Day’s article did not occur in a vacuum. More importantly, the problems of disparity that inspired the article remain virtually unchanged.

Former editor, Sam Norcross ’14 responded to the initial article in an article for The College Voice. One Internet commenter said the article did not occur “in-a vacuum. More importantly, the problems of disparity that inspired the article remain virtually unchanged.”

Regardless of what institutions we are compared to, respectively we have not done enough for our city and the college has continually struggled to figure out to what extent it will engage with the Greater New London area. Equal blame can go to polarizing articles that solve absolutely nothing”.

On whichever side of the argument you stand, the point made here is valid. Shots fired on both sides, and what have we gained? With little resolution, it’s more likely that the interaction only further segregated the college and the community, a result with which neither group can be satisfied.

Another commentator suggested a more productive direction for discussion: “What a far more intellectually interesting article it would be to imagine the structural changes necessary for making sure Conn is not the ivory tower on the hill, where the privileged shelve up their privilege and nothing changes regarding the high levels of poverty in the area.”

Tall order. One Internet commenter said, “But you’re right: a progressive public dialogue would be far more exciting to read. In other words, let’s actually put some ideas on the table...”

The status quo of the college’s relationship with the city needs to be considered in the wake of an ugly history — primarily the College’s entanglement in the famous eminent domain dispute of Ketov-Handy v. City of New London. But the status quo also needs to be recognized as malleable, a product of our actions—one that can be equally influenced in the opposite direction.

In recent issues we’ve worked to highlight initiatives that bridge the most from our perceived ‘gilded enclave’. This issue features the collaboratively led project of Professors Ann Devlin and Stephen Fan to design a public park. We also discuss the work of two recent Connecticut College alums, Max Nichols and Ryland Hormel, in re-vitalizing the Hodges square area.

Of the many connective projects we have with New London, these are paltry few, and the rest truly deserve the own articles and their own spotlight discussion. The Voice will continue to communicate the catharsis of our relationship to the City by holding a space for these discussions. While we should expect it of our campus leaders to prioritize our integration, in the end it falls to students to give life to an outward outlook of our college experience.

So let’s venture our own answers to the question, what changes can we consider to mend our connection with our mother city? And what would they look like? What is our role in fixing a reputation we inherited rather than caused directly? Think about the role you want to play—meanwhile, our home waits patiently for the mending of ties.

—Luca Powell
Letters to the Editor

The recently published article "Reflecting on Senior Year" worries me. The first paragraph is optimistic, but naive. It would be a tolerable kind of naive if not for the opening sentence of the second paragraph: "Although all of this is pretty much set in stone..." It is not. It is very, very nice. Jobs are difficult to find. Jobs that you like even more so. Jobs in your field? Possible, but a bit mind-boggling. My sister recently graduated and got a job in her field immediately. My family clapped her on the back, sent her off into the world, and sat around relishing it. "I'm still happening! Who knew? Did you know? I didn't know!" So, based on my sister (and...hmmm...I can think of one other recent graduate who works in her field), I can say that some of us are going to graduate and get a job that we are happy about. But not all of us. Some of us are going to graduate, move back in with our parents, and work a job that we could have gotten without a bachelor's degree. Like waitressing. Or being a nanny. Or some random office job. And we will be okay. We will work up from there, and we will choose how much bitterness to allow into that process (for one am going to cost my bitterness in sucrose and hope no one notices).

My fellow upperclassmen, as we consider the future, we need to be realistic. Will everything work out? Let's give it a nice solid "maybe."

But seeing "all of this is pretty much set in stone." No, thank you ma'am. If and when we do graduate (assuming we haven't spent all of our time drinking because the alumni said to, which is another impression that this article gave with which I take issue), we will do our best. But I don't think we're going to look back and worry that we didn't spend all of our time partying with our friends. We might worry that we were a bit too naive.

-Anna Westbrook, '16

Members of the College and New London communities are invited to submit Letters to the Editor to express their opinions or concerns regarding content published in The College Voice.

Contributions can be sent to contact@thecollegevoice.org.
Like many entrepreneurial groups, Launch’s executive staff and members form a highly collaborative group. Robinson explains that, as like any new club, the structure of the executive board experienced shifts as public demands changed: “We previously had a director of networking, a director of events, and we found that what students really wanted were events, especially speaker events, smaller social events where individuals could build community, a way to practice and learn the ins and outs of entrepreneurship and the regular administrative meetings we held all semester,” says Robinson.

Now, in addition to the roles of co-presidents and general manager, Launch operates through four primary divisions: an events division, a social division, a workshop division and an administration group for those divisions.

According to Atwater, “Workshops will occur every couple weeks and will be open to the public. Speakers will be brought in to teach a particular skill, for example forming a business plan and model management and leadership, sourcing funds, advertising and marketing and many more.

Each presentation will be hand-on, teamwork-based and centered around a case study, with plenty of time for group discussion afterwards to synthesize with other workshops and apply new skills to both new and existing projects. While we recommend attending all of them, no workshop will rely too heavily on those before it, so picking and choosing your favorites is a totally viable way to participate.”

According to Atwater, Launch hopes to develop a “day-trip program” - think TEDx style - filled with a select group of entrepreneurs who will share with us what it’s like to start companies that today are well-known successes. We also hope to bring in members of the local community and even have some of our own club members take the stage.”

For Atwater and Robinson, one of the biggest highlights of the past semester has been seeing the club define itself as one club members taking charge. We have a lot of exciting ideas and with one semester under our belts we’re functioning better and have big plans for the future.” To take part in these developments, Launch invites the campus community to attend their weekly meetings on Sundays at 9pm in New London Hall 400.
In December of 2014, over forty people contracted measles in an outbreak after visiting Disneyland in Anaheim, California. The affected individuals are reported to have contracted the disease via an unvaccinated woman, either through direct or indirect contact. While this specific incident captured national and international spotlight, it also focused media attention on other cases of measles around the country, which now total 155. The current measles outbreaks in 16 states have generated intense debate over the efficacy of vaccinations and public health regulations, not just within the United States but also internationally.

The measles is a highly contagious viral disease, but cases have steadily decreased since the invention of a vaccination over fifty years ago. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), prior to 1980, when widespread vaccination became the norm, measles resulted in 2.6 million deaths per year worldwide. In 1963, the MMR vaccine treats measles, mumps, and rubella and is administered to children between the ages of 12 and 15 months. By WHO’s estimates, approximately 84% of the world’s children receive the measles vaccination, which between 2010 and 2012 alone, resulted in the prevention of 15.6 million measles related deaths worldwide. Indeed, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) reports that in 2000, the measles was eliminated in the United States, which means that the disease was completely absent for over twelve months. Incredibly effective, the vaccine is also relatively inexpensive at one dollar per dose—a cost that is covered by most insurance providers, including the Affordable Care Act.

Outside of the United States, the measles is still a common disease, with cases reported in Europe, Asia, Australia and Africa each year. The disease is particularly common in countries with lower per-capita incomes and weak health-care systems. Yet, a fact that measles cases are occurring in the United States, where preventative measures are readily available but not always taken, raises the question as to why people remain unvaccinated. Many people who choose not to immunize their children do so for religious or philosophical reasons. In the last decade, the United States has experienced measles outbreaks in 2008, 2011, 2013 and 2014. During the 2014 outbreak, 644 reported cases occurred in Ohio, where there is a prevalent Amish community, which chooses to abstain from vaccinations as part of their religious and cultural beliefs. Although religious abstainers are the majority of the people who remain unvaccinated, it has been an "Anti-Vaxer" movement that has captured the attention of the national news syndicate. The Vaccination movement consists largely of parents who choose to abstain from immunizing their children because they believe vaccinations are unsafe or go against significant health risks to their children.

One of the most famous voices of the movement is Jenny McCarthy, the actress and TV personality who has repeatedly asserted her belief that vaccines lead to autism, based on her own experience with her autistic son. This theory— propagated by Andrew Wakefield, who Great Britain stripped of his medical license in 1998—has widely been discredited within the medical community, but some doctors continue to support these views. As Virginia Hughes, the BuzzFeed News Science Editor reported in early February, the reason her own parents decided against vaccination was because of advice they received from the medical professionals who came into contact with their rural and conservative Michigan children. Although people are entitled to make their own decisions regarding their children's health, the prevalence of the measles presents a major public health issue. Dr. Kate O’Brien, the executive director of the International Vaccine Access Center at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, was recently interviewed by BuzzFeed, asserted that for every one person infected with the measles, the herd will spread to another 12 to 15 people. Because the disease spreads quickly through mucous membranes— coughing or sneezing— high rates of immunization are responsible for the prevention of the disease, particularly to people who are unable to be vaccinated.

In late January, Carl Krawitt, the superintendent of his Marin County school district requesting that all unvaccinated children be mandated to stay home out of concern for the health of his son, a cancer patient whose immune system was weakened by chemotherapy. Because Krawitt’s son’s immune system is compromised, his health is at an incredible risk if he comes into contact with someone who is not vaccinated. In addition to Krawitt’s son, people who are allergic to the vaccine are otherwise immunocompromised or are unable to receive the vaccine due to age, are extremely susceptible.

Their safety is guaranteed by the prevalence of vaccinated people; a phenomenon called the "herd immunity." If the majority of people are vaccinated against measles, the disease is unlikely to spread and the community’s immunity protects those who cannot be vaccinated. As more and more parents opt to immunize their children, the herd immunity weakens. Because the measles is so contagious, the decrease in vaccinations will generate more cases.

Other people who choose not to vaccinate their children report their decision stems from their belief that the measles is less threatening than the vaccine. Although the vaccine does risk side effects, including fever or mild rash, some people can experience a serious allergic reaction, though that is incredibly rare. Both the WHO and the CDC recommend that the vaccine is safe but do not eliminate a disease, primarily in Berlin and largely due to a failure to vaccinate. Although Germany maintains a 97% vaccination rate, over one third of these cases were vaccinated after the recommended timeline or failed to receive a dose of the vaccine, which both the WHO and the CDC recommend for increased effectiveness.

NBC News also reports the current outbreak in Germany in relationship to wider historical trends across Europe. Like the United States, most Europeans have access to MMR vaccines, but in 2014 the continent still saw 3,540 cases, with Italy alone reporting 1,921 of the total cases. In 2013, 10,000 cases of measles were reported in Europe, and in France, 23,000 cases were seen in the past decade. Many of these cases emerged as result of decreasing vaccination rates, which differed from country to country and slipped through the governmental regulated healthcare systems. As the measles continues to spread through Europe and the United States, the new cases continue to demonstrate what recent history has shown: a clear link between failure to vaccinate against the measles and an increase in measles outbreaks. Vaccination alone does not eliminate a disease, primarily because people must be willing to take it.
The inclement weather of the past week has affected nearly every class. Professors across departments are having to readjust their schedules to make up for missed class meetings over the three snow days when the school was closed, classes cancelled and all administrative offices shut down. Professor Brian Pilecki of the Psychology department says, "This year the snow days will likely have some negative consequences on classes, though it will be interesting to see how much. I've had to revise my syllabus twice, changing the schedule, and as a result, changing the weight of the first two exams. Initially, my class was set up so that students could have their first exam before spring break, but now I will be giving the first exam after the break." He confesses that although it poses a challenge as a professor, he is happy to restructure the syllabus, "It's an unfortunate start...not something that can be overcome." Five classes, which meet on Mondays only, have been among the worst affected.

"I am happy that I don't have Monday classes," says Professor Eileen Kane of the History department in response to my question about her opinion of snow days this semester.

"There's a sense, however, that we haven't been able to get the semester going with all these snow days." Professors have tried to compensate for the time lost because of the snow days through online tests and make up classes. Online is another option that some professors are considering. This is especially useful for classes that meet every working day (such as some of the language classes) which cannot be easily rescheduled.

Professor Hisae Kobayashi, Senior Lecturer in Japanese, says, "I can cancel my class once or twice during a semester. If we have more cancellations, I have to find a day or days to offer make-up sessions, which may probably be more challenging. I don't think it is easy to find good dates and time for everyone." Next time I’m going to use Google Chat to have Japanese classes online in order to avoid make-up sessions.

Such alternative assignments facilitated by the use of technology are precisely what the faculty says the Dean of Faculty Abigail Van Slyck. It will help professors "weather-proof their class sessions." According to Dean Van Slyck, in earlier years professors could decide to hold class in the face of college closings. But there has been a rethink about this policy now, for various reasons, including a heightened awareness about students with mobility issues, an understanding of the difficulty and time involved in clearing up the snow and a realization of the importance of communicating clear and unambiguous information to students and all levels of faculty (especially new and adjunct faculty).

Many professors also feel that at times the weather makes it absolutely necessary to close school. Professor Tekh King, Senior Lecturer in Chinese, mentions, "Whether campus is to remain open or not during a storm is a complicated issue; it entails decisions that cannot always be risk-free. What we have to take into consideration is not only academic expectations, but physical practicality and personnel safety concern as well." Some professors have to drive from very far away, and it is impractical to expect them to come to campus in heavy snow. Professor King went on to say, "At times when the entire state has announced a travel ban, shutting down the campus—like most of the other schools do—may therefore be the only thing that can logically happen." Further, as Professor Candace Howes of the Economics department points out, "It is extremely difficult for faculty and staff who have children in school to manage their lives when the college is open and all the schools are shut down," which was the case on the day I reached out to her, Monday, February 9. On that day, the college decided to remain open, although schools in the area, and in other parts of the state made the decision to stay shut.

Many professors who live closer by to the college, coming to campus may not be a good option either. Professor Kobayashi mentioned how in the past she had driven up to campus, but had to drive back and cancel class since she could not find a spot to park as the snow had yet to be plowed. She discovered that it was because of a lack of staff employed and believes "The College should hire more people who are working for students' daily lives."

For Professor Andrea Lano- nullo of the Slavic Studies de- partment, lack of employees is not a good enough excuse. She has a particularly unique solution for the issue of clearing up campus in the aftermath of a snow storm. She believes that instead of continuing to infan- tilize its students, the College should invest in purchasing hundreds of snow shovels that the 1000 able bodied students of Connecticut College can use to clear up the snow. "Instead of getting themselves drunk during the free time of a snow day, students can spend their time more usefully, by helping clear up the snow."

Teagan Atwater '16 however, believes that Professor Lano- nullo's suggestion may not be very useful because students may decide to slow down the snow clearing process. In any case, it looks unlikely that in the short run Professor Lano- nullo's suggestion will gain much traction with our college's infatuated students. It also looks as if by the end of the semester, the snow days will have had little impact. As Professor Pilecki said to me, "I don't see the goal of class being 'hills up' students with as much knowledge, skills, and theory as possible. Therefore, I am confident that students can still have a great learning experience and by the time spring rolls around, all of this snow will be a distant memory."
CONNC.A.R.E.S. EXPLORES LINK BETWEEN ANIMALS AND FEMINISM

ELLI STORICK
NEWS EDITOR

The Connecticut College Animal Rights and Equality Society (CONN C.A.R.E.S.) was founded at the beginning of this academic year by Selena Sobanski '16 and Katy Fitzsimmons '16, with the goal of creating a space for animal rights activists to join together and raise awareness at Connecticut College about the intersection of feminism and animal rights. This issue has been discussed in the arena of women’s rights and animal rights activism for a long time.

"The concept of feminism relating to animal rights dates back quite a long time, even to the 1800's," said Sobanski. "We would like to raise awareness about not only the atrocities of nonhuman animal exploitation, but how the issue relates to humans. The connection between animal rights and feminism creates a tangible link between ourselves and nonhuman suffering, a link that may help us open our eyes to our bond as species and our responsibility to them."

Several involved members of the organization, which Sobanski says is made up mostly of students who are feminists, have come to realize the tenuous relationship we have with animals. "So far I have not seen this issue discussed on campus, but I hope to facilitate and begin a dialogue regarding the intersectionality of not only animal rights and feminism, but environmentalism, human rights and food security," Sobanski said. "The first time I became aware of the overlap of feminism and animal rights activism when learning about and researching the dairy industry. "The rape rack," the confinement and the physiologically torturous separation of calf from mother after birth" are three factors that Sobanski describes about the industry that fall into the category of not only animal rights issues, but feminist issues as well. "A rape rack, as described in "5 Reasons For Why Animal Rights Are a Feminist Issue" by Everywoman, is a device used to artificially inseminate female cows (and other animals) so that they become pregnant and can produce milk for humans. The article focuses on the following reasons that animal rights and feminism overlap: objectification, sexualizing rape culture, domestic violence, intersectionality of oppressed groups and the spread of lies in society about animals. The article claims, "For female animals, their capacity to breed overwhelmingly dictates how their bodies will be controlled." For feminists who advocate for animal equality, consuming nonhuman animal bodies that have been subjected to repeated artificial insemination—rape—does not align with their ideals about animal advocacy. "The confinement of animals and the separation of babies from their mothers, like cows and pigs, is also a huge part of this issue."

An article from The Scavenger titled "Why Animal Rights are (Still) a Feminist Issue" described that, "While all animals suffer under the system of intensive or factory farming, the females of the species usually experience the most heinous and prolonged abuses." This article discusses the confinement that Sobanski mentioned—small spaces where female cows and pigs are kept for forced impregnation, as well as the inhumane separation from newborn nonhuman animals from their mothers immediately after birth.

In Carol Wiley's article "The Feminist Coalition from The Vegetarian Times, she explains that many women think that the practices of feminism and vegetarianism are separable—most of these women are ecofeminists. Ecofeminism is a political and philosophical movement in which ecological and feminist issues are combined as a result of the overlap of feminism and animal rights activism. Ecofeminists see the exploitation of animals as the exploitation of women. The exploitation of nonhuman animals is also a huge part of this issue."

"We are moving away from the top-down, elitist model of architectural design towards something more community-oriented," says Professor Fan. The class achieves something unique in its marriage of two very specialized fields, of Feminists for Animal Rights, described the critical connection between women and animals. "Women and animals became objects, valuable only as defined in their relationship to men in this culture... They are seen as instruments for men to obtain happiness. Their function is to serve men's needs. Objectification derives from the patriarchal worldview in which violence against animals are the norm." Sobanski and other members of CONN C.A.R.E.S. hope that through their research and advocacy, students at the College, will be receptive to their efforts to raise awareness about these important issues.

CONNC.A.R.E.S. hosts meetings on Mondays at 7 p.m. in Bill 401.

SPOTLIGHT ON HODGES SQUARE

LUCA POWELL
MANAGING EDITOR

One of the most exciting projects to gain traction last spring was the Student Volunteer Army (or SVA, for short). Born of recent alums Ryland Hormeal and Max Nichols, the organization was a call to arms for local students to aid in what’s being called the re-vitalization of Hodges Square. But more importantly, it was a way to re-connect the Connecticut College student body to the surrounding area.

Hodges Square is well known as the bridge between New London and the neighboring campuses of both the Coast Guard Academy and Connecticut College. Once a more popular economic hub, the area suffered severely from the construction of a multi-laned highway that separated Hodges from the Waterfront district. Later on, the area played host to various 'urban renewal' projects, which led to the demolition of many buildings and a disruption in the life of the local community. Before graduating, Nichols and Hormeal made clear their intentions to remain local and assist in the re-vitalization project. Since then, the two have worked with the Hodges Square Village Association, an organization of a handful of local residents and advisors with a vested interest in the area, to accomplish that goal.

Chief among these have been the completion of a short documentary of the areas history and community, networking the College with local development organizations, and the genesis of the smartphone app, NewToNew. According to Nichols, the in-progress app focuses on fostering positive community connection by way of sponsored discounts and rewards. The app is central to the duo’s efforts bring individuals and businesses into the current of community, a discussion which inevitably brings us to consider the position of Connecticut College.

Nichols bemoans what he perceives to be a fractured relationship between the College and the Town. "Integration with New London needs to be an institutional priority," says Nichols, who tells the story of a community that plays house to a variety of socio-economic issues and a College that has "raised the drawbridge." Nichols traces this attitude back to the turbulent eminent domain case in 2001, with which the College, then led by President Gaudiani, was involved. "The animosity is over now," he says, "But I see the administration is still trying to protect itself from future embarrassment."

Nichols goes on to suggest that the this type of standoff arrangement is one in which neither side benefits. "A liberal arts experience should be about introversion, but immersion, and that's where the administration's hyper-cautious attitude diminishes our college experience."

Nichols points to the efforts of Professor of Psychology Ann Griffin and Assistant Professor of Architecture and Fine Art Phoebe Fan, who are currently working with a group of seven students in designing a park that might provide more shape and identity to the area. The class is a stand out in its marriage of two very specialized fields, the practices of feminism and vegetarianism. What is of primary importance will be to respond to the communities wants and needs.

"Initiatives like these need to be primarily about empowering others—community members and students," and it would be difficult to argue. In light of a politicized history, what becomes abundantly clear in analyzing our College's relationship with New London is that by investing in each other, both sides win. . . .
A Reminder to Continue the Green Dot Mission Beyond the Workshop

DAKOTA PESCHEL
OPINIONS EDITOR

"I was harassed by members of the hockey team." This is not something that one hopes to hear about members of our community who are involved in athletics, particularly considering how athletic organizations already hold a stigma in the public consciousness as perpetrators of power-based personal violence. The individual who brought us her story is brave for stepping forward and speaking out about her negative experiences with members of the men's hockey team.

With the Green Dot hockey game taking place this past week, these words initially made me question how much of an impact the Green Dot program has on our athletic culture. I want to start first and foremost that through this article I do not intend to undermine the impact of the Green Dot program. As a Green Dot grad myself, I do not wish in any way to do a disservice to this amazing campus resource that is positively impacting the culture here at Connecticut College and is at the forefront of conversations surrounding the prevention of sexual violence and harassment on college campuses across the nation. I do, however, think that it is important to not take this at face-value. It is important to look deeper and engage in a critical dialogue as to how these programs could improve and further strengthen our collective fight against sexual assault, harassment and other forms of power-based personal violence.

When I first decided to undertake this investigation, I thought it would be pertinent to actually know how many hockey players are indeed Green Dot grads. When asked, Darci Folsom, Director of Sexual Violence Prevention & Advocacy, stated via email, "About 1/3 of the team has been through training." I thought it would be pertinent to actually know how many of the team members of the men's hockey team have been through training. Sure, this meets with Folsom prior to the event and is familiar with the number of non-athletic students who are Green Dot trained, this number seemed to be an accurate reflection of our campus at large. Although I do wish this number was higher as there are so many positive gains that could benefit the culture on our campus, I do understand that logistically this is not quite possible yet.

As Green Dot training is not a mandatory requirement for this type of event, my next question for Folsom dealt with how athletics are encouraged to participate in the program. She explained to me that she does "an overview speech with teams that invite me to do so." Each team that wishes to hold a Green Dot game meets with Folsom prior to the event and is familiarized with the program and its goals. Folsom went on to note the extensive importance of the Green Dot program for athletic teams, noting: "For the teams who host Green Dot Games (men's hockey, women's lacrosse, men's soccer and volleyball) Green Dot has become a part of their team. Upperclass students model the behaviors of Green Dot and talk to underclass students about the importance of what they do. I think this is especially true for the hockey game - several of this year's first year students introduced themselves to me at orientation, already knowing that this was an important part of being on the team. Green Dot training is now mandatory for anyone on campus although I have heard a rumor that people think it's required for commencement - I'd like to think I have that much clout but sadly, I do not. This comes back to the idea that Green Dot is for the students here at Conn - we can encourage students to attend events and sign up for training, but it's the peer influence and making this a part of our community that has been the most effective.

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Playing Off the Ice
A Reminder to Continue the Green Dot Mission Beyond the Workshop

that is the most well attended Green Dot event of the year and the most well attended hockey game of the season," Folsom says. I want to draw attention to the fact that while it is certainly exciting that athletes are taking the initiative and find value in undertaking this kind of work, it is only a select few that have taken the time to undergo training. I do not want to diminish the power of the Green Dot Hockey Game and the amazing cooperation between these two campus institutions, my intention in writing this piece is to state that there is still a lot of work to be done when it comes to undoing the cultural stigma surrounding athletics and its perceived tolerance of power-based personal violence. The anonymous contact wished it to be known that the Green Dot program should not cover up the fact that, regardless of the embodiment of the goals of the program by the team collectively and how important it is to them, there are still individual players that are not upholding the standards they should be considering their involvement in the Green Dot program. Essentially, we need to remember that just because people are participating in Green Dot sponsored events does not mean that they are Green Dot certified or that they are enacting the principles of the program and applying them to their lives on campus.

Although I think that it should be compulsory for every Conn student to become a Green Dot graduate as a requirement for graduation, this is simply not the case. And as much as I understand the function of the Green Dot hockey game to draw attention to the program, I also think that it at would be ideal for all members of a particular team to undergo training. Sure, this is an ideal situation, but if our College truly wants to be breaking the frontier on issues of power and privilege, this should be integrated in the curriculum. After all, the liberal arts is not only about academics, but about global citizenship, which our College stresses.

Inevitably, the Green Dot program is not meant to stop after one exists the workshop. This fact is exemplified by the myriad of Green Dot events that take place throughout the course of the academic year. However the program is not only external, it also takes sustained deep internal reflection for a graduate of the program to continue to take a stand against sexual violence, assault and patriarchal notions of power-based personal violence. It is a continual process that one must take personal responsibility to undertake. One workshop is not going to solve the world, but it definitely acts as a catalyst in many individuals to begin to reflect upon their social stance and allow them to start breaking down the internal ideologies that have allowed them to remain silent when they felt uncomfortable as a bystander witnessing an incident of power-based violence.

Green Dot is not about one six hour workshop in the 1962 room, bingo, hockey games, etc.; the real hard work is taking what you've learned and applying it to your own experience both internally and externally.
DEAR STUCK-IN-LOVE,

With Valentine’s Day looming, matters of the heart surely become more apparent. Let me start off by saying that I’m sorry this situation has been causing you distress for it does not have to be this way. While I do not know specific details regarding the dynamics of your relationship, I have confidence that you both have somewhat of an understanding of each other as individuals for a couple has been together since high school.

I’m sure you are feeling a plethora of unfavorable emotions that range from anger and hurt towards him as well as confusion and dejection towards yourself all of which are perfectly understandable. While you are completely valid in your feelings, in the unknown of the future is anxiety inducing and it is easy to take a pessimistic approach, ultimately negative emotions do not serve to your advantage.

You say you feel paralyzed and stuck in a rut in response to how your boyfriend is behaving towards you at the moment and I’m here to tell you that your emotional response to his actions is your choice and you should feel very empowered by this because it will allow you to shift perspectives on the situation. You and your significant other are both doing the college thing, which involves numerous variables that can put strain on the communication of a relationship, especially one that is long distance. You both have your own schedules, interests and hobbies that surely made you attracted to one another in the first place. I know you have been feeling down lately and thus haven’t felt like producing anything whether it be work or hobby related, but I think it would be very beneficial to perhaps take a mental vacation from your relationship for at least a week.

Use this time wisely to discover what inspires and excites you as a smart, independent individual. Get to know yourself. Make weird art or whatever tickles your fancy. If thoughts or feelings come up that are less than pleasant, do not judge yourself, simply observe the thought and the emotion it carries and make a choice to choose a thought with a better feeling. Once you have achieved a better feeling place, approach the situation with the thought and the energy it carries and make a choice to choose a thought with a better feeling. Once you have achieved a better feeling place, approach the situation with the thought and the energy it carries and make a choice to choose a thought with a better feeling.

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Debunking the Anti-Vaccine Conspiracy

FRED MCNULTY
SOCIAL MEDIA DIRECTOR

A powerful conspiracy theory or rumor does not result in an outbreak of a vaccine-preventable disease. The case of autism is a prime example. The origin of the vaccine-autism conspiracy is much like McCarthyism. It began with the scare tactics of the American Medical Association and later corporations. But the current wave of vaccine skepticism is different from its predecessors in several ways:

- It has never been so easy to expose the claims and promote the truth.
- The stakes are even higher. There is evidence linking autism to vaccination.
- The public is much better informed than before about science and health.

The origins of the bizarre conspiracy between vaccinations and autism began in February 1998, when British scientist Andrew Wakefield published an article that featured misdiagnosed cases, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccines might lead to autism. The Institute of Medicine in two subsequent studies found insufficient evidence to back up that claim. Further, the preservative thimerosal, the suspected autism-inducing ingredient, was dropped from vaccines—with exception to the flu vaccine—after 2001.

In 2006, it was discovered that Wakefield had paid more than $665,000 to “prove” that the MMR vaccine lead to autism. Four years later, the aforementioned study was retracted for obvious ethics violations. Also, the initial story had gained so much traction that it was too late.

Playboy model Jennifer McCarthy and political heavyweight Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. became the public face of the anti-vaccination movement. Television personality Dr. Mehmet Oz, whose television program was found to show more content that was unsubstantiated or proven wrong than not according to a recent study, jumped onto the bandwagon as well.

While the hysteria concerning vaccinations is obvious, the underlying cause for the skepticism is worth looking into. It is all too true that governments and corporations do not always have the best intentions in mind for the public. It is also true that science is not an infallible entity. Skepticism is not a bad thing.

The problem arises when skepticism becomes misconstrual to believe conspiracy theories. Just because pharmaceutical companies have some business problems does not prove that they are trying to poison society through vaccinations. Just because the U.S. government does not always tell the truth does not mean that it deliberately planned and caused the 9/11 attacks, as claimed by many conspiracy theorists.

Of course, it is easy to dismiss those who claim that the moon landing was faked or that Jay-Z and Beyoncé are a part of the so-called Illuminati. However, what about the seemingly less insidious theories?

Simply persisting social media provides a window, admittedly unscientific, to the world view of your friends. How many of your friends or family have posted articles claiming the "healing power" of some "natural" health shake? Or of some clickbait article promising "the truth" that the mainstream media refused to cover?

Let us review: GMOs are not inherently unhealthy. Natural medicine is not always a great substitute for Western medicine. There is no quick solution to weight loss. There has been no dis-covered "cure for cancer" that only exists in the root of some tree in a jungle of some far off land.

Polling and research on the matter of social media-spread conspiracy theories is scant, although Facebook has rolled out a new feature that helps users report articles and images that don't fit the platform.

In 2013, Public Policy Polling performed a national survey on conspiracy theories, which yielded some disappointing results. Some 20% of voters believe that the government covered up a UFO crash in New Mexico. Nearly one out of every ten voters believes that the government added to water for nefarious purposes. Slightly more voters believe in Bigfoot, 14%, than believe that Barack Obama is the anti-Christ, 13%. Yikes.

While it may be easy to marginalize people who falsely deride vaccinations, remember that conspiratorial thinking has deeper roots than just this one issue. These people are a part of your society: they vote, they have a voice, and their unvaccinated children will some day attend school with yours. Check yourself, as well: do your own views or beliefs stand up to a rational thought-making process? Do not be afraid to politely and compassionately confront your friends and family. Keep in mind what President Abraham Lincoln once said: "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."
Oscar Predictions

The College Voice's resident film gurus give their picks for this year's Oscars

JAMES LAFORTEZZA
ILLUSTRATIONS EDITOR

WITH ADDITIONAL PREDICTIONS BY THOMAS JANICK

Best Picture: *Birdman.* Brushing aside the fact that this film won at the PGA (the Producers Guild, not the golf one), which has predicated the Oscar winner seven years in a row, *Birdman* is an all around unusual and fresh film that shines a ray of hope on more indie-like productions for Hollywood. This film has garnered massive critical success, Michael Keaton is at his best, the cinematography is breathtaking and it has a great ensemble of supporting cast to boot. Now I would have loved for *Boyhood* to win seeing as I cried like a baby through many a scene in that film, but the prevailing winds of the Academy do not blow in its favor this season. So, my apologies to Richard Linklater and friends, but maybe next time.

Best Director: Richard Linklater. His victory can be summed up as, "12 years on one film?!" The amount of things that could have gone wrong while making this film are mind boggling, but somehow he managed to pull it off. The feelings pulled from the actors in this film feel so genuine and the way it plays off of periods of our generation's lives is so exact that it would be a crime not to have Linklater win.

Best Actor: Having seen *American Sniper* most recently, I think that my main man B-Coops (Bradley Cooper for the uninitiated) has this one on wraps. His performance was so crushingly haunting and beautifully hollow, and his dedication to character so intense, that he deserves this and then some. Yes Steve Carrel was a breakout success in *Foxcatcher* and Michael Keaton had the performance of a lifetime in *Birdman,* but Cooper presented something very different from what we are used to, and for that I give the golden guy to Bradley Cooper.

Best Actress: In lieu of no Meryl Streep nominations, this year's goes to Julianne Moore for her performance in *Still Alice.* Though I have not seen this film yet, my mom did, and I trust her reviews for many movies. Julianne Moore has been a historically multi-faceted and all around solid actress, and apparently her performance is something to behold. So, congrats to you Julianne Moore, the Leonardo DiCaprio of actresses. The Oscar goes to you.

Best Supporting Actor: J.K. Simmons. I thought I saw the end of sadistic music teachers in elementary school after learning the recorder for a year and a half and only getting through *Hot Cross Buns...* but I digress. J.K. Simmons, a nice looking old man by day and a terrifying music teacher by night, gives a tour-de-intenite" (new French word) that has been sweeping away all awards shows in his path this season. Simmons' reign of terror easily warrants the Oscar, though I hope he doesn't smack it and tell it to stop dragging.

Best Supporting Actress: Patricia Arquette. The supporting actresses this year are all very strong contenders. Sadly, however, all but one are sorely lacking in one category. What category is that? The "I am Patricia Arquette" category. Watching her character struggle and eventually get chewed up and spat out by life feels so deeply personal and real that the movie almost appears a documentary. She plays off of her cast and the on-screen chemistry they share in such a way that the little golden man is barely recompense for her performance. •

**ADDITIONAL PREDICTIONS**

Best Original Screenplay: *Nightcrawler* by Dan Gilroy

Best Adapted Screenplay: *The Theory of Everything* by Anthony McCarten

Animated Film: *How To Train Your Dragon 2: The Brothers* by Anthony Stacchi, Graham Annable and Travis Knight

Cinematography: *Birdman*


Documentary Feature: *Virunga*

Short Documentary: *Our Curse*

Best Film Editing: *Grand Budapest Hotel,* by Barney Pilling

Foreign Film: *Leviathan,* by Pawel Pawlikowski

Makeup and Hairstyling: *Guardians of the Galaxy,* David White

Music: *Interstellar,* Hans Zimmer

Animated Short Film: *Feast*

Live Short Film: *Boogaloov and Graham,* Aya by Oded Binnun and Mihal Brezis

Best Production Design: *The Grand Budapest Hotel* - Adam Stockhausen and Anna Pinnock

Sound Editing: *Interstellar,* Richard King

Sound Mixing: *Interstellar,* Gregg Landaker and Gary Rizzo

Visual Effects: *Interstellar* - Paul Franklin, Andrew Lockley, Ian Hunter and Scott Fisher

Best Original Score: *Interstellar,* Hans Zimmer

Best Original Song: "Glory" by John Legend and Common, from *Selma*
James Joyce is Dead
(But Connecticut College Theater is Very Much Alive)

SARAH ROSE GRUSZECKI
STAFF WRITER

"It's an exploration of the human mind, of the powerful female body and sometimes the overwhelming passion of love," explains Ken Prestininzi, the director of this year's musical production of James Joyce is Dead and so is Paris.

The experimental rock musical was originally created and performed by The Pig Iron Theater Company in 2005. Following the story of James Joyce's daughter Lucia, the production takes place in a mental institution in Northampton, England, where Ms. Joyce has been a resident for many years. When it is decided that the institution's patients will have the opportunity to create a cabaret evening for the outside world, Joyce spearheads the performance in hopes that her father will attend and promptly move her from the facility. Infatuated by the idea of re-connecting with her long estranged father and lover Samuel Beckett, Lucia embarks on a journey of self-exploration through the fantasies of the cabaret performance.

Once the Connecticut College community began to re-think this year's musical, James Joyce is Dead and so is Paris came immediately to mind for director Ken Prestininzi.

"The play has always been in the back of my head. The Pig Iron Theater Company is in a way like a modern dance company - most people don't do those dances. So when we were looking for a piece, I finally said, 'You know, I really want to go back to that piece.' I knew this piece would open so many things up for the Connecticut College students performing and that the Connecticut College students would open things up in the piece that were waiting to be discovered."

Having known many individuals in the original production, Prestininzi immediately contacted the company in hopes of bringing the performance to Connecticut.

Excited by the prospect of another live performance, the company enthusiastically gave Connecticut College the rights to the music and script for a unique cabaret style performance.

Perhaps the most incredible aspect of the piece is its multi-dimensional structure. As audience members are seated in cabaret style tables, it appears as though The Connecticut College theater transforms into the walls of the Northampton mental institution. As described by Katherine Osenlund, "The play has always been in the back of my head. The Pig Iron Theater Company is in a way like a modern dance company - most people don't do those dances."

After much thought and hesitation, I sat at a handful of people - I am pleased to hear that they considered it worthy of publication. I am humbled and amazed that this will now be published after all these years."

Lee retired from public life soon after publishing The book of a Mockingbird and has not release another work of fiction since overwhelming her childhood," says Lee. "I was surprised and delighted when my dear friend and lawyer Tonja Carter discovered the book. After much thought and hesitation, I shared it with a handful of people."

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Carter, who says that Lee is a very strong, independent and wise woman who should be enjoying the discovery of her long-lost novel. Instead she is having to defend her own credibility and decision-making," Ms. Carter said that Lee has said she is "extremely hurt and humiliated" at the suggestion she has been duped into the publication.

Go Set a Watchman will be very different from Lee's first novel. Readers ought to be ready to see a much more raw text" as the book was unedited. Considering how important editing was to the creation of To Kill a Mockingbird, specifically the theme of racism, will be read by a very different audience given the era. The view on race, class, and gender in modern America are very different from that of 1960's America.

For this reason, readers need to look at the text through the lens of the time period the novel was written in rather than the modern day lens we all look through everyday. The question we ought to be asking ourselves as consumers of a book from the past in a society so driven by the future, especially in terms of liberal progressivism, is how this book will be perceived by modern readers. The quote from To Kill a Mockingbird "You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view . . . until you climb into his skin and walk around in it," is relevant now to both Lee's career and those who intend on reading the new novel. It is important that we as readers consider the time period and lens in which Lee wrote this novel, and read the book as a period piece rather than the anecdote many consider To Kill a Mockingbird to be. Go Set a Watchman is a window into the artwork of a writer we have all come to cherish. The novel itself is a gift fans never thought they would be given, and as consumers it is important to recognize the legacy Harper Lee continues to develop through the new novel.
Are We Student, or Are We Dancer?

MCKENZIE GRIFFITH POTTER
CONTRIBUTOR

Many of us here at Connecticut College know Cory as a study space, a place to pick up packages and letters. That being said, there is much more to Cory than just mozz sticks and the mailroom.

The dance department here at Conn calls Cory home and if you have ever wandered up to the third floor you will understand why. On Feb. 26, 27 and 28, the campus community has an opportunity to witness some of the magic that the dancers here at Conn create.

For the dance department, spring semester is jam-packed. From the Dance Club show in February to Eclipse and Senior Thesis performances in April, the dancers here at Conn are dedicated and committed to making these performances a success. The Dance Club show is the first of a series of performances coming up this semester.

So, why should you go to the show? The question isn’t why you should go, but instead, why wouldn’t you go? Grace Bradley, Maddie Dickey, Kyle Fairman, and Senior Thesis members are all members of Dance Club. Bradley, Dickey, and Fairman are also currently members and Bradley-Reich and Peterson are juniors.

I asked each of them a simple question: why should someone come to the show? The responses I received from each of them were focused on a single fact: the Dance Club show is one hundred percent student run.

As Peterson puts it, “the show is completely student curated” to which Bradley-Reich and Sasha Peterson are all members of Dance Club. Bradley, Dickey, and Fairman and Peterson are all seniors and Bradley-Reich and Peterson are juniors.

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A Peek into Preparation: The Men's Swim Team Prepares to Compete for NESCAC Champion Spot

JOHN CUNNINGHAM
STAFF WRITER

The Connecticut College Men's Swim Team has their eye on a NESCAC Championship this year. Traveling to Middlebury College Feb. 20 and staying there until Feb. 22 they'll compete for the program's first ever NESCAC Championship.

The Camels are currently ranked twentieth in the country among all Division III swimming programs. After a third place finish in last year's NESCAC Championship, the Camels are ready to win.

Earlier in the week sophomore standout Mason Molina and Stephen Skaperdas talked about their personal and team goals for the season, as well as some of the challenges they have faced.

"The team has had the goal, since day one, of winning the NESCAC championship. It was a goal that we all decided together and have been working towards since September," said Molina, who holds two school records, one in the 500 free and one in the 1000 free, both of which he set in the NESCAC Championships last year.

Skaperdas, who has placed first in more than six events this season, also commented on the challenges of winning a NESCAC Championship. "The biggest challenges the team and I have faced this year are staying motivated through the grueling two-a-day practices, and keeping our heads on straight focusing on the end-of-the-year goal of winning a NESCAC Championship."

The Camels started their season hot, despite losing last year's star Sam Gill '14, whom Molina spoke very highly of. "A big challenge we have faced this year was the departure of our senior captain, All-American, and national champion, Sam Gill, who graduated last year. The guys have stepped up big this year to help fill that gap, but replacing a guy like Sam is tough." Even without Gill, the Camels have shown that they are ready to win it all this year by winning their first six matches of the season. In that period they beat NESCAC opponents Middlebury, Wesleyan and Trinity, and even traveled to Naples, Florida, where they eliminated Grinnell College defeating them with a score of 169.5 to 61.5.

Their hot streak ended when the Camels faced defending NESCAC Champions, the Williams College Ephs, who are currently ranked ninth in the nation among all Division III programs. The Camels have never beaten Williams before, sitting at 0-8 against the program. It is safe to say that Williams has definitely become the Camel's biggest rival, as both Molina and Skaperdas commented on their pursuit to beat the Purple Cows.

"Amerhart and Williams are the team's biggest competition at the NESCAC Championships. Williams has been the reigning champs of the NESCAC for years now, so defeating them would be amazing," said Molina. Skaperdas, too, enjoys the competition between Williams, "After last year's results, we are the underdogs in comparison to Williams, however, with the way we have been swimming this season it is going to be a very close meet at the NESCAC Championships."

The loss to Williams was accompanied by two more losses against twelfth ranked Keene State College and Division I opponent Boston College. The losses were against very strong teams, and since then the Camels have performed well, placing 2nd in the Dartmouth Invitational against teams like Dartmouth, UM-ass Amherst, Northeastern, UMaine and Boston College, all of which are Division I programs.

The Camels look to continue their strong performances into the NESCAC Championship and walk away with gold. Mason sums up why every swimmer wants to win, and reminds all of us why we compete in the first place. "Swimming sports fanatic would love to be a part of ESPN. After she received her B.A. and M. Eng. Degree in Computer Science from Cornell, she had been previously working at a consulting firm in Manhattan, but she was "feeling uninspired" and, a while, missed the challenge of doing "hardcore CS," and, even if she gets to teach and work on challenging CS problems in the classroom, she still feels like there is an "unstoppable" gap in her career that she needed to fill. She researched online to find a company that would allow her to use her skills to create something that is "the special effect system you see on television while watching baseball. It is a computer-generated, on-screen rectangular box that serves as a strike zone, or the line that determines where it lands over the plate in the hitter strike zone. As the pitcher delivers his pitch, the K-Zone tracks the ball to where it lands over the plate in the hitter strike zone. In addition, the zone breaks the strike zone into nine sections, which the batter is hit or hit on based on his batting average. While Professor Chung was working with SportTV, K-Zone was used only on replay because it was initially very controversial. The company wanted to ease everyone into the new technology before K-Zone was there in real time. Viewers could now see if umpires were correct on their call of a strike or ball."

Professor Chung was living every baseball fan's dream. Each Sunday, she traveled to different baseball stadium to work for Sunday Night Baseball on ESPN. She worked behind the scenes in a TV truck parked outside of the stadium and operated the K-Zone system during the live broadcast. She also spent time inside of the stadium, setting up cameras and calibrating the system. Professor Chung "loved it because [she] had the chance to be on the field of almost every Major League Baseball stadium in the country, and was often wandering around setting things up when the players were warming up." After that amazing experience, she decided to leave to pursue a teaching degree. She said that she "always wanted to teach because it is rewarding." She taught high school for a while, missed the challenge of doing "hardcore CS," and, decided, went back to grad school for Computer Science. She says that her job now as a CS professor is great because she gets to teach and work on challenging CS problems in her research, which is "just what [she] always wanted." On the relationship between sports and computer science, Professor Chung states that "there are numerous ways in which sports and any industry intersect with computer science." One is with TV broadcasts that are full of real-time (and canned) special effects that are generated by programs, algorithms, and systems created by computer scientists. Another is with algorithms for analyzing sports statistics. For example, Professor Chung teaches an algorithm to her Computer Science 304 Algorithms class in order to determine when a baseball team has been "mathematically eliminated" from the pennant race. Another way is with the extensive fantasy sports industry, which takes place on websites like Yahoo!, all of which computer scientists program. Professor Chung "is sure there are a dozen more simple CS intersects with sports, but again, you can really identify numerous intersections between CS and any industry because CS is just completely ubiquitous now."

Professor Chung has been researching algorithms since grad school, but "it is not usually the hands-on kind." She loves "doing theory research, which usually involves thinking about a problem, designing algorithms for that problem, then rigorously showing (via mathematical proof) how good your algorithms are." She enjoys theory over other kinds of CS because "you get to ignore all the complicated, messy real-world details that get in the way of thinking about the core underlying problem. When you can focus on that simple, clean structure of the essence of a problem, then things get really interesting and beautiful and exciting." Professor Chung's career is quite remarkable. She has "helped to lay the groundwork for the success of K-Zone and other technologies that have been developed since then." Her work has also changed sports forever. Like close line calls in tennis, Professor Chung's work helped spark discussions about human referees and computer-based ones, and how fans from home watch and interact with a sports game on TV. •

JOHN CUNNINGHAM
STAFF WRITER

Before coming to Connecticut College, Christine Chung, a computer science professor, worked at a company that sports fanatics would love to be a part of: ESPN. After she received her B.A. and M. Eng. Degree in Computer Science from Cornell, she had been previously working at a consulting firm in Manhattan, but she was "feeling uninspired and unchallenged, longing for the interesting things I used to learn and problems [she] used to have to tackle as a computer science student."

In 2001, when she was watching the Super Bowl, she saw a new special effect that intrigued her. She saw the produce take a slow-motion video replay, freeze the frame during the middle of it, and move around the freeze frame so that viewers could observe the player in mid-air at all angles. Many viewers might see this animation and not think much of it. But Professor Chung said that she was so excited to see an industry in which "people were solving challenging computer science problems." At that moment, she realized that she was eager to work for a company like the one that had created such real-time special effects.

She researched online to find a company that would allow her to use her skills to create something that is "the special effect system you see on television while watching baseball. It is a computer-generated, on-screen rectangular box that serves as a strike zone, or the line that determines where it lands over the plate in the hitter strike zone. As the pitcher delivers his pitch, the K-Zone tracks the ball to where it lands over the plate in the hitter strike zone. In addition, the zone breaks the strike zone into nine sections, which the batter is hit or hit on based on his batting average. While Professor Chung was working with SportTV, K-Zone was used only on replay because it was initially very controversial. The company wanted to ease everyone into the new technology before K-Zone was there in real time. Viewers could now see if umpires were correct on their call of a strike or ball."

Professor Chung was living every baseball fan's dream. Each Sunday, she traveled to different baseball stadium to work for Sunday Night Baseball on ESPN. She worked behind the scenes in a TV truck parked outside of the stadium and operated the K-Zone system during the live broadcast. She also spent time inside of the stadium, setting up cameras and calibrating the system. Professor Chung "loved it because [she] had the chance to be on the field of almost every Major League Baseball stadium in the country, and was often wandering around setting things up when the players were warming up." After that amazing experience, she decided to leave to pursue a teaching degree. She said that she "always wanted to teach because it is rewarding." She taught high school for a while, missed the challenge of doing "hardcore CS," and, decided, went back to grad school for Computer Science. She says that her job now as a CS professor is great because she gets to teach and work on challenging CS problems in her research, which is "just what [she] always wanted." On the relationship between sports and computer science, Professor Chung states that "there are numerous ways in which sports and any industry intersect with computer science." One is with TV broadcasts that are full of real-time (and canned) special effects that are generated by programs, algorithms, and systems created by computer scientists. Another is with algorithms for analyzing sports statistics. For example, Professor Chung teaches an algorithm to her Computer Science 304 Algorithms class in order to determine when a baseball team has been "mathematically eliminated" from the pennant race. Another way is with the extensive fantasy sports industry, which takes place on websites like Yahoo!, all of which computer scientists program. Professor Chung "is sure there are a dozen more simple CS intersects with sports, but again, you can really identify numerous intersections between CS and any industry because CS is just completely ubiquitous now."

Professor Chung has been researching algorithms since grad school, but "it is not usually the hands-on kind." She loves "doing theory research, which usually involves thinking about a problem, designing algorithms for that problem, then rigorously showing (via mathematical proof) how good your algorithms are." She enjoys theory over other kinds of CS because "you get to ignore all the complicated, messy real-world details that get in the way of thinking about the core underlying problem. When you can focus on that simple, clean structure of the essence of a problem, then things get really interesting and beautiful and exciting." Professor Chung's career is quite remarkable. She has "helped to lay the groundwork for the success of K-Zone and other technologies that have been developed since then." Her work has also changed sports forever. Like close line calls in tennis, Professor Chung's work helped spark discussions about human referees and computer-based ones, and how fans from home watch and interact with a sports game on TV. •
Women’s Basketball: Shorthanded but Strong-Willed

DYLAN STEINER
SPORTS EDITOR

The culmination of the winter sports season sees the Connecticut College women’s basketball team with a record of 15-7 overall and 5-3 in the NESCAC, with an impressive triumph against Bates and nail biting wins against Trinity. Although the team has faced incredible adversity this season, specifically in battling multiple injuries that do not just impact the games, but their practices. These misfortunes have forced the team to adapt and given them a unique skillset to face whatever the NESCAC tosses their way.

"With a small roster to begin with, we had two starters go down with knee injuries, side-lining one of them for the rest of the season," said Crescencia. "We’ve had to adapt our individual roles and come together as a team to overcome a lot."

"There were practices where only six of us had been healthy enough to play," added Crescencia. "All four of our coaches have had to jump into practice at one point or another just so we could play five on five.

Despite a shortened roster, the team has shown consistent progress from seasons in recent memory under head coach, Brian Wilson.

"Compared to previous years we’ve accomplished a lot in non-conference play, avenging a couple losses from last year," said Crescencia. "The NESCAC is extremely competitive where any game can go either way, so while we have a similar NESCAC record as last year, we’ve grown a lot."

The team recognizes there is still room for improvement that head into the championship tournament, and will undoubtedly work to better their game. With so few games remaining, every game-time decision carries weight.

"We’ve been in a lot of really close games, with multiple lead changes," said Crescencia. "Our team has done a nice job of getting consecutive stops on defense to get us back. Digging in and fighting back from a deficit, handling the other team’s run, has kept us in a lot of games."

The Lady Camels’ next challenge is against Williams in the quarterfinals for the 2015 NESCAC women’s basketball championship.

Men’s and Women’s Squash: High Hopes at Nationals

WELLER HILINOMAZ
CONTRIBUTOR

As the winter sports seasons start to come to an end, The Connecticut College men’s and women’s squash teams competed in the NESCAC championship tournament Feb. 6 through Feb. 9 and will compete in the CSA (College Squash Association) National Championship Valentine’s Day weekend, Feb. 13 through Feb. 15.

In the weeks and months heading up to the NESCAC championship tournament, the Connecticut College women’s squash team fought their way to a knockout close match against many of the strongest teams in the country. The season got off to an unfortunate start when the first seed, Caroline Sargent ’15, suffered a season-ending injury.

Yet, Mava Ballo, a freshman from Harlem, New York, believes that the injury was "used as motivation" and "she said their squad was “one of the best” the Camels have seen.

"Our mentality is to put our team in the best position to win every game, regardless of who is scoring," said Lovett. "Some of our teammates that are non-starters or come off the bench are the hardest workers on our team, and have made great contributions this year, not only on the offensive end, but on defensive and service plays as well."

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Green Dot Hockey Taking the Lead

ELEANOR HARDY
SPORTS EDITOR

With the momentum building each year, the Green Dot hockey game has become a staple event for both winter sports fanatics and sexual violence prevention advocates alike. What started as a group of good friends on the hockey team has now turned into a larger event, incorporating many other sports teams and creating a formative change in how our campus as a whole views violence prevention.

In the fall of 2011 a group of seniors on the Men's Hockey Team began talking with a Think S.A.F.E. intern about the program and decided it was time to do something. The Green Dot Hockey Game premiered in Feb. 2012 when the team approached Darcie Folsom, the director of Sexual Violence Prevention and Advocacy, with the idea of playing a game dedicated to issues of domestic violence and bystander intervention.

The first game involved "green laces in their skates, the logos under the ice in the rink and the chuck-a-duck contest using green pucks," Folsom explains. After the first successful game their commitment grew and they were ready to show it. The following year the team had custom jerseys made and Folsom remembers "getting a call from Coach Ward to come to the rink, and then they all came out of the locker room wearing them. It was amazing." Every since, the annual game has continued to grow, not only due to the work of Folsom's office and motivated interns, but also due to the team's dedication.

Sophomore forward Joe Giordano '17 explains, that "Green Dot means something different to everyone on the team, but as a group it is just a commitment to do the right thing and make sure others around us are also practicing good habits." This commitment to a leadership role has clearly been taken seriously by the team as a whole. The academic liaison to the men's hockey team, Professor of History and American Studies Program Director Catherine Stock, sees all athletes, not just students-athletes, as leaders and their message even extends "beyond the locker room and then they all pass along their dedication to Green Dot to the incoming freshmen." Giordano '17 says Coach Ward's "commitment to Green Dot has been there since the start of the season. He cares about the team and the campus. He wants us to succeed to the same level of passion to all we do, too."" With this third of the team Green Dot trained, perhaps this confidence has many sources. The Green Dot game and their involvement with the program gives them the confidence to lead a movement throughout campus and realize that their voices and actions have an impact.

For Folsom, "the best part has been to see their excitement for the program grow each year and watch them pass along their dedication to Green Dot to the incoming freshman." Giordano '17 says Coach Ward's "commitment to Green Dot starts on the first day we arrive on campus. He cares about the team as if they were his children, and he wants us to succeed in all areas of our life. He stresses the importance of making good decisions and he expects a lot from us. We try to bring the same level of passion to all we do, too." With this coaching support, team confidence and overall involvement in the campus community, it's clear that the relationship between hockey and Green Dot is one that is greatly valued. The players, coaches, and members of Folsom's office have taken on the role of leading the Green Dot movement. With many schools catching on, it's comforting to know that what started as a conversation in 2011 has brought Conn to the forefront of handling sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention.