Informal visit with the former mayor of New London
From the heart

We, the Conn College students of the 1970s, are living in an era ofescapist realism. We either blindly accept, or try to escape, the entrepreneurial power of the media, government and industry, or create one of our own which is conducive to our own survival. We must take a hard look at the facts of actually necessary for everyone's survival, it is not imperative for anyone in our society to exploit students as a source of labor. Vietnam is a case in point. The government has tried to appear invincible in the face of protests which seeks to work to our advantage anyway.

College students of the 1960s have been repeatedly labeled "idealists." Today, the term "idealism" seems to have developed derogatory connotations for it implies non-acceptance of the realities showed in our faces by our parents and society. It is hard to think of power, media, government, and business. These "idealists," however, were probably more realistic towards the world than we are as escapist realists. Vietnam is a case in point. Many students searched beyond the facade presented by the government to reach the true facts, asking why. They demonstrated for a decrease in military power and spending, asking Robert Kennedy's eternal question why. Although they failed in radically altering the system per se, they did affect the outcome of an unnecessary war only deemed necessary by a power controller, i.e. the government.

Last year, former Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld told Conn students that the military was like a fire department. Both need to be prepared and fattened for the kill, so to speak, in case a problem should arise. But how many fire departments set fires so they can go do their "duty?" Many students accepted Rumsfeld's analogy: after all, he's the expert and the one who knows the facts. Our supposed role as citizens is to passively accept the decisions of the government's "experts." Even Prof. Lorish would point out that democracy and foreign policy mix like oil and water.

The student "idealists" of the 60s proved that the "experts" in government are in fact often shortsighted, and changed the Vietnam War's predominant role in the U.S. government. The government, or any contractor, can fire the experts of power, media, government, and business. That is, "idealist" was used to describe a seeming passivity, unless we transgress beyond the realities given to us or created by us, keeping a sense of idealism in mind.

The final traces of student idealism will soon be buried beneath a Kent State gymnasium. As the sound of bullets turns into the sound of bouncing basketballs, escapist realism will certainly be the one of our awn which is conducive to our own survival, not just our personal lives and careers. Wake up from the "dream," think for yourselves, and find out what you see and hear and formulate ideals for everyone's advancement, not just our own.

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The non-existence of evaluation and the assignment to escape into unreal realities which perpetuate the status quo is dangerous. Creativity and the formation of ideas is suppressed because students of the 1970s have for too long accepted what we're told we should accept for society's process. We must start to develop our own ideas and formulate ideals for everyone's advancement, not just our own personal lives and careers. Wake up from the "dream," think for yourselves, and find out what you see and hear and formulate ideals for everyone's advancement, not just our own personal lives and careers. Wake up from the "dream," think for yourselves, and find out what you see and hear and formulate ideals for everyone's advancement, not just our own personal lives and careers.
Push comes to shove

A couple of men present the hard lines on the Equal Rights Amendment

By JEFFREY P. LIPOFF

The White House recently endorsed H.J. Res. 638, legislation sponsored by Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman (D—N.Y.) that would extend the 1979 ratification deadline of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) another seven years. The Justice Department also issued an opinion calling the extension permissible and stating that the three states that have rescinded the ERA were not allowed to. The Department also said that a majority of each state legislature can now adopt the ERA, despite the fact that a two-thirds vote was required in the original seven year limitation.

This last ditch effort to save the amendment now makes it more likely that this unnecessary group of laws will be added to the U.S. Constitution.

All laws which guarantee equal rights are already on the books, including the U.S. Constitution. Section 1 of Amendment XIV says: “All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

The disputes over the Equal Rights Amendment are not accomplishing anything, they are not looking at all of the issues involved. Congress will probably not do anything to enforce the ERA, as is called for in section two of the amendment.

Those who favor the ERA call for its ratification on the basis that the fourteenth amendment is not being enforced. If Congress is not enforcing one amendment, why would they enforce another amendment that says the same thing?
ERA by default

This will leave enforcement of the amendment in the hands of the courts. If the ERA is ratified, there will be many suits challenging laws as violating the amendment. Everyone will try to determine what equal rights means. Does it mean that male and female must compete together? Or have a choice of competing together in school sports? Jobs and wages would be major issues if the ERA were to be ratified. The Equal Rights Amendment does not answer these questions.

The main reason the courts should not interpret the Equal Rights Amendment is because the courts will receive much criticism. No matter who would win a particular case concerning the ERA, both sides would criticize the courts. This would result in a lack of trust, respect and lowered confidence in the judicial system.

Unlike the executive or legislature, most judges cannot be replaced at an election if they become unpopular. People see a high level of fairness in the courts. It could be very dangerous to force the courts to answer political questions, such as the ERA, which the executive and legislature should handle. School busing is a good example of what happens when courts answer political questions.

By NOAH SORKIN

No more safe, secure existence

There is no such thing as intelligent objection to the Equal Rights Amendment. Anyone who would criticize this vital addition to the Constitution is either naive or ignorantly prejudiced.

The history of the United States can be viewed as a long struggle by groups of citizens fighting discrimination; discrimination because of race, religion, age, economic status, and now, sex. Women all over the nation have banded together to fight for their equal rights. They have not been well received. But women citizens are facing discrimination.

The Equal Rights Amendment opposition says it is a dangerous encroachment upon the traditional role of "ladies in society." To allow women equal rights would be to force an entirely new atmosphere over a portion of the nation which has never known, females have always had their place: housewife existences and go out into a cold, cruel world.

With the March 22, 1979, deadline for ratification getting closer, pro-ERA forces are running scared. Now that time is running out, with several more states needed for ratification, they are trying to change the rules.

The strongest opposition to the ERA has come from the South. This is to be expected. The South has always been the home of America's most reactionary individuals: people whose fears and prejudices have created large obstacles to the advancement of equal rights for all citizens. One day the South may even step into the twentieth century. For now, unfortunately, the people of the South seem to view the ERA as a dangerous encroachment upon the traditional role of "ladies in society." To allow women equal rights would be to force an entirely new atmosphere over a portion of the nation which has never had a female voice raised to protect themselves from unfair discrimination in almost all walks of life. If passed, the Equal Rights Amendment would make it unconstitutional to discriminate against United States citizens on the basis of their sex.

Unless one is familiar with the thinking of the American public, it might at first seem unbelievable that there is any opposition to the ERA at all. How can anybody oppose the granting of equal rights to another citizen? Why should any person believe that it is all right for women to be discriminated against at schools, offices or homes? The search for an answer to these questions is a frustrating and complex one; however, a few observations may be made.

The strongest opposition to the ERA has come from the South. This is to be expected. The South has always been the home of America's most reactionary individuals: people whose fears and prejudices have created large obstacles to the advancement of equal rights for all citizens. One day the South may even step into the twentieth century. For now, unfortunately, the

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ONE FAMILY RESTAURANTS
History students have lots of freedom and a voice

By EVAN STONE

The intent of this article is to take a broad overview of the History Department at Connecticut College. While writing this essay, I became clear that to take such an overview, one must also consider the basic philosophy of majoring in history, as well as the nature of the General Education format at Conn. As such, there are two strands of thought present: philosophical undertone and a more mundane concern for the day-to-day transactions.

The History Department is divided into three areas of study: American, Asian and European.

There are eleven full time faculty members and one part-time faculty member. Of the eleven, full-time members, four each in the American and European fields while two teach Asian History. Beyond the broad division into three geographical-cultural areas, each teacher selects a more specific field of expertise. Thus, expertise may be along national lines.

As Assistant Historical Adviser, Brockden teaches Indian Civilization, while Haven and Smith teach Japanese and Chinese History respectively. The American History faculty (Birdsall, M. Burlingame, E. Burlingame, Klein), in dealing with just one nation's history, is organized differently than the Asian History Faculty. Each professor has a particular specialization, such as political, social or cultural history.

The areas of concentration among the European historians (Cranz, Despalatovic, Kirov) are vast and reflect diverse historical as well as national themes.

The Department's differing specialties are not being recounted in this article merely for the sake of compiling a list. Rather, differences can be seen as educational opportunities. What becomes clear is that there are a diversity of themes (cultural, political, economic) with which to approach a particular history.

For example, one can emphasize the political activity which led to the outbreak of World War I or one can look for causes in the intellectual climate of the late Victorian era.

Further, history is conceived of as a continuous. This continuum must be fragmented in order to organize a coherent curriculum. This fragmentation, combined with the already mentioned question of differing thematic perspectives, makes the forming of a curriculum a difficult task.

Within this context, the History Department has changed its format for majors over the past two years. Before the 1976-77 academic year, a student majoring in history was required to concentrate in either one of the three departmental areas: American, Asian or European. This was still the predominant method of majoring in history. It is certainly valid and should continue to be the cornerstone of the history major at Connecticut College.

Yet, since the curriculum review of two years ago, there has been an increasing emphasis on self-designed majors, in which the student can concentrate on a chosen theme. For example, a student might design a major in Twentieth Century cultural and Intellectual History, which emphasis on and familiarity with those fields. This diversification of majors reflects a recognition of the multiplicity of ways in which the past can be interpreted.

The increase of student designed majors naturally implies an increase in student freedom. The revised history major format is reflective of the growth of the General Education system at Conn. But is this student freedom gained at a price?

The defunct traditional format required a student to take a foreign language and a science. Although a science course is still usually required under the General Education guidelines, the student is no longer required to take a foreign language.

It seems likely that a knowledge of a foreign language would add one's historical studies. Yet, there is no longer a mandatory provision for such training in the General Education format.

Kent Smith, Chairman of the History Department, in an interview with THE COLLEGE VOICE, stated that "students should not be compelled to take a foreign language, but they should profit by it." This is certainly a credible statement and is in keeping with the spirit of General Education. However, it is also illustrative of the dilemma which embroils the concept of General Education, and hence, the History Department. On the one hand, under the traditional plan, students may have gained knowledge in a wider diversity of areas. Yet, under the new General Education plan, with greater student freedom, students gain experience in handling their own affairs and gauging their potential.

The point of this article is not to assert that one philosophy of education is superior to another. Rather, it is merely to show that at the present time, there are indeed differing philosophies. This is most evident in the History Department. The History Department obviously does not control what form of educational format the college chooses to pursue. Rather, the History Department must act within that format.

Questions such as those concerning what type of educational format will be pursued are obviously of vital importance. Yet, in taking an educational format, one must not overlook the day-to-day transactions of the History Department. It is the transactions which give form to the department. Three variables must be differentiated: the students, the faculty, and the curriculum. The latter two must be grouped together, as the curriculum is determined by the faculty. Yet, this does not mean that history students are without any say in their Department. Students are members of the student faculty, the member Student Advisory Committee, which is comprised of history majors. According to

S.A.C. chairman Allison Holland, "The S.A.C. has little say over curriculum but does have considerable influence in hiring and staffing matters. If students have little say as to what courses are offered, then how does this coincide with the already growing decreasing course format? Basically, students are free to organize existing courses in new ways but do not have the power to institute new courses."

However, this does not mean that the committee is not already changing the curriculum. Three years ago the History Department undertook a major future review. Cari Schor and a Princeton scholar, was invited to Conn in order to review and discuss the History curriculum with the faculty. A number of changes were envisaged: Perspectives on the Past courses (knowledge in the General Education format) were added to the curriculum. This was made between February and January. Further, THE already mentioned revised statement of major was instituted.

S.A.C.'s active voice in staffing matters was seen last year when they presided over the hiring of a new assistant professor. The history faculty, the Department faculty. Further, the S.A.C. was also important in hiring the current history lecturer, Gary Pulkkinen. It can be stated that the S.A.C. possesses an active voice, but whose voice is of interest to students and faculty of history? Why do students wish to air grievances they can approach a faculty member directly or they may approach the student committee. What do they expect when S.A.C. members discuss matters with the faculty? What are the opinions of other students, as well as their own. Although S.A.C. members have been doing their job, they have received no input from their fellow students. Students apathy has been glaring in the General Education format. Such student apathy may be once again harping on student apathy. Such statements are frightening, but what are the opinions of other students, as well as their own.

S.A.C. possesses an active voice, but whose voice are they? Ideally, the History S.A.C. reflects the opinion of history majors by acting as intermediaries between the students and faculty. If history students wish to air grievances they can approach a faculty member directly, or they may approach another student who has a similar concern. When S.A.C. members discuss matters with the faculty, they are essentially voicing the opinion of other students, as well as their own. Although S.A.C. members have been doing their job, they have received no input from their fellow students. Students apathy has been glaring in the General Education format. Students apathy may be once again harping on student apathy. Such statements are frightening, but what are the opinions of other students, as well as their own.

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The student committee's meeting was scheduled on a weekday afternoon so as to maximize attendance. The S.A.C. members attended, but out of the approximately 110 remaining history majors, only two showed up. As Kent Smith put it, "I hope in the future, there will be more interplay.

It is impossible to pinpoint the exact reasons why history students have been so tame but it is possible to make a few speculations on the subject. The general student attitude towards members of the History Department may be a factor in the muted student voice. Whereas individual students may prefer one history teacher over another, there are no concerted student movements initiated by the S.A.C.. The History Department is not of a pick-and-choose nature. It is impossible to pinpoint the exact reasons why history students have been so tame but it is possible to make a few speculations on the subject. The general student attitude towards members of the History Department may be a factor in the muted student voice. Whereas individual students may prefer one history teacher over another, there are no concerted student movements initiated by the S.A.C.. The History Department is not of a pick-and-choose nature. Further, the History Department has no such "center of controversy" faculty member. As such, the History Department is not of a pick-and-choose nature.

The point of this article is not to assert that one can proceed through an S.A.C. member. Thus, the History Department is not of a pick-and-choose nature. Further, the History Department has no such "center of controversy" faculty member. As such, the History Department is not of a pick-and-choose nature. Further, the History Department has no such "center of controversy" faculty member. As such, the History Department is not of a pick-and-choose nature. Further, the History Department has no such "center of controversy" faculty member. As such, the History Department is not of a pick-and-choose nature.

The History Department is not of a pick-and-choose nature.

Kent Smith, Chairman of the History Department
The College Voice, December 9, 1977

The give and take of organizing a budget

By Walter Sive and Michael Sit-Tenfeld

Connecticut College will spend $13,916,300 for current operations. If budget expenditures increase as much as they have in the last few years, the College will spend close to $200,000 more dollars in fiscal year 1978-1979. In order to offset the increase in expenditures, the College will most likely have to make a corresponding raise in tuition. When asked what he thought the increase in tuition might be, Leroy Knight, Treasurer and Business Manager of the College replied, "I would not wish to guess, I'm afraid that anything I say would be a scare tactic." Preparations have already begun for drawing up next year's budget. Budget requests from individual departments were due November 21. These requests will be reflected in a preliminary draft of the budget to be drawn up in early December. Knight stated, "This budget reflects what everybody would like to have and can be as high as a million dollars out of balance."

Budget Committee's Role

At that time the Joint Student-Faculty Budget Committee will review the various budgets and begin to bring expenditures in line with revenues. According to Knight, "The faculty members of the committee have already met on one or two occasions before the appointment of the student members."

Knight describes his relationship with the Committee as a consulting one. "I am not a member of the Committee and I do not presume to guide the Committee in any sense, therefore I can speak neither for the faculty or the students. However, it's difficult for them to do anything without input from this office. It's one of those curious things that I'm not a member of the Committee. I'm just a resource person."

After the first draft of the budget is presented, it is the job of the Committee along with department heads, the Dean of the Faculty, the President and other administrators to "prioritize" in an effort to make sure the budget will balance. Knight stated, "We make a preliminary arbitrary opinion about what revenues will be." This gives the Committee a figure which they cannot exceed for expenditures. Knight added, "Between mid December to about the end of January there will be many meetings of the Committee. When asked if meeting during this time might exclude many student members, Knight replied, "It is very rare to have any meetings of the Committee when school is not in session." When school is not in session.

Lost of Tuition

The task of reaching a tuition figure is a process that goes in reverse. Knight explained, "We look at how at how much money we are going to get from endowment, how much is going to come from other sources. We make our best estimate of what we will take from the College in terms of tuition and fees. Now this also describes how much money you can afford to expend. This is why to us it is so important to have students on the budget committee; because we never ever have set a tuition figure since 1970 without students being there when it was set; understanding all of the choices we made in all the areas of expenditure to come up with that figure."

Student Org. Allocation

The Student Organization Budget is funded for $25,000 in the 1977-78 revised budget. No doubt this has been one of the tightest areas of the budget (see COLLEGE VOICE, November 11) and many students are hoping to see a sizable increase in appropriations for Student Org. Knight told THE VOICE, "The amount of money which has gone into student organizations has gone up as fast percentage as any other budget or faster." In response to raising the allocation for Student Org, Knight said, "I have to agree it is reasonable for it to go up. There will be serious consideration by everybody on this matter." Yet Knight stated, "There is no way to predict what that increase will be."

Financial Aid and other Allocations

Another area of the budget slated to take an increase will be financial aid. This year $1,114,000 will be spent on fellowships and scholarships. Total financial aid, however, will approach something closer to $1,800,000. Some of the more interesting expenses in the 1977-78 revised budget are $3,500 for in-
CONNETICUT COLLEGE
ANNUAL OPERATING STATEMENT
FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1976 and 1977

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1 Dormitories, dining halls bookshop, etc.
2 Includes interest expense for new library
3 Grants, research, Arboretum, Children's School, etc.

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**The process of weeding things out is simply a matter of open review on the part of the Committee. This reflects input from department heads, input from various administrative offices and the Committee itself. It is a very open process.**

Knight explained, "Every Thursday night we look at what we've got in our bank accounts and if it's investable and generally we have $50,000 or more, we put it out in the market and it stays there until the next Tuesday when checks are drawn. This represents income of $145,000 last year which you didn't have to pay in tuition.

**Cost of Vandalism**

One of the most alarming expenses for the College is the $75,000 to $100,000 they have to pay each year for vandalism. Knight stated this figure includes such things as shoplifting, material taken out of the dining halls, equipment stolen from faculty offices and the money Physical Plant has to pay for broken windows and kicked-in doors. Knight said, "We try to assess what is normal wear and tear and what clearly is unnecessary." Anything unnecessary is termed vandalism. It should be interesting to note that $100,000 is the cost of five full professors or six assistant professors, or in the course of five years, it would be enough to build a standard inter-collegiate hockey rink.

**An Open Process**

Knight emphasized that the budget process is a very open one. "The process of weeding things out is simply a matter of open review on the part of the Committee. This reflects input from department heads, input from various administrative offices and the Committee itself. It is a very open process." He added, "Anything that relates to instructional programs is always reviewed with the Dean of the Faculty, anything relating to student affairs is referred to the Dean of the College." Yet Dean Johnson said in reference to the student affairs budget, "I have nothing to do with that." Still, Knight contended in his interview, "everybody who is concerned is involved in the process."
SPORTS

Harkness wails on the ‘Bee, 51-14

By DAVID FIDERER

Saturday, November 19, 1977, was not an ordinary day at Connecticut College. It was the day for The Game-The Superbowl of flag football. Tension filled the air as players and fans awaited the start of this annual showcase which pitted Harkness against the Larrabee boys. Even though it was a cold and windy day, several notable dignitaries were in attendance. These included Harris Thompson, President Jimmy Carter and Muhammad Ali, among others. The Glicker blew his whistle and the game was underway.

Harkness opened the scoring early in the first quarter when Donald (H.P.) Capelin nailed Larrabee quarterback Tom Bell for a safety, enabling Harkness to take a 2-0 lead. Later in the quarter, during Larrabee’s first drive, Bell lateralled the ball to nobody and Peter Kerth recovered in the end zone making the score 9-0 in favor of Harkness. These first two Harkness scores were the result of essentially Larrabee turnovers and they paved the way for the demolition of Larrabee, which followed soon thereafter.

The Harkness offense started to roll early in the second quarter under the direction of their cool veteran quarterback Tom Deedy. After a 10 yard run by Kerth, Deedy hit Paul Sanford with an 11 yard touchdown pass. Sanford celebrated his score by draining. Larrabee now trailing by 7, Peter Kane, one of few Larrabee bright spots in the game, zigged and zagged his way to a spectacular 55 yard dash up the sideline making the score 14-0. The disbelieving Harkness defenders rallied for a quick seven as Deedy hit Beaver Morrin with a 27 yard touchdown pass giving Harkness a lead of 16 points, 21-0. The Deedy to Beaver connection is a reliable combination needing close to 200 yards and accounted for two touchdowns. Harkness moved the ball down the field at will for most of the afternoon as their offensive line, which consisted of Port Scott, Jeff Sudo, Sanford and Beaver, provided Deedy with more than enough time to throw. The Larrabee defense looked like Swiss cheese with Beaver running through every hole.

The last score of the half came as Deedy hit Beaver with a 2 yard scoring pass, making the score 30-7. Harkness took the ensuing kickoff and sustained their best drive of the day as they quickly drove to the Harkness one yard line. The drive ended as quarterback Bell fumbled and Beaver recovered at the goal line ending the half. This play typified Larrabee’s play throughout the afternoon.

The Harkness defense played a fine game as they continually disrupted Bunny Bees from the pocket and pinned him for losses several times. The Larrabee offensive line, led by Capelin, Barry Norman and Peter Kelly, was outplayed by the Larrabee offensive line. Having little time to execute their plays, Larrabee’s game was in a state of disarray. Larrabee’s offensive showboating and lack of continuity due to several internal reasons: quarterback Bell was unfamiliar with Harkness’ defense, he fumbled the ball several times, Harkness’ defense资本ized on a Harkness penalty and scored as Bell hit Bill Davis from 12 yards out for the score. Trailsing 44-7, a dejected Larrabee capitalized on a Harkness penalty and scored as Bell hit Bill Davis from 13 yards scoring early in the fourth quarter. The final points of the contest were scored by Peter Kerth as he ran 40 yards running the score to 51-14.

Harkness dominated all aspects of this game from start to finish with many team members making significant contributions. In essence, the game was won in the pit where both Harkness lines controlled the line of scrimmage. Both teams were fired up but Harkness was simply better prepared for this game. However, it must be noted that the Bee played without the injured Fiskio and three of their most important players: quarterback Mark Fiskio, split end and quarterback Wind and quarterback safety Tom (T.K.) Kadzis. With these three in the lineup, the outcome could have been different. The injuries are part of the game and what could have happened is irrelevant.

Temper flared throughout and several minor scraps occurred. In the early going, the game was more like a professional one as Paul (Buckwheat) McCarthy tackled any Harkness ball carrier that moved. Wheat more than offset these minor infractions by intercepting two Deedy passes.

Both broke long touchdown runs and their blocking enabled Deedy to go virtually untouched for most of the game. Bees caught passes worth close to 200 yards, scored two touchdowns, recovered a fumble and lost his voice trying to intimidate the Larrabee team. The most valuable player award of this Superbowl goes to Tom Deedy, whose leadership and skill contributed greatly to the Harkness win. Bees for over 225 yards, completed three for touchdowns, ran for a 63 yard touchdown and had two interceptions on defense.

Well folks, another flag football season has passed us by with more survivors than usual. Harkness won the big one, sending the Bee boys back to Miani’s suite for the second time in two years, leaving the Bee’s football program in disarray. Harkness would still be the only team in New England to have won the Bee the past two years, leaving the Bee as a Conference Team. The Bee may have been unimportant but it was important enough to Harkness.

Women’s B-ball finale

Quad triumphs over Harkness in overtime, 21-20

By DONALD CAPELIN

Bodies clashing, straining arms grappling for the ball, faces grimacing with intensity and exhaustion. The super bowl? The men’s varsity basketball team vs. Mount Holyoke. No, this was the finals of the women’s intramural basketball league, which pitted the ‘Bee against the Larrabee. The Bee offense and laid out Dave Fiderer and Capelin and laid back defense of the Quad, coached by Tim Deedy, out Dave Fiderer and Capelin and laid back McCussey against the aggressive and tenacious Larrabee offense.

Led by the composed and capable Celayne Hill, alias “The Doctor,” the Quad women (who never lost a game all year after two inclement weather fouls) took an early lead. They were unable to extend it past a few points, however, as Harkness quickly answered with a relentless defense (established at the expense of the Bee offense and scoring of their own).

As the contest wore on it became apparent that the victory would be won by a very slim margin. The score was tied at the end of each quarter of regulation play. Harkness built up a 12-3 lead on the excellent rebounding of Pam Gray (the only upperclassperson on the Harkness squad) and outside shooting of Karla McCune, whose shooting style is much like that of Tommy Bell, with her ability to launch from almost anywhere. Both teams dominated the line of scrimmage, with many team members making key contributions including linebacker Dave Stewart who held his ground well and nabbed many a flag, including two sacks of Bell. Runningbacks Pollack and Kerth also made their mark.

Several Harkness players made key contributions including linebacker Dave Stewart who held his ground well and nabbed many a flag, including two sacks of Bell. Runningbacks Pollack and Kerth also made their mark.
Former mayor on some New London blues

The following is a taped interview with Mayor Richard L. Uguccioni of New London conducted Tuesday, November 22. Mayor Uguccioni finished his one-year term on December 31.

VOICE: What are the major causes behind the recent lay-offs in and around New London? And how severe have these actions really been?

UGUCCIONI: As far as I am concerned New London has been a one industry town. It is a serious problem. In my view, the defense industry is a poor peg to hang your hat on. I consider, although a large and vocal audience will disagree with me, that it is an obsolete program. I don't believe that the concept of the Trident program is a sound one. It is supposed to be a deterrent and I think weapon advances have made the system obsolete. I thought that when they first started the program.

VOICE: What are some of the solutions to the problem?

UGUCCIONI: I'm of the impression that the number of people that have been laid off in the New London area is relatively small. I haven't heard of any noticeable impact on our welfare department and that is why I have been reluctant to say anything that will press pro or con to the methods used at Electric Boat in their layoffs. I don't think that the full weight of those layoffs has been known as far as the Community is concerned. And, if they are known they haven't panicked any of our department heads. But, it troubles me when you see a great number of people displaced from jobs in which they were secure for many cases, over twenty years. I think it is a terrible thing.

VOICE: Will this affect the present problem of attracting businesses into the New London area or simply the overall economic situation?

UGUCCIONI: No, I don't think so. It's the rule of the government as I see it to try to keep the municipal operation going, regardless of outside influence such as displacements in industry. People expect a certain thing and certain performance for, to use the old obsolete phrase, their 'tax dollar.' They expect a certain level of services and a certain level of ingenuity and inventiveness by their elected officials. And, I think that that is the (whole) bum-ga-boo of the whole game.

VOICE: But, if businesses are having a hard time in the Water-Front area, wouldn't these layoffs affect the local commerce? 

UGUCCIONI: No, I don't think so. There are many federal programs which are subsidized businesses. There are small business administrations. There are many combinations of loans and grants programs that are all anyone would have to do is get a book called the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance... for any area of interests you might have, to find out some way to get a loan or grant to leverage business or any other enterprise.

VOICE: How will the new ratio change (i.e. Democrats to Republicans) in the City Council affect the present redevelopment project of the Waterfront area? And, what are some of the major changes (i.e. has the pan&rsquo; s plans for restoration or simply new development)?

UGUCCIONI: The one area that had troubled me was the possibility for a change from grants to loans in the rehabilitation program of Bank Street. I think it was a fragile thing about a month ago and prior to election certain property owners realized that they had to make the move one way or the other. Their have been some property transfers taken place. I think there are more and more credibility to the programs which were established under the old council of which I was the chairman.

I think that there is a good possibility that the program will continue with the grant of five mula. There is less bookkeeping involved and to my way of thinking there is less red tape involved, providing you get the right client.

VOICE: Then, what are some of the concrete schemes that you are having difficulties improving along the waterfront? And, do you foresee substantial improvement in the near future?

UGUCCIONI: If you listen to what the downtown New London Merchants Association has been saying, it's at least status quo if not better than it has been in dollar volume. But, again you are talking about an inflated dollar. I don't know if other costs affecting each household have taken some of the purchasing power away. I think that if there has been any loss of any significance, revenue, it has to do with the inflation and the necessary needs of each household. It all ties into the national economy and not necessarily to what you would like to see happening in New London.

VOICE: Therefore, the redevelopment program looks fulfilling-successful?

UGUCCIONI: I think so. I think it has given good impetus to the downtown. The Council and giving the redevelopment agency a little push has generated more activity and interest down there. It probably has stimulated a little changes and transfers in property. I think that the new property owners have been pretty innovative in some of the schemes that they are getting into. You might say that the "old gods have left" and that the new people coming in, I think they are more aggressive in their merchandising.

VOICE: Will Fandell's (the new police chief) ideas of a year-round social youth service agency (an emphasis on helping youth) be successful?

UGUCCIONI: I've never supported that program and I don't believe that it will come to any good end. I'm very much of a skeptic. If you're going to have a youngster who is going to get in trouble, society is going to pay the price for that youngster getting into trouble. And knowing from experience as Chairman of the Public Safety Committee and some of the records in the history, I think you do have a few people that constitute the majority of the problem. You don't have major youth problems. You just have a few which give a bad name for everybody - for all their peers.

That is why I say that if you overemphasize the phase of the department, you may be doing so at the expense of very expensive one per case handled.

VOICE: Finally, what are some ways in which the college students could add to the Community?

UGUCCIONI: First of all, you have to put the college enrollment in relationship to where they might fit best with community activities. In the first place I see them where it would be helpful to have it, in a big-brother or big-sister type of an arrangement, as youth leaders or someone that has special skills willing to donate some time with a club, or with children to teach them a particular skill... I think that those relationships are important and that it is a hard thing to say or ask of college students to give up some of their time and help out in the community - especially, when the community is not one which they have been born into. It would take an awfully social-minded person to do it.

"I think you do have a few people that constitute the majority of the problem. You don't have major youth problems. You just have a few which give a bad name for everybody - for all their peers."

Richard Uguccioni

PHOTOS BY GEOFFREY DAY
GETTING OFF

Pride and admiration for the American ideal circa 1845 in FASHION

By SUSAN FALK and JODY STEINER

The National Theatre Institute presents FASHION, December 11, 1877, Palmer Auditorium at 8 pm. FASHION’s premiere took place at the Park Theatre on March 24, 1845, before an audience of New York’s artistic, social, financial and political “set-light” as the play’s Mrs. Tiffany would say. The house remained packed for three weeks—an unprecedented “run” for a new play and a long one for any play at the time; it had equal success in other cities here and in England.

Edgar Allan Poe reviewed it in the Broadway Journal at great length on March 29, 1845—and then again a week later, when he had gone back to see the play every day for a total of eight times! Other New York papers devoted more space to FASHION than they had ever devoted to drama before, re-joicing particularly in the play’s American author, Anna Cora Mowatt. Mrs. Mowatt was the first female American playwright ever produced on Broadway.

Patrician pride was heightened by the play’s satire of affectation—foreign (French) manners and speech. A new idle wealthy class was rising in New York in the 1840’s and Mrs. Mowatt viewed many of its members “parvenus,” as she referred to them, with a mixture of irritation and humor. This is evident in her characterization of Mrs. Tiffany as well as that of Augustus Fogg and Gertrude. Mowatt relates in her autobiography that she went to see the play every day for the American ideal and as the most appealing character in the play. He was the only one who was sketched “Crom life” as Mrs. Mowatt relates in her autobiography. She notes that “the original was seen in the pit vociferously applauding Adam Trueman’s strictures on fashionable society.” His condemnations of hypocrisy and affectation are echoed by Gertrude, who bitterly contrasts that life with rural life and honest virtues.

Anthony Stimac in collaboration with Don Pippin, composer, and Steve Brown, lyricist, took Mrs. Mowatt’s play and reworked it into a modern musical comedy. Stimac directed it off-Broadway with an all female cast in 1974. For the National Theatre Institute production, Mr. Stimac is once again adapting Mrs. Mowatt’s play. Mr. Stimac comes to NTI from the PAF Playhouse in Huntington, L.I., where he directed the world premiere of Dennis Turner’s Give Me Regards to Broadway. Additional credits include: off-Broadway productions of The Contrast, The Rehearsal, See America First and Berkeley Square. Mr. Stimac had directed extensively in regional and repertory theatres.

Don Pippin is a Tony Award winning Broadway musical director, receiving the award in 1963 for his direction of Oliver! Other credits include: Applause, Irma La Douce and Seesaw. He was involved with A Chorus Line from its inception at the NY Shakespeare Festival and is currently its musical director and conductor. FASHION is one of three collaborations between Don Pippin and Steve Brown.

The National Theatre Institute is a one-semester residence program accredited by Connecticut College and located at the Eugene O’Neill Theatre Center in Waterford, Connecticut. NTI’s program is designed to expose students to all facets of the professional theatre by actual involvement. Connecticut College students attending NTI this semester are Judith Aliy 79, Tim Scull 79 and Jennifer Johnston 79.

Remember—Sunday, December 11th, Palmer Auditorium, 8 pm. Ticket prices are $3.50 general admission and $2.00 student.
CHRISTMAS CONCERT by T.H. FAWCETT

The Connecticut College Chorus and the Harkness Chapel Choir presented a Christmas Concert on December 3rd, at 8:00, in the Harkness Chapel. The two groups performed a multitude of Christmas songs ranging from works of the 17th century through to 1966, which include those by Charpentier, Vaughan Williams, Brahms, Monteverdi, and Poulenc. Among the many pieces sung by the Connecticut College Chorus, "In a Veinstam Domini Nostri Jesu Christi Cantici" (Song of the birth of our Christ) by Marco-Antoine Charpentier and "Fashafia of Christmas Carols" by Ralph Vaughan Williams, are the most notable.

In the piece by Charpentier, Heid Fiore ('80), Allison Butler ('80), and Thea Johansson ('81) sang solos. This piece was accompanied by two violinists: Andrea Elisha ('80) and Leta Davis ('81).

The Vaughan Williams piece had a solo sung by Richard Sallad ('78) and was accompanied by Donna Felix ('78) on the cello.

The two major pieces performed by the Harkness Chapel Choir were a 1930 song, "Ist Das Heil Uns Kommen Her?" and "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" by Monteverdi. The Monteverdi piece was accompanied by the two violinists.

Along with the cellist and the violinists, Dr. Anthony, Instructor in Music at Connecticut College accompanied the two choirs with all the instruments available, including both the chorus and the choir on the organ. He has played for the groups several times before.

Before 1969, there was only one singing group, the Connecticut College Choir, which sang at both concerts and Sunday services. The Choir was then divided into three parts, each part singing every third Sunday. When men joined the group in 1973, the Choir was divided into two separate groups: The Connecticut College Choir and the Harkness Chapel Choir. The former was all female, and the latter included men and women and sang at Chapel services. The Conn College Choir was begun in 1913.

Mr. Althouse, Instructor in Music at Conn College and director of the Connecticut College Choir and the College, feels that introducing men to the Conn. College Choir produced a marked change in the relationship between the Choir and the College.

Before 1973, the Choir traveled quite a bit to other colleges in order to sing with men's groups. As a result, the group was "distant from the student body," says Althouse. Today, the Choir does less traveling and has a better sense of being connected with the College. Originally, the Conn College Choir had been very large, sometimes consisting of up to 160 students. The two groups are much smaller now, but Althouse feels, are of a better quality.

They have become much more selective with men, since there tends to be more male students in other groups than men. Due to the increased quality of the voices, the choir has been able to do harder, more sophisticated music which has always been something they could do. The College has always felt generously toward choral music and the College," says Althouse. The Choir and Harkness Chapel Choir have been a part of the music department for over 50 years.

Mr. Goldman finds the Experimental Theatre, where the plays have been performed here three years ago, "closer to the same space, but also rythym temp," according to Althouse. Goldman feels the Experimental Theatre, where the plays have been performed here three years ago, "is not as one credit is given to each of the students.

Mr. Althouse believes the two groups are a part of "what the Music Department is doing in general," which is to create an increased awareness of the College's love of music and of works in different languages.

The performance of the Connecticut College Choir and the Harkness Chapel Choir proved to be enjoyable, and a pleasant way to begin the Christmas season.
Fellow Beer Persons, life is full of problems. Fortunately, as your Dean of Beer, I am full of answers. For example, many problems can be avoided with good reading skills. Such as "Danger: Wild Boar Ahead!"

Many others can be avoided through good writing skills. Such as "Dear Mom, Send Cash!

However, some problems require more. Some problems require special attention. Such as "Good evening, Officer. What can I do for you?"

That is why, in addition to the fine arts of reading and writing, I recommend you master the fine art of punting. Preferably with either foot. That is also why I am offering $5.00 off the suggested retail price of an official, intercollegiate-quality football with the Schlitz emblem. So you can practice. (Besides, no one would be interested if I offered $5.00 off on lip balm.) Class dismissed.

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