Two doctors of the new technology differ sharply on the prognosis for nuclear power

The following is a composite of two separate interviews taken on February 3, 1978. Dr. Richard Goodwin, Professor Emeritus of Botany at Conn College spoke in opposition to nuclear energy. Dr. Ralph Lapp, a nuclear energy consultant to Northeast Utilities spoke in favor of nuclear energy. Both men will be coming to the College next week as part of the Betty Rabinowitz Sheffer Memorial Lecture Series on Energy. Dr. Lapp will speak on Tuesday the 21st at 8 p.m. and Dr. Goodwin will speak on Wednesday the 22nd also at 8 p.m.

By Walter Sive

Is it your belief that this country is running out of so many other alternative resources for producing energy that it necessitates the use and further development of nuclear power?

Goodwin: I believe that we are presently getting about five percent or more of our electricity from nuclear power plants. In Connecticut this amounts to something more than 50 percent. However, it should be possible to reduce our electric power consumption through a vigorous national conservation program by at least 25 percent. Such a program would require a major effort and changes in our ways of doing things but probably would not involve a substantial lowering of the significant things in our standard of living.

As we prepare for the inevitable running out of fossil fuel we must turn to effective methods of tapping solar energy and wind power. The technology should certainly be no more difficult than nuclear and much less dangerous. There are also opportunities for greatly increasing the use of hydroelectric power through the exploitation of small dams, many of them already constructed but not being used. David Lilleanthal has pointed out that there are enough unused dams to provide electricity equivalent to something like 60 new large nuclear power plants.

Lapp: I believe that the basic reason for having nuclear power was essentially a long range look at the future U.S. energy resources and this was done way back during World War II. This was long before there was any kind of energy crisis in the newspapers. Now I think we have gone a little overboard. I think much of the current concern over the energy crisis is unnecessarily gloomy with respect to the short term future for oil. Nonetheless, our oil and natural gas resources are limited. I believe we must conserve their exploitation. Long ago we knew it would be necessary for nuclear power and now our contention is proved.

A melt-down in a nuclear power plant would most assuredly cause serious radioactive hazards to the environment. How serious is the problem of a melt-down occurring?

Goodwin: The possibility of a melt down in my opinion is very real and extremely serious. One of the Atomic Energy Commission studies estimated that an accident could cause about 27,000 quick deaths and 73,000 persons might suffer radiation sickness. This study was withheld from the public until it was released as the result of a freedom of information request by a private citizen.

The true probability of such an accident occurring is not really known and I don't believe that it can be calculated. One reason for this is our inability to assess the probability of sabotage.

Lapp: The melt down in a nuclear reactor core is the ultimate accident and from the very start when we were planning nuclear reactors and this goes way back to 1942, we were conscious of the radioactive hazard. This has always been a consideration and therefore, we've had a number of lines of protection. One, the design is made so that it will make an accident fairly improbable. Two, in the event that there is an accident, there are then emergency core cooling devices and other safeguards that will operate automatically to mitigate the consequences. Three, if the safeguards failed to work and we have a meltdown, there is then built around the reactor vessel a containment which is sized to accommodate the over-pressure that could develop as a meltdown proceeds.

In addition to that, the reactors are constantly subject to inspection, both by the NRC and the utility itself, so that one will prevent something from happening just due to surveillance. It has always been regarded as the most serious parameter in reactor design.

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The College Voice

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LETTERS

Snow job

Dear Editor:

As you were well aware, we were in a state of emergency during the recent devastating snowstorm. The campus was snowbound and nothing was moving. Classes were cancelled.

On the morning of February 7th I went to WCN, the college radio station, with a request to broadcast a message to the College Community to move all vehicles to the South Parking Lot or to the west campus green on that Physical Plant could effectively plow the snow. With the cooperation of the announcements this message was broadcast every half hour during the 7th and the 8th. I would like to thank the housekeepers for their help in finding the student owners of cars so that they could be moved. The housekeepers also did a commendable job in turning on the exterior dorm lights when the Campus Safety Department was short handed because several officers could not get in to work.

I hope that this cooperation between the students and Campus Safety can continue, and not just during times of emergency. So, a job well done to all and a thank-you.

Your Campus Safety Supervisor
Joseph D. Bangerter

Energy

Dear Editor

Planning for the Betty Rubenstein Sheffler Memorial Lecture Series started last summer under the stimulus of President Ames, who recognized the need to expose the College and the community to the energy issues confronting us. After considerable deliberation it is felt that our kick-off speaker should be one from the Federal scene to give us the very broadcast prospective possible. This was eloquently done by Mr. John Hill, former Deputy Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration. As he stated, we are running out of fossil fuels. Our oil and gas supplies upon which we are currently so highly dependent will be exhausted in only 15-20 years, depending upon whose estimate you believe.

What energy sources will we use after these fossil on or coal? Will these forms of energy serve as a transition to solar and fusion? These are among the questions he posed. Why has so little been accomplished in Washington? Is it the nature of the problem which means a sacrifice rather than another handout? How much more coal do we really have? Is it more limited than most people think? And, finally, what is the role of energy conservation? Have we really started to make a Federal, State, local, industrial or personal commitment in this regard? These were among the issues to be considered in this fascinating lecture series.

Don't miss the remainder of this outstanding series.

W.A. Nering

Fruity

Dear Editor:

I thought your sports readers might be interested in this information.

Here are a few pro basketball players who are vegetarians:

- William Walton (Portland Trailblazers)
- Coach Jack Ramsey (Portland Trailblazers)
- Maurice Lucas (Portland Trailblazers)
- Michael "Fuzzy" Russell (Cleveland Cavaliers)
- Jim Brewer (Cleveland Cavaliers)
- Austin Carr (Cleveland Cavaliers)

Of course, fans will know their outstanding performances on their teams and in the N.B.A.

Shanti

Fire and vandalism

Get the connection. Vandalism is fire equipment in said to be under class surveillance by the Administration and Assembly. They want to prosecute.

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Nuts and bolts for nukes

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Get the hostess for the mostest

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Tobin

Interview

This is basically a very good economics lesson from James Tobin, Professor at Yale. Mr. Tobin will be speaking at the College February 13, at 4 p.m.

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Cover Photo by Geoffrey Day

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Circulation
PHILIP TUFF

Contributors: Mike Amsal, Maxi Cullen, Don Capelin, Steve Cubin, Jim Diskant, Phil Elia, Herb Friedman, Wayne Hutton, Ponce Isbel, Herb Kienzle, Bill Mattiuzzo, Winthrop Morgan, Andrew Rodwin, Martha Sharples, Mike Sladden, and Rex Wilder.

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PHOTO: BY MIKE SLADDEN
Cibes needed 41 votes

By Steven Cohen

Last week in a special election for a representative to the Connecticut General Assembly from the 39th district, Connecticut College professor William J. Cibes, a Democrat, was narrowly upset by his Republican opponent Ralph Wadeleigh. The reason for the election at this time was the death of Representative Richard Martin, the long-time favorite in New London and state political circles.

William Cibes, who is chairman of the Government Department and is also serving his second term on New London’s School Board, gave two possible reasons for his slim defeat. “A big reason is that people all over the city didn’t get out and vote.” The margin of victory was only 41 votes for Wadeleigh, who is a retired engineer from Electric Boat. The final tally read 1,152 to 1,111.

In a heavily Democratic district, only 26 percent of the voters made it to the polls. Typically, low turnouts have been to the Democratic candidate’s disadvantage.

A second factor involved, in Cibes’ view, was Republican misrepresentation of his position on the state income tax. He had stated that only if a complete tax reform package was proposed would he vote for a state income tax. Cibes had made clear publically that he felt no new taxes were needed this year and that monies could be taken from the current (axes, other than tuition and fees (such as the endowment and grants) has caused the. College to continue its deficit.

The budget review coming up

By Michael Stitenfeld

The Joint Student-Faculty Budget Committee is in the process of reviewing the 1978-1979 budget in cooperation with Mr. Leroy Knight, College Treasurer. A final version of the budget will be presented to the Board of Trustees on February 15. The Student-Faculty Committee must be finished with their review of the budget by February 10.

The committee, chaired by Associate Professor Thomas Ammirati, serves an advisory function. Its only power is to make recommendations and to convey their own priorities to the administration.

According to Steve Gutman, a member of the committee, the student activity fee may grow to as high as $15. A rise in faculty research and travel costs may also be expected. These were two such priorities the Committee adamantly wants to implement.

One of the student-faculty committee’s functions is to review specific components of the budget. Their priority is to keep services and facilities at the same level as 1977-1978.

To maintain this level, however, means added costs because of inflation. The economy and a deficiency of revenue necessarily true.

The liberal tie is not moderate. The liberal tie is not necessarily true. On human rights issues, yes.” But, he considers himself to be a fiscal conservative. Further, Cibes “doesn’t want to be placed in any specific place in the political spectrum.”

Democratic leadership had been criticized for the late date of the election. Certain voices in the community trace the delay in the election to the vacation schedule of the College, such that the vote would occur when classes were back in session after winter vacation.

To this writer, it seems that the College has received unnecessary hostility from its own district. Even with the late vote there was an unfavorable turnout of only 80 of the 200 eligible students last Thursday.

Mr. Cibes, who had relied totally on local resources in the campaign will continue with his duties as Chairman of the Board of Education. His political ambitions are at a “wait and see” point.

Connecticut College Community members should take note of the treatment by the newly elected Representative. We are a part of the district as much as anyone else.
Tobin and the economics of today

James Tobin, Professor of Economics at Yale University, will speak on "The Current State of the Economy and Economic Policy" on Wednesday, February 14 at 4 p.m. in Davenport. The following is a recorded interview with Professor Tobin, conducted Friday, February 3 at Yale University.

By Wayne Hutton

VOICE: In the last few years there has been criticism and comments that economic theory does not seem to be consistent with or actually explain real world economics. Do you think that the basic macroeconomic model, the aggregate demand model, actually explains the last recession?
Tobin: Yes, very accurately. The recession was the deliberate policy of the government. Monetary policy was used to bring about that recession. I am not sure there is a recession that is not due to deliberate policy of the government.

VOICE: In what way?
Tobin: In the spring of 1974 the Federal Reserve deliberately, consciously, and intentionally tightened the monetary policy. You can see in the rates of growth of monetary aggregates most dramatically in their (the Fed) putting up of the short term interest rates one point from 51/2 to 7 percent, which is their basic interest rate for monetary control. There's nothing surprising about the rate of change of velocity that was a slowdown into a major recession.

VOICE: During the recession I figured that at the same time inflation didn't decrease but much and we still had inflation with us, do you think the Phillips Curve is still useful in explaining inflation and unemployment? It seems to have come out of nowhere.
Tobin: I don't think that what has happened from the Phillips Curve is like the hulk of an elephant that was sitting there all the time and now has come out of nowhere. You can take an old version of the Phillips Curve and specify it in terms of a monetary mechanism. There has been some deceleration, but I think that whatever the rate of inflation that has previously built into the economy, into expectations, and into contracts, will have slowing down at both at the same time.

It will decelerate slowly under conditions of high unemployment and reallocation of capacity and accelerate not so slowly under conditions of high demand. We have had conditions of high unemployment that should accelerate fast from past observations of this mechanism. There has been some deceleration, but I think that people who say that somehow these events have been contrary to past understanding of these mechanisms have misconstrued the past misunderstanding.

Tobin: I think it's more a problem of a macroeconomic one caused by insufficient aggregate demand than by macroeconomic problem characterized by problems in secondary labor markets and such things as discrimination against women.

Tobin: Well, there is plenty of structural unemployment and discrimination. If I had to use a macroeconomic problem caused by insufficient aggregate demand characterized by problems in secondary labor markets and such things as discrimination against women.

VOICE: What do you see as a target rate of unemployment? In the short run you can say what is it going to mean whether monetary policy is tighter or light during 1978. It's not going to mean much as to what the rate of inflation is in 1978. What's going to be around six percent, plus or minus, depending on farm prices and so forth for whatever variations of monetary policy, you think about the difference between a looser or a tighter monetary policy is the rate of growth of output. That doesn't mean that monetary policy has nothing to do in the long run with what the rate of inflation is because if we get ourselves back into full employment or natural rate of unemployment or such things, then the monetary policy in the intervening years will have something to do with what the rate of inflation is when we get there.

VOICE: Do you think the role of an economist in today's society?
Tobin: There is some tendency of economists to generate for themselves their own problems and to work on them. I think the big problems from the literature, rather than getting them from the world. So there's some truth to the charge and, I think, there's some there's a little more truth to it. But that's a price you pay for having a science with a speculative character. In my opinion in the country that has evolved where tax to you get some advantages out of that too.

VOICE: What kind of an economist are you?
Tobin: Well, the advantages are basically professional memory and accumulation rather than everybody just by saying this is what I think; I worked out this problem without reference to what has been done on the世界上 before. I don't think there is some tendency in our sciences or others to look under the lighters' foot for your 'little secret because you've got it if the world hasn't seen it in the dark. So the really tough problems are avoided not because people aren't interested in them, but because they're too clever and they're too obvious. There is still a lot of work done by academic economists in policy making, policy discussion, just for fun.

VOICE: Do you think that's a valuable area for economists?
Tobin: Yes, I do think that economists are citizens and should be perfectly okay with the things that people care about matters of national interest, to stress their opinions, and try to make some impact in that way.

VOICE: As people, true, as economists as a discipline, should it begin to incorporate or consider politics in its research?
Tobin: Well, I don't see why not. As social scientists in an academic environment and society we should be drawn a lot of inspiration from policy or from work that people have done in the past, that suggests problems and inspires lively controversy...I don't think economists have a right to say that their values for the future are better than the values of other elements of society. People use their professional status as a means of gaining attention of wider audiences and knowledge and matters of political or social preference.
Fire equipment needs protection

By Jim Diskant

The vandalism of fire equipment reached great proportions over the summer and semester break, and Student Assembly have decided to find methods of prevention. According to President Luce, in January 22, the Administration met with the District Fire Marshall and the Connecticut State Fire Marshal to discuss methods of prevention, and possible solutions. The Senior Staff Continue the issue of vandalism is an administrative concern, and administrators wanted to students to first declare a plan of action, which Student Assembly subsequently did at their next meeting.

The impetus of positive action came from the fire in a girls' dormitory in the College. In the event, the fire was extinguished within two minutes, but it took students who were in the dorm for the fire to be put out. The Administration had identified the fire as an example of vandalism, as fire extinguishers were emptied. According to C. Leroy Knight, Treasurer of the College, a fire extinguisher may cost $25. The Administration, however, little has been done on the campus to stop the high rate of vandalism against fire extinguishers, fire bells, exit signs and the like.

150 pieces of fire equipment were tampered with, and as many fire extinguishers were emptied. According to C. Leroy Knight, Treasurer of the College, a fire extinguisher may cost $25. The Administration, however, little has been done on the campus to stop the high rate of vandalism against fire extinguishers, fire bells, exit signs and the like.

Ingersoll said that not only is the vandalism greater this year, but it is also severe. "The turning around of exit signs would be a $1000. In the event we have a fire, hoses are also burnt in buildings, and as a result the dormitory looks like some armen. Dormitories are regulary emptied, and after every fire the dormitory is again closed. The alumminum" is the cause of the greater vandalism.

In the event, all of the community support to combat the vandalism. All of the community support to combat the vandalism. A similar program was worked out by the Connecticut State Fire Marshal. "It is a basic principle of the College, and one of the goals of the program is to educate students on the importance of fire safety." Ingersoll said that the College has developed a program to combat the vandalism, and that the program is being implemented by the Fire Department and the College's fire marshal. The program is designed to educate students on the importance of fire safety and to prevent vandalism.

The main problem, according to C. Leroy Knight, Treasurer of the College, is that fire extinguishers might not be equipped to handle such a fire. Knight, admitted that any fire system would mean more paperwork, but hopefully the number would be reduced to a minimum. The plan was accepted by an overwhelming majority of students. The plan is designed to educate students on the importance of fire safety and to prevent vandalism. Ingersoll said that the College has developed a program to combat the vandalism, and that the program is being implemented by the Fire Department and the College's fire marshal. The program is designed to educate students on the importance of fire safety and to prevent vandalism.
A once and future resumeologist in King Oakes’ Court

By Michael Richards

"Will you write for The College Voice?" the tall, broad-shouldered Texan queried, salivating at the prospect of nabbing a non-Mongoloid with a post-kindergarten writing ability. He was, I suspect, seriously, mind you, for circa 25 seconds. Me? I'm no reporter. (That was my first reaction. My second follows.) The College Voice? I stopped. "That's not true. That's degrading. Insulting. Everybody who's anybody at COCO knows the paper is impotent. Who pays attention to the Voice? Who reads it through, cover to cover? For me, its apex of use (and I include here its glorious predecessor, Fandub) came as your basic, rolled-up flyswatter. Or something humorous like that. But to answer my two self-imposed questions: I almost know no one, except David Stewart.

But we must not discount the two or three perfunctory zealots crusading for or against publishing or whatever they think they're doing in the Letters Dept. They are, to coin a phrase, typographical exhibitionists, and even David Stewart ignores them. (I prefer the Forum style, where all those latent perverts haven't been blessed with the chore of writing a resume.)"

The New York Times is writing a resume humbling and disgusting page of ivory-tinted, ragged-edged, 8½ x 11 piece of paper, my 31 years of existence passing before my eyes. I scanned my "achievements: 3½ years at COO, one term at Univ. of New Hampshire, four years at Northfield Mount Hermon School. Independent study, wrote one play, directed a stage-managed another, acted in a few more, suffered through summer stock, dorm government (talk about impotency), intramural sports, and the college newspaper. Various and assorted work experiences, including a stint with Campus Safety, and a summer on Cape Cod. Who cares? Three-quarters of the stuff is exaggeration, and the rest is bullshit.

Having finally reduced my life to a piece of Rabbit paper, I leaned back, thinking of my eight years as a scholastic prisoner of the famed ivory tower. The ivory tower, for those of you who do not read the New York Times, is a condition necessarily synonymous with college. Shielded from the real world, Codified & pampered, Spaced & spoiled. And then...no more warmth and security. No more tower. Graduation. Admittedly, after my career in formalized education, the idea of being ever-so-rudely thrust into the unemployment line has a slight dampening effect upon my good humor. That little piece of diploma, complete with tassel and gold seal, has brought me much comfort against those unemployment statistics. Supposedly, somewhere out there in OR, is a $100,000 a year job and statistics. Supposedly, somewhere out there in OR, is a $100,000 a year job and statistics. Supposedly, somewhere out there in OR, is a $100,000 a year job and statistics. Supposedly...

The next question may well be, "Why am I writing a resume, the subject of exaggeration and the rest is bullshit."

The ivory tower, for those of you who do not read

The New York Times, is a condition synonymous with college.

The College Voice, February 13, 1978
Voice: Clearly Northeast Utilities record in the area of nuclear power is far from perfect. Millstone I has had two flaws a course entitled Energy in a Technological Society. The inner reactor core, the second, the use of the wrong material pipes in the cooling system. These pipes ruptured in the fall of 1974 causing a massive out-

pouring of radioactive water for over seven months and in 1976 was released at only 45 per cent of its generating capacity. Do these incidents present too much power to be too unsafe to use?

Goodwin: The accident and incident record in nuclear plants is date, is indeed frightening. One of the things that particularly concern me, is the failure of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to develop and im-

plemente an adequate safeguards program. Most of the accidents that have occurred are reported to the N.R.C. They are recorded in the log of the Commission, but a lot of people don’t see these records. This file is called the Nugget File. The Nuclear Power Evaluation Council became aware of certain incidents only because the Union of Concerned Scientists took the time to go down and through the Nugget File and uncover some of these incidents.

One of the most frightening of these is to me, was a time at Millstone when both the generators that provide the plant with electricity in the case of an emergency were not in commission when power went off in the plant. So, for five minutes there was no electric power whatsoever in one of those plants at Millstone. If anything had gone wrong they could have had a very serious accident.

Lapp: I can state that never in the history of boiling water reactor operation in the U.S., whether for Millstone I or for any other reactor has an accident which has involved the release of any radioactive substance other than that which was released off site of any biological consequence. I accident which has involved the release of any

Voice: Plutonium 239, a fissile product in a radioactive waste with a half life of 24,400 years. When inhaled 1/100 gram could kill you, 11,100,000 cc could give you lung cancer. But if you don’t eat it, it is not a matter of disposing of these materials? If not, is there hope in the future that this will change?

Lapp: Plutonium 239 is not a product released at the Millstone site. It is produced in the fuel rod. Some of it is burned in the fuel rod as fuel. The remaining Plutonium 239 is enclosed in the fuel rod and will be recovered when fuel reprocessing is authorized; recovered and placed in new fuel to be burned in the reactor core. Is there any safe way of handling this? I think you. What we intend to do is burn the plutonium in the reactor core; getting energy from it, saving money and getting rid of the plutonium.

I believe that the waste management of these other highly radioactive substances like strontium-90 and cesium-137, which are our so called “hot actors,” is effectively controlled today and: long term release of them to the environment is controlled. I believe that the public is not well informed about this. It’s a surprise since it is a highly technical topic. It’s a very difficult thing to do. However, in my own mind and I would say almost every single expert I know who is in the field, believes that the technical problems of waste management and waste disposal are well known and we are competent to handle them, even over the period of a million years.

Goodwin: The problem of waste disposal may not be impossible but, in my opinion, it is allegedly irresponsible for our society to build up huge inventories of this lethal material before developing satisfactory solutions to its disposal. This problem is very serious. Recently there have been findings that the cancer dine in the core becomes radioactive. This material can get cycle into the living matter of organisms and creates a radiation hazard which was not appreciated as much until very recently. That is, this radioactive material has a half life of 9,000 years.

Voice: One of the main controversies surrounding nuclear power is the use of plutonium reprocessing. That is, the procedure whereby uranium fuel that has been burned in reactors is turned into a liquid and any remaining uranium and plutonium is separated from nuclear wastes. All the plants designed to utilize this process have been plagued by technical and financial difficulties and have gone for long times without operating. As a result, spent fuel rods have been piling up a nuclear power plants and at least 18 power reactors may have to shut down because of the lack of available storage space. What is your reaction to this problem?

Lapp: Let me take up the last point first. So far as the eighteen plants being shut down because they do not have space to put the rods, this is what I consider to be a relatively trivial technical problem. There is a federal waste storage site presently being worked on. This is the 1979 rule that is for licensing. It is a matter of making a waste pool in which to put this. I don’t consider this a very big problem at all.

The greater problem is what you mention with respect to the plants for reprocessing. It is true that only one plant in the U.S. has operated commercially to reprocess reactor fuel. First of all, there hasn’t been much to process, since nuclear power is still in its infancy or at least in its early stages of growth. This one plant in West Valley, New York has been aban-

doned. General Electric built a plant near Morris, Illinois and dry runs with the plant showed that it would not work as planned and the facility is not going to be used for waste reprocessing. However, the only real large plant exists in Barnwell, South Carolina. It can operate in process the annual output of spent fuel from over 50 reactors. That is ready for licensing. It is not a matter of getting it licensed and I hope that can proceed promptly.
Lapp: Yes, there have been flaws in performance but I believe this is part of the growing pains in the new technology. The technical problems of waste management and waste disposal are well known and we are competent to handle them, even over the period of a million years.

Goodwin: It seems to me, the answer to this type of a problem is to attack it at its source. Namely, to stop the production of this material. The second task, that is, after this first task has been completed, is to develop technology for handling the stuff before you start up the plants again.

One of the things that is happening here is that the wastestorage depots on the sites of the nuclear plants have an enormous amount of dangerous radioactive material. Just suppose we have a natural catastrophe or an act of sabotage as these piles continue to accumulate. It seems to me we are developing our society into a very vulnerable position.

Vocel: Up until the last few years nearly all of the nuclear wastes accumulated during the early years of nuclear development were stored at the Government's Hanford facility. Between 1943 and 1973 over 14 million gallons of level waste seeped out of the Hanford tanks. What does this experience teach us?

Lapp: Hanford was a military program. Ordinary steel was used. They were not expected to be leakproof. However, it was stored in an environment in which leakage would not produce any serious contamination of the biosphere. I don't defend this sloppy handling of nuclear waste in a military program. In fact, I attack it. The point is, however, if you look at the consequences, detailed studies show that the radioactivity has not reached the water table. Over a very long period of time only trace amounts of radioactivity will reach the water table and will not pose any significant hazards to the people in the Columbia River Valley.

Goodwin: This teaches us several different things. First, the inadequate handling of the wastes tells us the government agencies charged with the problem are incompetent and irresponsible. Second, that dealing with, particularly these hot liquid wastes, is a very difficult and very expensive problem. If we were to be responsible we would have to be in a fairly large budgetary item to be sure that we had tanks that are in sound condition and that are available. This is so is if one starts leaking we can immediately transfer the material into another safe tank. These hot salt solutions are highly corrosive, among other things, and it is almost impossible to get something that they won't etch through.

Voice: Is nuclear power economical, especially in light of the fact that many plants have had to shut down or operate at less than full capacity?

Lapp: The economics of nuclear power do depend upon the capacity factor. The average capacity for a nuclear power plant is higher than for fossil coal plants of comparable size. In Connecticut, the Connecticut Yankee plant produces electricity at a rate slightly less than 1 cent per kilowatt hour. When the Yankee Plant was off line and we had to substitute power by burning oil, just the cost of purchasing the oil was 24 cents per kilowatt hour. I think the economies there are very impressive. If you go to more recent plants where everything has gone up in price, you will find that the average of three plants in Connecticut gives a power generation cost of about 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour. Whereas, you would have to pay well over 2.5 cents per kilowatt hour if you burned oil.

When talking about economic costs, I insist we should talk about the full cycle of the cost. Whether it extends black lung payments for miners, whether it extends to the full cost of sludge removal from spent fuel in coal plants or any other cost, they must all be included. I believe that nuclear power is more economical than other forms of power except for example where you have a large previously built hydro-electric plant which produces power very cheaply. But hydro-electric power is hard to come by these days.

Goodwin: I'm not an economist, so this kind of a question is a little bit difficult to answer. But I believe the answer must be sought in an honest accounting of the research and development, among other things, is an item that has been delayed by the NRC. By the way, the taxpayer, this has been a governmental operation. The utilities have been cashing in on this. In addition to that, there are current costs of operating plants and some of the enriched fuel is coming from the government installations. The question is, is the utility really paying the fuel cost or are we?
PEOPLE

The College Voice congratulates the following senior students who were designated Winthrop Scholars earlier this year: Mary Barrett, James Barnett, Elizabeth Easton, Sharon Golec, Wayne Hutton, Jonathan Katz, David Rosenberg, Judith Rottenberg, Martha Volberth, and return to college students, Linda Demas, and Mary Hurley.

Paul Sabatino has assumed the responsibilities of Intramural Basketball Commissioner following the retirement of Matt Tysdall and Kevin Gardner. The former co-commissioners' decision followed the controversial "Bellotti decision," in which an arbitration board ruled that Peter Bellotti could not play for Freeman.

Freeman, outraged by the decision that bars seven-year student-athlete star Peter Bellotti from playing intramural basketball with the dorm, has decided to drop out of the league and form their own. Housemate Jon Perry was quoted as saying, "Hell, if we can't play with Peter, we'll play with ourselves!" Bellotti, in the meantime, has been seen in the Mohican Hotel bar and has been musing over the thought of running for off-campus housefellow.

Professor Emeritus Betty F. Thomson has had her second study of the topography of the United States published by the Houghton Mifflin Company. The book traces two billion years of geologic history. Entitled The Shaping of America's Heartland, Miss Thomson's blend of scientific data coupled with a flowing poetic style allows the reader to journey back through the natural forces which shaped the plains and prairies of the Middle West.

The Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden were the latest site that put miler Jan Merrill in the spotlight once again. The Connecticut College junior posted a time of 4:19.7 in the half-mile, defeating Darlene Bechlord once again. The Connecticut College women's track team has recently seen many Rock 'N Roll fanatics with their progressive riffs and interpretative renditions of choice Jazz favorites. Catch them soon!!

Remember gold fish swallowing? Playcyle sitting or milk shake downing? Connecticut College students have recently devised their own past-time: Thigh biting. As recently witnessed at the Larrabee party thigh biting seems to be grabbing many people by surprise. Participants expressed mild satisfaction when queried about this new craze: "While far from it is a rude awakening, I have found it to be a great form of communication. To date, no rabid students have been reported by the Infirmary.

The new method for late studying and early weekend partying:
1. Mix 2 oz. light rum with 2 oz. dark rum
2. Add Mal Tai Mix, water and a bit of your favorite sweetener
3. Place glass next to book
4. Study and slowly sip drink
5. Gulp drink
6. When too wasted to study you've already begun to party

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Oldies King Barry Gross has his hopes for a career in broadcasting dashed when it was discovered that it was his voice that caused two speakers to blow at an all campus party. Tests proved conclusively that Gross's voice is extremely irritating to human, animal and plant life, and also several inanimate objects. Dejected, Barry flew back to Philadelphia where he has a job with the Flyers as a practice pack.

Drummer Alex Richardson, Saxophonist John Breley, Guitarist Roger Blanc and Acoustic Bass player Bill Morrison appeared at Mahrey's Inn Sunday, February 5th. The Jazz Quartet has quietly converted many Rock 'N Roll fanatics with their progressive riffs and interpretative renditions of choice Jazz favorites. Catch them soon!!

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After sinking his teeth into a voluptuous female thigh, Marc Pandone (far left) smiles ecstatically. Bob Porter (upper left) smiles a warning to any &%@#$%, thigh biter who'd even think of chewing on him. Paul 'Burkweat' McCarthy and Gay Goessling manning a possible sneak bite. David 'Miami' Watkins enjoys tasty offering of Jane Kappell.

PHOTOS: TOP LEFT, BY DON CAPELIN; REMAINDER BY GEOFFREY DAY
SPORTS

The days become like dreams, each blending into another in a strange haze of passing time. And each day is like the last, the wind breathing outside like some ominous god of frost, and you stand inside, isolated, and you put your hand on the window and touch the cold. The campus becomes a sterile, lonely place, and it seems, wrapped within itself, and you are alone.

And yet, as one looks out and sees the solitary runner moving across a timeless, unbrokend, unbroken road, it is the same as that which lines both sides of all. And it is there, hidden, unnoticed. It is in the agony of the runner as he forces his muscles through the biting harshness of the winter, through the wind, and if you look further, it is everywhere, it is everywhere.

It is in the players, the rowers, the gymnasts, who strain and push through a constant repetition of drills, and their focus tells of a personal struggle against individual desires which no one knows but which, perhaps no one will ever see.

The spirit is there. You see it in the pain. The pain is important.

Don't question the pain, never question. Enjoy the pain for the pain in life, it tells of the struggle and it is only through the pain a deeper sense of joy is learned. Enjoy the unanswerable agony of the run, the forcing of the heart, the work, the sweat, the challenge, and laugh and remember how good it is to be alive and able to try.

The cold may dominate the world but does not stop spirit. Look around and you will see it. It is here, whatever you may think, it is. It is in the individuals, in the teams and in the school, and hidden. And once in a while, without knowing, this spirit rises up and infuses itself into the air and grasps hold of all about it, and suddenly the world becomes alive and we share a special moment there on the soccer field, everywhere, not in the physical structure, but it exuded from the players caught in competition, in desire and it is something we all share. I have felt it, I have seen, and realization sends a warm glow through. It is as if nature's cold presence holds no force.

The athlete in but a mere symbol of that spirit, a visible representation of what it means within. It is everywhere, and is shared. Look for it in the teacher, the artist, the musician, the actor, and in even us, the students, for all feel the agony and the joy. And escape for a time into the ecstasy of pure living which encompasses all sense of being, a powerful force which can pull others within.

It may not come in a moment, but in time, growing stronger, and a slow realization. And looking at the spirit pursuing its individual quest, it brings a deeper inner warmth, to the skin of the momentary ebulition of the game, but last and persisting.

Label it camel-mania if you must, or call it living. But take joy in the agony of living and appreciate the living and the challenges, and look at your/own spirit and morer warml, akin to the momentary ebullition of the game, but lasting and unrecognized, hall. This is a special place.

It is in the players, the rowers, the gymnasts, who strain and push through at a hardening, a strength, a will others, and look at the spirit of Connecticut College, and although you may laugh and appreciate the living and the challenges, and look at your/own spirit and morer warml, akin to the momentary ebullition of the game, but lasting and unrecognized, hall. This is a special place.

The Connecticut College varsity basketball team, under the direction of coach Charles Luce and his assistant coach, Bill Levy, has compiled a 4-6 record. Injuries and inexperience have prevented the Camels from becoming a consistent basketball team. However, Coach Luce feels that "this team, will reach its peak around midseason.

Currently the team starts two freshmen: guard Wayne Malinowski, the team's leading scorer at 18.8 points per game, and Paul Rathbun, a 5'6 foreword. Other starters include 6'7 forward Ted Cotjanle, center Charles (C.J.) Jones, and junior guard Dan Levy. The team's most consistent player thus far, Bill Levy, is the sixth man.

Despite arbitration hearings, threatened referee walkouts, and Mark Warren's absence, the Camels are thriving. coach Butch Laurion foreword Ted Cotjanle, center Charles Luce and his assistant coach, Bill Levy, has compiled a 4-6 record. Injuries and inexperience have prevented the Camels from becoming a consistent basketball team. However, Coach Luce feels that "this team, will reach its peak around midseason."

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The abstract art of alumnus Facso

By Martha Sharples

Jody Facso, a 1974 Conn College graduate, showed her experimental and abstract works to the Crooner- Williams Dance studio on February 5. Her dance works were experimental, and she is still exploring expression through movement. In her feelings toward dance, Facso's dances are abstract since most of the pieces lacked a specific idea. Facso enjoys moving, which gave her works another abstract quality. In her performance, she combined slow, graceful, sweeping motions with quick, almost staccato movements.

"Motion," the second piece in the program, was choreographed by Facso and performed by Linda Seifert and Kenneth Testi. This dance exemplified the use of pure movement. With slow, sweeping movements, the dancers divorced themselves from stage and pulled their knees to their chest-like birds. At times their movements were together but sometimes they were just connected by syncopation or totally opposite yet somehow related to one another in gesture.

"Women, Chickens, and Eggs," choreographed and performed by Facso, was an experiment of new movements portraying a woman, chickens, and eggs. This dance, like "Motion," had no basic purpose. These movements passed from slow, graceful gestures in quick, staccato motions. Too much repetition caused the dance to become static at times, especially during the chicken section when she took chickens off of a basket and set them on the floor. In other times, however, the dance was comical, particularly during the egg section when she rolled eggs and mimicked them with a wobbling motion.

"Workers" and "II Working," choreographed by Facso, differed from the other dance pieces because they had a specific theme. The need of workers during and after the dances set the theme. "Mill Mother's Lament," by Ella May Wiggins, was read at the beginning of "Workers." This dance, performed by Seifert, concerned itself with the children and the problems of pain and frustration they must endure. Seifert played a child's role especially well by near the end of the piece. "II Working," performed by Testi and Facso, was related to and improved "Workers." Facso worked as "Coal for Mike," by Bertolt Brecht, was read in both German and English to set the mood for the dance and to help explain the movements. The dancers performed a series of gestures related to the poem that varied in speed and timing.

The repetition of gestures became monotonous, but it also drove the idea of the endless work that workers are faced with. The dancers' roles of man and wife expressed quite well the love between man and woman that is needed in survival. Testi, in a beautiful interpretation of the husband's death, stumped over Facso back as she carried him off on her hands and knees. Then "for camaraderie," the last line of "II Working," was read. "Workers" and "II Working" were the most memorable, dynamic, and meaningful pieces of the program.

Conn jazz band hits home

By Win Morgan

Ocean Beach: Feb 5: Tonight marked the first major appearance of (No Time Flat). This jazz act of John Bradley, Bill Morrison, Roger Blake, and Les Richards. They opened up with what turned out to be a bursting concert of the season for jazz lovers.

The three students and a alumus crossed the stage in Mabrey's Hotel to show that Connecticut College has more to offer the concert season in concerts than just art music. From Dexter Gordon to Wayne Shorter tunes, these musicians pleasantly surprised the demanding audience that had come to hear jazz master Gary Burton at the apex of his career. They showed the up-and-coming crowd a mastery of the jazz mode that New London has yet to produce on its own. The quartet attacked with rippling bass riffs, driven chord progressions, and won the audience over with righteous sax.

John Bradley, a senior at Conn, showed himself to be equally versatile on tenor or alto sax and clarinet. He is still working on his flute playing, as yet, too breathy for stage, even though his composing and arranging sometimes requires it. His mastery of his instrument, however, has a personality that cannot be ignored. His wife Eileen, in her experimental and abstract pieces related to and implemented melody and dress in it his own style of playing. The alto sax attacked the reed in the third phrase marked an otherwise fascinating fact: the mood of "Constellation." John handled his melody with quiet intensity; he intelligently left the sharp, punchy endnotes out of even the most complicated lines.

Last year's jazz concert, also a disc jockey at WCNJ, spends his listening time well. His list of musical talents of many of the greats into an integrated style serves as the foundation for the band. He still has a lot of learning to do, but he has become tight on stage, but after a few years experience, he is hungry to be found in which he swells. Lex is equally at home in duple meter or 4-4 time. He proved himself to be an asset not only for the music and instrument but for the fun and entertainment.

He occasionally proclamed with the bass too much on the beat. However, his potential to create driving rhythms is evidenced by the intensity of his energetic solos.

Roger Blanc is certainly a gifted composer as well as a capable guitarist. Without doubt, his forte is in slick chording, but the tone for Bradley's melodic solo, Roger must be credited with his initiative for the band. He switched to the trumpet a few months ago and is now working on his own. Blanc has a personality that cannot be ignored. He is getting better with the players is price. He has a gift of being in tune, he masses changes and is not very adventurous in melodic strains. He should assert himself more on solo. The rhythm section of Ben Sachse, Roger, Scott, and college, made the show. They are the son to the sound of the music. The trumpet and guitar are blossomed into a sound that is unique and clear. The sound of the solos, Bill has a soft touch that is both appealing and demanding of attention. His technical proficiency is complemented by level headed presentation continued on page 13.

PHOTOS: BY GEOFFREY DAY
The action of the play centers on the question of whether or not the "beautiful and impressive heroines, Gloria," played by Sally Winings (80), will be brought to ruin by the evil feminist, Sarah Bullet, played by Ade Elasha (86) or find "true happiness with the maxy, promising, and courageous, John," acted by Matthew Janovsky ('80), who feels she has failed as a woman because her husband, Walter, played by Chris Gifford (81), left her. In order to prevent Gloria from a repeated failure, her mother teaches her that the basic difference between a man and a woman is that "a man has his pride." Written and directed as an old-fashioned melodrama, the play is amusing and entertaining. Antiquated techniques, such as asides and chase scenes, give the play that melodramatic flavor, and support the ridiculousness of the dilemma Gloria must face.

The old style, says director Mark Spina, "gives us the distance to see the way our sexual roles work for or, mostly, against us." Spina chose this play not only because it was entertaining, but also because it has a point to make. "This play," says Spina, "underlines some of the things about our sex roles we take for granted." The play, as mentioned previously, is a directing class project. The goal of the class, according to Linda Herr, Assistant Professor of Theater Studies, is "to get the students to 'get a performing experience,' and an 'audience response.'" She feels that Spina chose a play with a particularly difficult style, and that the cast is doing extremely well with that style.

Sally Winings (Gloria) believes that it is "especially difficult to do stylized acting. It's been something totally new for all of us!" Though the play has been a challenge, Ade Elasha (Bullet) feels that acting in it has been fun.

Spina is a Theater Studies Major at Connecticut College. He has taken a directing course, acting courses, and has worked on costumes and props in the production of this play, as mentioned previously, is a directing class project.

Stylized feminist satire

By Alice Wilding-White

. The Independent Female, a "feminist satire of traditional sex roles" written by the San Francisco Mime Troupe, will be performed February 17th and 18th at 7:00 in Palmer 202. This hilarious melodrama is being directed by Connecticut College student Mark Spina ('80) as part of a directing class project.

Various plays at the college. He is hoping to attend the National Theater Institute next year, and asked about his future, Spina's only reply was "What future?"

And so we leave Gloria with her internal struggle. Will she become a corrupt feminist like Sarah Bullet, or will she ride off into the sunset, happily wed to her man? The outcome will only be revealed next Friday and Saturday night.

CALENDAR

Museums and Exhibitions

Cummings Art Center, Monday through Friday 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Photographs by Rudolph Robinson. Featuring Gallery: Paintings and drawings by Anthony Baynes, Dana Gallery; drawings by Barkley Hendricks and Kristina Brown, gallery 60; German woodcuts. Weetmore Gallery.

Lyman Allyn Museum, Tues.-Sat., 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Sun., 2-5.

Storer Memorial Museum, 117 Crescent St., Norwich. "The Family," photographs, paintings, and sculpture, Feb 12-March 11, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sat. and Sun., 2-5 p.m.

Watworth Athenaeum, Hartford.

Yale Art Gallery, New Haven. Tues., 9-10 a.m., Thurs. evening 6-9, Sun., 10-5 p.m.

Yale Center for British Art, New Haven. Prints and drawings by David Hockney. Tues.-Sat., 10-5 p.m., Sun., 1-5 p.m.

At the Movies

Green Cinema 1 and 2, "Saturday Night Fever," evenings, 7:15, 9:30, also Sat. at 2 p.m. "World's Greatest Lover," evenings, 7, 9, also Sat., Sun. at 2:15 p.m.


TUESDAY FEBRUARY 14

WOMEN'S VARSITY BASKETBALL: Camels vs. University of Delaware. 7:00 p.m., Cro gym.

DRAMATIC PRODUCTION: The Independent Women, Script from the San Francisco Mime Troupe satirizing modern life and relations between man and woman. D-Mark Spina '79, with Sally Winings ('80), Ade Elasha ('80), Matthew Janovsky ('80), and Chris Gifford ('81). 7:00 p.m., Palmer Auditorium, $1.00, donation at door.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY CONCERT. The Black Voices of Pride at 8:00 p.m., Dana Hall, donation.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 15

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT LECTURE: "The Current State of the Economy and Economic Policy." Prof. James Tobin, Economics Dept., Yale University. 4:00 p.m., 307 Bill Hall.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FILM SOCIETY: Asphalt Jungle (1950). D. John Huston, with Sterling Hayden, Marilyn Monroe, Jean Hagen, and James Whitmore. 8:00 p.m., Oliva Hall, $1.00.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 15

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 16

THURSDAY NIGHT SESSION. A forum of discussion for students to air their views. Guest Pres. Oates Ames. Sponsored by Unity. 4:30-6:00 p.m., Unity.

ENVIRONMENTAL LECTURE SERIES: Prof. William Niering on wetlands value and policy, "Our Liquid Assets: Local, State, National Priorities," Sponsored by Survival and Human Ecology Program. 7:00 p.m., Hale 112.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 18

MEN'S VARSITY BASKETBALL: Camels vs. Thomas College. 1:00 p.m., Cro gym.

DRAMATIC PRODUCTION: The Independent Women. 7:00 p.m., Palmer Auditorium, $1.00. Donation at door.

SATURDAY NIGHT FANS. Mixed refreshments. Sponsored by Unino. 9:00 p.m., Cro Main Lounge.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19

MEN'S VARSITY BASKETBALL: Camels vs. Thomas College. 1:00 p.m., Cro gym.

WOMEN'S VARSITY BASKETBALL: Camels vs. Bates. 7:00 p.m., Cro gym.

DRAMATIC PRODUCTION: The Independent Women. 7:00 p.m., Palmer Auditorium, $2.00 donation at door.

SATURDAY FEATURE FLICKS: Sounds of Music. 8:00 p.m., Palmer Auditorium, $1.00.

COFFEEHOUSE: 8:00 p.m., Dance Studio, Cro. 25 cents admission.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 19

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FILM SOCIETY: Love and Anarchy (1974-Italy). D-Lina Wertmuller, with Giancarlo Giannini, Mariangela Melato, Eros Pagli, Linda Polito. 8:00, Dana Hall, $1.00.

MCN WEDNESDAY NIGHT INTERVIEWS: Personal interviews with Flora Schreiber, author of Cybil, Averill Harriman, former U.S. Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., and Henry Cabot Lodge, 1960 Vice-Presidential candidate and former U.S. Senator. 10:00-11:00 p.m., WCNI, 91.5 FM.

PHOTO: BY GEOFFREY DAY

Matthew Janovsky, Chris Gifford, Sally Winings and Ade Elasha in "The Independent Female."
While President Carter's economic policies have not been successful, it is evident that he has taken a proactive approach. The government has invested a few hours each day in considering, if not correcting, the economic difficulties of the nation. This is more than many administrations do. While paying through the Connecticut College Catalogue, for example, it was discovered that each college administration has omitted, whether out of oversight or for economic reasons, a course in the history of the college, to wit, the rate of inflation and the percentage of unemployment on campus.

Hazarding a ballpark estimate, the percentage of student unemployment might be figured as between 30 and 35 per cent. It is known that the hourly wage jumped from $2.91 to $3.00 per hour in the last calendar year, and this fact reflects (or in part provokes) swollen tuition costs.

Being a government major, I naturally defer to the students regarding those in the administration, but nevertheless list some assumptions (they are practices) which indicate the situation.

1) That college tuition costs have risen dramatically
2) That such costs, for obvious reasons, have singled out the middle class as a target
3) That admission to on-campus jobs are often reserved for financial aid students.
4) That consequently the average student here is financially, barely treading water.
5) That having jobs, rather than offering them, criteria such as responsibility and ability are not considered.
6) That the reknowned Bakke case pending in court is a test case, a test of recognition that no Democratic President in the middle class families must foot unabridged tuition bills; that consequently the student pays a part of the bill, or at least for books, clothes, and incidental expenses; that he or she therefore needs a job as much as anyone else needs a job.

Similarly, in raising wages it was not recognized that further pressure is put on families as tuition increases. That anyone who chooses not to work or is not allocated work in consequence of it, finds himself and his campus jobs are generally so easy the economy in which individual strength would not be hampered. The first Americans did not see things that way. In doing so, the Constitution guaranteed liberty. But despite what it may have pretended to do, it did not guarantee equality. Liberty did not mean equality. Of course, the fundamental factors may have been shortsighted. Maybe to be truly free you have to be truly equal. Maybe our society has evolved to the point where the many lined, we are naturally more attentive to the needs of the weak. Maybe this is more human.

But certainly there is a clash of values. Fundamental values: The right thing, the right time, the right place to be equal ... and the right to be free. In safeguarding the strength, the weak are trampled, and in aiding the weak the strong must be capped. However this is resolved: in the swirling wave of welfare legislation that has just really begun and is certain to sweep over those rock-solid values traditionally serving as moral landmarks, it is important to not let the balancing of ability, industry, and achievement without which we would never have reached a society in which we could still be huddling around fires scrabbling over chunks of scarce meat, to not let these values be simply washed away.

By Andrew Rodwin

OP-END

President Carter is...

...treading water

By Henry Friedman

Perhaps the dominant theme coming from President Carter in the past few months has been the need for a lowering of expectations. This philosophy also represents the direction for the remainder of Carter's administration. After an active start in his Presidency, this slow-down concept came about for several reasons. One cause of the President's difficulties arose from the growth of congressional power, something beyond his control. As Representative Morris Udall correctly states, "Any President inaugurated in 1977 was going to face this giant which has awakened after 140 years." A second cause of Carter's problems was his inapt handling of Congress: not knowing when to compromise and when to fight. The results of both factors have caused a generally unsuccessful start to this administration.

Presumably any man elected President would have had trouble in passing legislation, but Carter greatly added to the existing problems by his unskillful ways. His detractors accused him of trying to do too much. The energy legislation and the human rights campaign were both examples of his attempts to solve many problems, but meeting with little success. The President's statements of retreatment indicate that he agrees with this analysis of his administration, so his proposals for the coming term are modest and not far-reaching. The prospects for the future are for a less active President proposing fewer programs and accomplishing little for the nation.

It is probably a political necessity for Carter to adopt this policy of limiting his role and also the role of his administration. Carter is struggling for the survival of his administration and his career as a competent politician.

But what is best for Jimmy Carter may not be best for the nation. Our President feels that in the future, he must attack only a few issues. Carter says, "Government cannot solve our problems. Government cannot eliminate poverty, or save our cities, or cure illiteracy." The President's message is that government cannot or will not try to solve all the nation's problems.

This philosophy is much different from the Great Society attitude of the mid-sixties, when government tried to correct all the ills of society. The times are certainly different: the health of the economy and the mood of the people have changed. Perhaps it is true that the federal government and the President can no longer take on all the problems of the country. However, despite the fact that our chief Executive has legitimate reasons for limiting the size and role of government politically, he faces the challenges of the nation that he opposes Carter's policy of governing. I fail to see how problems will be solved with less aid from our government. In fact, with a smaller effort from Carter and the bureaucracy, problems will become worse. The Carter administration is instituting a re-entrenchment, but the many troubles in America will not retreat, and the people will suffer, which is the tragedy and shortcoming of this policy.

Yet further harm befall the country by Carter's encouragement of the mistaken belief that limiting the size of government and governmental actions will have no effect or even a positive effect upon the nation. Perhaps this is Carter's greatest fault; allowing and encouraging the belief that less government is in the best interest of the nation. It is one thing to justify retreatment as a necessary evil, but quite another to advocate that it is a desirable occurrence. It is true that the activist government did not come to grips with all the difficulties of the country, but least the people were made aware of the nation's problems and the need to solve them. By Carter denying that the government has to meet these problems he is destroying the moral consciousness raised in the past.

It seems as if Carter is rationalizing his deficiencies as an administrator and the deficiencies of his administration. Carter began his term by trying to pick up where past Democratic Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson left off. He hoped to continue their attempts to actively improve America. When Carter was unable to meet that goal, he justified his failure by claiming that retreatment is best for that nation anyway. It is unfortunate for the country that Jimmy Carter's political future rests on his assuming a modest role as President.
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