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Harrisburg and oil: twin nightmares p.1, 4-5
Eclipse trip p.6-7
Critics and gadflies have grown used to tying together contemporary problems by quoting the famous line from the comic strip Pogo. "We have met the enemy and he is us." If the energy crisis is the moral equivalent of war, as President Carter once maintained, the energy problems the United States faces today are a deserving victim of Pogo's brilliant irony.

By Andrew Rodwin

On Wednesday night, here at the City Council chambers in New London Town Hall, a hearing was held by the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management. Chaired by Undersecretary of Energy, Thomas Fitzpatrick, the hearing was one of four the state has voluntarily sponsored to solicit citizen feeling about three energy conservation plans and gas rationing plans Congress is now considering.

These plans were presented to Congress formally on March 1, under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975. According to the Act, Congress has 60 days to accept or reject the plans, no option to amend. The plans, if passed, will force emergency powers reserved in the President. They may be implemented only in the event of a "severe energy supply disruption" or to fulfill obligations incurred under international fuel conservation agreements.

Rationing

The most controversial of these plans is gas rationing, a measure to which the government resorted during World War II.

Under the rationing plan, ration checks would be mailed quarterly to drivers on the basis of motor vehicle registration. These checks would be exchanged for ration coupons at filling stations and similar institutions. Currently, 4.6 billion such coupons, ironically being a striking resemblance to dollar bills, are in storage in Colorado; they were printed by the Nixon Administration during the Arab oil embargo. Ration coupons, good for gas purchases, would have to accompany cash payments for gas at gas stations. Uniform rations would be allowed for all automobiles, regardless of their fuel efficiency, with exemptions and exceptions made for certain commercial and safety vehicles.

The Federal Department of Energy emphasizes that rationing would only be a last step taken to live with a "severe energy shortage" in which demand for oil exceeded supply by 20 percent. Under such circumstances, roughly 410,000 bbl. of gas would have to be rationed out to 148 million registered motor vehicles annually, according to Congressional Quarterly.

Consequently, each car would be allowed for 40 gallons a week, or 1.6 gallons per day.

Other Measures

Rationing being a last resort, three fuel conservation measures would precede it if a serious oil shortage was recognized by the President. These include weekend gas station closings and a ban on advertising lighting, as well as a thermostat regulation plan which would compel public and commercial building operators to keep buildings no more than 65 degrees, in winter and no less than eighty degrees in summer, as well as keep hot water tanks at a maximum of 105 degrees.

Combined, these conservation plans could save roughly 610,000 bbl. per day (about 1/30 of daily domestic consumption) according to Energy officials.

These plans, then, are stringent enough to eliminate the current domestic shortfall, and barring any further crisis in the oil market, would insure stability without having to resort to rationing.

However, Sen. Johnston, chairman of the Senate subcommittee now considering the plans, predicted two weeks ago that two of the three conservation plans would not be passed, and that thermostat regulations would be impossible to monitor.

The Crunch

Vital statistics daily illustrate the energy deficit with which the nation and world are faced. Currently, 55 million barrels of oil (one barrel equals 42 gallons) of crude are pumped daily. This supply figure is 3 million barrels less than daily world demand. The loss of Iran's 5 million bbl. daily expert, because of their political crisis, is responsible for the shortfall.

Because the Saudis (and a few other countries) offset this loss by producing an additional 3 million bbl., the shortage is not as bad as it might be. World oil stocks, in absorbing this massive daily shortfall, will dwindle dangerously unless conservation measures and additional sources of fuel interpose. Ultimately, in the absence of these, there will be a real shortage of oil which depleted inventories will be unable to cushion.

In the meantime, the world is at the mercy of oil-rich countries that, understandably, are systematically inflating prices in an effort to make a hefty profit from their precious resource. Such countries, at best, feel ambivalent toward the needs of the industrial West.

Domestically, the situation is equally critical. The U.S. has a terrific thirst for oil, consuming 30 million bbl. daily, more than 1/3 of the world's total. This glutinous appetite is related to the American standard of living, the highest in the world. Unfortunately, the U.S. only produces 9 million bbl. per day, which means it must import 21 million bbl. daily. As a result of the Iranian crisis, 1 million bbl. per day were lost. With half of this loss being made up from Saudi (and other) sources, the current shortfall in the United States is 800,000 bbl. per day.

However, after oil supplies are redistributed among consuming nations, according to the terms of the International Energy Agency of which the U.S. is a member, domestic shortfall may rise to an eventual 800,000 bbl. daily, barring any further crisis.

It is imprudent to try to make up these losses from existing inventories, even in the short run. If oil companies are unable to build up inventories in the spring, as is traditional, serious shortages will result during the winter when fuel consumption is at its peak.

The implications of these statistics are profound. The oil shortage, although at present relatively modest, threatens to change the American lifestyle, whose dependence on abundant energy is absolute. Although bans on outdoor lighting and thermostat regulations are not controversial, the closing of gas stations on weekends would inflict traumatic damage to much of the country's tourist trade and its many accompanying service, including shops, hotels, and restaurants.

Rationing is hardly more attractive. Under rationing, motorists would have to face the problem of traveling to and from work, shopping for friends, and seeking entertainment and recreation all on less than 1.6 gallons per week. Prospects are particularly gloomy for rural residents.

Price Hikes

More immediate are the devastating price rises of gas and heating oil since the Arab oil embargo. Since that time, in response to the monstrous demand for oil, the OPEC oil cartel has more
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Parting remarks

Vietnam veterans on Campus, New London Poverty and the upcoming energy crises are a few of the issues that: The College Voice has presented for scrutiny by the college community this semester. Along with our accomplishments of last semester the Voice has shown continuous improvement in its attempt to be responsible "voice" of the community. For this I am pleased.

Personally, my tenure as Editor has been an educational experience in human nature and diplomacy as well as in journalism. I am grateful to the community for permitting me this once in a lifetime opportunity.

I have, however, a persisting and nagging sense of disillusionment and disappointment in regard to the overall response to the Voice this year. Certainly a college publication can use all the constructive criticism that it can get. Even a few administrative hassles are useful in keeping the editors in line. The Voice however, receives its greatest (almost exclusive) response to its departments: sports, entertainment news, etc. Our feature stories mentioned at the outset promote virtually no reaction among the Community. We are not looking for the proverbial pat on the back from our readership.

Apathy is not the entire answer given the response that we do get to our departmental articles. Perhaps it is somewhat unflattering and not entirely socially acceptable for students to openly intellectualize about the important events of the day. I do believe that all of us spend a considerable amount of time thinking about these issues but we are somehow stymied at some point before these thoughts are transmitted by the spoken word.

I am optimistic that as the Voice improves the nature of the feedback will concurrently improve. In any event I leave the Voice in highly competent hands and welcome any and all contributions from the college community.

James Polan

Cold feet

Open letter to Pres. Ames, Campus Safety & Residence:

I have been impressed by the college's attempts to increase fire safety. Fire drills are an integral part of any such program. However, the authorities ought to think before they schedule a drill such as the one I experienced last night. At 2:00 a.m. on a chilly late-winter night, I was requested by the fire buzzer to step outside for a breath of fresh air. As long as classes continue to be scheduled for 8:30 a.m., fire drills should be restricted to the "non-gee" hours if they are to be taken seriously.

As I stood in my bathrobe on cold pavement, watching my neighbors wonder how fast freeways and/or pneumonia set in, I thanked God that it at least wasn't precipitating. Fire drills are a serious matter. I realize that actual fires do not happen at convenient hours. This is all the more reason to avoid false alarms at such times, or the boy crying "Wolf!" syndrome may prove quite true, causing great tragedy. I, for one, will not bother next time to evacuate unless I hear actual evidence of a real fire: screams, shouts of "Fire!", crackling flames...

I would like to suggest, with all due respect, that the feeble-minded fool who called for a 2:00 drill use what little brain he/she may actually possess, and attempt to restrict this sort of thing to midnight or earlier if it is to be a useful procedure.

Teri L. Urist

INSIDE OUT

p.1-4-5

A gushing 35 million barrels of oil are being pumped from the rich earth daily, but the industrialized world drinks huge drafts of petroleum as if they were as cheap and free as water.

Energy is limited. Unchecked demand for it has profound implications, and shapes the complexion of almost every major issue today.

Stake in brew p.8-9

A couple of legs are poured out of taps nightly at Connecticut's own Cro-Bar. But is a favorite, and people are willing to wait in line for a cold can from Attilla's cooler.

The Voice goes to the bar, and bounces back a spread checkfull of rich quotes and candid snapshots that should ring a collective bell in the minds of the 'breweccio', beaufiful bar crowd.

Here comes the sun p.6-7

There won't be another total solar eclipse over the United States for 38 years. So a determined group of Conn students trekked to Manitoba, Canada to see the total eclipse there last February.

departments

LETTERS 3
ENTERTAINMENT 8,9
SPORTS 10
OPINION 11

Cover photo by Mike Sladden
The College Voice. April 3, 1979

Continued from page 1

than quadrupled prices. The latest hike sent the benchmark price of a barrel of crude up 9 percent, from $13.33 to $14.64, effective April 1. (Because OPEC only stipulates "benchmark" or "floor" prices, countries often sell their crude at higher prices by adding surcharges. Venenuelan oil, for example, was priced 15 to 18 percent above the last published benchmark price - prices for oil bought short-term - have reached as high as $30 bbl.

Business Week predicts that the benchmark price may rise to $20 bbl. within one year.)

As a result, gasoline prices can be expected to rise 2 cents per gallon immediately, and another five cents per gallon by Labor Day, which the price increase works its way through the system. The net effect is hikes are not negligible. "The OPEC hike will affect every nook and cranny of our economy," asserts one expert, "and the basis of almost everything we do in our daily life.

Oil is becoming a monkey on the back of an ad-dicted U.S. economy. "...Washington, the Hartford Courant reported, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce said the OPEC increase would erode the purchasing power of the average American household by $20 in 1979 and reduce employment by 100,000 jobs."

Economists

Aside from investing in the West, many oil-rich countries use their petrodollars to buy sophisticated weapons and arms equipment, especially from the U.S. - it was Iran's decision to stop buying arms that led to a major rise in gold prices. It is questionable whether trading high-priced arms to underdeveloped countries with little evidence of political stability is either fair to such countries and their neighbors or in our own best interest.

Further, Third World countries may not be mature enough to pump oil at the frantic pace of over 20 million barrels per day. Although booms in production may appear to be in U.S. interests, they may not be in the Third World's. Clearly, using petrodollars to buy arms is no value to the millions of Third world peasants living at the subsistence level. Only purchases of technology that technically possible, and where the local economy can market the goods the West produces.

Mexico

Mexico, our poor Southern neighbor with whom traditionally love has been lost, has in the last few years discovered that it possess reserves of at least 40 billion barrels of oil and 200 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Carter's recent visit to Mexico, Mexican President José Portillo, possibly considering developments in Iran, is not determined to pump oil at a breakneck pace simply for American benefit. In an interview with Newsweek, Portillo insisted, "Mexico will develop oil according to its own interests, and this basically means according to its capacity to dig through income from oil exports."

Currently, Mexico does sell 500,000 bbl. of crude daily, mostly to the U.S. Shipment are expected to double by 1982. Although the cost of crude oil to step up production everywhere, Janet Energy Secretary Schlesinger vetoed a deal to buy natural gas from Mexico at $2.60 per thousand cubic feet. Such a price, though, $6 higher than domestic prices, was seen as inflationary, and was considered to be subject to hours of oil price rises as well as a term in Canada to raise its prices. The upshot of the Mexican plan is that Mexico now flares million cubic ft. of natural gas at wellheads daily; the gas, which is brought to the surface along with pumped oil, must be disposed of because there are no customers for it.

Currently, the U.S. is reconsidering its decision. This argument can be made that rejection of the Mexican plan was justified. 500 million cubic ft. represents less than 3 percent of daily consumption, so that relatively speaking its loss is not significant. Further, since the Arab oil embargo, the trend in home heating away from gas, and new gas discoveries, has led to a current domestic surplus of 1 trillion cubic ft. of natural gas.

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Alternatives

Because gas is available in Alaska, Canada, and Mexico, this surplus is likely to grow. It would be to our advantage to use this excess gas to replace consumption of oil; Secretary Schlesinger estimates that the huge gas surplus could replace 500,000 bbl. per day of oil, which perhaps current supply exactly.

The problem is to convert privately owned gas facilities from gas to burning capability, an added expense profit-motivated businessman will not wish to incur. However, if just 1 trillion cubic ft. of reserves of natural gas, though, it would be helpful, where technically possible, to move to gas whenever and wherever possible.

Local retailer Don Monaco is suspicious of big oil's credibility.
Yet the problem is not so simple. The environmental impact of developing Alaska for gas or oil reserves is now being hotly debated. Generally, in trying to solve the energy problem, the government must choose between aggravating inflation, preserving the environment, and developing new sources of energy. Alaskan development is an obvious instance of this dilemma.

Coal is a further example. Though the Administration is presently urging a switch from consumption of oil to coal—relying on the oil shortage—the mining of coal is an issue that because of diminishing and the burning of it causes extreme air pollution.

Pollution is a by-product of most fossil fuels. It is likely to worsen, too, if the oil shortage is not relieved. Because unleaded gas costs more to make, it is more expensive than regular gas at the pumps, although half of the roughly 5 cent gap between regular and unleaded is due to retailers, who are able to cut the cost of unleaded by charging more for it for the same reasons that un

The nighttime at Three Mile Island in Harrisburg is viewed as an important trial of nuclear power. At that reactor, a gas bubble covered an upper section of the fuel rod, preventing coolant fluid from contacting the hot rods and relieving latent heat. Had the bubble moved, or expanded significantly, the temporary lack of cooling could be an even greater cause of radioactive fission, melting and the release of radioactive substances into the environment.

Crying wolf

Congestion and the American public are the variables. Any one of them, however, must come from the one, conservatism from the other. Unfortunately, according to a survey, 25 percent of the nation's motorists are cashing in on the brutal side of the profit motive. But do the profit motive and the need to conserve energy, in which he was supposed to stress the importance of conservation, but profit motive, the need to conserve energy, the need for conservation. As reported by Newsweek, "the true urgency of the nuclear power problem is an irony that the U.S., saddled with pollution, inflation, environmental destruction, foreign hostility, and a radio active threat, but we do not have the highest standard of living in the world. The real problem is to make concrete the decisions in our energy policies that will eliminate all of these illusions without sacrificing the health and happiness modern techniques have made possible. Reluctance to ration energy rationally leaves the future of modern life open to question, because the energy problem in the world today is screaming for attention - screaming at the public to those perceptive enough to hear.

There are contentions that the oil companies are artificially creating a shortage by piling up inventories to an unnecessary degree.

Spokesman for the American Petroleum Institute, Mr. Monaco, "I think government has what I call a knee-jerk response to the oil industry. But the oil industry is more powerful than the government. It is a very sophisticated organization." Since the Arab oil embargo, the public, like Mr. Monaco, has been highly skeptical of oil interests and the government. Many citizens in New London hearing felt that the government — in cahoots with the oil industry — was trying to persuade the public with a tipsy, ungrounded giving testimony, "Just give us the truth.

Future shock

All the evidence clearly indicates that the U.S. needs a comprehensive energy program. Yet President Carter and most other people are working on this 1976 State of the Union speech.

The Natural Gas Act of 1978 sets the stage for Administration energy policy. The opening sections of the bill clearly indicate that the government should be the principal U.S. producer of energy, especially coal. The Administration set up the Energy I. Nuclear Power

Nuclear power, the infamous alternative to fossil fuel, is plainly the most controversial type of energy now available. Although nuclear power currently produces a total of 13 percent of the nation's electricity, there is a number of alleged gaps in safety precautions and environmental safeguards. The disposal of waste, the venting of cooling water, the process of manufacturing fuel itself, would contribute to a dangerous proliferation of radioactivity in the environment. According to opponents of nuclear power, radioactivity in the environment, according to opponents of nuclear power, it is more expensive than regular gas at the pumps, and might result in one to two cancers per 10,000 people. But these are ballpark estimates: no one can predict precisely what effect this radioactivity will have when it infests the environment and food chain.

A disappointing 200-odd citizens attended Connecticut's four energy hearings, or about 5,100 of 1 percent of the state's population. Those who did turn out for the New London hearings did seem generally concerned about the energy problem. Most saw the need for conservation, but could not explain why they were doing so. A disappointing 200-odd citizens attended Connecticut's four energy hearings, or about 5,100 of 1 percent of the state's population. Those who did turn out for the New London hearings did seem generally concerned about the energy problem. Most saw the need for conservation, but could not explain why they were doing so. A disappointing 200-odd citizens attended Connecticut's four energy hearings, or about 5,100 of 1 percent of the state's population. Those who did turn out for the New London hearings did seem generally concerned about the energy problem. Most saw the need for conservation, but could not explain why they were doing so.
It was cloudy in New London on February 26, at 10:43 a.m. There was nothing extraordinary about that—Conn. College students are used to it. Some of them were trying to get to class, some of them were trying not to get to class, some were asleep, some seemed awake, but only a few—only a few—were looking straight up into the sun.

They were not at school. They were in Manitoba, Canada in a tiny parking lot behind the "Comet Motel", a sleazy clap-clap with sparkly wall-paper and leaky showers. They were wearing six layers of clothing and leaning over odd structures of plywood, aluminum, steel and glass. They had been stomping their feet for over three hours in the 20 degree cold, but now they were still.

It was still cold, but no one remembered his feet. It was eyes, all eyes. Eyes caught in a play of light and dark that strips the mind of memory, thought or logic. The eyes of people stunned by a solar eclipse.

The land gets very, very quiet, and there is a tension in the silence that makes you turn around quickly to see that there is not something behind you. All that you see are shadows, longer than in any twilight, yet happening in mid-morning. The sun is low in the sky because it is still winter. There are some clouds—sneaky furry ones that challenge you because they are so far, far away and you can do nothing but watch as they try to shroud something shy and brief and beautiful.

You walk around, pretending to be busy, waiting, thinking telling that this had better hurry up and happen because you've been in a van for 40 hours, seed 3000 miles in two days, and had no sleep. You think now, of all times, of how it was that you got here.

It was started by David Ives. Bio-chemistry major and avid astronomer, he went to professor of astronomy John Baumert in August to ask if he knew of anyone who would like to donate some money to an honest college student bent on seeing his first eclipse.

Baumert said no, he did not, and that was it until December. David returned. He wanted to lead an expedition of students to see the solar eclipse of February 26 in Manitoba, Canada; he wanted to photograph it, write about it, share it, remember it, but above all, see it.

Dr. Baumert caught on. He became co-organizer of a venture that included Conn. College students Mike Sladden '81, Karen Greeley '80, Vicky McKittrick '81, and Laura Martinez '81.

Christmas break saw Baumert and Ives running all over New London and Boston looking for money. Dr. Baumert won the support of college president Oaks Ames '25 and the interest of the Mystic Seaport Planetarium, whose director Don Tweedwyg eventually provided $200.

David elicited the support of the Boston Museum of Science, which provided a Quasar telescope, enough money to rent a van and pay for gas and tolls, and David Romanowski, a lecturer for the Hayden Planetarium at the New York State Museum. A last minute bonus came from the Connecticut Arboretum fund through the interest of William Nering, a director of the Arboretum. The rest of the money needed came from the pockets of the members of the trip, whose eighth member was former Conn. College astronomy major Greg Simonson, '71, now a Yale graduate student.

Mike Sladden, experienced photographer, pulled strings in both Rochester, NY (headquarters of the Eastman Kodak Co.) and in New London, CT to acquire 6 Nikon SLR cameras. The rest of the 16 cameras which would accumulate a variety of films, exposure times, focal lengths and apertures, were collected from friends and family.

Karen and David, members of Dr. Baumert's observational astronomy class, spent anxious hours rehabilitating 8 army surplus elbow telescopes which had been doing nothing but gathering dust for 40 years in the Conn College observatory closet. With prisms removed, lenses cleaned, and camera bodies fitted to their newly adapted eye-pieces, the useless old things were transformed into working telescopes whose "long lenses" would be just right for cameras to photograph the distant sun. David also assembled the astronomy department's new Richard Field Telescope for use by the expedition team in Manitoba.

Mike and Laura bought the food. The group would survive the non-stop 18-hour trip on cold cuts, canned juice, fruit, Hershey bars, and soup heated painfully slowly in a 16 oz. hot pot that worked on the energy available from the car cigarette lighter.

There were only two substantial stops for the two vehicles. Dr. Baumert's station wagon and David's Avia Chevy-van — the first was in Rochester, to pick up cameras and have two fine home-cooked meals prepared by Mrs. Sladden. The ride from upper NY and deep into Ontario went from driving rains to blinding snow. Huge outcroppings of rock, dimmed by the snow until they were upon you, loomed terrifyingly to shadow the cars. Eyes turned up in disbelief—this was the beginning of the Canadian highway "system."

The second stop was in Ontario, in a town you will never want to visit unless you are out of gas at 3 in the

Eclipse pilgrims (from left) Mike Sladden, Greg Simonson, John Baumert, Karen Greeley, Laura Martinez, Vicky McKittrich, David Ives, and David Romanowski.
The shadow beams over the land, hushing, extinguishing, commanding. The silence brims with expectation. It is not night or day or nature or time, and yet it is all of these things. The shadow ends as the pearls of light begin. These are Bailey's Beads, the final rays of the sun filtering through the valleys of the moon. They signal the overall darkness and the brilliant double sunset on either side of the horizon.

Almost as they are here, so they are gone, instantly, as if to consist with the halo that replaces them. It is the corona. The clouds block its long rays, but we don't remember to notice. The moon is blue over the sun; the corona is purest, gentlest, softest white. Electric bursts of color dot and spew the circled edge of the sun. They are solar prominences; fiery whirls of gas whose temperature, different from that of the sun, allows them to be spewed out from its incredible mass. They are radiant dots to us, dots which could each house the mass of 5 earths.

We click and tremble our cameras throughout. Three of us have lens caps on for half of our exposures. No time to curse. We remove them, eyes transfixed, and try again. Even one picture will be enough.

"Watch out for the beads," David cries. This means to be alert, ever, to chance a few seconds of our exposure, to perceive with every moment. Through heavily filtered goggles the sun was just a crescent; tiny as a new moon, delicate as a child's finger nail.

The snow, captured by an angle of light it would never know again, sparkled in thousands of tiny prisms which squeaked under foot like so much diamond dust.

The 'diamond ring' effect.

It was eyes, all eyes.

Eyes caught in a play of light and dark that strips the mind of memory, thought or logic.

The eyes of people stunned by a solar eclipse.

The photographic expedition was very successful. A slide show will be presented on April 10 at 8 p.m. in Bill 106.

The long night was over when the moon began to descend. The darkness dimmed, only the last light of the sun remained. The sky was filled with stars, shimmering like diamonds in the night sky.

The ‘diamond ring’ effect was visible as the moon shadowed the sun, creating a beautiful effect in the sky. The moon was a thin crescent, delicate as a child's finger nail.

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morning with 90 kilometers to go to the next town. Then a town like Schreiber becomes extremely attractive. It has a central "strip" of 6 or 8 gas stations, a motel, a diner, and a little white house marked O.P.P. (Mike did.) This is the home of the atout and a motel, a diner, and a little white house marked O.P.P. (Mike did.) This is the home of the atout and a motel, a diner, and a little white house marked O.P.P. (Mike did.) This is the home of the atout and a motel, a diner, and a little white house marked O.P.P. (Mike did.) This is the home of the atout and a motel, a diner, and a little white house marked O.P.P. (Mike did.) This is the home of the atout and a motel, a diner, and a little white house marked O.P.P. (Mike did.) This is the home of the atout and a motel, a diner, and a little white house marked O.P.P. (Mike did.)
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The response from students when asked about the bar was overwhelmingly positive...After all, night after night the bar is packed and there's a long line at the door.
Here is a random sampling of some of the bar patrons:

Chris Colbert: The bar is definitely a hot spot. It’s where the action is. Good scoping. What I really like is the way your hands stick to the tables. Seriously, it’s a good place. I’m very positive about it. The prices are definitely reasonable but it should be expanded. I could also see a wet T-shirt contest “and bingo on Sunday nights”.

Larry Yahla: "Attilio is the pest permittee north of the Mason-Dixon line."

Larry Wielgos: "The bar has been a great place over the past four years. I must hand it to Attilio, he finally got smart and got the easy-open Bud cans."

Marty Johnson: "They should serve beer in the line outside the door."

Chris Gifford: "I like it best during the middle of the week when people come in after studying for a couple of beers. On the week-ends it gets too crowded-the bar should be expanded."

Caroline Baldwin: "Life is just a cocktail party."

Tommy Beuscher: "The bar is as great a place to be as the mood you’re in."

Michael Fishman: "This place is too F.... expensive."

Phil Thitt: "I think that it’s really important that the college community get together and stop the movement to raise the drinking age. The quality of card-line packing that occurs in the bar would forever disappear with fewer legal drinkers. I must love it because I have to drive fifteen minutes to get here."

Bill Barrack: "All roads at Conn. College lead to the Bar."

Mike Amarall: "It's too expensive."

Bill Malinowski: "YEAH. And they should have a Happy Hour on Friday afternoons."

Herb Kenny: "I wouldn't know, I'm never in here."

Julia Mack and Allison Frasier: "We used to live in the bar last year, starting at 7:00 every night. We'd get Tab and almonds. Attilio helped us with our homework. It was more fun than the library to study here."

Laura Allen: "I think the bar should be expanded. People having to stand in line is kind of ridiculous. It's the only place on campus, people don't usually want to go into New London. I wish there was dancing."

Craig Shiffert: "It's basically a social standby when there's nothing else going on, it's resources are limited."

Celayne Hill: "What better place is there?"
SPORTS

By Mike Fishman

Some people just sat at home and wanted their spring breaks, but not the Conn. College lacrosse team. They all got fans; not to mention a heavy dose of some good old-fashioned lacrosse. A field of 26 lacrosse players, one coach (Larry Roberts), one mascot (Tim Hickey), and two fans, both lamed, in- vaded Haverford College at 4:00 a.m. on the morning of the 21st.

I guess with the 70 degree weather most of the team thought they were still on the beaches of Florida inhaling, six-packs. Larry, "Mr. Roberts," certainly thought that they looked like they were still in Florida and he was ready to go back to New London to teach after Haverford squashed Conn. 8-0. The next day the coach changed his strategy when half the team couldn't find their way to Villanova. In the morning practice he got rid of the revolving door defense and burned a 17-7 victory over the Camels in the afternoon. "Humped again" thought the coach realizing that this didn't look like the team that had licked UH 7-4 two weeks earlier. So after a light morning practice and short Pep-Talk the Camels decided to put it together to play Catoctinville Comm. College. Last year on the Camels first trip south CCC beat us rather soundly 13-6 but we had plenty of iced tea. This year it was a beautiful day and there were four fans on hand to do some serious yelling so the Boys responded with one of the most exciting comeback games I've seen in a ball game back twice to win 14-12. We scored 6 big goals in the last quarter and three of those in the last two minutes.

Everyone enjoyed reading their names in the paper, especially Tony Lorcer who had a hat trick, but the real test was still to come. In the last and final game Conn. found that when it rains it pours. We are deep and we did not pass the test as they lost 19-4 and again there are many explanations I could say that Mr. St. Moreys is a top notch team or that four games in four days in very tiring both physically and mentally or it could have been because it was raining or finally that there had been too much victory celebration the night before but one thing is for sure, there were no fans. So no matter how good or bad the spring trip's worst record is the team is really good and we need to reach their potential. We have more talent on this team than there has ever been on a Conn. Lac team, and last year we compiled a 4-4 record. Not bad for a team with mostly young and rookie talent so this year we come on out and support this collection of hearty men. The opener is away at Fairfield on Tuesday, April 3rd and the home opener is Saturday, April 7th.

Four for the semis

by James Dicker

The Men's Dorm Basketball League moved into playoff action this past week with quarterfinal games. The top four seeded teams came out with victories, one by a large margin, one by a decisive margin and two by close scores. Larrabee and KB-Day had the easier wins of the round while Wright-Marshall and the Faculty had to struggle before advancing into the semifinals.

The Faculty took off on a furious second half Lambdin rally, triumphing 46-40. Lambdin came out extremely tight in the first half while the Faculty raced to an early ten point lead and a halftime margin of 20-12. Jeff Simpson bombed over the Lambdin guards for 12 first half points while Tony Sovinski countered with 8 to keep Lambdin within reach. Arthur Berg led Lambdin's third quarter comeback but Simpson kept the Faculty on top 33-30 with four more jumpers. Rich Channick brought Lambdin within three, 35-32, early in the final quarter but that was as close as Lambdin was to get. Free throws by Bill Lessig and Robert Hampton buried Lambdin in the end, 46-40. Simpson finished with 34 points and was supported by Hampton's 12. Sovinski, Berg and Channick led Lambdin with 30 points each.

Wright-Marshall edged past the Quad in a sloppy played game, 37-33. Both teams obviously felt the playoff pressure. The Quad took an early 4-0 lead on jumpers by Steve Littwin and Rich Hazzard and reestablished the lead through the halftime score of 23-21. The Quad's lead was built on Hazzard's 9 points and Mark Hamblett's 8. Walter Harris kept Wright-Marshall close with 9 first half points. The third quarter was all Wright-Marshall's as a tough defense kept the Quad scoreless while Wright-Marshall took a 29-23 lead. Rich Goddard quickly cut the Quad's deficit to 4 as the fourth quarter opened but Giles Troughton's eight fourth quarter points, the final two with only thirty-five seconds remaining, spurred Wright-Marshall to the victory, 37-33. Hazzard topped all scorers with 15 while Harris led Wright-Marshall with 11. The game marked the end of Jordan's "T" Drachemburg's line coaching career, a career that unfortunately failed to produce a championship squad.

Larrabee fast broke its way past an understrength Windham team, 65-35. Windham played a tough first quarter to trail by five, 16-11. Larrabee, however, got its fast break in high gear during the second quarter to run its lead to 31-15. Jimmy Luce led the Larrabee first half barrage with 13 points while Peter Mykrantz was pacing Windham with 10 points. Larrabee put the game out of reach with a third quarter 18-5 spurt. The final stood at 63-35 with Luce's 25 points leading the way for the Bee and Larry Wielgus' 10 supporting Mykrantz finished with 14 points for Windham as did teammate Mark Jones, one of the league's most underrated players.

KB-Day upheld its number one seeding in a ten point victory over Morrisson in a game played late at night on the coast, therefore the statistics are sketchy. Morrisson played a strong first half to find itself tied with the favored KB-Day at the buzzer. The third quarter was again tight until Morrison's Tommy Udlin ended it. KB-Day went on to post its tenth point margin. Dave Fideker and Fred Sams led the KB-Day triumph.

The Semifinals are to be played Wednesday night April 4th with the pairings of KB-Day vs. Faculty and Larrabee vs. Wright-Marshall. The finals will be the best two of three series, to be played this Saturday Sunday and, if necessary, next Tuesday. Insiders look for a KB-Day vs. Larrabee final but don't count Wright-Marshall or the Faculty out.

Four for the semis

Tennis anyone?

By James Dicker

The Connecticut College Men's Tennis Team opens its spring season this week under the watchful eye of Coach Ralph DiSaia. With a vastly strengthened schedule, the team will face matches against seven of the top fourteen New England teams, the Camel squad is looking to improve its regional ranking from number thirteen into the top ten.

The Nettmen are led by the powerful play of Peter Mykrantz. Phil Craft is this year's freshman standout and is expected to help considerably at the top of the lineup. The strong nucleus of the team consists of upperclassmen Ted Greenberg, Clyde McKee, Eric Klein, Seth Uram and four-year players Jim Dicker and Richard Goddard. The aforementioned Craft leads a fine freshman contingent which also includes Gregg Burgess.

Coach DiSaia believes, "the team has outstanding potential, combined with experience and maturity with the line potential of the team. DiSaia looks for an exciting year with many tough matches and an extremely high level of play.

Photos by Wendy Weeks
A good many of you probably regard your existence here as a private matter, and therefore no concern of ours. Connecticut's reputation as socially stagnant is well known to many of our peers engaged in the pursuit of higher learning. This is, however, not the case at Connecticut. Those of us who pursue a so-called radical lifestyle at Connecticut are continually stifled by the conservative social norms of our school. We are not allowed to truly express ourselves socially.

To a certain extent, I can support the '70s mentality; specifically, the emphasis on doing one's own thing. Many of us would be able to pursue what they want, along with their individual expressions of those desires. Yet, this is not the case at Connecticut. Those of us who pursue a so-called radical lifestyle at Connecticut are continually stifled by the conservative social norms of our school.

Finally, there is no solution to this problem. In fact, this is only the beginning of a trend that will come to

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