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The College Voice

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Hectic month at admissions

Trident's mixed reception

Baseball resurrected

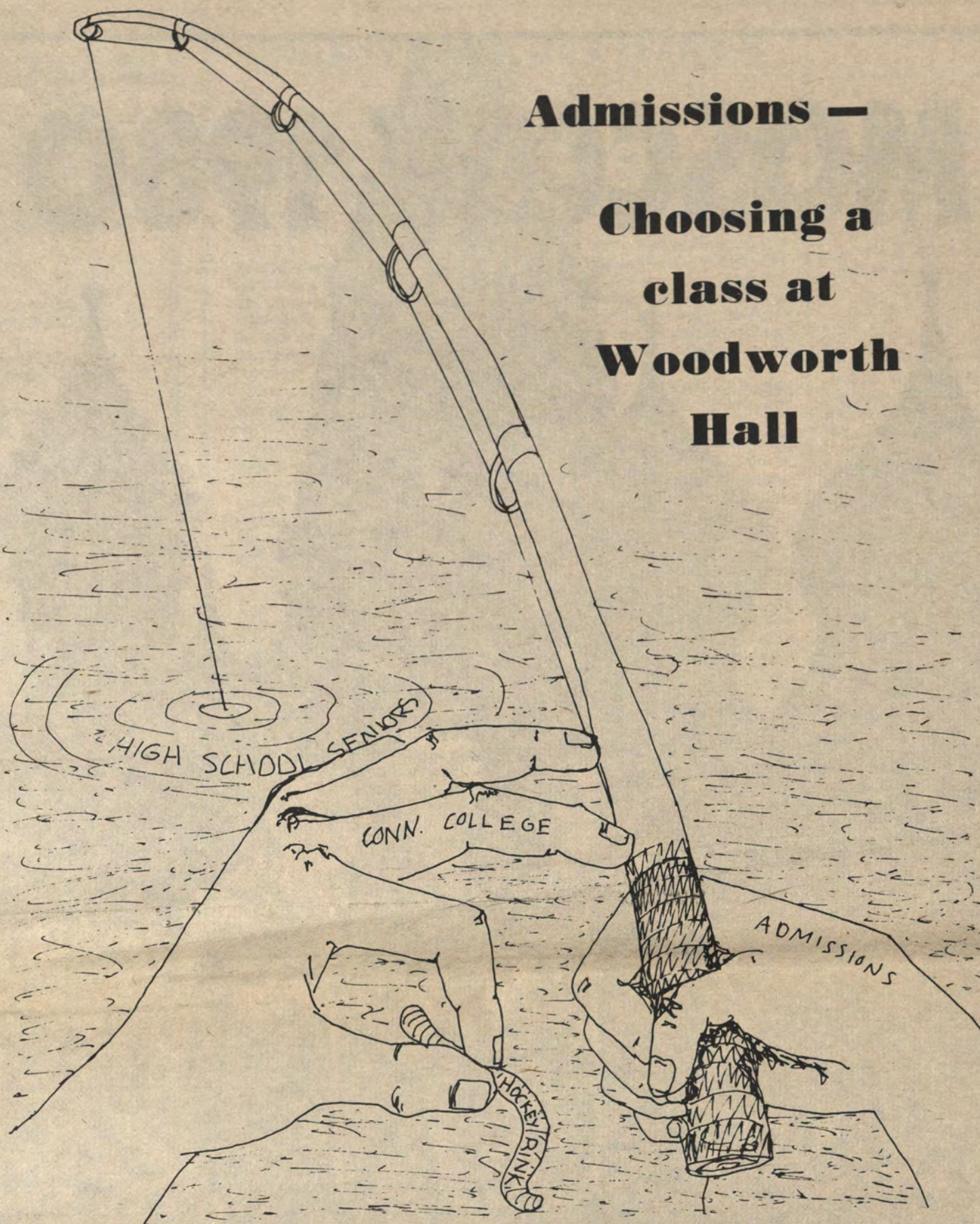
VOLUME II, NO. XIV

APRIL 10, 1979



Admissions —

Choosing a class at Woodworth Hall



Manning the turnstiles

By Lawrence Strauss

Life for an admissions officer is always busy, but during the month of April it becomes frantic. This, however, is a good sign for a college community, particularly here at Connecticut College. Despite declining enrollments, skyrocketing tuition, and stiff competition from similar small private New England liberal arts colleges, admission to Connecticut College remains competitive.

According to Mr. Bruce Poch, who is assistant director of admissions, "This is our best year ever, better even than last year's record number of applicants." This year approximately 1,000 students will be offered admission, and close to 3,000 applied.

One wonders, then, what it must be like for an admissions officer, particularly during the spring, who has to plow through numerous applications, many of which are in the same competitive academic range.

Unlike Williams or Amherst, whose applicant pools contain a wide academic range of applicants, Connecticut College's applicants tend to be less spread out, and closer to the middle—at

least as far as academic ability goes. "At Williams," says Poch, "they can cut half the applicants right away. Here we can't do that. Most of our applicants are reasonably competitive."

For the admissions officer the entire admissions process really starts during the preceding summer, when much of the staff travels cross country, searching for strong candidates. Nowadays, Connecticut College looks for more and more students beyond the northeast, figuring that there are many untapped areas outside of New England and the Middle Atlantic states.

During the fall the admissions officer encourages students to visit the campus and even to spend a night. Apparently the rate of candidates who choose to enroll is much higher if the applicant has visited the campus. The admissions officer is busy interviewing applicants throughout the year, but particularly in the fall. Then in the spring, of course, the officers convene to decide who will be admitted.

Please turn to page 15

MOSCOW 1980



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Important decisions

Although I am pleased to be the Editor of The College Voice, I regret that James Polan's tenure as Editor has come to an end. I enjoyed working under Jim immensely, and I think the rest of the staff did as well. The development of the paper, nursed carefully by Evan Stone, was continued by Jim. It is also true that Jim strode boldly in new directions, especially in his attention to important national issues. That concern was reflected in his newspapers. I think Jim can be proud of his work.

Also leaving his editorial position is Mike Adamowicz, former Senior Editor. Mike has done an outstanding job for the Voice, being the type of individual who did volumes of work, much of it tedious, without getting proper credit. Mike has written more articles for the Voice than any other student, and worked hard to meet deadlines when other writers were making excuses. Mike will pinchhit for the staff as a senior writer, and anyone who reads his comprehensive report on the Trident launching in this issue will see how much his presence is appreciated.

Now assisting me as Associate Editor is Vicky McKittrick, former photography editor. I am completely confident in Vicky's ability, and believe she will help make up for the loss of Mike and Jim.

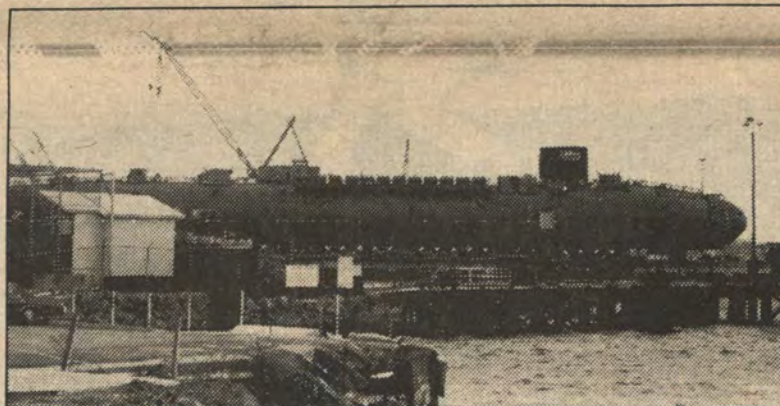
Although we have made some changes in the staff, I intend to continue the direction The College Voice has been taking. While the Voice will continue to report on important campus issues, I would like to focus clearly on the many crucial problems and controversies the nation and world face. While it may be easier to remain in the dark about these problems, it is every thinking person's responsibility to remain aware of the often cruelly real world outside the confines of the campus.

Many of our worries on campus pale in comparison to those of New London, Connecticut, and the United States in general. While I do not suggest that students should neglect campus involvement, I do feel very, very strongly that this involvement should extend substantively to national and global issues. It is painfully apparent that the industrial West is facing critical troubles, and to ignore these troubles is uncategorically the most terrible mistake we can make.

The incident at Three Mile Island has not fully ended, and yet most of us seem to have forgotten about it (assuming that we ever grasped the significance of the danger it posed in the first place). Although I am personally opposed to nuclear power, it bothers me less to discuss the issue with those who favor nuclear power than it does to see people form either favorable or unfavorable opinions about it when they don't even know what a nuclear reactor is.

We need to decide what to do about our energy needs, as we need to decide about other things, today...not in ten years. A decision not based on intelligent understanding would be lamentable. Far worse would be to wait idly for what is to come, making no decision at all.

A.S.R.



INSIDE OUT

Incredible sea monster

p.7-10

As passionately as protestors and Pentagoners feel about the Trident, the issue of strategic nuclear weapons is vast and complex. The confounding dilemma the supersub symbolizes is deftly depicted by Mike Adamowicz, who covered the demonstration.



Dateline Groton: Destructive force greater than the sum produced by all mankind from the beginning of history through 1945 has been loaded into the U.S.S. Georgia, fourth Trident submarine to be dumped in the ocean.

Hordes of demonstrators amassed at Electric Boat this weekend to protest the launching, as New England saw its largest anti-military protest ever.

p.12

Their practice fields don't look like Fenway, and they don't draw the crowds the Yankees do, but Conn's own campus baseball team is as eager as ever to play some ball this year.

Costs rise. Colleges waver. Students split. How does Connecticut College replenish its student body year by year?

Lawrence Strauss takes a look at Admissions Philosophy, as well as the nitty-gritty workweek of a college admissions officer.

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LETTERS

Offended

Dear Editor:

I guess what finally got to me about the April Fool issue was the total lack of creative imagination behind its content. If it is to be dirty, please at least make it funny.

Brian Rogers
College Librarian

Ed. note— The April Fool's newspaper entitled "This ain't the College Voice" was not produced by the Voice staff. It was a special issue for which two students were designated Editors-in-chief. Because the April Fool's newspaper was not a product of the Voice staff, it is inappropriate for the Editor to comment on this issue. All comments on the April Fool's issue should be directed to the Editors-in-Chief listed on the masthead of that issue, as these students had editorial responsibility for the material in their newspaper.

Take the stand

Dear Editor:

I am not in the habit of writing letters to the editor in order to express my displeasure with a current event on campus. Specifically, I refer your attention to the meeting of April 4, 1979 where a motion was made for S.G.A. to release a statement stating "We condemn the Trident Nuclear Submarine and the principles behind which it was built." After more than one hour of discussion the motion was withdrawn due to the inability of the members to reach a decision, not on the merits of the issue, but on whether they had the right to make such a statement.

Seriously folks, we, the students, elected you to represent us in all matters concerning the students of Connecticut College. This does not only include party requests and the like, but was meant to include taking stands on many controversial issues; ie, the question of ERA.

Please turn to page 15

Posting public enemies

By Seth Stone

It may not have been a precedent setting night, but last Monday was unique at Conn. The school judiciary board, led by Joel Mishkin, was holding an informal discussion that was open to the entire school. Two items were on the agenda; the first was a proposed Constitution change, and the second was a discussion of self scheduled exams.

The key part of the proposed change reads that "guilty offenders of the Social Honor Code will be published for the college community." It goes on to say that J-Board has final discretion over publication.

Before asked, Mishkin explained the reason for this new proposal.

"There have been 22 breaches of social honor code in the past year. 17 included destruction. Others included theft and assault. In my previous years on the board, there have never been this many. What we have come up with is this proposal," Mishkin stated.

Student Assembly has already approved the change. The proposal now goes before the entire student body for a vote. Two-thirds of the students must approve the change for it to take effect.

"We are trying to prevent social offenses. We cannot kick anyone out (of school) for kicking down a door...so we will put him on social probation," said Mishkin. This could eventually lead to a more serious punishment, including being prohibited from living on campus.

"But," continued Mishkin, "nobody knows this. Now this (constitution change) will bring it out in the open. This is a closed community, and your friends will know what you did...you are stuck."

A questioner pointed out a lot of social offenses occur when a student is drunk. Mishkin was asked if someone in a drunken state will seriously consider having their name in print a punishment.

He answered yes. "I think it can be an effective deterrent. If your friends see your name in print, they will say that was a stupid act. You are costing us money."

J-Board member David Ives agreed with Mishkin. "In the real world, if you are found guilty you go home and the Judge goes home. You don't have to live in the fame world. But this is a tight-knit community."

Some in the audience of about 25 seemed to think that publication was too harsh a punishment. They argued that a person who makes a once-in-a-lifetime mistake will now have to carry that around with them.

Self-scheduled exams are beneficial. They attract students to the school.

Board member Amy Kohen concurred with that. She said the biggest flaw in the proposal was that it could punish this type of offender unfairly. But she did point out that this is the reason for the discretionary clause.

"We decided to make it as flexible as possible so that JB could make a decision. We were thinking of a case where disclosure could be detrimental to the individual.. and where it would damage the emotional and physical well being of the student."

Jerrold Carrington then asked who decided if disclosure would be detrimental to the student. Mishkin replied the board did. Carrington then

asked how they decided which cases would or would not be published. He got the same reply.

This led to an extended discussion as to the discretion that the board could exercise. Somebody wondered aloud if a board could publish the name of a student offender one year, and the following years not publish a name for the same offense. Ives admitted that "what this decides is that a more stringent board will not publish the next year."

Mishkin had said earlier in the evening that "if we have too serious a case to divulge a name, our hands are not tied. We have a reputation of being behind closed doors. This will make members explain their actions..(and) bring us more out in the open."

On the opposite side, some in attendance felt that J-Board is too lenient, and that administrative

Mishkin said, "nobody is going to take away self scheduled exams today."

It was hard to tell where individual board members stood on the first issue. However, this was not so difficult to determine from discussion of the second issue. Member David McCall was uncategorically in favor of the abolition of self scheduled exams.

"This is just not how it is in the real world," McCall insisted. "When you are given a job to do, you do it then, and you finish on time." He claimed that self scheduled exams were a farce, in that they inhibited student responsibility.

Bob Mann spoke from the audience, and he had a different view. He said that "it takes more responsibility to go in and take the exam when you are ready, and not continuously put it off."

Mishkin said "the question is not if we will rescind self scheduled exams. But

Mishkin said he "personally can't say self scheduled exams should be taken away. But if you see somebody blatantly cheating...the system only works if you turn him in."

'...cheating exists everywhere. It is inherent in the American way of life.'

Howard Poliner, a sophomore, claimed that "cheating exists everywhere. It is inherent in the American way of life. Cheating exists here. But the advantages of self scheduled exams far outweighs the incidents of cheating."

Another student who attended the forum said that "last semester I had the occasion to experience a scheduled exam. When you know that everybody is taking the same exam, it increases cheating because you have less time to study and prepare."

Friends of mine at other schools are amazed that with self scheduled exams the entire student body doesn't cheat."

Mishkin felt that students do not study enough. "A lot of kids procrastinate. They party to the day before the exam. I would like to see them take more responsibility in studying and scheduling."

McCall again repeated that "the system is unrealistic. It does not prepare people now." Somebody replied, though, that self scheduled are beneficial, suggesting, "They attract students to the school. That is one of the reasons I came here."

McCall said it distressed him "to hear about people passing tests around."

One idea proposed was that professors should set aside some time at the end of exam periods to talk personally and individually with the students in his or her class. This would show the professor what the student really does or does not know.

But Carrington felt all solutions were superfluous. "I feel we should do a poll," he said, "because we can't discuss this until we have a conception of the amount of cheating."

So the score at the end of the evening stood at the following:

issues-2
solutions-0

Lottery

Presently underway is the formation of the dorm lottery. This year's lottery offers new hope for students who never thought they would experience the excitement of south or central campus living. Those students who have spent at least four semesters in the complex, Larrabee or Lazrus will be given preferential treatment by being placed in a primary lottery. This does not mean that other students cannot get their first choice — the probability may just be decreased slightly. Dorm meetings for the distribution of cards will be held on April 10th and the list of dorm placement should be posted sometime during the third week of April.



punishment is also not severe enough. Mishkin tried to counter this. Stressing, "Financial responsibility almost always follows (damage). If you break a door it will cost you money. If you are caught with a fire extinguisher, it will cost you money."

Jon Robbins told J-Board that "the consensus now is that you get a slap on the wrist. If you were more stringent the first time, it might work better than peer pressure."

Mishkin explained that "a lot of times we only hear one side of the story. That could be the reason we could be lenient."

"I have seen the slap on the wrist elevated. Censure used to be a slap on the wrist. Now social probation is considered a slap on the wrist."

Ives told the audience an unpublicized fact, explaining, "There are no repeat offenders. We have never seen anybody twice." He admitted that he does not know whether this is due to the fact that social probation worked, or that the offenders are more careful about getting caught.

Marshall Webber offered the opinion that "publishing for a first time offender won't help him. Publishing a repeat offender obviously won't change him."

Two J-Board members added what can be considered good closing remarks to this debate. Jeffrey Lupoff said "we are all in favor of offering a choice." Nat Turner spoke for everyone when he said "we don't feel this is a utopian solution."

There was also discussion on the potentially emotional issue of self-scheduled exams. However it was not as lively as the first half of the forum for two reasons. First, there was no pending constitution change. And, as

the fact is that people at Conn. do cheat." In answer to a question, he could not predict whether cheating would decline or disappear if self scheduled exams were eliminated.

proposal change : 'guilty offenders of the Social Honor Code will be published for the college community.'

"There are real differences between Conn. and the outside world. In the outside world, there are policemen, and individuals don't have to get involved. But here people must get involved."

It is a very unique system. It is one of the last in the country," Mishkin concluded.

This disclosure was followed by an interesting conversation on the subject of cheating at Conn.

Mishkin: "I've heard one case in three years where one student turns in another student."

Carrington: "I remember at least two."

Unidentified member of audience: "I don't see any cheating. I'd like to know where you get your figures."

By Robin Waxenberg

With The China Syndrome the most talked about new movie, and the Middletown Three Mile Island incident the most controversial national issue today, the question of nuclear energy has once again become a serious environmental situation. Consequently, our environmental awareness continues to be a national, statewide and local conscious effort.

Even here at Connecticut College, steps have been taken in terms of environmental awareness. The Survival Group, co-chaired by Will Cosby and Peter Engle, has provided an environmental education on campus through conservation measures, nuclear protest marches and recycling programs.

The club was formed in 1970 after strong student recognition of Earth Day - a national consciousness raising day which made people more aware of their environment. The group, which initially had tremendous student support as a result of the "radicalism of the sixties," suffers from student apathy according to both Will and Peter.

They both feel that if students would become more aware of their water, electricity and food usage and waste, such apathy would disappear. Only then will "people take notice of environmental issues on their own level, and conserve, and hopefully assume a greater awareness of national issues as well," Will suggested.

Those individuals who have joined the group have done both "intellectual and physical kinds of work," according to the club co-chairmen. The Survival Group, which receives fifty dollars a semester for expenses, consists of twenty members. They write articles, propagate material endorsing conservation, help recycle glass, and actively support environmental programs which emphasize our use of natural resources.

Members have also visited various energy plants, and protested further nuclear energy constructions. They also plan to help with the future publication of an environmental newsletter.

The Survival Group receives and continues to receive recognition and success on campus. Last May the group advocated the nationally recognized "Sun Day" on campus. The day "promoted solar power by educating people through exposure to both solar and nuclear equipment," according to Peter. The club planned seven booths on nuclear and solar energy, advertised for the event, and spoke to elementary school children about solar energy.

The group, too, has brought about alterations in the food program at Conn. Students are now able to serve themselves, rather than receive rationed portions of food. Secondly, alterations to the main meal - such as yogurt and a salad bar - are now readily available.

This year, the group's recycling program has been quite effective. New London makes the college pay for garbage disposal in nearby landfills, due to land shortage. Consequently, there is a strong need to separate glass, paper and cardboard in order to limit the quantity and cost of our garbage. The college community presently throws out six tons of trash on a daily basis.

Recycling thus becomes a "practical, productive and applicable" project on campus, according to Will. Each dormitory on campus contains separate garbage cans for the purpose of separating waste disposal. Each week the club collects the recycled material by truck, and receives money for its collection of glass, cardboard and paper.

The club is now obtaining used vegetable cans from Harris, and transforming them into garbage cans to be used in offices and classrooms on campus.

In addition to supporting and initiating activities on campus, the group also actively endorses the local Clam Shell Alliance group of New London. The organization, a national non-profit group which emphasizes non-violent actions against nuclear energy, provides work parties and anti-nuclear representatives who work with the college. "In order to make the college an environmental model, it's important to work through the Clam Shell Alliance," stated Peter. The club will

The Survival Group receives and continues to receive recognition and success on campus

sponsor the April 19th coffeehouse in Cro as a benefit for the organization.

Since New London, a "nuclear dependent economy," is surrounded by such nuclear plants as Millstone, General Dynamics and the Connecticut Yankee, the group has strongly emphasized its anti-nuclear views. The club is currently protesting the construction of a third Millstone plant last month, and protested the use of the Trident Submarine on April 7th. The



misleading, and the situation only shows that nuclear reactors are public hazards," he concluded.

Therefore, both Will and Peter continually emphasize that we make better use of our resources, and depend heavily on solar energy, water, fuel and land. "The earth produces a large abundance of resources that man has not begun to tap," stated Will. Our lack of use of these resources results in higher costs and complexities."

'We, as a group, want to decentralize the system so we can control our own use of energy ... such conservation would provide more jobs and production in the long run.'

Trident submarine, of which there are three, could destroy 408 targets with a blast many times stronger than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

The group's concern with nuclear radioactivity and leakage emerged in the recent Middletown Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant leakage and bubble. Peter was not surprised with the breakdown, as he felt the "nuclear industry depends on unrealistic figures in terms of possible error. Consequently, the impression of error is

The club co-chairmen also note that we have produced a highly energy-oriented society in terms of our food, entertainment, electricity and oil. "We have produced a centralized system dependent on the industry, stated Will." "We, as a group, want to begin to decentralize the system so we can control our own use of energy." The use of solar energy, in contrast to nuclear energy, would allow such control. Peter felt that "such conservation would provide more jobs and production in the long run."

In terms of their own goals, both Peter and Will hope to "create an awareness on campus of ones own surroundings," according to Peter. Will contends that they "don't expect sweeping changes. There are many problems and things to be done - but we plug. There is hope for the future if you become involved." Such involvement seems to be the group's own key to success both on and off the college campus.



Columbian

Ramiro Villareal, the state director of the federal Drug Enforcement Agency, told detectives in the area that marijuana is Connecticut's biggest money making drug and that pot smugglers will begin to land along the area's coast soon.

Large amounts of marijuana are coming in from other countries, such as Columbia, by way of freighter. The shipments are huge and range from fifty to seventy tons. Because of the stepped-up enforcement against marijuana smuggling in the south, Villareal feels that the freighters will have to come up to the southern New England coast.

A Life of Protest

Interview with Berrigan

In the Vietnam War years, a group known as the Harrisburg Seven was arrested for burning draft files, in yet another protest of the Vietnam War.

Daniel Berrigan, a priest, was a part of the Harrisburg Seven, an association that cost him some years in prison. But for Berrigan, protest was not a phase, but a way of life.

Berrigan visited the campus in 1976, and again this February. In this interview, conducted by David Desiderato, one gets an insight into Berrigan's philosophy, as well as his acute and poignant sense of irony.

How do you feel about political figures -- Erlichman -- in prison?

Well, I'm glad they're out. I just don't believe prison helps even crooks. I don't know, most of my thoughts are censored, really -- self-censored. And I just think they're absurd, ridiculous -- they destroy people. I'm glad they're out of power.

When you were in prison, did you try to influence the prisoners?

Well, we always, I think, all of us who were against the war always felt that our work while we were there was to be with the prisoners. Whatever we had to offer outside was to be offered inside, I mean, it was just another scene for the Good. And we had classes, got some books in, tried to encourage some kind of common discipline, and lived with the prisoners -- what else was there to do? In fact, I almost thought we should have had a really high salary, we were doing the only real rehabilitation there. It wasn't seen as such.

It was a good time, it was a very hard time, and a very cool time -- and I think that cool view of it was the important thing, that you weren't there to sit like a martyr, you were there to work, and these prisoners needed help, you know. We had a lot of very disturbed people there, a lot of broken homes... And in the meantime we tried to awaken some political sense. We had fasts, work stoppages. We found that Danbury, which was the medium security joint where we were, was -- see, every prison has a prison industry, it's a good old Protestant idea. That's the whole story in itself, the prison industry is a huge slave network, amazing profiteering. But Danbury was particularly vicious because the prison industry there was making electrical assemblies for NATO and SEATO, and a lot of these were being assembled against the Vietnamese, so we were making war material. Now, people didn't know what they were making because it was all parts, and then it was assembled elsewhere. But we found out, through prisoners who were working in the office, we found out what was going on, so we did organize a very effective strike. And various things like that.

But I think that anyone who goes to prison for a good reason must simply take up the burden of being there. After all, once you're there, it becomes a very interesting scene.

What are your feelings toward the ecumenical movement at this time? What do you see as its future? Is it effective?

Well, I don't know, the ecumenical movement is going alongside of people in the sense that people are crossing lines to argue for the survival of people. Unless it's on that basis, I don't see any point to it. I mean, I think, and this would go in my attitude toward fellow Christians and Jews also, that we act as though we are one, and start getting together about what has to be done. But, I mean, this idea of nitpicking around, little differences...

In Connecticut we have ChrisConn, one general fund to help pay people's heat, electricity...

Or one general march against Electric Boat...

You know, there was that little episode when I was living with the Buddhists. Vietnamese Buddhists a couple of years ago in Europe, included this monk who had also been a friend of Merton's and ours during the war. He and I were engaged in these conversations together that we later made into a book. But one very striking part was the way he was always shocking me in his attitude about

Jesus. So this monk said very gently to me one day, we got talking about Jesus and he said he'd been meditating on Jesus for forty years, ok? Ever since he's entered the monastery. And that he is always meditating, especially on the Gospel of John. And this thing developed, and then on Holy Thursday the group said to me, can we have a Eucharist together? By that time it was quite clear that we should do it.

But there was a lot of living in something that went into that decision on both sides, and at that point it became a little bit clearer that you can't have a humanism that hasn't gone through a human grinder. And if the boys at the top want to debate about the table, or the Eucharist, or the real estate, let them do it, fine.

I mean, this was a much deeper understanding. It was interesting that when I tell that among

middle of that: a human being is both a life within and a life without.

The things that you work for -- social reform and disarmament -- are these things that you think can be attained? Or are you working for them for their own sake?

Well, I think a little bit of both. I think everybody sort of varies within those posts. On bad days... I remember one of the letters in this collection of Merton's says something like: no matter what we do, no matter what we do, it may well happen that they will blow the world apart. And we have to really face that... But I think we can't get into a bind



Daniel Berrigan, generally dissatisfied, has spent his life in the political protest movement

Christians there's a great shock, and when he tells it among Buddhists there's a great shock. And where the shock has been endured, we can walk through to something better where we can live together. We had been through a war together, and our common ground was the common ground of the Buddha and his life of compassion, or the life and death of Jesus. And all of a sudden, it seemed, in that common life the differences dissolved. But it's another language from the power brokers'.

So what you're saying is, neither extreme is the best way, you just have to weigh it?

Yeah, you put it much more gently than I would. I think that the activism which is traditionally in the East is as insane as the quest for the holy on the West Coast. They have thousands of expensive gurus; at least our way is cheap.

David says we have to go; and this is a good note to leave on, because sanity is somewhere in the

whereby we have got to win. The Buddhists settle everything, they'd say, you do the good and let the results go. And of course that's all through Western mysticism, too. You must separate out the ethical wholeness and beauty and truthfulness of your activity from the results... What I discern from our deepest tradition as well as from the Buddhists is that we are called to a kind of passionate detachment; and that, it seems to me, means that you want the Good to happen but you don't insist on it. Thereby it might happen.

There seem to be two trends on political movements today. I think you referred to this when you said that you had to be coming out of a tradition, with a sense of discipline. And you opposed this to pure activism; I wondered what you meant by that.

Well, I usually tell my friends in L.A. and my friends in New York that there are two classical American ways of working on the same thing: the L.A. way and the New York way. In L.A. you are pure inside without the world; in New York you are pure world without the inside. And both are American and both are insane.



Conflict in Groton

By Michael Adamowicz

Last Saturday, April 7, two events of great importance took place. One was that the first Trident submarine, the Ohio, was launched at Electric Boat in Groton. The other occurred in response to the launching. It was a demonstration by more than 3,500 persons against this addition to America's arsenal.

The launching was attended by 12,000 invited guests. Among the notables were Mrs. Carter and Mr. John Glenn accompanied by his wife. John Glenn was the key speaker at the event and his wife broke the traditional bottle of champagne over the submarine. Meanwhile, Mrs. Carter welded her initials in another nuclear submarine.

Outside the gates of Electric Boat, a division of General Dynamic, the demonstrators held a two-part protest. The majority of these persons took part in a silent vigil which was to serve as a "constant reminder to those filing past to enter the ceremony that the launching of a Trident is nothing to celebrate," according to Trident-Conversion Campaign organizers.

Several hundred persons participated in a lockout. Some of them were dressed in black robes and chained themselves together and then blocked the front entrance of EB. Others merely lay down in front of approaching spectators of the launch. There were approximately 230 of these persons arrested for disorderly conduct.

The Trident

The Trident's capabilities are awesome. It is the most advanced defense weapon to date. According to a Saturday Review article, "A single Trident submarine today carries more destructive force than all the military establishments of Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Brazil, Argentina, West Germany, Japan, the Philippines, India, and Pakistan put together."

A Trident is capable of devastating 408 targets, with each receiving a payload equivalent to three times the power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Each Trident has 23 Trident Two missiles. These missiles can each carry 17 maneuvering warheads—each aimed at a separate target.

The Trident is also lauded by the military for its survivability and maneuverability. The same Saturday Review article states, "The Trident has almost unlimited mobility; it can launch an attack on any country of its choosing, yet it is practically immune to counterattack by being able to hide in the seas."

The sub is quieter than its predecessors and that makes it harder to detect. It is equipped with a highly advanced sonar system that allows it to detect foes well before the enemy has a chance to spot the submarine. The Trident also has a cruising speed double that of the Polaris-Poseidon class submarines.

The Trident is armed with MaRV's (Maneuvering Re-entry Vehicles). These submarines weigh 18,700 tons, measure 560 feet in length and four stories in height.

These submarines give their commanders "more power than had been accumulated by human beings in recorded history up through 1945." The commander of a Trident thus has unfathomable might under his control.

The government argues that the Trident is a deterrent to nuclear war. It is part of the country's Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) arsenal. That is, the government operates on the assumption that it will not be attacked if the aggressor knows that it will be blown to bits thirty or forty times over after it launched its weapons against the United States. The Trident is considered a vital part of this strategy. The Trident submarines are designed to replace the Polaris-Poseidon subs. The latter are considered to be growing obsolete. And thus, the military argues, the need for the Trident.

It will require 28 Tridents to replace the fire power of the Polaris-Poseidon squad. Yet only thirteen Tridents are scheduled for construction.

All this fire force does not come cheaply. The cost of these 13 Tridents is estimated at \$13.5 billion. The whole project, including research and missile costs, costs around \$22.2 billion.

The Controversy

Those protesting the Trident program, led by the Trident-Conversion Campaign, believe that the Trident signals a new and perilous era in American

foreign policy. They state that the Trident is a weapon to be used in a first strike against a foe. This would be a significant change from America's previous advocacy of a second strike policy in accordance with MAD.

They base this claim on the fact that the Trident is designed to destruct an enemy's missile silos. The submarine's Trident Two missiles are aimed at the position of other nations' "hard" sites. In other words, the Trident will fire upon the entrenched missile silos of Russia, China or any other opponent.

This would be a first strike action as "it would make no sense to fire on empty silos," according to Marta Daniels, a spokeswoman for the protestors. Thus, only if the Trident's missiles were fired in advance of any attack would they destroy anything of value to an enemy.

In addition to this, the Trident's foes point to the fact that the Trident Two missiles have near pin-point accuracy. These missiles are accurate at a range of 6,000 miles. Trident subs can fire one missile every 15 seconds, each with at least four times the destructive capacity of the Hiroshima bomb. The protestors



believe that such accuracy and range are not consistent with a second strike policy. They argue that neither such might nor precision is necessary to destroy an opponent's nation in a second strike.

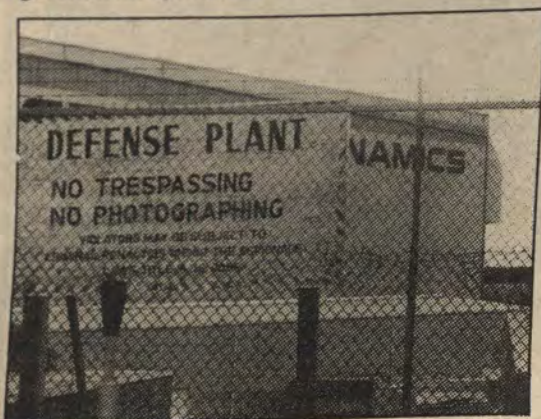
In a meeting held last Thursday night in Windham dormitory, Marta Daniels recalled the statements of John F. Kennedy and George Bundy. JFK said that 100 nuclear missiles were enough for the purposes of deterrence. Bundy estimated that 400 nuclear missiles would guarantee the destruction of Russia.

Daniels then asked why America had an arsenal that greatly exceeds the deterrence levels defined by JFK and Bundy. She pointed to the fact that the United States defense was maintained by the Triad system. This is composed of a manned bomber section, an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile squad and a Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile force.

The manned bomber branch alone had 400 B52 bombers, each carrying 20 nuclear bombs. Thus there are 8,000 nuclear bombs in this division, 7,600 more than Bundy felt was necessary to destroy Russia.

She added that each Trident has the capacity to deliver 408 nuclear bombs. Thus a single Trident submarine has four times the power JFK said was necessary for deterrence.

The Trident-Conversion Campaign calls for the eventual nuclear disarmament of all nations. They point to the high costs of the arms race to the societies of all nations involved. The Trident has already cost 50 percent more than estimated and is more vulnerable than previously thought, according to government spokesmen.



In addition, those working on the submarines face many health hazards. In the past, there were many cases of poisoning by asbestos and other substances among those working on the subs. The nuclear submarine worker also has a higher rate of cancer than any other American worker.

The protestors also state that "more than half of the federal deficit can be traced to military expenditures." They claim that military spending causes unemployment and inflation. This directly contrasts with the government's claim that the military creates jobs for many who would otherwise be unemployed and that its spending fuels the economy. Marta Daniels quoted a study showing that for every billion dollars, 104,000 jobs in education could be created, while only 76,000 positions in defense would result from the same expenditures. Therefore, the government could help its citizens find many more jobs if it used its money on projects other than military, Ms. Daniels concluded.

Daniels also stated that the average American family paid \$800 per year in taxes that supported the military. In contrast, the same family pays taxes of only \$12 for education and \$39 for health care. She claims that this proves that the American government is far more devoted to death than the health and well-being of its people.

She also claims that such a high level of military spending is totally unnecessary for America's defense. Such great sums of money are used merely to maintain American hegemony across the globe, according to Ms. Daniels.

She then pointed out that America holds only 6 percent of the world's population but it consumes 40 percent of the earth's raw materials. Even within America, she said, there is great exploitation. Otherwise, 15 percent of American families would not control 80 percent of the country's wealth.

She substantiated her claim that America wants to



maintain hegemony by claiming that 60 percent of the nation's weapons have no relation to the protection of this country. The assertion that we may need them to uphold democracy in the world was also criticized. Daniels said that 58 of the 80 countries that receive United States military aid are dictatorships. Therefore, the claim that America is the champion of world democracy is a myth. In reality, she states, the military is used to protect our investments in the Third World, and to intimidate other nations.

The Trident-Conversion spokeswoman stated that these interests are entrenched in American politics. She stated that there are "two Pentagon lobbyists for every Congressman on the Hill." This greatly exceeds the number of anti-nuke lobbyists and thereby assures that the Pentagon will be heard in every corner of the federal government while the no-nukers have to concentrate their efforts in a few specific areas.

The Economic Implications

If the Trident-Conversion people had their way, Electric Boat would no longer produce nuclear submarines. But this would leave thousands unemployed.



Students organize on campus

A study done by the Pentagon Office of Economic Adjustment revealed the effects of a lay-off of three thousand white collar workers at Electric Boat. It stated, that there would be "direct payroll losses at \$24.3 million, of which \$8.8 million would be replaced by unemployment compensation. A further 570 to 950 workers at other companies in the area would also lose their jobs, the report predicted, taking an ad-

ditional \$12.5 million out of the local economy, of which unemployment payments would cover just \$4.6 million of that." (New York Times 6-14-78)

These would be the results of a lay-off of only a small part of the total EB work force which is about 20,000. In fact, a federal survey demonstrated that Electric Boat accounts for more than 40 percent of the direct employment and 75 percent of the secondary employment in southeastern Connecticut. Thus, an economic crisis looms if EB is shut down.

The Trident-Conversion people say that they can minimize the hardships and loss of productivity if a work stoppage occurred. They have come up with a program designed to redirect the area's labor.

They cite a study on the effects of cutbacks in military spending. A pamphlet states, "Between 1961 and 1977, 75 communities affected by military cutbacks received federal adjustment aid. Altogether, 78,000 civilian jobs were created to replace 68,000 lost military-related jobs."



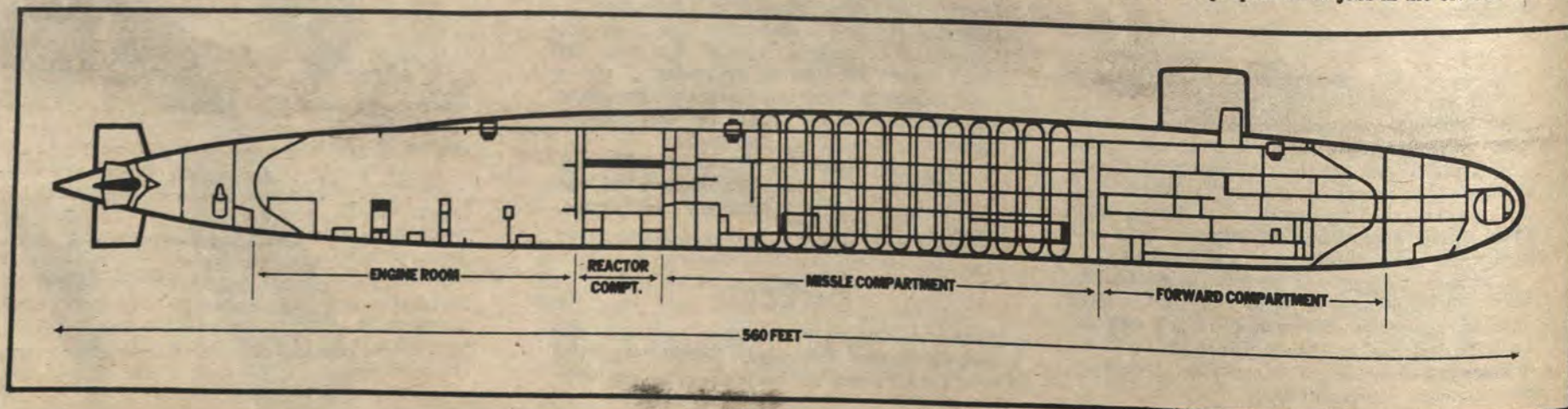
Protestors' parade marching to EB main gates

They go on to say that studies have proven that defense production is a very inefficient means of creating employment. They cite the fact that many jobs have been given over to automation in this field. "In California, defense spending is at an all time high, but total aerospace employment has dropped from a 1968 high of 750,000 to approximately 440,000 today." There is also a boom-bust cycle in defense employment. Many persons are laid off at a moment's notice and must seek unemployment compensation.



Senators George McGovern and Charles Mathias have recently introduced a bill in the Senate that calls for a redirection of the economy from military to civilian needs.

The Trident-Conversion Campaign has a priority list for the proposed new jobs in the civilian area. It



includes such measures as the development of alternative energy, improving mass transit systems, renovating urban areas, devising a comprehensive national health plan, and many others.

The advocates of this conversion say that they are receiving ever-increasing support from labor groups. Among those unions that endorse their efforts are United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers; International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

(Note: More of the government's and EB's arguments favoring the Trident would have been presented here but this reporter was unable to obtain information from them. He approached EB officials at the launching but they had no comment and would provide none of the pamphlets they were giving to all invited guests. The Public Relations officer was not



available for comment over the phone later that afternoon. Thus, only articles from the New York Times present the government's position.)

The Demonstration

At 7:30 on Saturday morning it was cloudy and cold. About 60 persons waited near Crozier-Williams for a bus to take them to Fort Griswold State Park. The bus came and had to make two trips to get everyone to the site of the demonstration.

By 8:30 well over 1,000 people had convened at the park. Aides distributed black arm bands to the protestors—a symbol of mourning the launch of the first Trident submarine, the U.S.S. Ohio. There was a small stand that distributed coffee and home-made bread to the demonstrators.



A few minutes later some speakers had appeared on a make-shift stage. A woman whose husband, brothers, father, and uncles worked for Electric Boat was the first to speak. She described the economic hardships her family had faced due to lay-offs and the other difficulties that defense production has caused in her life.

For example, the overwhelming presence of the military establishment in the Groton area had, for many years, induced a climate so intolerant to dissent that no one ever thought to criticize the government's policies. Yet, she hoped that this era had ended and all persons could unite to bring about a time of peace and prosperity.

Then two men who worked for EB took the stage. Each told the crowd that their employers had hindered their right of free expression. Company officials had said that "you're either for us or against us; there's no middle ground." The two speakers lauded the efforts of the demonstration, calling it the vanguard of a revolutionary movement dedicated to ushering in a new era of peaceful coexistence and morality.

By now most of the demonstrators had arrived. A majority of them clustered around the speakers' platform. Some used the Port-O-Lets in the southeast corner of the field. Others walked over to a nearby field to get a glimpse of the Trident and the General Dynamics plant. There was a small group dressed in black robes that was set apart from the main body.

This last group was busy preparing for the "lockout." They wrapped a heavy link chain around themselves and fastened it around their waists with a padlock. This accomplished, they answered the questions of the press and curious onlookers. They seemed a little anxious of what lay ahead in the next few hours but said that they were ready to put their beliefs into action.

Another small body of demonstrators was in the southwest corner of the park. They had a banner reading: "THE WOMEN OF HARRISBURG ARE NOT CELEBRATING." These persons were feminist activists, most of whom were arrested later in the day.



Back on the platform, the demonstration marshalls were trying to get the people broken down into three groups: those that would converge on the North, Main, and South entrances to Electric Boat. This was accomplished with only a little confusion and the protestors were now ready to march down to EB.

The March

The marshalls guided the protestors over a low stone wall and out into the street. Then the three groups began the walk down the hill to EB. The

demonstrators formed lines of three or four abreast. The line seemed to stretch out a very long way. They then proceeded, quietly and expectantly.

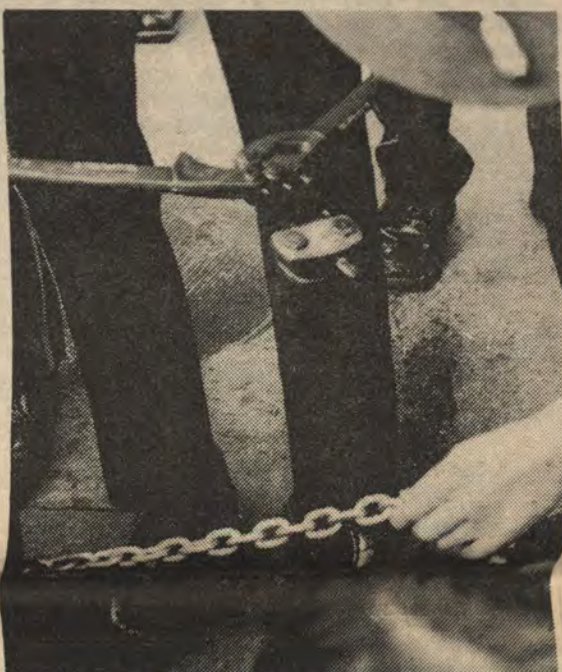
There was little activity during the march. No counter-demonstrators were present to heckle the protestors. Instead they walked past houses whose occupants were probably sleeping in on this Saturday morning. It was about 9 a.m.

The Confrontation

Finally the protestors reached their destination. This reporter was with the group at the Main gate so the following account is of the events that occurred there.

Those who had chained themselves together immediately stood in front of the entrance. They had effectively blocked access through this gate. Others sat on the sides and filled any gaps left by these robed protestors. The rest milled about in front of the gate.

A short time after that the invited guests began to arrive. They were met by silent demonstrators, blocking their way. To their credit, the vast majority of the "celebrants" did not react violently or threateningly toward the demonstrators. They simply zig-zagged through the crowd and stepped over those who lay on the ground, although this must have taken considerably longer than they had planned to spend on getting into the ceremonies.



Police cutting chain demonstrators used to lock themselves to fences

A squad of about forty or fifty police — state and local — suddenly appeared at the front gate. They formed three lines. Closest to the demonstrators were the Groton police; behind them were the state police;



and in back of them were EB security men (in the back corners one could see a few secret service men.) They brought chain cutters with them (bearing the words: Property of Electric Boat).

To the pleasure of the demonstrators, the cutters did not break through the chains at first. Someone in the crowd yelled: "Officers, don't you think that this is symbolic of the whole situation." Another added, "yeah, you can't break the bonds of peace and love." The police took this in good humor and several cracked jokes with the crowd — thus dissipating a great deal of tension on both sides.



The Milleu

A green bus emerged from a garage behind the demonstrators. It was the first of eight busses and several paddy-wagons that took arrested demonstrators to the Groton police station. Those who had blocked the entrance were resolved to use non-violent means of civil disobedience. Therefore they did not walk to the bus after arrest but had to be carried away.

One cop to another: "This guy is chubby."
The other officer: "Yeah, if they're all like this we'll get double hernias."

A demonstrator: "Please, don't drop me."
A cop carrying him to the bus: "We won't. But it would be easier if you walked."
The demonstrator: "I know; but I can't help you."

A burgher and his wife: "The line is moving over here, honey."
"Yeah, but I don't know if it's the hippy-dippies moving or us."

The police had now forced a passage through the milling protestors. The latter regrouped and some lay down in the path of the EB visitors. The police then moved the limp bodies into a pile on the side of the line. The protestors would inch their way back into the middle of the path. The cops laughed at them and stooped over to move them out of the way again.

A couple of busses had been filled by now; each departing bus was cheered by the demonstrators and many raised their hands in either a clenched fist or in the V sign of peace.

A demonstrator to the driver of a bus: "Excuse me, sir, what do you think is the destructive capacity of a Trident Submarine?"
The police driver: "I really don't know."
Demonstrator: "Excuse me again sir, but do you have any children?"
The driver closes the bus window with a slam. Those in the nearby crowd guffaw.

The police were doing their best to keep the rowdies in both camps away from one another. Yet this was not a widespread problem. For the most part, the protestors and the crowd engaged in friendly banter.

By far the most sociable spectators were the Buckeyes from Ohio. They were all part of an organization of submariners from WW2. They wore blue hats with long yellow feathers coming out of the center. They seemed to want the respect of the kids and at the same time impart the importance they saw

in the Trident. "Remember, if it weren't for us in WW2, you wouldn't have even been born."

Some "celebrants" were sympathetic to the protestors' cause.

One fashionably dressed woman replied to a demonstrator's question about her motives for attending the launching with this reply: "I think it's immoral if you believe in this (the nuke sub). I just want to see what it looks like. But I feel guilty about not being on the other side of this rope."

Others were openly hostile to the demonstrators.

One woman took a pamphlet from a protestor, looked at it with disgust, threw it to the ground and dug her high heeled shoe into it. The pamphleteer casually picked it up, brushed it off and handed it to the next passerby while the woman repeated her actions with the next demonstrator further up the street.

All the while there were shouts from the crowd to the EB visitors.

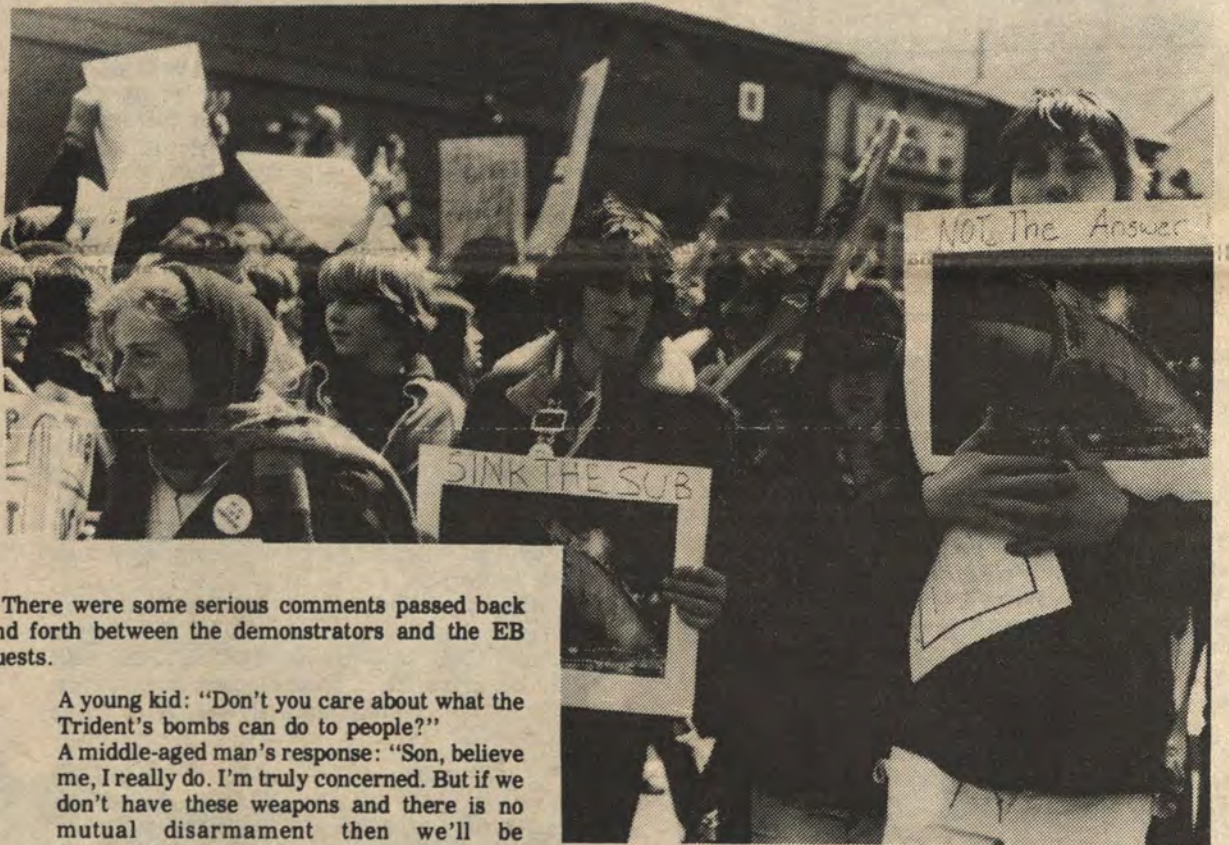
"The people who are being dragged away are concerned about your children's future."

A demonstrator to a Navy officer: "It's military progams like this that cause inflation."

The officer's response: "Drop dead, you fucking communist."

One befuddled wife to her husband: "Dear, I'm trying to hurry but it's hard to tell who's on which side."

A nearby demonstrator replied: "It's hard to tell because we really are on the same side—the side of life and peace."



There were some serious comments passed back and forth between the demonstrators and the EB guests.

A young kid: "Don't you care about what the Trident's bombs can do to people?"
A middle-aged man's response: "Son, believe me, I really do. I'm truly concerned. But if we don't have these weapons and there is no mutual disarmament then we'll be destroyed."

The women's group just finished their protest, comprised of women only. Most of them were arrested as they refused to make way for guests. The police called in a special paddy-wagon — one with a matron. The women refused to walk and the police had to carry them into the wagon — the matron was fierce looking, and dumped them on the floor of the van when the protestors were handed to her.

Later, the majority of these women refused to give their names to police officers and were transferred to a different police station.

After 11:30 most of the celebrants had made their way into the ceremonies. There was little for the marchers to do. Some lay down in front of the entrance and said, "Come on, we gotta block the people from leaving — we owe it to those who are already arrested." Not many joined them.

The police then asked if they really wanted to be arrested—there seemed to be no point in it as there weren't enough of them to seriously impede the exit of the guests. The demonstrators said they would stay where they were: "It's really the principle that we're trying to uphold." The cops obliged and arrested them.

Within the crowd it became apparent that many factions were present. Some people argued that violent means of protesting were the only effective ways of forcing the government to cease its manufacture of death and destruction. Others pointed to Martin Luther King Jr. and his accomplishments through nonviolent civil disobedience.

There was one particular kid who was running around spewing out the virtues of violence. "Fuck the pacifists. Stay here and fight the establishment, the exploiters and those who support the death of millions." He apparently didn't realize that about half of those in the crowd were suburban housewives and their kids, another third was decidedly nonviolent, and the rest were so disorganized that any attempts to fight the cops would have been futile, and onesidedly bloody.

In any event there were no violent uprisings on either side. The day progressed very smoothly.

Most of the police seemed to be putting out extra-special efforts to be nice to the crowd. Two cops in particular — badge numbers 51 and 54 — answered reasonable questions from the crowd and joked with many others.

The only over-zealous officers this reporter saw — badge numbers 5, 3, 11, and 16 in particular — did nothing more than push the crowd in harder than was necessary and number 16 almost provoked a fight with a demonstrator who kept repeating "Don't keep hitting me in the chest...What are you — an asshole? There's no need to hit so hard, so fuck off. Besides there's no room behind me to move."

After the ceremonies inside were over, the crowd moved through a wide cordon established by the police. There were no incidents. Few were arrested at this point.

Instead, the protestors sang "We shall overcome," and "All we are saying is give peace a chance." the usual comments were passed between the demonstrators and the guests.

One boy, about two years old, was riding on his father's shoulders. They were just leaving the proceedings. The son noticed the police buses and asked his father what they were for. His dad answered: "Those are for people who need help." A protestor overheard this and said: "Those are for the people who are being arrested," looked at the father and continued, "for the ones who are telling the truth."



ENTERTAINMENT

Series features Dan Tinen

Ann C. Allan

A: I can't believe there aren't any all-campus parties this weekend.

B: You sacreligious lush. If you ever got your nose out of a beer can, you'd know that it's Passover and Easter this weekend.

A: How can it be both at the same time?

B: Never mind, you fool.

A: So what are we going to do on Friday night?

B: We're gonna go see Dan Tinen in Dana.

A: Oh, ok. Fine with me, pass that over here.

On Friday, April 13th at 8:00 p.m. in Dana Hall, Social Board is going to present Dan Tinen in the fourth concert in the mini-concert series. According to Arthur Berg, "The series is definitely off the ground. Seven hundred and fifty people have seen the first three concerts and we're projecting that this concert will bring the total number of viewers up to 1000. What more could you ask for at the expense we've put out? There's no reason why the mini-concert series can't become a major institution on campus. For a dollar, you can't beat it."



Dan Tinen at his array of key boards

In reference to Tinen, Berg said, "He writes a lot of interesting lyrics. His songs have a depressing yet humorous quality that makes him rather unique." Tinen is a keyboard artist who plays the piano, harpischord, and moog synthesizer, as well as being a songwriter. Tinen has toured college campuses

extensively before coming to Conn, and according to reviews, he is "a powerful and inventive musician who writes thoughtful and prophetic lyrics." He is also described as "exciting", "original," and innovative." It sounds promising. If Tinen is anything like his predecessors, it should be a good show.

Innovative women

By Elise Sara

I Am A Woman is surely one of the most innovative and ambitious workshop productions to be presented at Conn. College this year. Originally conceived by Viveca Lindfors and further arranged with the help of Paul Austin, the play is a kind of coffeehouse production of a multitude of different parts, ranging from the writings of Shakespeare to Ibsen. Paul Austin also incorporated some strong feminist pieces, giving the play a strong feminist tone.

Meaghan O'Connel, the director, is quick to stress however that the play does not attempt to prove women superior to men. It's more about people's emancipation. The excerpts are taken from pieces written by both men and women about women. The approximately fifty speeches portray both the good and bad...the beauty, frustration and anger within each and every woman. The play is thus a realistic one which explores every realm of human existence. As Ms. O'Connel puts it, the play "covers aspects of every woman you've ever known."

The cast of six, including Judy Aley '79, Audrey Anderson '79, Mary Conklin '79, Mary Anne Dumont '79, Dawn Jalet '79 and Pat Lanning '80, has had great input into the production.

I Am A Woman opens on April 12th, with a second show on April 13th at 8:00 PM in the Anthony Nelson Theatre Laboratory. *Everyone — men and women — is encouraged to see it.* As Ms. O'Connel stated: "It's not a show for women. It's a show for everybody, for young people and older people. It's not pro or anti women's lib, it's pro-people."

Fresh turf for dancers

By Ali Moore

The dance students at Connecticut College have shown that organization and positive action will bring forth many rewards. Nadine Moll, the chairperson of the dance floor committee, expects that a new dance floor will be built in the east corner of Cro main lounge before the start of next-semester.

For the past 15 years, chairperson of the dance department, Martha Meyers, has stressed the need for an improvement of Conn's dance floors to the administration. Up until this academic year, her requests had not been answered.

Unlike dance students of previous years, the dance students are now concerned with a new floor and the future of dance at Conn. Fifteen students, headed by Moll and guided by faculty sponsor Carolyn Coles, organized themselves into a group and began to work on the Dance Department Floor Fund.

To gain support, they asked for monetary donations from all dance students, parents and community dancers. The committee sought a 100 percent following from the 168 dance students to impress upon the administration the need for a new dance floor.

In their letter to the donors, the committee wrote, "The East Studio floor is non-resilient and has a linoleum surface that is either too slippery when there is low humidity or too sticky on a rainy day. The floor has no "give" which means that whenever we jump, leap, run or turn, our bodies are subjected to a great deal of strain and shock. As a result of this limitation, we are having increasing difficulty getting guest artists and permanent faculty to teach or perform at Connecticut College.

"Our training space is counter-productive to our development as dancers. Just as it is harmful for a runner to run on hard pavement, it can be dangerous to use the floor in its present condition."

The committee has raised \$3,500: \$1,500 from students and \$2,000 from parents. The success of the committee in raising the money showed the administration the need for a new floor, the serious nature of the committee, and the potential problem of not updating the dance facilities.

The dance floor will cost \$35,000, and the administration is helping the committee formulate a letter asking for grants from various art foundations. According to Moll, the administration has been extremely helpful.



Dancers wave goodbye to senior choreographers

Seniors' eclectic images

By Nancy Singer

A celebration of dance titled, "Parting Images" was presented by the senior dance majors on April 5th and 7th in Palmer Auditorium. All the pieces performed were choreographed by the senior dance majors and were the results of this semester's and last semester's work in the Senior Seminar in Dance under the direction of Carolyn Cole.

The pieces ranged from fanciful circus imagery to scenes of the old west and fairy tales. The program was unique in its variety of pieces and was different from anything the department had ever presented.

The choreographers were: Susan Bierbaum, Laurie Boyd, Susan Davis, Laurie Horan, Lisa Martin, Lynda Plavin, Nina Sadowsky and Barbara Spiess.

SPORTS



7th inning stretch ends, Camels go to bat

By the Wheatmeister

"Crack!!"

Yes, this sound can be heard again at Conn. College.

Thanks to David Waldman and Chris Bergan, two diehard Red Sox fans, baseball will once again become a reality at Connecticut College. Abner Doubleday would have wanted it this way.

Baseball has never really succeeded in getting off the ground here in the past, but with the contagious interest of "Waldo" and Bergan, our national pastime now has a good chance of making it.

For whatever reason (maybe because we do not have our own field?) a baseball team has not been high on the priority list of this institution. Most people are simply content with lobbing a softball around on a sunny, spring afternoon, while inhaling a few ice-cold frosties.

On the other hand, there are some of us who would rather face a baseball pitcher hurling a smaller, harder, faster-pitched ball. Softball is an enjoyable pastime, but is not quite the challenge that baseball is.

About fifteen Camels have responded to Waldo and Bergan's plea to "lace up your cleats men, because it is time to play ball!!!" This happy-go-lucky squad is a team without a real "home" field, so they have to improvise. A pre-planned practice schedule for these rusty, spring-training days looks something like the following:

Sunday - Mitchell College Field

Monday - Who knows?

Tuesday - Public park near Pizza Barn

Wednesday - Bank Street

Thursday - Impossible to plan that far ahead

Needless to say, the team ruins a lot of

baseballs on Wednesdays.

Actually, the ingenious Bergan and Waldo sophomore duo have scheduled approximately ten games against high school varsities and college junior varsities. The Camels will face some seasoned squads, including the Yale j.v.'s. Tom Beuscher guarantees the Camels will "manhandle the Yalies."

A ten game schedule is hefty when compared to those of the Steve Brunetti days. Way back then, two or three years ago, the Camels could only persuade a handful of opponents to challenge our mighty arms and overpowering bats.

Currently, the Camels have all fifteen players signed to multiple year contracts. The front office wisely inked such superstars as Luce, Beuscher and Mark Fiskio to no-trade agreements.

The timing could not have been better as Fiskio blubbered "Play me or trade" minutes after scribbling his John Hancock. It seems "Big Fisk" may be embarking on his last season as a competent ballplayer. Maine-bred coach Waldo commented privately to this writer, "A-yuh, Fiskio's washid ayup."

This team is not run by fabulous George Steinbrenner, so funds tend to be a problem. Team equipment consists of a few worn-out baseballs, and a few Willie Mays autographed bats, but these may increase.

Certain rumors suggest that the current hockey rink site (does anybody know where it is?) will actually be converted into a baseball diamond. This school needs a diamond as badly as the Sox need Fenway.

The team encourages everybody to come out and see these dedicated athletes in action, but this writer hasn't an inkling of what sandlots they've sequestered. Try the weekly schedule.

Swimming for dollars

By Daryl Hawk

One hundred members from the college community will partake in the 1979 Connecticut College Swim Marathon on Thursday, April 19, to test their endurance and to raise money for Conn College and the city of New London. Five member teams from each dormitory, six faculty members, RTC officials, the athletic trainer, and several administration officials will each be swimming anywhere from 1/2 hour to two hours without stopping to rest. Any kind of stroke can be performed as long as a forward movement is maintained.

Participants in the Marathon have received individual pledges from members of the college community and residents of the New London area based on the number of minutes they swim. All proceeds will be contributed to the College Library and the Ocean Beach Pool, and will help support the installation of a new whirlpool for the College. The dorm which raises the most money will receive a free cocktail party for any date it chooses this semester.

In addition to the Marathon, student-faculty relays, a north vs. south

campus water polo match, and a diving exhibition will be featured from 8:30-10 PM for spectators' entertainment.

Such marathons, as well as other dramatic efforts in long distance swimming have always been the ultimate challenge of the swimmer's endurance. Several feats of modern swimming have been placed on record, the most famous of all being that of Matthew Webb, a Britisher. On August 24, 1875, he was the first to swim the English Channel from Dover to Calais. Seven years later, Webb lost his life in an attempt to swim Niagara Rapids.

The hazards of long distance swimming are obvious but the rewards far exceed the risks. Swimming for a long period of time is not only challenging, but invigorating as well. It has been known to relieve tension, cure hangovers, produce mental alertness, and alleviate bottled-up frustration.

On Thursday, April 19, some of the swimmers in the Marathon may feel so euphoric after performing this activity that they will be inspired to swim day after day as have many marathoners before them.

Floridian learning experience

By David Greenspan

"Down here in Florida you will learn two very important concepts. Those will be taught in a series of half-hour talks and twice daily two hour practices. The first concept will be to learn how to make the boat work for you through technique drills and style work. The second will be to understand how to push your body to give what is needed to perform its best through long endurance work and short explosive high output pieces."

Once having 47 members, Connecticut Women's Crew has since September, trained its way down to a rigorous 27 women all striving toward that one end of ultimate speed. With as much as 40 miles a week of running, rowing and equivalent exercises in the fall, and some hard weightlifting and ergometer work added in the winter (the ergometer is a rowing machine fondly described by one oarswoman as a machine on which five minutes of rowing is worse than taking final exams), the women prepared for their spring season which officially begins with the breaking up of the Thames

River ice in the spring.

From September to March, the physical and technical basis for the season is developed. In Florida, the challenging process of learning to row as a crew begins. Better than four weeks of practice are crammed into two intense but brief weeks. Novices learn about racing starts, sprints, setstos, strokerating and drive coordination. The more experienced women learn how to capitalize on their skills, boat movement, stern check, hullspeed and tolerance.

All of this training is directed toward one end, a perfect row at the Eastern Association of Women's Rowing Colleges' Championship or EAWRC Sprints at Lake Waramaug in Kent, Ct. on May 13th. Here will be the best in women's collegiate rowing with the Ivy Leagues and Wisconsin being represented.

Before the sprints, however, is a racing season where conditioning and race plan are tested and perfected. Florida is past, and progress was well made. Out of Florida comes three women's eights ready to row.



Oarswomen cruisin'.

Larrabee makes it two consecutive

By James Dicker

For the first time in the history of the Men's Dorm Basketball League a team has defended its Championship; by defeating the faculty in two straight games, the boys from Larrabee won themselves a second consecutive title. The Bee took the title games by the scores of 58-48 and 68-53, thoroughly outclassing the faculty.

Larrabee reached the finals by easily defeating Wright-Marshall, 62-40. The Bee never trailed after taking a 12-10 first quarter lead and stretching it to 26-17 at the half. Mark Fiskio led a balanced attack with 16 points, Jimmy Luce totaled 14, Larry Wielgus had 13, John Krinitzky scored 10 and Kevin Sayward added 2 "but they were crucial" points.

The Faculty, meanwhile, was upsetting highly favored KB-Day in the other semi-final game. The Faculty raced to an early first quarter lead and left the court with a 24-12 margin at half which became 40-32 by the end of the third quarter. KB-Day cut the margin

to 44-42 with under three minutes to go but Jeff Simpson countered with a jumper and two free throws to keep the Faculty on top. The final stood at 57-46.

Simpson led all scorers with 30 points while Robert Hampton and Ralph DiSaia combined for 20 in support. Fred Sams led KB-Day with 19 points and Dave Fiderer added 14 but it wasn't enough.

In the first game of the best two of three Championship series, Faculty came out gunning behind Simpson's eight first quarter points to lead 17-12. Larrabee crawled back to within 31-29 at the half on Luce's 8 second quarter tallies. Luce combined with Fiskio for all 12 of the Bee's third quarter points as Larrabee took the lead for good, 41-39.

The key here was a man to man defense which shut out Simpson in the third quarter. The Bee ran away in the final quarter to a 58-48 win. Luce totaled 29 points and Fiskio added 12. Simpson led the Faculty with 19 but only 5 came in the second half. Bill Lessig and

Robert Hampton combined for 15 in defeat.

A scheduling mixup cost the Faculty the services of DiSaia in the second game but the "old men" played a more spirited game. Larrabee edged to a 12-10 first quarter lead that was pushed to 30-23 at half. Luce had 10 first half points while Simpson poured in 13, 11 in the second quarter alone.

Larrabee looked to put the game out of reach in the third quarter and things did look bleak for Faculty when Hampton went down with a bad ankle while trailing 38-27. Simpson kept the Faculty in the game with 8 third quarter points, Luce countered with 6 for a 47-39 Larrabee lead. Two quick buckets by Simpson and another by David Murray pulled Faculty within 48-47 barely two minutes into the final quarter.

The Faculty, however, was not to get closer. Fiskio, then Luce, hit baskets to give Larrabee breathing room. When the Faculty pulled back within 3, 52-49,

Larry Wielgus calmly sank six straight free throws and the game was Larrabee's.

Desperate fouling by Faculty in the final minutes padded the Bee's margin, 68-53. Luce finished with 25 points, Ron Rabkin totaled 14 and Wielgus hit for 10. Simpson was again outstanding in defeat, this time scoring 25. Murray finished with 12 and Hampton added 8. The Bee could celebrate once again.

The key to Larrabee's championship was Luce's scoring, Rabkin's board play and Fiskio's all around hard work, as well as the brilliant play of the Gator, Larry Wielgus. The Gator led not only the Bee's devastating fast break but also the tough defense. When points were needed, the Gator could score too.

A second acknowledgement must go to the outstanding play of the Faculty's Jeff Simpson. He was the spirit and leader of the squad. He made the team go. Without Simpson, the Faculty would have been watching the entire playoffs in street clothes.



Women do battle with Yale

Women's lacrosse breaking new ground

By Barbara Krueger

Women's lacrosse this year seems to be on the upsurge due to several significant and encouraging factors, most notably the new coach and the many new talented players.

Nancy Franklin, the new coach, is an excellent inspiration for the team. She is a high school gym teacher with much coaching experience, who has taken thorough control of the team and her responsibilities. After suffering through the grueling pre-season evening Coast Guard practices under Miss Franklin's guidance, even some of Coach Nancy's "weenies" have begun to shape up into well-functioning players.

This year's team includes a majority of new talent, as well as many of last year's starting players. Returning from last year are the co-captains, Barbara Krueger and Tally Ward, as well as the present nucleus of the offense: Hilary (Chit) Chittendon, Heather (Hez)

Crocker, and Sarah (Dolly) Parton.

Also returning this year are wings Karen McGlathery, Helene Keo, and Amy Provatas. Some of the notable new players are Susan Baldwin (substitute center for Tally Ward, sidelined with a knee injury), and the Monster Machine defense, Judy Ford, Sue Jones, Alice Elsbree, Mary Ann Tilton and goalie Sarah Van Leer.

Their first game was scheduled for April 4 against Yale, and they attended the Smith College Scrimmage Day on April 7 where they played several jamboree games. Games against difficult teams like Brown, Mt. Holyoke and Boston U. are also scheduled and so a challenging season is anticipated. But this year's women's Lacrosse team already seems to be a competitive, talented group. Camelmania has them in its grips, so they are looking forward to their season with high hopes and gnashing teeth.

Men's crew

back on the water

By Dan Gallagher

Long, cold months of winter training have finally begun to pay off for Connecticut oarsmen in early defeats of rival crews. The 1979 racing season opened for the team last Saturday on an unusually calm Thames River with victory over Amherst College and mixed results in races with the University of Rhode Island, all of which pointed to great potential for the team in the upcoming nationals.

Tired and somewhat unused to the cold, blustery March weather after two arduous weeks of training camp in Jacksonville, Florida, the Freshman Lightweight Eight showed good form in their first race, which proved a narrow, yet disappointing loss to the URI frosh. Stroke Kirk Doggett maintained a well-controlled and low stroke rating, but was overtaken by a keyed-up Rhode Island crew.

Two victories followed the first, the Varsity Lightweight Eight, led by stroke Tom Speers tenaciously clung to their lead over varsity crews from both URI and Amherst. The Lightweight Four, maintaining a slight lead over a URI crew, was awarded a victory after the rival crew strayed off course and meshed oars with the Conn boat, thereby shattering a Conn. blade.

In the final races of the day, Connecticut's varsity and Freshman Heavyweight Fours fell to larger URI crews. Bowman Peter Gregory felt that the varsity's loss was attributed to a false sense of confidence in the boat. He said, "I think that we should've taken it up as soon as they (URI) started to sit on their lead."

On Sunday, after a long week of difficult practices, the team again played host, this time to LaSalle University of Philadelphia. The races, originally scheduled to begin at 8:00 a.m. were postponed temporarily as the course was deemed unrowable due to a strong northerly wind and consequent whitecaps. The wind, however, subsided enough by 10:30 a.m. to allow the races to be safely run.

In the day's first race, the Varsity Lights were matched against a composite LaSalle crew, that is, a mixed crew of heavy as well as lightweights. Despite the weight disadvantage, a fast start enabled the Conn Oarsmen to successfully battle it out to the 1000 meter mark, where an equipment failure forced them out of contention for

the victory. Their loss in that manner was particularly disappointing.

In the next race, though, the Freshman Lights got their chance for revenge on last week's loss, and destroyed the LaSalle frosh, crossing the finish line with a comfortable two and one-half length lead. The Junior Varsity Eight followed that decisive victory with one of their own, racing as an eight for the first time. The JV crew, comprised of seven freshman and only one sophomore, jumped ahead of LaSalle at the start and settled to a comfortable lead, which they never relinquished.

The Freshman Lights got their chance for revenge on last week's loss, and destroyed the LaSalle frosh

In the last race, the Varsity Heavy Four under the experienced leadership of veteran oarsman Liv Johnson finally straightened out their start, and opened a quick lead over the LaSalle crew. Rowing at a lower stroke through the rapidly deteriorating course, the Conn varsity stretched their lead out to two lengths by the mid-point of the race, then fought off a strong sprint by the LaSalle crew to cross the line with a half-length advantage.

With the NAAO Division 2-3 nationals, officially known as the Dad Vail Regatta, only five weeks away, the crew team is already preparing for the race. Before then, Conn. will meet crews from Trinity, Wesleyan, Holy Cross, and Worcester Polytech, among others. This Saturday, owing to unseasonable weather in Williamstown, Conn may host Williams College on the Thames, rather than away as planned.

OPINION

Carter-English / English-Carter DICTIONARY

By Steven Shaffer

Our age of the complex political economy has given rise to a plethora of foreign and domestic maladies. It is the responsibility of President Carter to shed light on these problems and the continuing progress to their solution.

Indeed, an entirely new vocabulary has evolved to help explain these difficult phenomena to the public. Pick up any periodical or newspaper and select a random paragraph on the page. Chances are good, I believe, that you will come upon a grandiloquent phrase, almost inevitably expressing the characteristic optimism of the "probable happy endings" of our nation's woes.

While Carter's statements to the press are usually promising, they are not often completely factual. On the contrary, these statements, rather than echoing the present reality, reflect the desired (and sometimes far-fetched) goals. As such, these statements cannot be accepted as gospel. The Mideast (Israel-Egypt), Iran and oil, foreign policy, and SALT II are a few poignant examples of the discrepancy between what Carter says and what is, in fact, true.

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On the oil shortage Carter reveals the outlook for the United States in this definitive statement: "The situation with supplies and prices is serious—it's not critical." I think it fortunate that nobody embarrassed the President by asking him to distinguish the two in this case. No doubt he couldn't. Was the 1974 OPEC oil embargo serious or critical? How about waiting in a gas line for three hours to fill up the tank? This infuriating situation is serious to most of us, but not critical, because we did get our gas. Those who don't drive could not have cared less. So it was neither serious nor critical—it was inconsequential.

Further, does critical mean that gasoline powered vehicles are an endangered species (along with all other oil consuming plant and equipment)? If so, what shall America do? This seems critical and serious. Does critical mean that an oil shortage will further erode our damaged economy? This would be critical for America. After all, if not an American

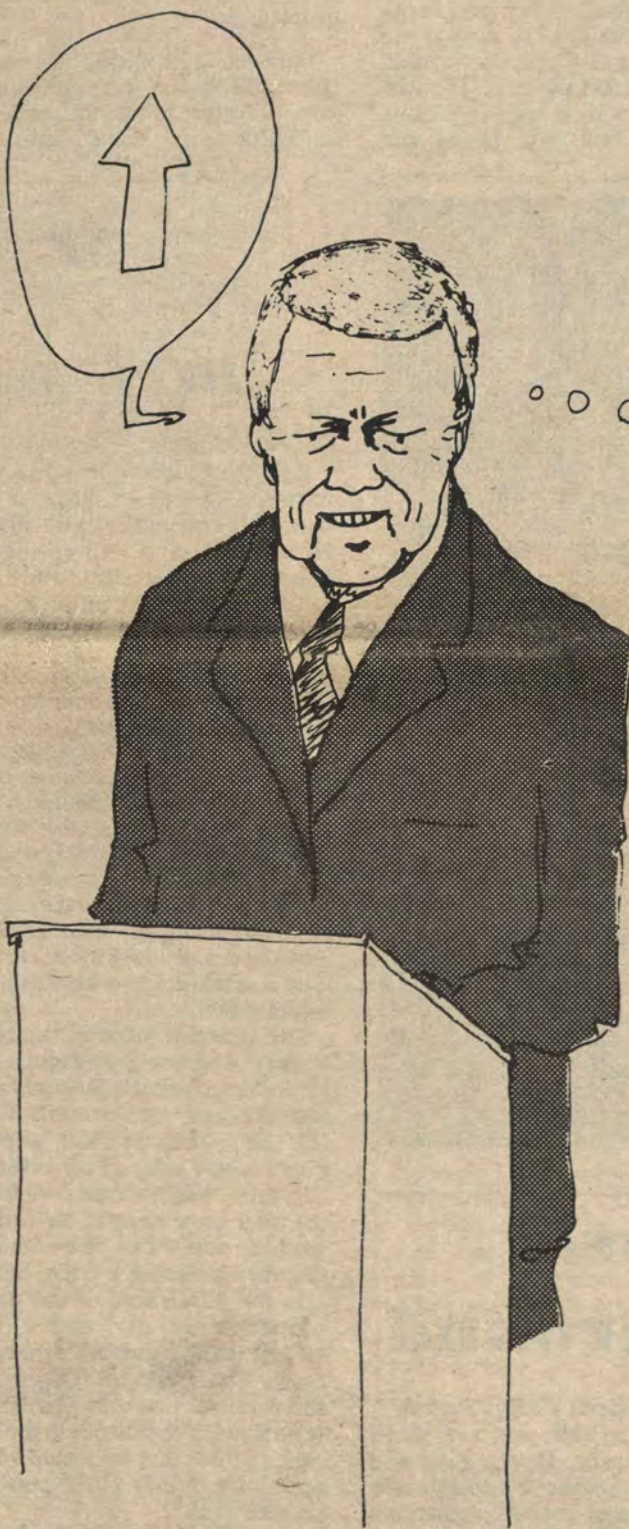
The significance of Carter's remarks lies in what he wants us to believe.

economy, then what? The President's opinion is that the oil shortage "adds inflationary pressures" — surely not a good sign for an economy rent with high inflation and unemployment. However, the situation only remains, thank God, "serious."

Carter also thinks that "we are much better prepared to deal with" oil shortages (than during the

1974 oil embargo). How so? Our oil supply is not much greater than the 1974 supplies during the embargo. Gas allocation is as inefficient as it has always been. Regulatory measures have increased and entangled the situation. And demand for gasoline has naturally risen. So how are we better able to deal with less oil, may I ask? Again Carter was spared the embarrassment of explanation. Perhaps he has some brilliant solution he is withholding until the proper time — the political motif. I doubt it.

The significance of Carter's remarks lies in what he wants us to believe. Better serious than critical. I still don't know the difference. Carter should, however, take a critical look at such serious remarks.



Foreign policy weakness is an area Carter takes to heart because many people hold him personally responsible for such action. Carter responded this way when asked if he thought the perceptions of other nations toward our inaction. (i.e., China's invasion of Vietnam) add to the problem of our country's interests. "Obviously perceptions have some importance in political and also diplomatic terms." Obviously, Mr. Carter. But how much is some? Is "some" enough to persuade you to act, so as to insure "proper" perceptions of our country, whatever they may be? It does not seem so. Thus, "some importance" must not be important enough to warrant the action of our country.

However, Mr. Carter thinks that "an exercise of prudence in trying to contain regional disputes

among other nations is in the best interests of our own nation." This statement means one of two things — should intervene to protect our interests or we shouldn't. At least he's narrowing down the choices. Since we haven't lately intervened, the perceptions of "some importance" have faded into the background. This is because when perceptions don't drive a country to react, they are no longer of such importance, diplomatically and politically, that is. Psychologically however, perceptions remain. Funny, Carter forgot to mention that.

SALT II is a favorite topic for comment because it

is always around, and if Carter doesn't want to talk about something else, like the Mideast, he can reel off a quickie on the ever present, ever failing, SALT II negotiations. Lately Carter said, "We do not agree with many of the actions that the Soviet Union takes in dealing with other countries; we've not let that disrupt our bilateral relationships with the Soviets — our SALT II talks, for instance, have never been interrupted nor delayed."

This statement, I'm afraid, is pure nonsense, unless, of course, Carter's vocabulary comes from his own special pocket dictionary of the English language. Delayed and interrupted are two accurate words that epitomize what SALT II has become. Delayed because a treaty that should have been signed at the SALT I expiration date is still unsigned. Interrupted because the Soviets were clearly perturbed at our normalization of relations with China. Again, Carter's idea of progress is embodied in the

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image of "statesmen" haggling over a bargaining table with other "statesmen" over the deployment of nuclear weapons with no solution in sight (until recently). At least Carter's definition of "progress" is consistent.

These random selections are a mere smattering of Carter's stances on salient issues of the day. These examples are not intended to degrade the Carter Administration's foreign and domestic policies. Dubious statements such as those I have mentioned arise partially because of the constant fluctuations of the issues involved. Thus it is inevitable that Carter's vocabulary be, at times, somewhat imprecise.

However, some of Carter's language is intentionally deceiving — a psychology of words meant to appease the public and obscure the truths of an issue. When this kind of obscurity occurs, it reveals a case of more public relations and less issue-solving. Political jargon, of course, is as real to a President as the issue it illuminates. But sometimes it is important to read between the lines.

In defense of honor

By Jim Francese

Recently, there appeared in the College Voice an article which examined the matter of self-scheduled examinations. Its author, David McCall, stated that everyone should "consider the issue and reach their own conclusion." To put it bluntly, I have done so, and my conclusion is diametrically opposed to Mr. McCall's.

The first of Mr. McCall's points I take issue with is his statements concerning students who do not properly budget time, but instead procrastinate to the last minute. I would like to point out that a system such as we have at Conn is developed specifically for those who would take advantage of it, and that those who don't ignore the benefits to their own loss. An analogous situation is financial aid; not all those who are eligible apply - but does this mean we eliminate it and take it from those who need it?

A little further in the article, the author states that "One need hardly inquire before one's friends have revealed information concerning length, difficulty and other pertinent details of exams." Since he treats outright cheaters further in the article, I must assume that the information traded is totally meaningless. It does not help me to take an exam to know how hard a friend considered it, since his opinion is completely subjective. For instance, I recently watched a friend take a mid-term, finish in a third of the time allotted, and do considerably better than others who had stayed over the time limit.

Speaking realistically, if someone had asked my classmates and my friend that the exam was like, would the information elicited have meant anything? I seriously think not.

Cheaters aren't assured success — they are assured of a good grade ... The two are not necessarily synonymous.

In the fifth paragraph of his article, McCall writes that "I heard of a professor's surprise upon receiving, in the final days of last semester's test period, examinations which invoke memories of graduate school and doctoral theses. The manner in which such tests are prepared is not hard to guess...."

I agree with Mr. McCall; it is not hard to understand how the exams were prepared. The students studied and bided their time, taking full advantage of a useful system. When they were quite ready, they went to their respective test centers and wrote exams of which they could be rightfully proud. The question now arises of where Mr. McCall's objections come from. How is it that he can find fault with a system — when it's working. Put concisely, his arguments are more than a little absurd at this point.

In the next paragraph of his article Mr. McCall expresses dissatisfaction because only one case of cheating has been reported during his tenure on the Judiciary Board. He again seems to be making the mistake of finding fault with a system when ac-

cording to all the evidence it is working quite well. He is so attached to his idea of the dishonesty of his fellow students that he refuses to credit the evidence, instead saying that the Honor Code is off — that in that no professors are going to want to be required to

Now, certainly I am not naive enough to believe that there is no cheating in this school, yet I can't believe it is as bad as David McCall states. Though it is true that there are many on this campus who would not report a case of cheating if they discovered one there are certainly those who would — and there isn't a way in the world to find out who would or wouldn't. This is, I think, a powerful deterrent.

Besides this, it doesn't make sense to cheat; cheating is not conducive to obtaining an education — which is purportedly what we are all here for.

As most people know, the present system of exams was implemented to save students from being caught in a "crunch" of two or more exams in the same day. In his proposal to reinstate scheduled exams, Mr. McCall argues that this objection is baseless because "allowances" could be made. According to him, a simple solution would be to have each professor "make up two exams, the original and one alternate, and any student who feels that their schedule will adversely affect their performance may petition for a schedule change."

I would like to point out several glaring weaknesses in this plan. First of all, I think it is patently obvious that no professor is going to want to be required to make two exams for each class, and I don't blame them. Next, it should be clear that in such a system, there would be no firm basis for grading the exams. How would it be possible for a teacher to fairly grade the tests when he is dealing with two exams, which of necessity are completely different? Separate but equal tests just don't exist.

Finally, I would like to point out that to be useful, a system of this nature would have to be very lax; it would have to be easy to make a schedule change, in which case we would have what we already have — self-scheduled final examinations. The only differences would be an increase in the teacher's workload — and the name.

For most of the article, Mr. McCall presents what seem on the surface to be sane and coherent arguments for his position. I think I have shown that under close examination these arguments quickly disintegrate.

Yet, even if this were not so, Mr. McCall makes one error so vital and obvious at the end of his article that I think I should quickly discredit what he says anyway. In his conclusion, Mr. McCall dismisses the idea that cheaters cheat only themselves, saying "It distresses me to think of one student working diligently for long hours in preparation for an exam while another, insured of success by nefarious means, relaxes. Still worse is the instance where dishonesty yields the higher grade." Insured of success? Yields the higher grade? Possibly, a cheater is insured of success — but by whose standards? Surely not my own, for I believe that success is based on learning, not getting good grades.

I seriously suspect that Mr. McCall's priorities have gotten considerably mixed, if he really believes what he says. Cheaters aren't assured success — they are assured of a good grade, providing they are not caught. The two are not necessarily synonymous.

It may be that Conn. should resume scheduling final examinations. However, if these are the only arguments on behalf of that position, I think not. Until other, more persuasive arguments are found, I think it would be better to let the system stand.

Admissions

Continued from page 1

But what is all of this like for the admissions officer? A lot of work. Travelling. Some promotion. It can even be funny. One time this year Bruce Poch was interviewing an applicant who, halfway through her interview, wanted to know if she was at the University of Connecticut.

Being an admissions officer also means standing in front of groups of high school students, trying to tell them why they should pick Connecticut College — what its merits are. The admissions officer often emphasizes the "noncompetitive" atmosphere. "We try to tell prospective students that they can get a good education here without the cutthroat atmosphere of, say, Yale, where most of the people who teach are graduate students."

Of course, other aspects are stressed — the student-faculty relationships, the high quality of the faculty, the location, and the new summer arts program.

Because of declining enrollments, some schools, including Vassar, have turned to expensive advertising campaigns. Vassar, for instance, used slick posters to sell its image. Consequently, the applicant pool at Vassar this year has increased.

At Conn. College a study has been undertaken by a public relations firm; the study will suggest what particular aspects of the community should be emphasized to attract strong applicants.

The admissions officer, therefore, at times becomes an advertising person — out of necessity, of course, for the school to survive. In effect, he or she tries to persuade students that Connecticut College is better than other small New England colleges, that this is the right school for the student, and so on. Fresh ideas are always arising — new ways to promote the school. In fact, a film is being made.

A major obstacle that the admissions officer must hurdle, especially when he or she is on the road, is the school's image. Some people still perceive Connecticut College as it was twenty years ago; others think it is U. Conn.; and others think it is an art school. However, with coeducation a decade old, these perceptions are starting to dissolve.

The admissions officer also becomes an innovator. He or she is always thinking of new ways to attract qualified students to the college. During the next few years the admissions office plans to focus its publications more. Instead of publishing just one rather vague pamphlet, it plans to print several books, including one about the humanities at the college as well as one about the government department.

Also, this spring the admissions office will send out an extensive survey to students who will matriculate in the fall, and to people who chose not to enroll here, to find out exactly what sort of applicant pool exists. "We'll be able to find out a lot more about ourselves and the things we can stress," says Mr. Poch.

Another innovation the admissions office has come up with occurred at the very beginning of April. Eighty letters were sent out to the top eighty candidates who, in the opinion of the admissions officers, were superior applicants. "We mope," says Mr. Poch, "that if these candidates get their letters ten days early they'll give this place prime consideration."

Besides interviews, reading applications, touring the country, conducting surveys, and deciding who will be accepted, the admissions officer has another crucial consideration: the future. He worries about the rise in tuition — how he will be able to attract good financial aid students if inflation persists?

In the back of his mind he is always looking ahead; he is always dreaming up ways to attract those students who are just out of his grasp, the ones who end up at Wesleyan or Yale.

Letters

Continued from page 3

My complaint is not whether SGA should have supported the notion but rather why they instead chose to issue such a ridiculous statement as: "We support student activity in the Trident Submarine issue." For the life of me I cannot see any teeth to this statement! Why bother to say anything at all. This appears to me to be an example of making a statement on a controversial issue without actually making any statement at all.

Granted, the entire economy of the

city of New London depends on the continuation of E.B. producing submarines, but why should the members of an official elected body be afraid to take a stand on a very important and current issue, merely because it would prove to be unpopular with another group of people? Frankly, I fail to see what effect a statement from the SGA concerning the Trident issue would have at all. Since the college has refused to take a stand on the issue, I do not see how the people of New London can say that the college is against or for the Trident project. Where did the First Amendment right of free speech go? We as students have the right to voice our opinions concerning any issue. So

why does the SGA feel that it would not be proper to issue a statement one way or another? The answer escapes me.

I am neither for nor against the Trident submarine (since I will be leaving New London in May), but I am rather upset with the way that the SGA refused to take a stand on a very important issue that does affect the students here at Conn. As a very wise politician once said after having debated an issue for the better part of a day only to have it tabled for lack of ability to make a decision: "Some things never change."

Sincerely,
Bob Porter, '79

B. Willie Smith Band

Wed. April 18th



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