Hectic month at admissions
Trident's mixed reception
Baseball resurrected
Admissions — Choosing a class at Woodworth Hall

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

Illustration by Max Moore
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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, nurtured 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 or 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 pitch in 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 assuming me as Associate Editor is Victor McKenzie, former photography editor. I am completely confident in Victor'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 taken. While the Voice will continue to report on important campus issues, I would like to focus clearly on the many crucial problems and concerns facing society and world peace. 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 if we ignore these troubles is unacceptably 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 grouped it in its 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 reaction 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 predictable to happen instead of preparing to face it. Reporting on the nitty-gritty matters is not the whole job of the newspaper. The Tentative Trident Nuclear Submarine and the problems behind it which it was built for after more than 100 hours of discussion, the monster 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 our requests and the likes but was meant to include taking stands on many controversial issues; i.e., the question of ERA.

Please turn to page 15

LETTERS

Offended

Dear Editor: I guess what finally got me to the April Fool's 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

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 our requests and the likes but was meant to include taking stands on many controversial issues; i.e., the question of ERA.

Please turn to page 15

INSIDE OUT

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.

Costa rica. Colleges waver. Students split. Nova Southeastern College replenish its student body year by year. Liberalism takes look at Admissions Philosophy, as well as the nitty-gritty work of a college admissions officer.

Incredible sea monster

As passionately as protesters and Pentagoners feel about the Trident, the issue of strategic nuclear weapons is vast and complex. The confounding dilemma the super/sub symbols is deftly depicted by Mike Adamowicz, who covered the demonstration.

p.12

inside out

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

Incredible sea monster

p.13

Cover photo by Wendy Weeks

LETTERS

OFFENDED

Dear Editor: I guess what finally got me to the April Fool's issue was the total lack of creative imagination behind its content. If it is to be dirty, please at least make it funny.
Self-scheduled exams are beneficial 'They attract students to the school.'

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 Social Honor Code, and the second was a discussion of self scheduled exams.

The key part of the proposed change was that students could reschedule exams for as many times as they wished. Someone 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 offender. "This is what decides is that a more stringent board will not publish the name," explained Mishkin.

Mishkin had said earlier in the evening 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 was too lenient, and that administrative boards are found guilty you go home and the coat you money."

"There have been 23 breaches of social honor code in the past year. It 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," said Mishkin.

Student Assembly has already approved the change. The proposal 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 to the curb for kicking down a door...so we will put him on probation," said Mishkin. "This could eventually lead to a more serious punishment, including being prohibited from living on campus."

"But," continued Mishkin, "nobody knows what the consequences will mean until it is put into the open. This is a signed code so the "I knew your friend will know what you did, you are stuck."

A questioner pointed out a lot of social offenses occur when a student is drunk. Mishkin asked them to consider that if students found intoxicated you go home and the coat you money."

He answered yes. "I think it can be an effective deterrent. If your friends see your name in print, they will say that is too much to deal with. You are costing us money."

J-Board member David McGarvey agreed that if J-Board could make it public if you are found guilty you go home and the coat you money."

But Carrington felt all solutions were useless. "There are no repeat offenders. They have never been seen anybody twice." He admitted that he does not know whether this is due to the fact that social probation works, or that the offenders are more careful about getting caught.

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

Two board members added that what can be considered good closing remarks to this debate. Jeffrey Lopoff said it "is in favor of offering a choice." Nat Turner spoke for everyone when he said "we don't feel this is a good solution."

There was also discussion on the potential emotional issues 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."

"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 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."

Illustration by Max Moore

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 outweigh the incidence 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."

Friend 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.

"McCullam repeated "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 be given some time at the end of exam periods to talk personally to individuals and give them self assessments. Some of the students in his or her class. This would show the professor what the student really understands and needs help with.

But Carrington felt all solutions were superficial. "I feel we should do a lot about cheating. We should 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:

Board member Amy KobeIl ... will be held on April 10th and the list of dorm placement should be posted sometime during the third week of April."
**Struggle to survive:**

**Harrisburg to refectory**

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**

In terms of their own goals, both Peter and Will hope to "create an awareness on campus of one's 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.

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**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 Colombia, 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.

Illustration by Max Moore
Interview with Berrigan

A Life of Protest

In the Vietnam War, 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, a participation that cost him five years in prison. But for Berrigan, protest was not a phase, but a way of life.

Berrigan was the campus in 1968, and again in 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 cancerous, really self-centered. 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 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, 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 profitting. 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 Christians, one general fund to help pay people's heat, electricity... or one general man against Electric Boat. You know, there was that little episode when I was living with the Buddhists, Vietnamese Buddhists a couple of years. I think I included this in my book which had also been a friend of Merton's and our 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 speaking to me in his attitude about

Jesus. So this much 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 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 humanist 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 felt 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 your own sake?

Well, I think a little bit of both. I think everything sort of varies within those posts. On bad days, I remember one of the letters in this collection of letters, to his mother, that said, 'I see no more 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 get into a bind

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 in the West Coast. They have thousands of expensive gurus; at least one way is cheap.

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

Chris.

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

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 call 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 pure worksays somewhat like: no matter what we do, 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 get into a bind

...
**Conflict in Groton**

By Michael Adamowicz

Last Saturday, April 7, two events of great importance took place. One was the launching of the first Trident submarine. 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 Dynamics, 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 filling 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 pay-load 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 sea."

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 MkRV'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 sub. The latter are considered to be growing obsolete. And thus, the military argues, the need for the Trident.

It will require 38 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 38 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 destroy an enemy's missile sites. The submarine's Trident Two missiles are aimed at the position of other nation's "hard" sites. In other words, the Trident will fire upon the entrenched missile sites 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 Martha Daniels, a spokeswoman for the protesters. 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 4,000 miles. Trident sub can fire one missile every 15 seconds, each with at least four times the destructive capacity of the Hiroshima bomb. The protesters...
believe that such accuracy and range are not con-
sistent 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 moment, Thursday night in Windham
dormitory, Marta Daniels recalled the statements of
John F. Kennedy and George Bundy. JFK said that
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 exceeded 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 B-52
bombers, each carrying 20 nuclear bombs. Thus
there are 8,000 nuclear bombs in this division, 7,400
more than Bundy felt was necessary to destroy Russia.
She added that each Trident has the capacity to
deliver 460 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
per cent more than estimated and is more vulnerable
than previously thought, according to
government spokesmen.

In addition, those working on the submarines face
a high risk of cancer caused by asbestos and other substances
among the working on the sub. The nuclear sub-
marine worker also has a higher rate of cancer than
any other American worker.
The protests also state that “more than half of
the federal debt can be traced to military ex-
penditures.” 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 otherwise
would 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 75,000 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 $90 for health care. She
claims that this proves that the American govern-
ment 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 America’s 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 expansion. Otherwise, 15 percent of American families would
not control 40 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 assurance that we may need them
is said to uphold democracy in the world was also criticized.
Daniels said that 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 spokesman stated that
these interests are entwined in American politics. She
stated that there are “two Pentagon lobbyists for
every Congressman on the Hill.” This greatly ex-
cesses 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-molders
have to concentrate their efforts in a few specific areas.

The Economic Implications

In addition, the $24.3 million in the world was also criticized.

The Trident-Conversion Campaign
have recently introduced a bill in the Senate that calls
for a redirection of the economy from military to
civilian jobs.
The Trident-Conversion Campaign has a priority
list for the proposed new jobs in the civilian area. It

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
$6.3 million, of which $3.8 million would be replaced
by unemployment compensation. A further $0 to $500
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 $4.9
million.” (New York Times, 4-6)

These would be the results of a lay-off of only
a small part of the total 257,000 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 secund-
ary 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
and 1977, 75 communities affected by military cut-
backs received federal adjustment aid. Altogether,
78,000 civilian jobs were created to replace 68,000 lost
military-related jobs.

Students organize on campus

Protestors’ parade marching to EB main gate

Photos by Conif
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 on 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 46 persons waited near Groton-Williams for a bus to take them to Port 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 loss of the Trident and the general efficacy, the vast majority of the "celebrants" did not react violently or threateningly toward the demonstrators. They simply rig-eggged 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.

Finally the protestors reached their destination. This reporter was with the group at the Main gate at 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 those robbed protesters. 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 rig-eggged 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.

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 felt 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 open-ended platform. Some used the Port-O-Let 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 near future, 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 female activists, most of whom were arrested later in the day.

Back on the platform, the demonstration marshals were trying to get the people broken down into three groups 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 marshals 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.

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;
A green bus emerged from a garage behind the demonstrators. It was the fullest of eight busses and several paddy-wagon that took arrested demonstrators to the Getty 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 chummy." 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 burglar and his wife: "The line is moving here, honey." "Yeah, but I don't know if it's the hippies or just me in the chest...What are you - an asshole?"

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 stepped 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 gulped.

The police were doing their best to keep the routs 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 vociferous 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 "celebrators" 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 programs 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."

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-seas officers this reporter saw - badge numbers 5, 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, please. Stop on the floor of the building. There's no need to hit so hard, so fuck off. Besides there's no room behind me to move." After the ceremonies ended, 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 and asked his father what they were for. His dad answered: "Those are for people who need help." A police officer overheard this conversation, smiled, and said to the people who are being arrested,"looked at the father and continued, "for the ones who are telling the truth."

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ENTERTAINMENT

Series features

Dan Tinen

By Nlncy Singer

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 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 Cushman ’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 semi-pre show on April 14th at 8:00 PM in the Anthony Nelson Theatre Laboratory. Everyone is encouraged to see it. As Ms. O’Connel stated: “It’s not a show for everybody. 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.”

In reference to Tinen, Berg said, “He writes a lot of interesting lyrics. His songs have a disappointing yet humorous quality that makes him rather unique.” Tinen is a keyboard artist who plays the piano, harpsichord, and mmg 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 independent-minded” 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.

Dancers wave goodbye to senior choreographers

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 ranging 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, Lynne Wynn, Melissa Sadowsky and Barbara Spies.

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 Mill, the administration has been extremely helpful.

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 subject 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 $2,500: $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.

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Fresh turf for dancers

By All Moore

The dance students at Connecticut College have shown that organization and positive action will bring forth many rewards. Nadine Mall, the chairperson of the dance floor committee, expects that a new dance floor will be built in the east corner of the college’s main house 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 Mall 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 195 dance students to impress upon the administration the need for a new dance floor.

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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 funds for Conn College and the city of New London. Five member teams from each dormitory, six faculty members, KFC officials, the athletic trainer, and several administration officials will each be swimming anywhere from 1/4 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. His story is one of the many marathons we have attempted before them.

Florida learning experience

By David Greenspan

"Down here in Florida you will learn something very important: No two races are ever identical. Those are the words that will be taught in a series of half-hour talks and twice daily hour practices. The first concept is 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 techniques of endurance work and short explosive high output pace." 

Once having 47 members, Connecticut Women's Crew has since September, trained April down to a rigorous 27 women all striving toward 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 base for the season is developed. In Florida, the challenging process of learning to row begins. Better than four weeks of practice are crammed into two intense but brief weeks. Novices learn how to capitalize on their skills, boat movement, stern check, bow, and tolerance.

All of this training is directed toward one end, a perfect row at the Eastern Association of Women's Rowing Championships or EAWRC Championships at Lake Waramaug in Kent, Ct. on May 13th. Here will be the best in the country, and a crew at Easterns may feel so euphoric after performing this activity that they will be inspired to swim day after day as have many marathons before them.

Photo by Anthony Bowe

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 Beuscher, two diehard Red Sox fans, baseball will once again become a reality at Conn College. After Doubleday would have wanted it this way.

Baseball has never really succeeded in getting off the ground here in the past, but with the passionate interest of "Waldo" and Beuscher, 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 fridgies.

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 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 fridgies.

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 Beuscher's plea to "face 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 runs a lot of baseballs on Wednesdays. Actually, the ingenious Bergan and Waldo sophomores duet 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 Yankees."

The team game is lofty 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 Fisk to no-trade agreements.

The timing could not have been better as Fisko rubbered "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. Main-bred coach Waldo commented privately to this writer, "A-Ay, Fisko's wishful syrop."

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 increases.

Certain rumors suggest that the current hockey coach is doing 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 jeopardized. Try the weekly schedule.

Photo by Anthony Bowe

Photo by Betsy Hull
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-Marshal, 62-40. The Bee never trailed in the first quarter lead and stretching it to 34-17 at the half. Mark Fiskio led a balanced attack with 16 points. Luce totaled 14, Larry Wielgus had 13 as the Gator led the defense. Wielgus calmly finished with two consecutive free throws and the game was Larrabee's.

Desperate fouling by Faculty in the final minutes padded the Bee's margin, 68-63. Luce finished with 23 points, Ron Rabkin totaled 14 and Wielgus hit for 13. In the second game, was again outstanding in defeat, this time scoring 25. Murray finished with 12 and Hamilton added 8. Murray had another stellar game. The key to Larrabee’s championship was Luce's scoring, Rabkin's balanced play and Fiskio's all around hard work, as well as the brilliant play of Murray. Larrabee 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 Simon. He was the spirit and leader of the squad. He made the team go. Without Simon, the Bee would have been watching the entire playoffs in street clothes.

By Barbara Krueger

Women’s lacrosse breaking new ground

Crocker, and Sarah (Dolly) Parton. Among the returning players are Karen McClatchey, Helena Koe, and Amy Pravtans. 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 Elsberry, Mary Ann Tilton and給 the services of DiSaias in the second game but the “old men” played a more controlled game. Larrabee edged to a 14-10 first quarter lead that was pushed to 39-23 at half. Luce had 10 first half points while Simon poured in 13, 11 in the second quarter alone.

Larrabee looked to the game out of reach in the third quarter and things did look bleak for Faculty when Luce took down three straight in the third quarter. As the game was slipping away, Luce was able to find the key that would be the turning point. Murray called time out, and the Larrabee defense froze up and controlled the offense and time off the possession clock.

The key here was a man to man defense which shut out Larrabee in the third quarter. The Bee ran away in the final quarter to a 54-3 win. Luce totaled 29 points and Fiskio added 13. Simpson led the Faculty with 19 but only 5 came in the second half. Bill Lessig and Larry Wielgus calmly sunk six straight free throws and the game was Larrabee's.

The Freshman Lights got their chance for revenge on last week’s loss and destroyed the LaSalle frosch, crossing the finish line with a comfortable two minutes to spare. The Faculty, however, was not to get closer. Fiskio, then Luce, hit baskets to give Larrabee breathing room, and Murray finished with 12 and Hamplon added 8. The Faculty pulled back within 3, 52-49, but the “old men” played a more controlled game, while Simpson poured in 13, 11 in the second quarter alone.

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In the final races of the day, Connocticut’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 have taken it 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 and the Conn varsity Varsity. Eight followed that decisive victory by practicing as if it were an eight for the first time. The JV crew, comprised of seven seniors and only one sophomore, jumped ahead of LaSalle at the start and settled to a comfortable lead, which they never relinquished.

Women’s crew back on the water

By Dan Gallagher

Long, cold months of winter training have finally begun to pay off for Connecticut's oarsmen in early defeats of rival crews. The 1979 racing season opened for the team last Saturday on an unusually calm Thames River with seemingly no wind. As a result, mixed results were scored in races with the University of Rhode Island, LaSalle, and Holyoke.

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 decisive, yet disappointing loss to the URI frosch. Stroke Mark Doggett, who set 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 the victory after the crew strayed off course and meshed ears 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 largerURI 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 have taken it as soon as they (URI) started to sit on their lead."

In the next race, though, the Freshman Lights got their chance for revenge on last week’s loss and destroyed the LaSalle frosch, crossing the finish line with a comfortable two minutes to spare. The Faculty, however, was not to get closer. Fiskio, then Luce, hit baskets to give Larrabee breathing room, and Murray finished with 12 and Hamplon added 8. The Faculty pulled back within 3, 52-49, but the “old men” played a more controlled game, while Simpson poured in 13, 11 in the second quarter alone.

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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 ending" 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 Middle East (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 embarassed 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. Did we do 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 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 explaining. Perhaps he has some brilliant solution he is withholding until the proper time—the political motif, I doubt it.

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The significance of Carter's remarks lies in what he wants us to believe. 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 he hasn't lately intervened, the perceptions of "some importance" have faded into the background. This is because when perceptions do drive action, we are usually speaking of such importance, diplomatically and politically, that is. Psychological by however, perceptions remain.

The 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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THE COLLEGE VOICE APRIL 10 1979

Admissions

Continued from page 1

But what is all of this like for the admissions officer? A lot of work. Traveling. Salesmanship. Sometimes it is even fun. One time this year Bruce Poeh was interviewing a student applicant. After about a half hour the interviewer wanted to know if she was at the University of Connecticut. 

But the admissions officer also must handle the matter of where they should pick Connecticut College—what its merits are. The admissions officer is attempting to find the college's "noncompetitive" atmosphere. We try to tell prospective students that they can get an education here without the cutthroat atmosphere of, say, Yale, where a lot of people who are not 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. Connecticut College has not done this, but has increased its admissions pace. A major obstacle that the admissions officer must hurdle, especially when he or she is having a hard time attracting students to the school, is the view that the college is "noncompetitive" atmosphere. We try to tell prospective students that they can get an education here without the cutthroat atmosphere of, say, Yale, where a lot of people who are not graduate students.

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B. Willie Smith Band

Wed. April 18th

at Brown Derby- Montville Conn.

3 miles from Conn on left side on rt. 32

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