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NOVEMBER 30, 1983

Critique of J-Board and SGA Issued

Jennifer Price

"A Critique of the Judiciary Board and Student Government Association of Connecticut College" stating that "the rules and procedures of the Judiciary Board of Connecticut College may be in violation of the Constitution of the United States" was distributed to the college community, the New London Day, and the Board of trustees on Thursday November 17.

The critique, written by seniors Lisa Batallia, Norah Martin, and Rob Mahoney, maintains that the mandatory confidentiality of all J-Board proceedings is in violation of the 6th ammendment, which guarantees the right to a public trial. "Connecticut College students are denied the right to a public trial. Therefore their rights are denied. Public scrutiny offers protection of the rights of all involved."

When asked to comment

president of J-Board Hal Sizer said "I personally have no comment. You can print that."

Marg Watson, Dean of Student Affairs and Will Kane, president of SGA also declined to comment.

According to Martin, "We decided to write the critique after Rob had a run-in with the J-Board. We wanted the entire student body to be aware of the fact that they were being denied their constitutional rights. If we had simply discussed the matter with the J-Board or President Ames or SGA nothing would have happened."

Apparently the criticism of J-Board originated when Sizer denied Mahoney admittance to a J-Board meeting. Mahoney took the following notes of the confrontation:

Mahoney: I am a student. I'd like to sit in on this meeting.

Sizer: Who are you, buddy?

M: A student, and I'd like to sit in on the proceedings of my gov't.

S: This is a J-Board meeting. Take a walk, buddy.

Public Scrutiny offers protection of the rights of all involved

M: Isn't J-Board a department of student government?

S: Go read your packet, you're not coming in here.

M: I would like to sit in on the proceedings of this

department as a student. Is this meeting closed to students?

S: Read your packet.

Later that evening Mahoney spoke to Sizer as a reporter for The Voice. His notes of the events are as follows:

Mahoney: The J-Board meetings are closed meetings?

Sizer: Why?

M: Mr. Sizer, isn't the J-Board a department of student government?

S: Yes, it is, but...

M: Is the student government elected by the students?

Were you elected by the students?

S: Yes, but...

M: But it's meetings are closed to the student constituents?

S: There are matters of confidentiality you don't seem to understand.

M: So you're saying that J-Board is a department of

student government that functions in secret?

S: When the innocence or guilt of a student is in question... Oh, Jesus Christ. I'm not talking to you. You're irresponsible.

M: Is that your comment?

S: Go away. You're just damned irresponsible. I'm not talking to anyone until your paper sends me someone responsible.

M: Mr. Sizer, may I assume this is your comment?

S: Get lost, you're irresponsible...

Mahoney is editor of the Voice, Batallia is associate editor. When asked if the critique is in any way affiliated with the Voice Mahoney responded, "It was an independent action, but the fact that Lisa and I are editors makes it difficult to separate it

Continued on page 4

Wallau on 'Deployment and European Defense'

by Karen Weldon

On November 15, the Departments of Government and German sponsored a lecture on "Deployment and European Defense." The guest speaker was Hans Theodor Wallau, Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Washington, D.C.

'The Soviet monopoly of medium-range systems is...unacceptable to us.'

Mr Wallau received his undergraduate degree in law from the University of Bonn, and his Masters from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Among other assignments, he has served as Attache to the Consulate General in New York and the Foreign Ministry in Bonn.

Mr. Wallau discussed the need for military equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the NATO Alliance. He strongly supports the planned deployment of the United States' medium-range, land-based Cruise and Pershing II missiles. Wallau stressed the



photo by Lisa Moll

importance of detente, in preference to war, cold war, or capitulation. He stated that this policy must consist of dialogue and cooperation with the East coupled with arms control and disarmament, both essential elements in actively safeguarding peace.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Wallau's lecture:

The questions that now arise as regards the security and cooperation affect not only the fate of the Old Continent but also the relationship between the two super-powers and hence global equilibrium and stability. The interests of the European partners, in the Alliance, and the security interests of the United States of

Americas are inextricably linked. On the one hand our freedom and independence are bound up with America's status as a world power. In Europe the security of the United States too, is being defended. On the other hand, the Europeans need the weight of the American Super-Power in order to preserve our freedom.

Since the end of World War II, the security set-up has seen the United States as a counterweight to the Soviet Union, whose massive land-based power the democracies of Western Europe cannot match alone. Until only a few years ago, the superiority of the American strategic nuclear forces was able to offset the superiority of the Soviet conventional land-based forces. The establishment of strategic nuclear parity between the Soviet Union and the United States was of tremendous significance in terms of European security. The end of American Strategic superiority made it an absolute necessity to

reduce the regional disparity between the two super-powers in Europe. Whoever seeks to develop an order of peace in Europe must bear in mind that peace and cooperation in Europe can only prosper and be furthered on the basis of an equilibrium of military forces at the lowest level.

Equilibrium is indispensable for detente and cooperation. We went to safeguard this equilibrium not by means of arms race but through arms control and disarmament at the lowest possible level.

The Soviet Union can bring its influence to bear on the number of Pershing II's by means of its own willingness to reduce its missiles. The Soviet monopoly of medium-range systems is, and remains, unacceptable to us. Our willingness to station American medium-range missiles in our territory, is the decision of a country which has to rely on the protection provided by its allies...

The Soviet Union must ask itself whether it is worth continuing its excessive arms build-up in the hope that it can go on changing the balance of power in its favor; or whether its own interests would not be better served by recognizing the legitimizing security interests of the nations of Western Europe, and engaging in long term balanced cooperation. The Soviet Union has to realize that the United States will not be driven out of Europe. Long term political relations are only possible if they are founded on the mutual recognition of security needs.

Origins of Consciousness and the Bicameral Mind

PART II

by Clarisse Di Candia

In *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind*, Julian Jaynes sets forth his theory that consciousness is a relatively new learned skill of the human mind which began around 2000 B.C. Prior to that period humans had a bicameral mind and experienced thoughts as coming from outside themselves in a manner that today we would describe as auditory hallucinations. Bicameral men and women did not know, or were not conscious, that these voices were their own thoughts. They experienced their thoughts as the voices of their leaders, kings, and later as the voices of their idols and gods. Consciousness for Jaynes is defined as the inner narrating subjective experience, or the experience of hearing one's thoughts within one's mind. When bicamerality was lost, humans experienced abandonment: their gods had gone away and were no longer telling them what to do. Jaynes believes this loss has important ramifications for human history and modern psychological practice.

Dr. Jaynes states that: "We, at the end of the second millennium, A.D., are still in a sense deep in this transition to a new mentality. And all about us lie the remnants of our recent bicameral past. We have our houses of gods which record our births, define us, marry us, and bury us, receive our confessions and intercede with the gods to

forgive us our trespasses. Our laws are based upon values which without their divine pendency would be empty and unenforceable. Our national mottoes and hymns of state are usually divine invocations. Our kings, presidents, judges, and officers begin their tenures with oaths to the now silent deities taken upon the writings of those who have last heard them." Jaynes believes that Christ's great contribution to humanity was his reformation of Judaism and construction of a new religion for conscious men and women rather than bicameral men and women. The famous quote, "the kingdom of God is within you", was Christ's way of explaining that the old bicameral urge to hunt externally for the lost voices of their gods was not necessary, for the voices were now being heard within as conscious thought and indeed had always originated from within. But the old bicameral urge is too strong and Jaynes describes the development of the Christian Church as returning again and again to the "same longing for bicameral absolutes, away from the difficult inner kingdoms of agape to an external hierarchy reaching through a cloud of miracle and infallibility to an archaic authorization in an extended heaven."

Jaynes believes that it is this same bicameral longing for external validation of self that is responsible for the origin of neurosis. In a talk by Brian Ahern, MSW, on the bicameral paradigm and ego

states in Transactional Analysis (TA), he proposes that the TA model in bicameral days would have included only two of the three ego states used today to depict human personality and functioning. TA theory shows the healthy human being as composed of a well-balanced parent, adult and child ego state. For the bicameral person there was only the

When bicamerality was lost humans experienced abandonment: their gods.... were no longer telling them what to do.

executive God, now called the parent ego state, and the follower, now called the child ego state. The advent of consciousness creates the intervening adult state, forcing the parent and child apart, (or in bicameral days, forcing the executive God and the follower apart), by creating space to think about and reality-test the directives and messages from the parent (executive God) before the child (follower) reacts in blind obedience. Mr. Ahern asserts that the contractual nature of TA brings with it the element of healing. Because the client enters therapy with the responsibility to state what he wants and to choose to change, the old bicameral attitude and misconception that the therapist can "fix me"

becomes illumined for what it is and always was: an illusion. The bicameral gods and statues never told humans what to do: the right side of their brains told their left side. Likewise, today's infants and children are in charge of choosing what to incorporate and perceive from their parents and in charge of the early decisions they make about how to handle conflicts that arise with their parents and early environment. When we see that our early decisions no longer work, we are capable of changing them as we gather new information about the world as adults. The bicameral urge is to believe that responsibility lies external to ourselves for why we are the way we are and that some external factor such as a therapist or doctor can, therefore, change or cure us. According to Jaynes, this is not only the great developmental task of adolescents as they separate from their parents, but also the task of humanity in learning to adjust to conscious mind rather than trying to cling to bicamerality.

The next part of the conference was a presentation by Don McLaughlin, M.D., on Zen. Dr. McLaughlin describes Zen as a technique designed to resolve the dilemma which occurred with the advent of consciousness. The Zen disciple learns that there is no difference between the knower and the known, the seer and the seen. We create our own perceptions and to think that there is something called "truth"

which lies outside ourselves is maya, illusion. In Zen meditation one turns off subjective mind and is left with pure innocent awareness. Subjective mind questions and is, therefore, by nature both infinitely insecure and free. Asking subjective mind to authenticate oneself is asking it something, that by nature, it cannot do. Thus, enlightenment for the Zen practitioner is to stop trying to use subjective mind to solve the old bicameral questions. The only way to solve the personal authenticity problem is from within. The answer lies not outside ourselves but in the recognition that we are both the knower and the known, the questioner and the question, the right side of our brain and the left. The external voices of the Gods have always been our own thoughts.

In conclusion I will share some questions that stirred me as I participated in the conference. My background in psychology defines consciousness in a much broader scope. Consciousness, in psychology, occurs in different states: waking, dreaming and sleeping, each with its corresponding state of physiology. Today scientists recognize a fourth major state of consciousness, also with its own defining physiological parameters, called restful alertness. One way to achieve this fourth state of consciousness is through the practice of the Transcendental Meditation technique. One transcends

Continued on page 3

Conn Leads the Pack as an Environmental Model

Connecticut College is one step ahead of the competition in the environmental awareness game. This fact was brought to light during the New England Conference for College Students, sponsored by the Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship and Public Affairs on Nov. 12th and 13th.

Six Conn College human ecology majors attended the event which was held at Tufts University. Close to 200 people, including undergraduate and graduate students, political activists, scientists, lawyers, journalists, and educators were involved in the weekend workshops, interest group meetings, films and panel discussions. Among the topics covered were: acid rain, hazardous waste, wildlife, environmental education, energy management, and lobbying.

Suzanne Bohan, a senior at Conn, was one of 4 speakers on a student panel which discussed environmental action. Her presentation of Connecticut College as an environmental model led to praise of Conn's program by active environmentalists and to many requests for advice from students attending other colleges. Following are a few of the highlights of Bohan's talk:

Conn's recycling program began 8 years ago when a small group of students borrowed a truck from Physical Plant and collected paper which students had

deposited in marked bins. The students took the paper to a local box-making factory where it was recycled. Staff members acknowledge the students' concern and recycling became part of the regular waste-disposal system one year later.

The residence department has been instrumental in food recycling. A Conn student studied the amount of food waste last year and found that edible waste amounted to 3.3 oz. per student per meal. This waste is ridiculously high and can only be reduced by attitudinal changes among the student body. Fortunately, the residence department separates edible

waste from non-edible waste, and then pays a local piggery to take the food away and use it as "slop." This method is cheaper than carting the waste to a landfill.

Conservation techniques are being used in the Cro Snack Shop. Non-disposable dishware is used during the day while people are available to wash the dishes. Energy conscious people can also take advantage of the soda machine in the snack shop which dispenses soda in paper cups rather than metal cans.

Physical Plant personnel have demonstrated a concern for the environment in their care of the grounds and their attention to buildings. Grass clippings and manure from Conn's stable are composted and used as fertilizer. When trees are trimmed, workers

chip the brush and use it for mulch. Physical Plant has installed water-saving showerheads in the dorms, reducing the use of gallons of water per minute from 5-10 to 3. An energy computer now monitor every building's temperature and makes automatic adjustments according to an energy-conscious program.

In a letter to freshmen, President Oakes Ames recommends bringing extra blankets to school because of the low dorm temperatures. Physical plant director Don Little has suggested that energy saving fluorescent

desk lights be recommended, instead of the conventional incandescent models. Energy-saving fluorescent lights were installed in the library by Conn's crew team during spring break in 1981.

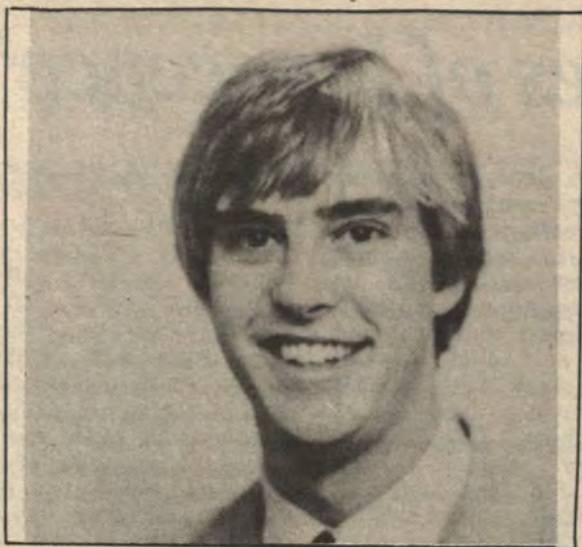
The crew team also aided physical plant and reduced the cost to the school by helping to install several tons of insulation in the top floors of New London Hall and Fanning.

Student environmental action continued with the erection of the windmill in 1980. In 1981, the "Do It In The Dark" campaign, which included SGA's "Save A Watt, Not a Little" energy contest, contributed to an 8 percent reduction in the

college's monthly energy use. The latest student involvement was the implementation of the smoking policy in March 1983. This policy greatly limited the amount of air pollution in the dining halls.

Conn human ecology majors Susan Gilman, Andrea Graves, Ruth Hornstein, Jamien Jacobs and Cynthia Lauder assisted Bohan in preparing the presentation. They agreed that while Conn's system is not perfect and electricity use is steadily increasing (Sept. '82-441,000 kilowatts per hour; Sept. '83-503,000 kilowatts per hour) it is clear that it is the college's goal to exemplify optimal environmental practices.





Walton & Gleason Named to Board

James Mellon Walton, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and David Hollis Gleason of Boston, Massachusetts, were recently named to Connecticut College's Board of Trustees.

Walton serves as president of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh and also is a director of the Gulf Oil Corporation, and President of the Carnegie Library. His daughter, Mary, is a 1983 graduate of Connecticut College.

Gleason is a 1983 graduate of the school, and is currently organizing his own consulting firm specializing in advising small businesses in the purchase and use of micro-computers. While at Connecticut College he served as chairman of Senior Week, and on the Student Advisory Committee for the Department of Physics.

The 28-member Connecticut College Board of Trustees which determines the philosophy and direction of the College, meets five times a year.

Bicameral Mind

Continued from page 2

the narratization of Julian Jaynes's subjective mind and arrives at pure consciousness, or being, all by itself. When one is able to maintain this state of being while performing action, one has achieved a fifth state of consciousness, traditionally called cosmic consciousness. A Zen archer in this state, for

instance, can strike a target without looking because he or she "knows" and "is" the target. One and one's world are now an inseparable unit—hence, the Eastern emphasis on unity and integration of opposites: the yin-yang symbol forming a circle is a graphic representation of this. Modern physics, too, has

Laubach Will Retire in June

Dr. Gerald D. Laubach of Lyme, president of Pfizer Inc., will step down as chairman of the Connecticut College board of trustees in June. Laubach served on the board for ten years and as chairman for five.

Julie Quinn, director of public information at Conn., said Laubach announced his intentions to leave the board at an Oct. 7 board of trustees meeting. A search committee has been formed to recommend a successor to Laubach, she said.

Laubach, 57, joined the Connecticut College board of trustees in November 1973 and has been its chairman since June 1978. He also is a member of the corporation of the Polytechnic Institute of New York, the

Rockefeller University Council and the executive committee of the Business of Higher Education Forum.

He is a director of Cigna Corp. of Philadelphia, the National Association of Manufacturers, is past chairman and on the board of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and is a trustee of the National Committee for Quality Health Care.

Recently appointed to the Presidential Commission on Industrial Competitiveness, Laubach also is on the visiting committee of the biochemistry and molecular biology departments at Harvard University and the U.S. delegate to the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations. He has worked for Pfizer since 1950.



come to see consciousness as the fundamental building block of the universe. Work in quantum physics and the unified field theory is trying to describe the phenomenon of pure or transcendental consciousness in mathematical terms. With the popularity of meditation practices of all types over the past 25 years as well as objective science exploring the realm of consciousness, I wondered aloud at the con-

ference whether we are on the threshold of a new context for getting about in our universe. First it was bicameral mind, then it was a narratizing consciousness. Are we now organizing an integration of left and right brain in the advent of cosmic consciousness? I asked Jaynes if he might expand his theory to include these new states of consciousness. His reply: "I am listening to what you are saying and thinking about it."

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Fussell: 'Writing in Wartime: Uses of Innocence'

by Carolyn V. Egan

Paul Fussell, reknowned scholar and author, returned to Connecticut College as a Selden lecturer on November 9. Mr. Fussell began his career at Connecticut College in 1951 as an instructor of English and has since become a well-honored literary figure and professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania. His Nov. 9 lecture in Dana Hall, called *Writing in Wartime: Uses of Innocence*, was to be, according to Mr. Fussell, "a bit of a surprise." Mr. Fussell's lecture was, in fact, the disclosure of a great surprise. Especially to those whose memory extends to WWII and popular "documentary" of the era, "My Sister and I." The supposed diary of a 12-year-old Dutch boy during the German invasion of his homeland, "My Sister and I" tells the harrowing tale of this boy and his sister's flight to the secure shores of England. In his summary, Mr. Fussell emphasized the "types" of characters that figure

predominantly in the book's drama. Not to mention Dirk Van der Heide, the young author whose name appeared on the binder of this Harcourt Brace publication, who is heart-breakingly innocent as well as precociously intelligent, there is the benevolent British doctor who refuses payment for his services. There are also the inhumane Germans whose attack on civilians results in the death of Dirk's mother. The authenticity of "My Sister and I" seems alarmingly suspect in retrospect, a covert attempt at propaganda whose real-life tragedy had a great power to persuade Americans from their "neutral" stance in 1941.

Paul Fussell's labors revealed "My Sister and I" as fraudulent, written by a talented Harcourt Brace employer of the time, Stanley Preston Young. This revelation facilitated Mr. Fussell's generalizations concerning WWII literature and the problems such

fraudulent "documentaries" pose for the serious historian. "Am I suggesting..." Mr. Fussell wondered, "that Anne Frank never existed?" No, Mr. Fussell did not suggest this, but he did suggest caution when examining wartime literature so easily fused with propaganda that assumed a polarized vision of morality.

When analyzing the literature and mentality of America during WWII, Mr. Fussell began with his own suppositions, perhaps the source of still more surprise to members of his audience. Grappling with the naive of the literary public of WWII that so willingly accepted the authenticity of "My Sister and I," Mr. Fussell stated, "It is hard for us to imagine..." an atmosphere in which "H.G. Wells was mistaken for an intellectual, and Pearl Buck was mistaken for a novelist."

World War II literature, according to Fussell, is a peculiar phenomenon lacking real integrity, "moral in-

dignation, irony and cant" which are replaced instead with "emotional primitivism and moral simplification." These last qualities he attributes to the contemporary consciousness which saw the war as a conflict between "good and evil" rather than a clash between "degrees of offensiveness." The likes of Thornton Wilder, John Hersey, and John Steinbeck sacrificed great literature for the war effort, "the cause of victory," and produced simple allegories positing the Dirk Van der Heide -- type innocence, intelligence and courage amidst a bewildering, malevolent world which is "unable," finally, "to live up to its rational pretensions."

Paul Fussell argued the real intent of some great publishing houses such as Harcourt Brace was "to trick America into intervention" during a critical moment in the European war. The literature of the time, Fussell insisted, was manipulated by

the "office of wartime information." It insidiously proliferated images of "embattled Britain" and inhumane Germany and the ideal young hero, not so dissimilar from Twain's Huck Finn and Salinger's Holden Caulfield, Dirk Van der Heide who writes after his mother is killed by German bombs, "I can't sleep or write anymore, or anything." Fussell concluded, "though the Allies won the war" thanks to the persuasiveness of such allegorical, sentimental literature, "literature itself lost." Literature, as a thermometer of a culture's mental acuity and self-awareness, revealed in America, a narrow self-righteousness and blunt perception of itself against a warring, confused backdrop of events. When one is fighting against something terribly corrupt, Fussell observed, one is necessarily very good, in fact, perfectly good, and wartime literature failed to convince its public otherwise.

Minority Open House

by Robin Jagel

On November 12-14, thirty-three seniors from twenty-five high schools attended the Minority Openhouse at Connecticut College. The students attend high schools in New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey; roughly half live in Connecticut. Valerie Reins, the Assistant Director of Admissions, had contacted counselors from many schools about the Minority Openhouse, and counselors had sent names of students they recommended that Connecticut College invite. Invitations were also sent to students who had shown interest during visits to their schools by representatives from Connecticut College.

The Openhouse, which began on Saturday afternoon and ended on Monday afternoon, included a reception, campus tours, a panel session, financial aid workshop, and interviews. The visiting seniors stayed with Connecticut College students during the weekend and sat in on classes on Monday.

Earlier this fall, there was a general openhouse for prospective students, but the Conn admissions staff feels that a separate openhouse for minority prospectives is worthwhile. Since the 1960s, colleges have run special programs for minority students. The idea for the Minority Openhouse came from students, college counselors, the Carnegie Commission, and from Conn College.

Minority students make up 4-6 percent of the student body at Conn. In addition to the college viewbook, there is a brochure written specifically to recruit prospective minority students. Campus representatives travel across the country to the west coast and travel to Western Europe to let minority students know about Connecticut College. In addition to the Minority Openhouse, special programs include sports weekends and times set aside for dance auditions.

There is a great deal of

competition among small, liberal arts colleges to raise the percentage of minority students. Conn. while maintaining high standards for entrance for all applicants, attempts to have a diverse student body.

The Minority Openhouse is an attempt to let minority students know about Connecticut College and how they will fit in with other students at the school. Having a separate openhouse to show them that they won't be treated differently may seem like a paradox, but in

operation it is practical. The students get a feel for the college and have specific questions relating to their minority stature answered.

One of the options at Conn College is Unity House - a minority cultural center. Minority students receive invitations to all Unity House events, and they occasionally receive complimentary tickets to events on campus involving minorities. Commenting on the effort to attract minorities, Tim Napier of admissions said, "I don't think we can ever do enough."

Critique of J-Board

Continued from page 1

from the Voice completely."

"The signatories financed the printing of the critique," Mahoney added.

According to Martin, the authors of the critique "would like 1) SGA to cut its ties with the administration, 2) SGA to abolish the J-Board as it currently exists, and 3) the honor code to be completely rewritten."

"We will see what SGA does. If they fail to take any action we will take this to court," she added.

While Mahoney was talking to Sizer the second time, as a reporter, a minor J-Board

official informed Mahoney he was in breach of confidentiality because he asked the defendants if they wanted to waive their right to confidentiality and talk about their case.

Mahoney said, "I told Sizer and the minor official that if it was indeed a right then the defendants have the power to waive that right. If it is a rule then you are telling me the defendants have no rights. Neither of them responded."



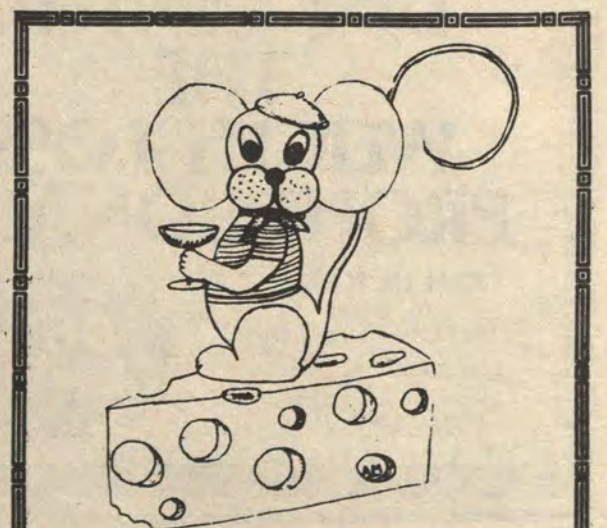
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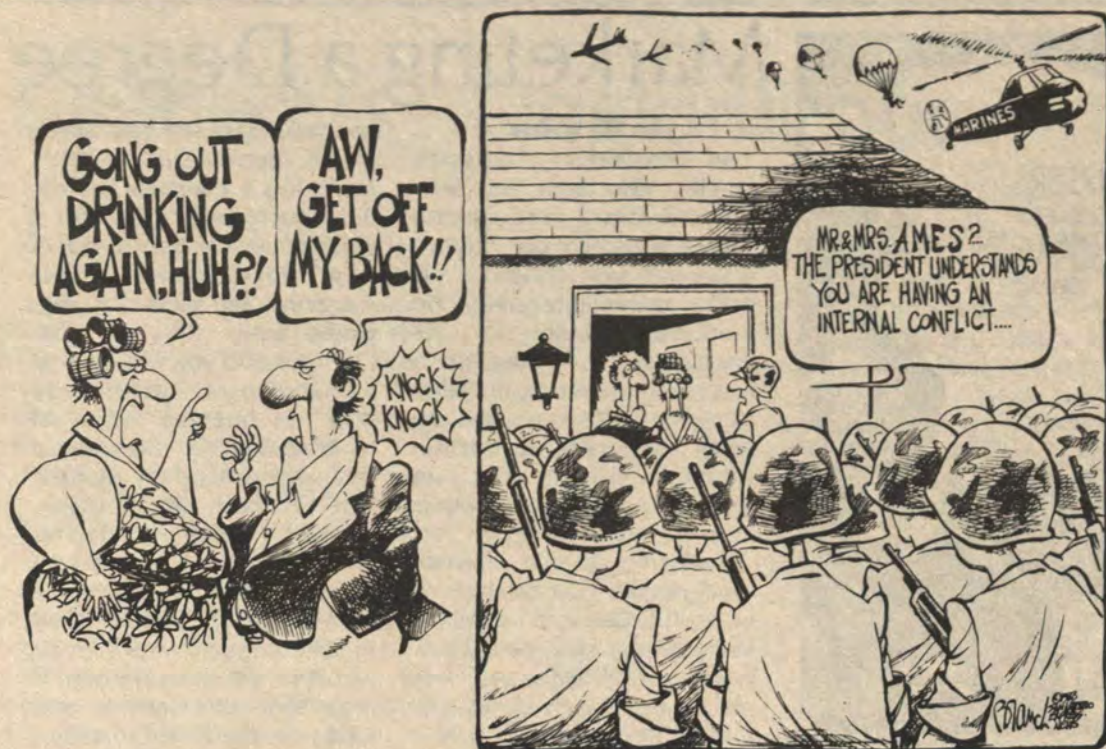
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Chinese Imperialism in Tibet

by Naresh Duraiswamy

Tibet is a land in central Asia isolated from the rest of the continent by desert and high mountains. It occupies 471,000 square miles of territory and has a population of about two million. It is a high plateau region which lies to the west of China. Its unique culture centers around Lamaistic Buddhism. Tibet has been influenced both by the cultures of neighboring India and China. In its history, it has enjoyed both long years of freedom, as well as periods under Chinese political control.

However, at all times the people of Tibet distinguished themselves from the Chinese by preserving their own ways and customs. Since 1913, Tibet had been an independent state and even declared its neutrality during World War II. At the head of the Tibetan administrative system was the Dalai Lama, a Buddhist patriarch, believed by Tibetans to be the reincarnation of the Buddha.

In 1949, the forces of communism swept through neighboring China, overthrowing the old administration, and establishing a Marxist government. Revolutionary changes were brought about in the Chinese socio-economic structure. In October 1950, the Chinese communist force attacked a Tibetan garrison on the Tibet-China border. Tibet appealed to the world in vain for help, but no country responded. Therefore, Tibet was forced to accept Communist China's terms and recognize Chinese sovereignty in exchange for autonomy. Chinese rule was extended to cover Tibet. At first, the Chinese did not abolish the Tibetan administrative system and in fact, established the "preparatory committee for the autonomous region of Tibet," with the Dalai Lama as chairman. However, Chinese

insistence to incorporate eastern Tibet into the mainstream of Chinese political life led to a revolt in eastern Tibet. In 1958 the hostilities between Tibetan and communist forces spread, leading to a spontaneous uprising on the part of all Tibetans against China's domination. The Chinese government responded by moving their armed forces into Tibet, suppressing the revolt, and causing the Dalai Lama to flee to India. The Dalai Lama was accompanied by many other Tibetans fleeing Chinese rule.

China then exerted her authority even more stringently. The Communist authorities attempted to transform Tibet into a carbon copy of China by pursuing a policy of cultural genocide.

Buddhist monasteries and shrines which were the centers of Tibetan learning and culture were closed and the Tibetan people were denied the freedom to promote their traditions and way of life. Traditional forms of dance, drama and literature were suppressed. All vestiges of the traditional polity were destroyed.

The Tibetan people weren't treated on equal terms with the Chinese majority. The government followed a policy of organized population transfer of ethnic Chinese into Tibet so as to make the Tibetan people a minority in their own land. The Tibetans were already small in numbers, but nevertheless birth control measures were forced upon them so as to prevent Tibetan population growth. Tibetans did not hold most of the administrative posts in their own state. 300,000 Chinese troops were stationed there and due to the necessity of supporting a large military establishment by means of limited food resources, famine threatened often. The living standards declined drastically,

Continued on page 11

Lots of Flash, Very Little Substance

To the Editor:

BT Robert Mahoney, crafty editor of the College Voice, has once again, seen through hapless cover ups and revealed to all the shining truth. He has quietly entered the halls of power, unnoticed by the housefellows who are busy burying the truth. Through this careful investigative reporting, he has shown the campus the true nature of housefellows, a sly bunch of rascallions, if ever there was one. Unfortunately, BT Robert Mahoney's truth shines like chrome, lots of flash, very little substance.

Mr. Mahoney has seen too many movies and read too many books about the oppression and suppression of the freedom of the press. He is tying himself to his printing press and hurling invectives at his oppressors. Wake up, Mr. Mahoney. It's all a bad dream. Paul Wisotsky and Nina Elgo are concerned students and wrote as such in the last issue of the Voice. To attack them as housefellow is unprofessional; to attack them based on false assumptions and fabricated information is irresponsible and shameful.

When Nina and Paul wrote "we were told by the administration to remain silent," they did not mean the housefellow, That is an absurd assumption. Why would anyone ask the housefellows what went on in Freeman dorm? Nina and Paul meant the students of Freeman dorm and myself, the housefellow of Freeman. Mr. Mahoney then bases his charge that the housefellows are guilty of complicity in keeping the David Hampton affair quiet or even more irresponsible accusations. I asked Nina to get in touch with the editor of the Voice for two reasons. The first was simply because she knew him. The second was because I was afraid that any story written concerning the affair

would only serve to further needlessly embarrass the people in my dorm. The story was not news; I felt it did not concern the rest of the campus. I asked Nina to convey these feelings and she agreed. The concern was, from the beginning, for the feelings of the people in my dorm. At no time, did I request that the story not be written, only that it was considered carefully before subjecting the people in my dorm to possible humiliation unnecessarily. We may have been briefly gullible but we still have our prides to heal. Luckily, our gullibility was born out by much more famous people than ourselves.

Mr. Mahoney claims that the housefellows would be publicly humiliated and unnecessarily damaged in image by a story describing the Hampton events. This is a curious absurdity. How could all the housefellows be humiliated by my gullibility? How could they feel humiliated if I don't even feel humiliated? The David Hampton affair, blame or credit, rests on my shoulders and my house council's shoulders. Which brings us to the next point. I was afraid the inaccurate, unsympathetic reporting of the Voice would unfairly represent the events in my dorm. These fears have not gone unrealized.

In reference to the article strangely titled, "Poiter's Son: Con Man Not A Conn Man," I would like to point out two glaring mistakes. I did not give David Hampton permission to speak at our dorm meeting. Dorm meetings are not my responsibility. Secondly, it wasn't some 'concerned students' who informed Dean Watson of the events; it was the House President Linda Hughes and the Financial Manager, David Rubin. I was talking to Margi Lipshez at the same time. We didn't 'report the incident;' we were up until 2:30 in the

morning discussing the problem, and deciding on a plan of action. We were checking the story out by 8:00 a.m. the next day. We may be gullible, but we are not irresponsible.

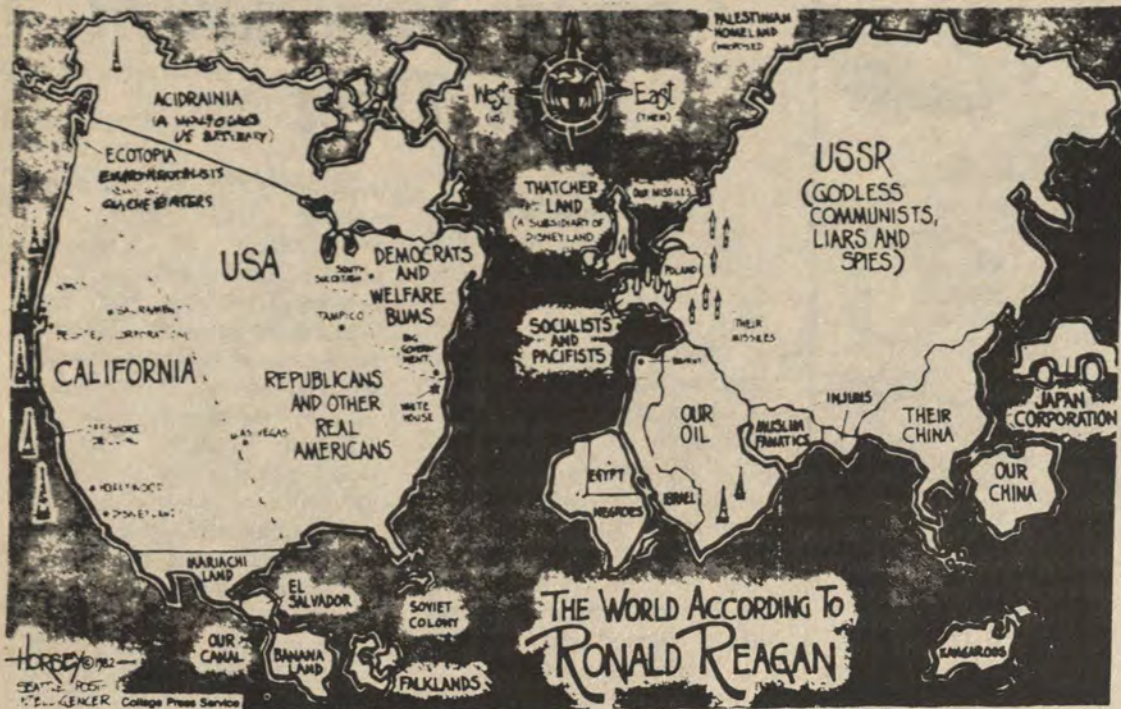
Mr. Mahoney has accused Paul and Nina of not being able to substantiate their criticisms. He had better look to his own writing and that of his staff. He wields the pen mightily in his own defense, but towards other, Mr. Mahoney slings mud. Nina and Paul, as well as the other housefellows, are still cleaning up. Let us hope we are not forced to wade through another of Editor Mahoney's paranoid nightmares.

The Housefellows' foremost concern is for the well-being of the people in their dorms, not their images. We are concerned with people's feelings. Maybe Mr. Mahoney should take a lesson.

Sincerely,
Thomas Smith
Freeman Housefellow
Class of '84



VIEWPOINTS



Arms Race & A New Ideology

To the Editor:

After a week of education concerning the nuclear arms race, many of us feel overwhelmed. We are frightened by the prospect of a nuclear war but feel helpless to prevent one. However, although these feelings are not unwarranted, given the global situation which has been handed down to us, we must not allow them to become a justification for non-involvement and apathy. As citizens of a democracy, we are not helpless! We have the freedom to protest, to push for change, to speak out and to be heard. Our voices can and do matter.

Suppose, for example, that American citizens elected a new administration whose ideology focused on peace rather than "Supply-Side Economics." This new administration could take steps

towards easing the East-West situation. It could make friendly diplomatic gestures to the Soviet government. (John Kennedy, for example, in 1963, took the initiative of declaring a unilateral ban of atmospheric nuclear explosions. Under moral pressure from the rest of the world, the Soviets soon reciprocated his gesture, and shortly thereafter, both powers signed a test-ban treaty).

A new American administration could also push for mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with the Soviets. It could encourage cooperation in the advancement of science and education and could share U.S. technological research in medicine and industry. It could also stress the importance of uniting to solve global problems such as hunger, cancer, pollution,

energy depletion, and overpopulation. It could convert domestic propaganda to a means for promoting internal admiration for the Soviets rather than invoking fear and hatred through manipulation of the media. It could refuse to allow fear to dominate its foreign policy and instead let its peaceful ideology reign.

None of these measures have been taken by the present administration. With enough citizen involvement, however, they stand a very good chance of being implemented. As members of an academic community, we at Connecticut College have a social responsibility. We must get involved and spread the word. There are solutions to the arms race!

Sincerely,
Sara Nightingale

Where were the students?

To the Editor:

On the Thursday night before the New London City Council election, a number of students from both the Young Democrats club and the College Republicans club sponsored a "Meet the Candidates" night. In general, the students were pleased with the number of candidates who came. Four republican candidates for New London City Council appeared, yet not one democratic City Council candidate came, and there was only one democratic candidate for Board of Education.

And where were the students? A total of seven students were present. Everyone was informed about the meeting

through notices in their mailboxes and on dining tables. There are over 1600 undergraduates at Connecticut College, and over 200 of those students are registered voters in the City of New London. Where were they that night? Granted, many students had other plans already and, of course, plenty had exams for which to prepare. Yet, it seems unlikely that no students could come.

This appalling display not only demonstrates the disinterest of students who should be concerned about the city in which their school is located, but it also shows, once again, the tragic state of voter apathy throughout the country.

New London depends on Connecticut College for a portion of its economy, and Connecticut College depends on the City of New London for zoning approval, police protection, and support. Is that not reason enough for students to be concerned?

The Democratic City Council candidates should be ashamed as well. One would think that the Democrats would, at least, be able to take an hour of their time to speak with a part of the New London community, the students at Connecticut College. Praise should be given to James Brown, Joe Heap, Sharon Wyatt, and Edward Perl for their support and concern of Connecticut College students.

Christopher B. Boyd '86

At a Symposium for Parents

Parent: 'Please forgive my asking. All of this business about philosophy is well and fine, but what does one do with philosophy?'

After a long pause and flustered thought.

Professor: 'Well I don't really know what one does with philosophy. I suppose you live it.'

Marketing a Degree

by Bill Walter

In Professor Addison's article, "Education and Self-Determination," two quotes caught my attention, "history is boring" and "philosophy is not a marketable skill." He mentions that it is discouraging to an educator to hear such utterances, but what of students? The fact that my peers, especially at this institution, believe and are guided by such foolishness is indeed troubling.

A degree or area of study need not be "marketable" to be useful. One cannot expect to come out of a liberal arts college with skills that will place one in high demand in today's job market. If it is a particular skill that you desire, then a particular, focused institution is what is required. No, it is here that students are molded into intelligent, well rounded individuals who are adaptive, creative and most of all, appreciative of all aspects of life, not just the focused degree of a "marketable skill."

It is the attitude of "history is boring" and "philosophy is not a marketable skill" which erodes the very foundations of the liberal arts concept, this concept being the exploration, development and realization of the mind. If such areas

and subjects are left unexplored, then the student is that much less a complete person. But what can one do with a philosophy or history major? A look through the alumni magazine and alumni listings would answer this question. One look and you will see that a philosophy or history major does not limit an individual to teaching. An example of this was present on Monday Nov. 7 when Ms. Suzanne Harrison spoke in Palmer Library. Ms. Harrison graduated from Connecticut College in 1975 with a major in philosophy. After having worked at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, Ms. Harrison now works for the Blue Cross/Blue Shield on their Institutional Review Board, in which she helps hospitals to trouble shoot any administrative problems. Not only medicine, but law, government, business and any other pursuits are open to such "unmarketable skills" as philosophy. Professor Addison speaks of a suffocated potential, the potential to examine, understand and appreciate his world. It is this potential which, despite the fact that "history is boring" and "philosophy is not a marketable skill," can and must be realized through the liberal arts college.

The College Voice will be
sponsoring weekly teas to which
all students and faculty are invited.
Times and locations will be posted.



THE COLLEGE VOICE

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Kennedy's 'Deglorification'

by John H. Sharon

On November 22nd, 1963, the nation and much of the rest of the world were temporarily paralyzed as four deafening shots rang out across America. News of the tragedy spread quickly, and nobody could believe it: John F. Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, was dead.

Today marks the twentieth anniversary of the stunning event, and throughout the country last week the media raised the same probing question that recently appeared on the cover of Time magazine: How good a President was he? Strangely we are rediscovering that maybe he wasn't so great after all, and that he had a number of other enemies besides Lee Harvey Oswald. But by investigating the possibility that Camelot was by no means a saint, we are faced with another, more contemporary question: Why, after so many years of glorifying the man, are we now compelled to de-mystify the greatness of his presidency?

Most of the students at this college were either not born or too young to remember when John Kennedy was killed. But history shows us that in the period of mourning that

followed, his achievements were suddenly exalted to levels no President - living or dead - has yet to attain (with the exception of Abraham Lincoln; but he, too, was assassinated while in office). And many of us grew up on the movies and television documentaries that depicted those achievements of greatness and those achievements only. The fiasco of the Bay of Pigs invasion and Kennedy's rumored love affairs were all lost somewhere in the translation of history.

Yet even while alive, Kennedy was widely recognized as no ordinary president. He was charismatic, but with a humility that seemed to emphasize the fact that he was a man first and a politician second. He was forceful, yet not afraid to admit his mistakes. And he was an idealist who relied heavily upon experience as his guide.

Certainly one of his ideals that cannot be overlooked was his vision of global peace, and the inherent danger he saw in the destructive capability of nuclear weapons. But as the

media pointed out to us last week, Kennedy may have enhanced the arms race when he ordered the deployment of 1000 new weapons in response to the so-called "missile gap" that favored the Soviet Union. After the Soviets responded with their own deployment, it was discovered that the real advantage was with the United States - by a margin of nearly six to one. Yet JFK led the country through the nightmare of the Cuban Missile Crisis, and he learned an important lesson. But one has to wonder why the military challenges to the Communists were almost never attended to in the documentaries of his presidency.

True, one of the reasons for Kennedy's "de-glorification" on the twentieth anniversary of his death is to show that he wasn't, in fact a god, and that his faults give us all the more reason to appreciate his greatness. But what about those of us who grew up thinking that this man was an ideal president? What are we to think now? Inevitably, we must accept John Kennedy for what he was; and in doing so we are once again reminded that heroes are never perfect.

Judiciary Board 'A Time For Change'

A student is able to yank a toilet from a bathroom wall with no consequences. Why? A student is free to cause 250 other students to evacuate their rooms at 3:30 a.m. because he decided to light a styrofoam cup on fire in the bathroom. Again, why?

Should these students be turned into the Judiciary Board, the act would be a breach of "confidentiality." Even if those who committed these acts turned themselves in, what will the consequences be? What punishment, if any, will they receive? The answer to these questions is known only to the nine elected students of the Judiciary Board.

The Judiciary Board is supposed to exist as a body under the jurisdiction of SGA. Instead, it has evolved into an autonomous structure which sometimes makes policy without the support or knowledge of the student body. There exists no checks or balances on the process.

Judiciary Board needs to be subject to the scrutiny of SGA and the student body. There are three fundamental measures which can be taken to insure this necessary course of action. They are:

1. There should be a public file established by the J-Board.
2. There should be an appellate board established in order that students have a sound means of appeal.
3. There should be the establishment of a committee to completely review the policy and procedure of not only J-Board, but also the entire constitution and by-laws of the Student Government Association.

Howard B. Gefen '84
House President

Rotate Your Attack

To the Editor:

I notice that you have devoted nearly one quarter of the space in the last four issues of the College Voice to attacks

and innuendos against the College Administration. This is, no doubt, great fun (the spirit of Holden Caulfield lives on.); but it gets to be a bore. Further, you have failed to shake my opinion that the present administration conducts the affairs of the College with efficiency and wisdom. So I suggest a system of weekly rotation within each month for attacking different targets: week 1 - the administration, week 2 - the food in the dining halls, week 3 - the New London weather, week 4 - the faculty, week 5 - the administration, and so on. This variety would, I am convinced, increase the charm and readability of your journal.

Sincerely,
Richard Birdsall

All Who are Concerned Need to be Assertive

To the Editor:

I would like to clarify a point which evidently I did not make with sufficient care or in enough detail when interviewed briefly for the last issue of The College Voice ("Macphail: Students New to Be More Assertive," Nov. 8, 1983). It has to do with the misleading conclusion that I have received no support from the college community in my effort to help learning disabled students.

Whereas it is correct to note that the Administration has yet to act on my 1982 recommendation that steps be taken to alert all members of the faculty to the symptoms, needs, and methods of instruction that are associated with learning disabilities, it is unfair to imply that no support is presently available at Conn College for those who fall into this category of hard-working but under-achieving students.

Theresa Ammirati who directs the Writing Center responded with concern and energy when I raised the issue with her nearly two years ago. She provided space for Natalie Bieber, and off-campus consultant, to test and then to help the student over whom I had become concerned because his achievement in a succession of my courses clearly was not in keeping with his potential.

Persuaded of the need to institutionalize this sort of one-on-one assistance, Mrs. Ammirati enlarged her budget request to enable the Writing Center to begin tutoring in an informed way those whose learning disabilities had already been made known to the Admissions Office or whose difficulties in the classroom might turn out, after testing, to be related to such disabilities. Funded by the Administration, the Writing Center is thus the locus of the College's support for L.D. students. That progress is to be commended, and several students are already benefiting from it.

Next on the agenda, I would hope, will be means taken to engage the faculty in the effort to help identify, assist, and give much needed moral support to the members of this largely unacknowledged minority. The latter are to be found everywhere in higher education, and if they are to close the gap between their achievement and potential it is necessary for them to find an open, supportive environment beyond the confines of the Writing Center. This is where faculty sensitivity becomes essential, for ultimately it is the professors who must be prepared to help L. D. students circumvent their difficulty by giving them additional time on assignments, personal tutorials

to discuss the reading and go over rough drafts, and perhaps even an oral component to written exams.

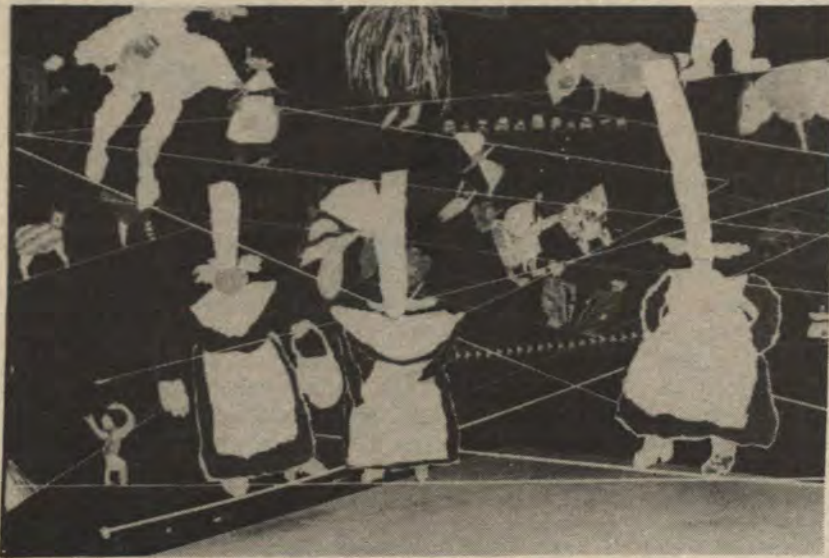
Since L.D. students may not be able to find this environment at large, impersonal, career-oriented institutions, they should be able to expect it at a small liberal arts college like ours where the commitment is to helping all students realize the full range of their intellectual

potential. And since no students stick around Conn College long enough for us to pussy-foot our way to confronting any reality that pertains to their welfare, there is a certain urgency to this raising of our collective consciousness. On this point all who are concerned need to be "assertive."

respectfully yours,
Alasdair Macphail
History



ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT



On, With, and Of Paper

by Eileen Doyle

"Everything I have I use for the service of art," comments Eleanor Hubbard, one of six artists represented at the "On, With and Of Paper" exhibit at the Cummings Art Center. These artists have collected moments, ideas, and objects from their lives and organized them into a process: the process of creation. The artists not only stimulate us with their art, but also in the ways they have used process and paper to create it.

Eleanor Hubbard's works are from the "Institute of Voleu." Voleu is an imaginary term Hubbard invented to explain her technique "because it sounded French." In the Institute, people and animals of all colors and sizes hang on mazes of rope. Hubbard makes these "three dimensional" figures because she feels that some of her paintings work better as actual paper figures. Painting then is the first step of her process. In the process of creating her institute, Hubbard abandons exact representation and hand tears all the figures. As she explains, "the edge has more feeling and a lot of excitement. The paper and I do it together." Under Hubbard's guidance, the figures form themselves. As a result, the figures wear a delightful defiance of reality.

As the director of the process, Hubbard uses collected moments of her life to shape the figures of the Institute. She constructs a

row of ballet dancers out of newspapers from various countries she has visited. Newsprint, complete with editing, also forms a news reporter. The "man in a sewn sweater" has a special story. Hubbard's mother once gave her a sewing machine in the hopes that she would become more domestic. Instead, Hubbard used the sewing machine in her creative process. The man clinging to an untightened trapeze stems from the artist's fear of heights. The Institute also features animals from the artist's imagination, such as a row of stray cats, and an array of sheep. There is a definite spontaneity in the "voleu" process. The freedom with which Hubbard works with the paper, the purposeful abandonment of realistic images, and the use of seemingly implausible colors make the institute a pleasure palace for our eyes.

Hubbard's creative process does not end with the making of the figures. She plans each exhibit she gives for the space she will have. Represented at this exhibit are about one quarter of her works, which she felt most belonged in the Cummings gallery. To enhance her work, Hubbard covered the walls of the gallery with black fabric. She also precisely plans the hanging of her creations to further their impact. The "patron saint" of the Institute towers above the other figures as she ascends into the ceiling. Imagination and wit are also dominant forces in Hubbard's process.

Paolo Colombo begins his creative process with abstract themes and uses collages to organize them. One of his major themes deals with the problem of history and the traces man leaves as new generations and nature take over. Colombo's great interest, "especially in a world where things move so quickly," is what it feels like to be an epigram of a culture that is dying. He wonders what the last pagans felt like when monotheists took over, or what the clipper designers felt like when the first steamships were invented. In "Spores" circles eat into and over doric columns, a trace of man's past. The spores will eventually corrode all that has existed.

In "The Big Dipper," Colombo explores the nature of curiosities that are always with us. Because he has always seen the big dipper, Colombo feels it as part of his life. He transmits, or processes this feeling into his art with the formation of the big dipper in black dots on a grid pattern. Here, as in many of his works, he uses seashells that he has found while travelling. In "The Kiss" Colombo processes another idea that interests him. In this work, brown lip smears of blood encircle a fallen column and tipping rectangular patterns. A single seashell stands in the center. As Colombo explains the collage, "I am fascinated with the idea of deceit through something gentle." A gentle kiss unites the elements of cruelty and deceit, and the kiss becomes a brown blotch on man's history.

Colombo believes that man has brought one or two new
Continued on page 9

Proctor Exhibit at Lyman Allyn

by Andrea Lowen

An artist's creative process should involve a sense of exploration, a willingness to dare. The art of Martha Wakeman Proctor, currently on view at the Lyman Allyn Museum, illustrates precisely this ability.

Working in a combination of oils and pastels, Proctor paints both abstractly and figuratively. Her works encompass impressionistic portraits, realistic landscapes, whimsical statements and abstract studies concerned with color and light.

Her ability to paint opaque areas of rich texture in contrast to areas of transparent space and luminosity creates a tension within the works that holds the viewer in suspense.

Proctor is now a resident of New London; however, she spent ten years in Italy and had one-man shows in Florence, Milan and New York City.

She attended Skidmore College and spent her junior year abroad at the Tyler School of Art in Rome. While in Italy, she became enchanted with the cities, countryside and light. She returned for graduate work and later taught drawing and painting at Gonzaga University in Florence. "I wanted to return because I was fascinated by living abroad. Italy is unique. It has a great artistic tradition plus a picturesque, magical landscape."

Impressions of Italy are reflected throughout her work. The subject matter, technique, use of lively colors and attention to luminosity are all inspired by the landscape, people, architecture and sunlight of Italy.

Her series of small abstract paintings capture a feeling of Venice, where "everything sparkles." The luminous quality of the city has been translated onto the canvas through bright colors and energetic brushstrokes. The greenish blues, oranges and yellows of "Venice Summer 1979" dance upon the canvas, as if Venice were charged with sunlight.

In contrast, "Night Journey" is a sea of dark blues and blacks. Zigzagging brushstrokes suggest the movement of the water. This

is Venice in the winter, when everything is shrouded in fog. Only the occasional patch of orange and yellow suggests the reflection of lights.

Proctor's technique involves a layering of oil washes. The transparent aspect of this medium creates an "erased" quality. Faces seem to be blurred, revealing only fragments of expression.

In "Memories and Reflections," an old man and woman are seated in invisible chairs against a field of blue. They are mere fragments of two figures. However, their faces and hands have more definition as compared with the hazy suggestion of their bodies.

Other aspects of Italy have influenced the artist. "Whether I was shopping at a fruit store or was at the train station -- the people, a store window display -- everything is so beautifully arranged as if ready for a still-life."

Track number 9 of the Florence train station became the setting for "Blue Balloon." In this work, the viewer is placed at the edge of the canvas looking down on the platform where a man, a child and a blue balloon are located. Light emanates from the windows of the station house and the departing train. The blurred face of the child contains a wisp of expression. She seems to be holding the remnant of a string. In the background, the blue balloon floats away, trailing the string which has escaped her grasp.

This work achieves a sense of motion. The train appears to be moving and the balloon is tossed in the wake of its draft.

It contains metaphysical qualities reminiscent of Giorgio de Chirico; however, it is not disturbing like his works. It suggests an uncertain yet whimsical state. The balloon, unlike the train, does not have a fixed destination. Its journey is freewheeling.

Like the Impressionists, Proctor has done some small gauche paintings of country lanes, grassy pastures, red-roofed houses and garden wills. These works are small packages of atmosphere. The warm glow of the blue Italian sky is interestingly contrasted with a cloudy blue-gray Vermont horizon. These works also invite the viewer on a journey; but it is a more familiar one, down lanes and into fields.

Proctor's art suggests something transitory. Whether it is an arrangement of color and light, a hint of expression or a suggested journey, the works seem to be always on the verge of change. Her beautifully executed brushwork and electric colors hold the viewer hypnotized. "My paintings are like poems -- you can't explain everything." Like poems, her works are to be reread and enjoyed.

Martha Wakeman Proctor - One Woman Show is on view through Sunday Nov. 27. Museum hours are: Tues-Sat 1-5 p.m., Sun 2-5 p.m.

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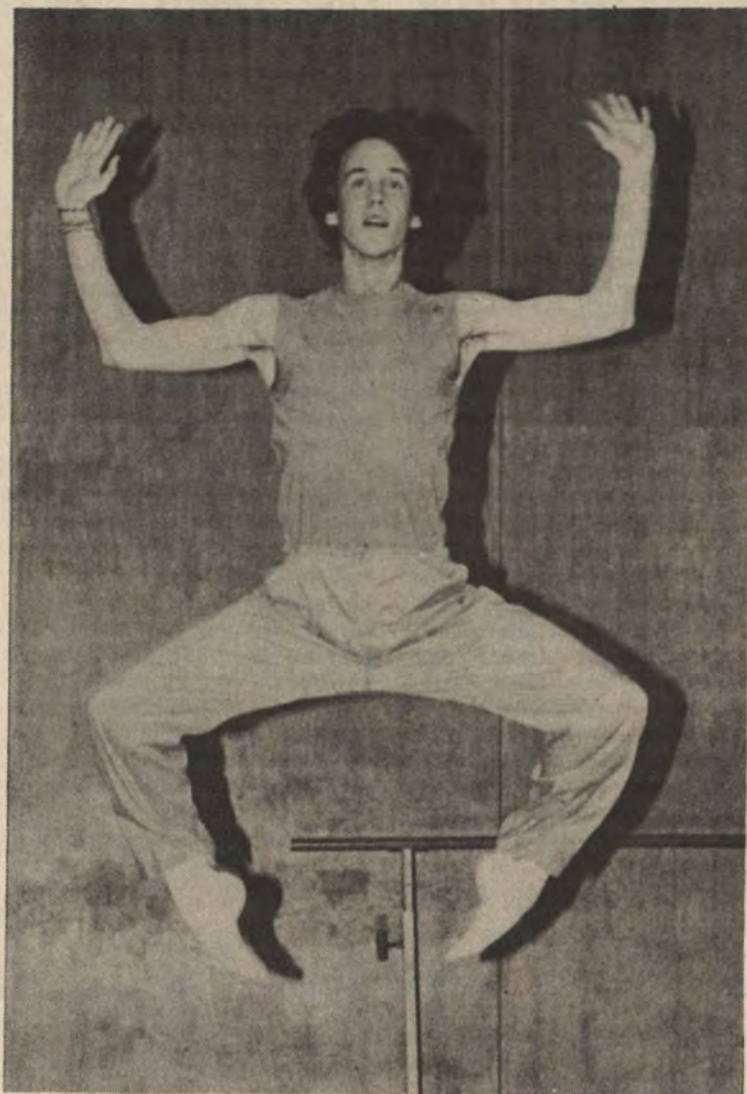
Pizzazz: 'An Energetic and Thoughtful Program'

by Stacey Bobbitt

PIZZAZZ, the Dance Club's first concert of the year proved to be an energetic and thoughtful program of works choreographed and performed by Connecticut College students. Each of the pieces was performed with commitment and energy. The program included a variety of different kinds of pieces, each of which added its own special flavor to the evening's production.

The concert opened with a high energy piece titled "Move," a fast-paced jazz dance solely concerned with expressing the sheer joy of movement. The dancer's enjoyment of the movement was apparent, and their energy was contagious.

"Untitled and Unfinished" expressed the struggles people experience in fighting things that pull them down, whether it be gravity itself or something more abstract in realm of human psychology and or emotion. The choreographer created some very effective "stills" or "movement pictures." She was successful in using repetitions of simple movement phrases to create the illusion of the recurring struggles people face in everyday life. The simple structure of the piece enhanced its ability to express its point, and I felt that the choreographer did a thoughtful job of constructing a piece that had a clearly defined conflict and resolution.



"The Wrong Seed" was an amusing and innovative dance. The choreographer-performer is one who never overstays his welcome on

stage. His many talents were evident in this piece in which he carried the audience into another dimension, inviting them to join him in his dream.

"Beethoven's Fifth Face" sent the audience into waves of laughter as four performers shared their interpretations of Beethoven's fifth symphony utilizing facial expressions only.

"A Night on the Prowl" was a slinky, sexy piece in which two feline friends strutted their way to a song from the recent Broadway musical "Cats." The dancers created a contained, mysterious energy that made the audience watch carefully so as not to miss a step they made.

"Selection from Ernestine" is part of a larger work to be performed later this year. It is a technically advanced piece in which ballet vocabulary is scattered with gestures which are not traditionally balletic. The contrast between the very full, organic gestures and the more contained ballet movement was fascinating. This piece has been carefully designed and constructed by a choreographer whose skill at making dances is apparent in this work. The piece was performed beautifully, and I am curious to see the piece in its entirety to determine what significance this section has in the context of the entire piece.

"Once a Pomegranate" seemed to be expressive of a relationship between two people, and of their individual experiences within the relationship. The piece was constructed carefully and both the idea and the performance of the piece showed a great deal of thought.

"On the Right Track" was a fun "show piece" performed with style and finesse.

...interpretations of
Beethoven's Fifth
utilizing only
facial expressions...

"1,2... 1,2,3" was wonderful to watch. The piece was charming in its simplicity, and the performer's enjoyment was incredibly appealing and contagious.

"Just a Little More Time," performed by Tina Riedel's jazz class was a credit to both the performers and to their teacher. The choreographer did a great job of maneuvering a large number of dancers around in a small space and of maintaining movement on stage without letting the piece get chaotic. The performers gave the piece full energy and their enjoyment showed in both their faces and in the movement.

PIZZAZZ was a very enjoyable evening of dance. Every piece presented had some sort of motivation, a reason for being, and every dance was performed with energy and style. I wish to compliment all of the dancers and choreographers on a job very well done, and I look forward to next semester's concert.

Of Paper Continued from page 8

ideas each month. In his creative process he makes as few as ten collages a year. He states, "When I feel a shift in conscience I move on." In organizing this process, he uses only the very elemental forms of squares, circles, and occasionally triangles. He intrigues us with the precise and minute organization of these exact forms to represent his abstract themes.

"I was just wondering as I was passing by" reads the title of a work by Czashka Ross. This geometric work gives us a "looking through the window" view of Ross' ponderings. Ross made "I was just wondering" with a colored cotton rag sheet as a base. The sheet is broken in two, thus we look into the pattern process of the first as it continues into the second. Ross uses pigments, linen pulp and Japanese paper to create angular rectangles projected on the flat surface of the work. We are struck by geometric wanderings on a flat surface. A pattern of broken lines and sweeping marks aids us as we follow the wanderings of Ross' wondering.

Susan Krisoferson also applies abstract geometric shapes to her process. She uses close stitching to sew paper shapes together at varying angles. Close stitching also forms line designs on the paper. These stitches give works such as "Square Urchin 12" a sense of

waviness. The layered and multicolored pattern of the paper also add a flowing sensation to the work.

Sue Mackin Dolan's process for her Ancient Tribute series begins with a paper pulp that has color dyed into it. The costumes of ancient Aztecs are angled out in rough edges from the brightly colored paper. The patterns of the robes, sweeping into curves and jutting into angles give us the idea of the ceremonial dress more than an exact representation of it.

The works of Pamela Marks deal entirely with the process of print on paper. "Passages: Tulum" combines five scrolls of thickly printed paper. We feel we should read the printed forms, but on closer examination discover that the figures are "almost" letters, numbers, or other concrete images, but they are not readable. The figures, some raised, some receding are a whole arrangement of associations on paper.

From Hubbard to Marks, the artists of the "On Of And With Paper" exhibit revel in the combination of ideas on paper. To organize their ideas, they use process, and paper in a variety of ways that titillate the imaginations of those of us who conceive of paper only as a surface on which to place our concrete images.

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Hogenson: The Ethical Dilemma of Refugee Relief

by Suzanne Bohan

Ambiguity and complexity plague worldwide refugee efforts. On Nov. 14, George B. Hogenson, Philosopher in Residence at the Yale School of Organization and Management, lectured at Conn on the ethical dilemma of refugee relief. He focused his attention on the use of power and politics in the pursuit of the good.

With a background as

Director of Plans for the Air Force in N.E. Asia, and consultant to several Pentagon planning programs in Asia, Hogenson is acutely aware of the role of power politics in decision-making. The 1980 refugee relief efforts in S.E. Asia typify the complexity of the issues and interests involved.

According to Hogenson, a genocidal military organization, the Khmer

Rouge, ruled Cambodia between 1975 and 1979. During this time more than one third of the country's population died because of starvation or government execution. In 1980, a non-communist group, backed by the Vietnamese, entered Phnom Penh and ousted the Khmer communist regime. The fierce fighting caused many people to flee to the safety of the Thai-Cambodian border.

(VOLAGS) such as Catholic Relief Services, Care, Christian Outreach, and World Relief, and evangelical Christian group. Thus, there were 12 organizers and potential leaders in the relief effort.

cannot supply relief to military organizations. This would compromise the political effectiveness of the groups as they would be seen as taking sides between member states of the United Nations.

The use of VOLAGS could not be relied on to solve the problem. Hogenson explained that World Relief was discouraged from partaking in the effort because of its reputation as a bible-toting missionary organization. Competition between the voluntary agencies also led to an unfavorable situation. Humanitarian organizations must raise money by demonstrating active involvement. It is to their advantage to exclude other groups from the effort.

The 1980 S.E. Asia refugee relief effort dwindled as the crisis diminished. Having violated their charter, the disorganized I.O.s pulled back from the front line. Distribution of medical care and food proved unequal as powerful black market rings and coercive groups existed in the camps.

The newly-formed Kampuchean government, the Vietnamese government, the Thai government and the U.S. government quickly involved themselves in the crisis. Four international organizations (I.O.s) including the International Commission for the Red Cross (ICRC) and 3 United Nations organizations including the Children's Fund (UNICEF), the High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Program (WFP) stationed themselves on the Thailand side of the Thai-Cambodia border. The third group of players in the area were voluntary organizations



photo by Lisa Moll

Democrats Take New London Elections

by Susan Spencer

In the November 8th elections in the City of New London, incumbent Democrats took six out of seven seats on the City Council, gaining one seat. Jay Levin and Carmelina Como Kanzler, both Connecticut College graduates, were victorious in their campaigns. Levin came in second with a total of 3159 votes, and Kanzler ousted Republican Reid Burdick with a total of 2596 votes. The Democrats also swept the Board of Education elections, winning seven out of seven seats.

Connecticut College's political groups, the Young Democrats and the College Republicans, were active in this year's campaigns and elections. They offered a ride service to and from the polls, put up campaign posters, canvassed door-to-door among registered students and did last minute telephoning. Both groups, however, were not com-

pletely satisfied with the outcome.

Kara McCormack, Vice President of the Young Democrats, was "very disappointed" with the campus response to the elections. She stated that many students don't realize the influence they could have on the outcome of the election. Steven Saunders, President of the Young Democrats, said that the party was disappointed with the voter turnout from Conn. This, he pointed out, could hurt our lobbying efforts when the College needs something from the city. Saunders felt that the main reason for the lack of response was that students don't feel any "vested interest" in the New London area, and probably voted in their own home town elections through absentee ballots.

Republican Vice President Chris Boyd similarly commented that "students aren't

concerned with the City of New London," despite the fact that the city and its decisions affect the college, such as with the zoning of the new athletic center. Chris Wanat, a member of the

Republican group, also stated that many of the people who did vote did so out of a sense of obligation to their party, and only "10 or 12 people on campus" actually knew the issues and candidates. The

College Republicans were, however, pleased with the voter turnout from the registered Republican students; an estimated 79 percent of the 60 registered students voted.

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Women's Tennis Finishes 6-2

by Robin Canton
and Tod Oliva

The 1983 Women's Tennis Team, coached by Sheryl Yeary, ended its season with an impressive 6-2 record. Coach Yeary, on this year's performance, commented, "We only lost two -- one to Trinity who placed second in Division III and to Central Conn who finished first in Division II. These were not bad losses. We did not get to play three of our scheduled matches which is unfortunate. Our seniors intended to better last year's 7-2 record but fell short due to the shortened season."

A look at this year's roster showed a sharp division between experienced and inexperienced players. Representing the singles line-up was an amalgamation of players with plenty of competitive play behind them. Sophomore Chris Sieminski, team MVP, received a lot of recognition at the No. 3 position for her record-breaking 11-0 record. Turning in every bit as much a stellar performance was No. 1 player Mary-Ann

Somers. The sophomore's 10-3 tally demonstrated an incredible performance considering the intense level of competition.

Four seniors will be sorely missed next year. Joanne Knowlton in the No. 2 position consistently contributed reliable play and compatibility with team members while co-captains Leslie and Cathy Leeming at the No. 4 and No. 5 spots were competent in their leadership capabilities as well as their play experience. Rounding off the singles line-up was Liz Gottlieb who played an important role at the No. 6 position, and her winning record reflected a strong desire to do well.

This year's doubles line-up was marked by the constant rotation of players. As a result, the least-experienced players, some of whom had previously only played singles, learned to adapt to the strategies of doubles play. Although they were hurt by the shortened season, the new

players, Robin Canton, Susan Grantham, Most Improved Player Michelle Grosser, Amy Michelman, and Casey Sims, contributed to the team's overall winning effort.

A highlight to the Camels' 1983 season was the New England tournament. The team, which placed ninth last year, finished eleventh out of twenty this season. However, this year's placement does not reflect the team's true standing as weaker Division III teams conceded, making competition tougher. For the 1983 Camel tennis team, enthusiasm and spirit were never lacking as every member of the team provided support through each and every match.

Next year's team will consist of a highly disbanded group of players due to the loss of this year's seniors and also five sophomores, including Sieminski and Somers, who will be studying abroad. Thus, the nucleus of next year's team will consist of this year's freshmen who will be joined in the line-up by incoming freshman recruits.



photo by Hope Murphy

11 The College Voice, November 30, 1983

by J.P. Nahill

This year the schedule is probably the toughest in Division III Basketball but on the same note this team looks tougher than it ever has and should be prepared. "If there is going to be a year this has to be it," commented a confident coach Martin Schoepfer. "The players were working with a new system last year and this year they are all coming back to the same system but with a great deal more experience."

The forward spots have to be Conn's strongest positions. With players like captain Tom Fleming and Jeff Weiner starting, only to be backed up by top forwards Brennen Glasgow, Dave Benjack and Leon Kinloch all of whom have experience and "starter" ability, this offense looks exceptional, and the boards will be protected.

Considering Dorfman's statistics: He leads the team in scoring with only 82 points needed to break the 1000 mark, he has led the team in rebounds every year including last year when he missed six games due to an injury, and he has led the team in blocked shots for three years. I do not feel that I am going out on a limb to call the 6'8" Farmington native the best center in New England Division III ball.

At guard, a bit of transition is taking place to offset the loss of Doug Kirk who is spending first semester in England John Bartolomei who was a star forward for Conn last year and led the team in points, has been shifted to a shooting guard. There is no question about Bartolomei's ability as a ball player, but guard is an entirely different position and that transition is going to take some time. Also at guard is Rich Wolfe who quarterbacks the offense at point guard. Wolfe is a solid performer and should be at peak this year.

Freshmen recruits who seem to be doing a great job thus far include Charlie McCaghey and Frank Tuitt, both guards who can immediately step on the court and make things happen.

One point to notice this year is that Conn had a great defense (second in the nation Div. III). This year however, Coach Schoepfer is striving for a more dynamic offense than an impenetrable defense. "We're willing to sacrifice our defense and to create a more fastbreak, and quickly paced offense."

On the whole this team looks great and is worth checking out.

Gymnastics' Strength is in Depth

This year's Women's Varsity Gymnastics team, according to head coach Jeff Zimmerman, is at a skill level higher than any team he has ever coached. Leading this group of women are co-captains Pat Moe ('84) and Priscilla Fulford ('85). Other top returnees include seniors Beth Bria and Cathy Altman and sophomores Kate Fiene and Cathi Helms. The team, which consists of only eleven gymnasts total is "smaller than in past years but it has more depth with six women who are able to do all-around performances," stated the fourteen-year head coach.

The team's major goal for the season is to regain some of last year's lost ground by beating RIC, Bridgewater State and Salem State. In addition, Zimmerman is hoping to win the New England Division III Championships.

With the building of the new athletic center, this will be the last year that the gymnasts will be putting equipment up and down each day as next year the team will inherit Cro's west gym permanently. Zimmerman revealed that "this will open up new horizons to me as a coach as to the team

who will have a place on this campus to call home." But for now, the coach is excited for the 1983-84 season. The team open its season on November 30 at Coast Guard (with Yale). This is the beginning of an eleven-meet schedule which includes new opponents Hunter College and Harvard.

In addition to the women's team, the Men's Gymnastics Club returns for its second season of competition. The club will also begin its schedule on November 30 at Coast Guard. Leading the small squad is Rob Lichtner ('84) who will perform in all six men's events. Other all-around competitors are sophomore Dave Fenimore, senior Dan Joseph, and Jeff Kasen. Zimmerman is confident that both the men's and women's squads will perform well against their first opponents.

Chinese Imperialism Continued from page 5

as a result of Chinese rule.

In 1960, the International Communism of Jurists, in its report on Tibet, ascertained that the Chinese government was pursuing a policy of genocide in Tibet. The idea of an autonomous Tibet within the Chinese peoples republic is a mere cynical euphemism. The Tibetans are under foreign rule are denied freedom and are living in a state of fear.

Peking's policy constitutes an act of imperialism, and it should not condemn the Americans and Soviets, for being imperialists when its own record is blemished. The large number of Tibetans who sought refuge in India and in the west, testifies to this.

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Cross Country Competes

The following are results from the NCAA Division III Cross Country New England Championships held on Saturday November 12. In the women's race, Conn came in 15th out of 25 teams for the 5000 meter course, with individual runners placing as follows:

72-Laura Nirtaut '86; 73-Ripley Greppin '87; 91-Lisa Cherbuliez '85; 103-Maggie

Edblom '87; 117-Frances Blume '86; 126-Heidi Geiges '86.

The men's team placed 23rd out of 30 teams on the 8000 meter course. Results of individuals are as follows:

118-Dave Mangione '87; 131-Ned Bishop '84; 142-Brendon O'Donnell '85; 145-Len Ellentuck '86; 162-Tom Bialek '87.

Preview of Women's Basketball

by Tracy Shipman

Coached by Bill Lessig and assisted by Mike Shinault, the goal for the 1983-84 women's basketball team is to improve their level of play through dedication, effort, and a real "make it happen" attitude. Last year, the Camels posted a record of 7-13. This year, their hope is to increase their record to fifteen wins, and ultimately enter the NIAC post-season tournament.

The captains of this year's team are Becky Carver ('84) and Mary Jane Kanabis ('84). Returning players are: All-New England center Laura Brunner ('86), Judy Martin ('86), Suzanne Muri ('86), and returning after a year away is senior Kath

Smith. New players include six freshmen: Tracey Finer, Liz Palmer, Christine Turner, Sue Traskos, Cathy Ching and Wendy Fenton.

"It will take seasoning to produce the desired goal of courting a winning squad. Newcomers who have landed starting positions are Tracey Finer at point guard and Liz Palmer, at guard as well," coach Lessig said.

"I am impressed by the intensity shown in workouts, the concentration and the competitive spirit of the team thus far. Enthusiastically, I am hoping this season will establish us among the Division III teams," Lessig added.

SPORTS

Men's Hockey Preview

by J.P. Nahill

Considering the loss of last year's top point scorer, Craig Bowers and MVP Nigel Bently, this 1983-84 Conn College Hockey Team does not appear to have the same magic they possessed in the 1982-83 season.

This year's recruited freshmen, as of yet are not major factors as they were last year, but may prove promising. One plus that this team can boast about is that they only lost two players from last year and now with five goalies vying for position, the net should be safe. According to Coach Doug Roberts "Last year we had that first line which took care of most of our scoring, hopefully due to our depth we will have three solid lines instead of one outstanding line." Unfortunately the fact remains that this team lost two prolific scorers, neither of whom are being sufficiently replaced.

At forward, sophs Tom Scala and Greg Donovan are two key players to watch.

They were among Conn's top scorers last year and are looking even faster this year. Other tough forwards include: Mike Fieberger ('85) who switched from defense and appears to be doing a great job, Chip Orcutt who, though momentarily is sidelined with an injury, does in fact hold the school scoring record, and finally Rich Olson and Phil Mara both freshmen who seem to be able to fit in nicely.

"There is no doubt about it, our defense is the strongest part of our team" commented Roberts. With the likes of veterans Gaar Talanian, P.J. O'Sullivan, Lee McLaren and a new transfer Ted Wood-Prince it is hard to argue against this squad. Talanian led the team in the plus-minus ratings in 1982, while O'Sullivan led the team in penalty minutes. With a year's more experience under their belts this duo's potential is scary. Meanwhile McLaren is easily one of the hardest hitters and most aggressive defenseman that most

Division III teams will ever face. John McCormick, who Roberts believes "is improving a great deal," showed the school he can shoot as he cranked a shot past R.I. College's goalie from outside the blueline this past week in an exhibition game. Together this crew has the ability to make things happen and will probably be the key to Conn's success this year.

At goalie, co-captain Andy Pinkes is being seriously challenged by the likes of freshmen Steve Barrier and John Simpson. All three are playing well and the spot is wide open.

If this team is going to do anything this season, a good attitude and solid teamwork is going to be essential, because the days of relying on a few individuals are over. Conn College would also like to welcome new assistant Coach Mike Picanian who has already been instrumental in helping the team's attitude.



photo by Lisa Moll

Athlete of the Week

The Sports Department would like to recognize senior sailor John Harvey as Athlete of the Week. Harvey, who will be graduating in December recently finished third out of fifteen in his division at the Atlantic Coast Championships at Harvard. This regatta was considered the "fall championships" of sailing, hosting some of the best schools on the East coast. What is even more astounding is that upon coming to Connecticut College, Harvey had no sailing experience whatsoever. According to teammate Peter Shope, "John made tremendous strides as a sailor, probably more than any other sailor in the country." Today's sailing team was begun by several persons, Harvey being one of the foundations of that group. Also to be mentioned is John's racing partner senior Maria O'Brien who has crewed for him this fall. Congratulations to both John and Maria for a great fall season.

Winter Clubs Take To the Water

by Kathryn Smith

Two sports clubs are in action for the winter season -- Women's Ice Hockey and Men's Swimming. The first of these, coached by Byron White, ('84), is in its second season as a club. The senior expressed the team's interest in "improving on last year's play with good solid hockey." The club looks to seniors Tammy Brown (captain) and Liz Ridgway, who, along with sophomore returnees Amey Schenck, Andrea Wong, and Kathy McMorrow, will lead the squad consisting mostly of new players. The team begins its season with a match at UCONN on November 30 and will end on February 23 with the annual faculty-student match. Coach White, putting the team's status into perspective, added, "Having fun is an important aspect of this club.

We may not have great talent, but we definitely have spirit and determination."

The Men's Swimming Club has been added to the slate of winter competition under the leadership of sophomore co-captain Bill White (president), freshman co-captain Chris Drescher (vice-president), and sophomore Omer Sinangil (treasurer and manager). Presently being supervised by two coaches, Cliff Larrabee (Women's Swim Coach) and Doug Hagen, the club is practicing daily for its five scheduled meets, the first of which was on November 15 versus Fairfield. Co-captain White stated that the club's long-range goal is to become a varsity team. For now, though, team enthusiasm is up and, according to coach Larrabee, "The prospects for an excellent first season are very good."



photo by Lisa Moll

Getting into the Swim of Things

by Molly! Goodyear

The prospects for this year's Women's Swim Team are excellent and with high expectations. "This should prove to be the best swim team Conn College has ever had," says Coach Cliff Larrabee. "In spite of the loss of seven seniors who graduated, we should do better because of the addition of seven freshmen (Sue Bonner, Sarah Bork, Cathy Landis, Mary-Hope McQuiston, Julie Morton, Helen Murdock and Heidi Sweeney) and two transfers (sophomores Donna Peterson and Patty Walsh)." Returning to the team are co-captains Karen Cloney ('85) and Anne-Marie Parsons ('85) and five sophomores including Laury Bowman, Margaret Dougan, Cynthia Lorie, Claire MacLeod and Sarah Pitt.

Coach Larrabee has set high goals for the team with hopes to place tenth or better in B Division of the New England and having at least two qualify for the NCAA Division III Championships. In addition, he would like to break the Conn College record for every one of the standard events.

The women began their season on November 16 in a scrimmage against UMASS (Boston), Westfield State, and Western New England College. Four-year coach Larrabee was generally pleased with his team's performance, including nice surprises from some of the newcomers. Sophomore Margaret Dougan had an especially good night as she broke the previous (1978) 50-yard backstroke record with a time of 31:80. Other exceptional performances came

in by Sarah Pitt, Sarah Bork, Cathy Landis, Liz Sargent, Patty Walsh, who, along with Dougan, all qualified for the New England Division III championships. Another performer who deserves recognition is men's swim club member Dan Hajjar ('84) who competed against other men from the visiting schools in the 50 and 100 yard butterfly. Still only the beginning of the season, Larrabee sees the overall depth of the team improving considerably.

The Voice Sports Department would like to congratulate five of this year's field hockey players who have been selected to play for the Northeast Field Hockey squad at the national tournament in Long Beach, CA. These players, Tammy Brown, Mary Ellen Martone, Page Preston, Caroline Twomey, and Nancy Wells, will travel to the west coast for national competition over the Thanksgiving holiday. All of these players, with the exception of Brown, will be returning next fall to the Camel line-up led by captains-elect Preston and Jody Bates. Good luck and good hockey to these players.

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