A New Drinking Policy for Conn.

A Note to Our Readers

By Glnna ...

Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.

The Connecticut College Voice is an editorially independent newspaper published weekly throughout the academic year. Above all it is the intent of the newspaper to be the forum of the college community: students, faculty, administration, alumni, trustees and staff. Although the Voice encourages and welcomes contributions from all sectors of the Connecticut College family, it remains a student-run organization. The Editor-in-Chief and the Editorial Board are solely responsible for the general policies, editorials, and content of the Voice.

In an effort to better serve its readers, the College Voice has undergone a number of changes. The paper is now printed on newsprint rather than the heavier white "housesheet." Although newsprint will not survive a nuclear holocaust, it is certainly a more economical and ecologically sounder material. In a further attempt to economize during these times of supply-side economics, the average size of the College Voice will be eight pages instead of twelve. The articles will be shorter in order to compensate for the reduction but the number of articles will increase offering a greater diversity in coverage.

In all pieces the Voice will present the college community with interesting reading. No anonymous columns will appear on these pages nor will articles written by and for insiders of particular activities. To achieve these goals, the Voice will continue to seek new contributors; it is only with the active participation of the entire college community that the College Voice will truly be the "college voice."

Tuition Effects Appear Minimal

But 347 Denied Loans

By M.B. Christie

Since 1978-80, our education costs have jumped higher than inflation (CPI up approx. 34.6 percent since '79), but this change has had little, if any influence on prospective freshmen and financial aid students.

Last year's applicant pool for the class of '86 was larger (over 3100) than the previous year. Perhaps this is because Conn. is in the category of small, expensive, independent schools, or as Mrs. Jeanette Hershey suggested, a Conn. diploma has an intrinsic market value to the holder.

The number of financial aid applicants has not risen dramatically in any of the four classes. Usually about 35-49 percent of the incoming

continued on page 7

Donors Needed: Red Cross Bloodmobile Coming to Cro

American Red Cross

Donors Needed: A new Bloodmobile on campus!

The amount of blood required daily has risen dramatically. Eighty units of blood are needed per day. The average adult has 10-12 pints of blood and a donation of 3 units (less than one pint) is easily and quickly replaced. A lot of people are unaware of the uses being found for blood, and the vital importance of donating regularly. Since the

blood donated remains in the state, the potential for running short is great if people in the community fail to donate. Your blood can be used for those patients who require surgery, lose blood in accidents, or have anemia or kidney disease. White
Extra Security for Sculptures. To be, or not to be?

The telephone pole sculpture was removed for repair; the tall colorful stone and mortar sculpture located in Castle Court is being removed; and the telephone pole sculpture was removed over the summer.

The cube was an original piece later scaled up approximately three times its original size and installed in Cooper Square in New York City. Given to the college upon the opening of the Cummings Center, the small cube has suffered more damage than the large model in the heart of New York. It has not been on campus for a semester weekend for two years.

Last year it was painted to look like a Rubik's cube. It had to be sanded, cleaned with a solvent and repainted, after which it still did not look exactly the way it had originally. More recently the cube was pushed over, breaking the cube's main shaft and losing the tiny ball from which repair will be expensive; somewhere between $750 and $1000, and this time the surface may be permanently scarred from scratches received in the fall. With good fortune they will be able to replace it with a new bearing in approximately a month.

The colorful stone and mortar sculpture does not enjoy a similar fate. The mortar used to hold it together has been weakened by the constant abuse of the weather. It was not vandalized; it is being disassembled and placed in storage until funds are available for its reconstruction. On the other hand, the telephone pole sculpture has been removed and no one seems to know where it went. Neither Brian Rogers, head librarian, nor David Smalley, professor of art, know where the library plans on May 12, 1982. On May 13 it was found seriously damaged. The college community was shocked. The following is an excerpt from a letter the library distributed on campus shortly after the incident last year:

"What motivates a person or a group of people to attempt to destroy a work of art? ... How long will we tolerate the vandalismizing of art objects on the campus of a college which is dedicated to the cultivation of intellect and imagination?"

Each year the new Freshmen go through the matriculation process. A common question that arises is "You get honesty out of this, but what will I get out of it?" The usual answer is "A good education" which usually isn't good enough. Here is a small part of the answer that should be given—can't. "You get the assurance of an artistic and clean environment in which to pursue your intellectual interests."

There is rumor that someone witnessed the assault on the cube this year. If that is so, why does that person not go through the proper procedure for the "honor code" system to work? Says Brian Rogers on the subject of Struggle for Recognition, "It was almost certainly someone living in or attending a party at Plant... There had to be witnesses."

David Smalley says policy for sculpture will change if more respect is not paid to the pieces. At present damaged sculpture is removed, repaired as quickly as possible and returned to its former place on campus. If this abuse continues they will simply be removed and not returned.

First Senior Class Booksale

When a new idea comes to the often conservative atmosphere of Conn, it is often received with much hesitation and doubt. Fortunately, the Senior class Used Book Sale was among those few exceptions.

Organized and executed by Rocky Ackroyd, '83, who feels it is "conversely true that the school has needed for a long time," the used book sale finally gave students an alternative to the often extraordinary prices in the college bookstore. Some students were thrilled to sell books at a reduced rate, which ordinarily would be collecting dust. Likewise, others were understandably pleased to be paying from a third to a half the cover price on books for their courses.

"I feel it was a success in the sense that it started a used book sale for the first time at Conn," said Rocky. "Unfortunately, we didn't get the turnout we had hoped for. As it worked out, we cleared about $300."

The Senior Class will be sponsoring another used book sale second semester, with a few minor changes, including a change of location. "It was hard being located in the Windham basement because of the competition with the bikes. Next semester, we'd like to get into Palmer Library, maybe get some bookshelves, and definitely have more publicity. I also hope we can get more help from the Senior Class."

"I'll only work if people cooperate. The ones that took part by selling and buying books believed it was worthwhile, but it takes everyone for it to work to its full potential - sort of like a coop."

Doctor's Surgical Scrubs

FOR SALE

$12 PER PAIR
(Top & Bottom)

all sizes (S, M, L, XL) Light Blue

TO ORDER CALL 536-1300

or send name, dorm, phone number to Dave Upin, Box 1754.
Conn Gets Face Lift

By Christopher Boyd

Two major campus construction and renovation projects, which were started during the summer, are now nearing completion. The exterior of Hillyer Hall (bookstore, post office) is being entirely re-faced, and a new, all-campus party room has been constructed in Cro.

The new room in Cro is called the Multi-purpose room. Roy Knight, Treasurer and Manager of Connecticut College, said that the room received an occupancy permit from the city of New London on Tuesday, September 21. It can hold 400 people without tables.

Physical Plant Director, Donald Little, explained that the idea for a party room in Cro came last winter when Hamilton basement was being used for parties. He said students were complaining that the basement was unpleasant, and that it was noisy for those living in Hamilton.

Mr. Little also explained that the Main Lounge in Cro is not suitable for large events such as parties. "The intention for building the new room came last winter as the Main Lounge was overcrowded," he said. The second major project, started during the summer, is the outside renovation of Hillyer Hall. All of the previous stickers and chipping was torn off, and is now being replaced and stained.

Mr. Little, Physical Plant Director, maintains that the Hillyer Hall project was a "known need" and that it was planned for many years. "It came to a question of how long can we wait. After heavy rains earlier this summer, it became necessary," he said. Hillyer Hall should take at least five or six weeks more to be completed, according to Mr. Little. That project was started around the second week in August.

Mr. Little said that the cost of the Hillyer Hall project is in excess of $50,000, and the cost, to date, of the Multi-purpose room in Cro is in excess of $300,000.

Mr. Little mentioned that a number of other projects were completed during the summer. They include:

- Two renovated classrooms in Bill Hall.
- A paddle tennis court adjacent to the tennis courts behind Cro.
- A new dance studio on the second floor of Cro.
- All new kitchen facilities in the Cro snack bar.

Chinese Tour: Following the Ancient Silk Road

By Chris Rempler

This fall marks the eighth U.S. Tour of the Youth Goodwill Mission from Taiwan. The two month tour, which is sponsored by the Taiwan Television Company, will visit several major U.S. cities including Washington, Baltimore, and New York, and will stop at Connecticut College on Friday, October 1st, for a one-night performance in Palmer Auditorium before traveling to Amherst College.

Students from 108 universities and colleges in Taiwan competed for a place in the selective company. The 28 that were chosen then spent several months preparing for the tour. Although their backgrounds and majors vary significantly, they share a common goal: to introduce Chinese culture through "An Adventure in Chinese Songs and Dances."

The program, which is divided into three parts, begins on the "Ancient Silk Road." Represented are traditional songs and dances. The second section highlights folk activities, including legends, folklore, religious ceremonies and mysterious beliefs. The third part of the program experiments with new dances through a mode of modernization. Here, the styles of song and dance are enhanced by the use of modern devices, customs, concepts and skills.

The Youth Goodwill Mission is locally sponsored by the South Eastern Connecticut Cultural Society and the Connecticut College Chinese Department.

Construction on the new multi-purpose room in Cro.

WCNI and Wisotzky: New Waves from 91.5

By Michael Shoenwald

Following is an interview with Paul Wisotzky, President of WCNI, the radio station at Connecticut College. Among other things, Paul expressed concern about inadequate funding for the station and also stated some of the station's goals for the future, including increasing the wattage at which the station broadcasts.

College Voice: What kind of music does WCNI play?

Wisotzky: "WCNI plays a wide selection of music, which I think appeals to a variety of tastes. The station has a New Wave reputation which is fairly good. New Wave is played but there is also a good selection of jazz and funk. We have lost many of our Classical DJ's and therefore have little Classical programming. Friday and Saturday nights are devoted to Funk and Dance which is very popular in the New London area as well as on campus."

Voice: How long has the station been on the air?

Wisotzky: "WCNI has been in existence for 30 years, but not always as the WCNI of today. We began as an extension of Yale Radio as an AM station. In 1974 we received our FM license at 91.5, and in 1981 the station began to broadcast in stereo."

Voice: Who provides support for or sponsors the station?

Wisotzky: "Our classification of support comes from the FCC as a Non-profit educational FM station does not give us the ability to advertise. Therefore most of our support comes from SCA (Student Government). We do some of our own fundraising as well. Our outside support comes in the form of underwriting or sponsorships. An example of a sponsored underwritten program is when you hear on other public media outlets like PBS. This program is made possible by a grant from Mobil Oil. It means that that corporation has given money to the station for a college this size."

Voice: How much money does the station receive a year?

Wisotzky: "We are supported by some of our own fundraising, but the majority of the money that is taken out of everyone's tuition which then makes up the Student Activities Fund. WCNI undertakes that neither SCA or Finance Committee has enough money to fund everyone satisfactorily. This is not Finance Committee's problem. The problem lies in the fact that the trustees of Connecticut College need to re-assess the value of all the clubs and organizations funded under the substantial increase in the amount of money that is taken out of everyone's tuition which then makes up the Student Activities Fund. I find it incredible that we, as students, pay $10,600 for tuition and it means that the trust in each of tuition goes to fund all extracurricular activities of the school."

Voice: Has the administration shown viable support for the station?

Wisotzky: "Yes, and No. Because financially we do not have much support, a lot of our equipment, operating space, and facilities are inadequate. Yes, because I think that we happen to have an incredible amount of support from the student body and a vast amount of talent on the station for a college this size. More than 200 people are involved out of a student body of 1600."
London Bombing: Spurred By Years Of Hatred

By Robert Mahoney

On 20 July 1882, members of the Irish Republican Army exploded two bombs in London. The Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stood before the House of Commons and declared: "These callous and cowardly crimes have been committed by evil and brutal men who know nothing of democracy. We shall not rest until they are brought to justice."

I quite agree with Mrs. Thatcher that these men do not know democracy. It remains a mystery as to why.

For 800 years the English have gravely looked upon the Irish people, the institutions which are held up by the Western world as the teach them about democracy.

To democratic civilization, to Ulster chaps in particular, cooperative students. But why?

The refusal to conform. One third Ireland was taken away from Irishmen and given to the of one's choice; the church of the Irishmen and given to the Protestant Refor- mation swept across England and Henry's children, Ed- ward VI and Elizabeth I, tried to force Protestant theology down Irish throats as well.

'Plantation' was adopted by the Tudors to quash the Irish, namely Ulster and Leinster. England found herself preoccupied with civil war in the 17th century. The Irish quickly united, took control of their country and the Irishmen established the Confederation of Kilkenny. This prophylactic government dedicated itself to principles, that save one, should strike a patriotic chord in American hearts: the right to worship openly in the church of one's choice: independence as an Irish nation; and loyalty to the deposed king.

The civil war ended, with Parliament in control, England claimed to be a democracy of the highest order.

by the Western world as the foundations and paragons of democratic civilization, to teach them about democracy.

Obviously the Irish, these Ulster chaps in particular, have been most uncooperative students. But why?

Wasn't it perfectly legal that the English pope, Adrian IV granted the sovereign state of Ireland to the English King, Henry II by papal bull in 1158? Aside from the fact that Henry personally requested it, it was generally felt that the Baltic savages, the Inuit, Black and Tan units, secret military tribunals, the firing squad, and a list of martyrs the length between Dublin and Belfast. The glory achieved after the great with it, was overlooked by a nation divided. One in which the symbols of democracy are of sectarian violence, economic inequality, mass employment, and just enough welfare to keep the hopeless devoid of hope, but their bellies just full enough to prevent total rebellion.

No, they certainly have not learned well. Sure Mrs. Thatcher can't rest until these evil IRA cowards "are brought to justice."

Alright then. History shall be the judge. Their defense shall be the words of Pacific Pearse, poet, signatory of the Irish Independence Declaration of 1916, and victim of an English firing squad:

"There are many things worse than bloodshed; and slavery is one of them."

Now who shall be their jury? The Argentines? Perhaps the Falklanders?

Never mind, simply sweep the dust from the Star Room chambers.

There is but one piece of evidence you should like to submit to Mrs. Thatcher about the real English men."

It is a short letter. One written by George Russell seventy years ago:

"You may succeed in your policy and ensure your own damnation by your victory. The man who sheds blood bears will loathe you, and will always be brooding and scheming to strike a fresh blow.

The children will be taught to curse you.

The infant being moulded in the womb will have breathed into its starved body the vitality of hate. It is not they - it is you who are the blind Samsons pulling down the pillars of the social order."

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Argentina in the Falklands dispute. In both cases, the governments involved had justified their occupation of the disputed land on the basis of an old claim and have ignored practical considerations, such as the character of the inhabitants. The West Bank of the Jordan is populated mostly by Arabs, and the area is a major bone of contention between the Arab world and Israel. It cannot be governed effectively by Israel, and only the westernmost part of it is necessary to Israel's ancient claim to the land. Israeli annexation of the West Bank has all the pragmatic justification of Mexican "annexation" of the American Southwest lands, which were wrongly taken from it in the 1840's.

Acceptance of the plan would be extremely beneficial to Israel. Settlement of the Palestinian question would strike a potentially fatal blow to the PLO. To go with the creation of a military bloc, and the Soviet-sponsored terrorist group would be reduced. It would also look no farther than the example of Anwar Sadat to learn how to build diplomatic success upon military action. The Reagan plan would also reinvigorate the Camp David process of involving Jordan. Despite the cries that it violates the Camp David agreements, former President Jimmy Carter and former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski have pronounced the Reagan plan to be consistent with the letter and spirit of the treaty. Israeli acceptance of the plan could also split the Arab world between moderates and extremists; in much the same way as President Nixon fractured the Communist world with his historic opening to Red China.

The Reagan plan also serves the strategic interests of the United States. It aims to defuse the main trouble spot in the Middle East, and thereby avoid a war that could disrupt oil supplies or even drag us in. It continues to freeze the Soviet Union out of the peace process, thus diminishing Soviet influence in the Middle East. Most importantly, getting Saudi Arabia and Jordan involved in the peace process would go a long way toward ending the internal bickering among our Middle Eastern allies, which continues to hamper our efforts to forge a strategic consensus to deal with the real threat in the area, i.e. the Soviet Union and its surrogates.

Naturally, there are details of the plan which require negotiation and clarification, but these can be worked out. The important thing is that the President has forsaken the role of passive mediator, and has invested his personal prestige in an effort to get the autonomy negotiations off dead center, and give them direction. It will hopefully have the effect of putting political heat on Begin from the Israeli citizens, a majority of whom oppose annexation of the West Bank. President Reagan would do well to foster a cooperative spirit with Israel by lifting the suspension of arms, and starting to press the President. In his own words, "It's time for the West Bank to develop its own economic resources and leadership potential."

Israel: A Chance for Peace

By Patrick Kennedy

Recently, President Reagan proposed a plan that would lay the foundations for peace in the Middle East. Moderate Arab states, who have the most to risk by getting involved in the peace process and who would be forced to back off of many of their demands, have cautiously endorsed the plan. On the other hand, Israel, which has a golden opportunity to follow its military success in expelling the PLO from Lebanon with a favorable diplomatic solution to many of its problems, has chosen to reject the plan out of hand.

The Reagan plan is not anti-Israel. It does not weaken our conditions for recognition of the PLO. In his proposal the President has clarified U.S. policy by stating his opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state. Support of an undivided Jerusalem is maintained. The plan contains the first explicit U.S. recognition of the Jewish character of the West Bank to retain a portion of the West Bank for security reasons. This arrangement has been opposed by Israel's Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, leading Jewish community leaders in the United States, and Bahl Byth.

So why all the fuss from the Begin government over the plan? Essentially, it boils down to one thing — it stands in the way of eventual Israeli annexation of the West Bank, which Mr. Begin and his fellow hard-liners would like to bring about. The plan calls for a freeze on Jewish settlements in the West Bank area and return of much of the land to Jordan, which its supporters say would lead to the establishment of an Arab state. Under whose auspices the Palestinians would have autonomy. However, Prime Minister Begin regards this area as "Judea and Samaria," which properly belongs to Israel by virtue of its Biblical claim to the land.

The position of the Israelis in regards to the West Bank bears some similarity to that of the Argentines in the Falklands dispute. In both cases, the governments involved had justified their occupation of the disputed land on the basis of an old claim and have ignored practical considerations, such as the character of the inhabitants. The West Bank of the Jordan is populated mostly by Arabs, and the area is a major bone of contention between the Arab world and Israel. It cannot be governed effectively by Israel, and only the westernmost part of it is necessary to Israel's ancient claim to the land. Israeli annexation of the West Bank has all the pragmatic justification of Mexican "annexation" of the American Southwest lands, which were wrongly taken from it in the 1840's.

Acceptance of the plan would be extremely beneficial to Israel. Settlement of the Palestinian question would strike a potentially fatal blow to the PLO. To go with the creation of a military bloc, and the Soviet-sponsored terrorist group would be reduced. It would also look no farther than the example of Anwar Sadat to learn how to build diplomatic success upon military action. The Reagan plan would also reinvigorate the Camp David process of involving Jordan. Despite the cries that it violates the Camp David agreements, former President Jimmy Carter and former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski have pronounced the Reagan plan to be consistent with the letter and spirit of the treaty. Israeli acceptance of the plan could also split the Arab world between moderates and extremists; in much the same way as President Nixon fractured the Communist world with his historic opening to Red China.

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The American nuclear mentality and deterrence theory have their roots in the "Pearl Harbor Syndrome," the Munich analogy, and the Wilsonian notion of world order. At Pearl Harbor the U.S. was caught virtually defenseless and unprepared. The lesson became ingrained: preparations are necessary to prevent an attack. After Hitler violated the Munich Pact, we realized ap- peacelessness doesn't work and only fosters aggression. Rather we realized that deterrence is the only defense at all. The atomic bomb was the necessary proof that deterrence could work. The bomb dropped on Japan was the necessary proof that deterrence could work. The bomb dropped on Japan was the necessary proof that deterrence could work.
The most visually exciting paintings are by Jose Benitez Sanchez. Mr. Sanchez is a fine artist in his own right and is one of the best Huichol artist today.

Many of the paintings are exactly the same, but a consumer guide. 'Contrary to what pictures they might otherwise miss, as they recently did with Diner. -

What I'm going to attempt here (through an explanation of how I write and what I look for in the movies) is a demystification of the hows and whys of criticism.

By Charley Taylor

Myth & Reality: Movie Critics

To most people movie critics are a different species. They can intrigue and enlighten, but they can confuse and anger just as easily. What I'm going to attempt here (through an explanation of how I write and what I look for in the movies) is a demystification of the hows and whys of criticism.

When people ask me what goes on in my mind when I watch a movie, I get the feeling they expect me to sit through a film coldly and analytically. When I saw Shoot the Moon a second time, there was a fellow in the theatre who did not stop writing in his notebook for an hour. Anyone more involved with taking notes than watching the movie is exempting himself from the experience of the movie, and not that I do not see how he can possibly hope to write about it. I take notes only to remember the name of an actor or crew member. If I have to take notes to remember a movie, it isn't worth remembering.

I watch a movie in basically the same way anyone else does. The difference is, as I am watching the movie, I'm analyzing my response. I am watching to see how the director orients that response and evaluates the artistic worth of his methods. I am also making connections with the past work of the people involved, and with the people who hire them. This may sound like my mind is working on two tracks, but it is one process.

The question then becomes, "why does the audience sometimes vary so widely from the director's response?" The answer is never more miseducated than when he pans a film. People see a big success, there is another type of piece, a critic hates writing more. People assume critics have an inbred capacity for anything popular. But no critic wants to see bad movies, and it is much more rewarding to write about something you liked, than to write even a witty review of a bad movie. The reason for the difference in response is that the critic has seen many more movies than the average movie-goer and something the movie-goer is seeing for the first time can be dull and familiar to the critic. To quote Pauline Kael, "when a movie has startled people ... or made them weep ... the hardest thing for a critic to do is to convince them it is not necessarily a great picture. It's almost impossible to persuade people that a shallow primitive work can live than a terrific kid."

Since I have a limited amount of space, the best choice to write on are those about which I have something to say. I would rather write about good movies than bad ones, unless they are inferior movies. Above all, I prefer to write about pictures with a real sense of movie art, even a bad picture, than write about an entertaining piece that lacks this sense. There are of course exceptions, but on the whole there isn't anything very interesting to say about a D'Artagnan and whether or not I have something to say. I often watch films Conn. students see in Boston, New York or other cities.

Although a critic can provide information on a bad movie, a person should decide for themselves whether or not to see it. If you really want to see a film, you should not let bad reviews stand in your way. A critic, when reviewing a film, is telling people whether or not to see a film, it is not a critic, but a consumer guide. Contrary to what many people would like to believe, critics have very little power. Disastrous reviews did not stop pictures like The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas, Starry's, or The Friday the 13th, Hack' em up! etc. from being huge hits. A critic can however alert audiences to pictures they might otherwise miss, as they recently did with Stripes. What a critic can do then, is to illuminate a
Tuition Effects Minimal
continued from page 1

class applies for financial aid
and Conn is able to give aid to
about 35 percent of the
students. The financial aid budget
rises with tuition so that money
will not be denied to
students who received aid in
the past. Because of the federal aid cutbacks,
especially in the Guaranteed Student Loan program, 347 of
the 799 who received loans last year were not able to secure
them this year. According to a loan report by Mrs. Marcia Gardiner, 80
percent of those who did not contract loans re-enrolled here or entered institutions
with comparable tuitions. Of the remaining 10 per-
cent, only 27 students "could have withdrawn because they
were, or thought they were not eligible for GSL." Two of
the twenty-seven students withdrew for financial reasons. Both failed to apply
for financial aid for this year.

The $1300 increase is no surprise; students who have
seen their tuition rise at least $1000 every year they have attended Conn.
faced that trend. This year's increase was
high because of the "catchup" adjustment to faculty salaries which rose 115 percent and administrative wages which rose 85 percent. The financial aid budget went up 14 percent to meet the higher tuition cost and inflation allowance which was estimated at 85 percent. The new dorm furniture was also financed by our tuition, but the renovations to Cro and Hilliard Hall came out of separate funds.

Being a small private liberal arts college, with a limited endowment, puts greater pressure on our tuition fees, which pay for approximately 80 percent of our education, than in other schools of the Twelve-College exchange.

Since this situation is not likely to change soon, our tuition, which has risen 48 percent in the last four years, will continue to stand up the demanding changes in the economy.

continue, the Treasurer, Mr. E.L. Knight, said he hoped
not, but could give no promises.

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The American Red Cross works to see
that the blood supply is there for you
even at an alarming rate, no patient or their family is
left out. The American Red Cross Bloodmobile at Cro and
Hilliard Hall will continue to come out of
separate funds.

Cells fight infections, while plasma works in
the treatment of shock, to control bleeding,
and in the treatment of leukemia and cancer. At a time when hospital costs are rising at
an alarming rate, no patient or their family is
ever asked to replace or pay for the blood
used. The American Red Cross works to see
that the blood supply is there for you
and your family. Appointment sign up sheets are placed in
every dorm and donors with appointments
will move through the process faster. If you
have any questions about donating please
call 444-9965 or contact the American Red
Cross at 447-3248.

Please make this another successful
Bloodmobile at Connecticut College and
donate.

MYSTIC PUBLICATIONS

the finest in printing
including the college voice

Movie Critics
continued from page 6

movie for his readers. A review can help someone better understand a picture by helping them to articulate their thoughts about it. Although a critic loves to be agreed
with, his main goal is to get people to examine their own feelings about a work. If a critic can get people thinking about the subject he writes on, he cannot hope to do more than that.

Movies are the popular art form. We feel
close to them as we do to no other art. To quote Karl again "(movies) were ours - not
an art that we learned to appreciate over the
years but simply and immediately ours." It is
inevitable that as we get older our taste changes and matures, but for too many people, including many critics, maturing
taste means acquiring false notions of culture and losing touch with the excitement that drew them to movies in the first place.

Too many people think that art has to be
polite and assume something intense can't
be art. Too many of the movies that get
praised as movie art these days are safe and
mediocre, and totally lacking in the primal
excitement of the movies. Too many people
assume that kind of excitement is adolescent, maybe even dangerous.

Talking about movies as art may seem odd.
Art is a term that seems more suited to
Bergman's exploration of the soul, than to
Bogie's exploration of a ransacked
bungalow. But entertainment can be art, and art can be entertaining. The only hierarchy of the movies I am interested in is good
movies and bad movies. We must do away
with the distinction between movies and film.

Movies are often called an escape, and it is
true that one of the reasons we go to them is
for a perfection real life does not afford us.
But for the real movie lover, like myself,
movies are not an escape from life, but a
connection to it. Movies can heighten our
perception of the world. They allow us to see
things we might otherwise miss. They can
make us more alert, more aware, more
human.

Movies are a synthesis of many arts:
theatre, literature, painting, but they are
unique. Movies can affect us as nothing else
can, and give us pleasure no other art is
capable of.

Red Cross Bloodmobile at Cro
continued from page 1

continued from page 6

Continued the Sugar Hill Art Store with the support of the Connecticut College Art Department.

movements...
Women's Field Hockey

By Caroline Twemlow
The Camel Field Hockey Team, under third-year coach Nina Lamborghini, is rolling. With eleven returning letter-winners and three new freshmen the team has a lot of depth and has the potential to do well this season. This was exhibited at the Smith play-day on September 11, when Conn played four games beating Trinity and Wesleyan, tying with Amherst, and coming up short to a strong Middlebury team.

On September 14 the team traveled to Clark University in Worcester, Mass. Despite the hustling of forwards Collette Beaulieu (co-captain), Caroline Twemlow, Page Preston, Tina Fragola, Paula Triatricha, and Jane McKee, the team was not able to net any goals. However, the strong defensive play by Tammy Brows, Kathryn Smith, Ebit Speers, Jody Bates, Nancy Wells, and Shelly Warman kept Clark from scoring. Excellent goal tending by Charlotte Toal also added to Clark's frustration.

Traveled to Clark University the next day as the Camels came back this fall with unprecedented mileage under their belts and it showed last Saturday in their first meet of the season. Both men's and women's teams were held at Wesleyan with the men losing to Wesleyan, Coast Guard, Trinity, and Quinipiac, and the women losing to Smith, Wesleyan, Coast Guard and Quinipiac. There is however, no reason to panic because races later in the season are much more important. Coach Mark Connolly is now grooming the men and women to peak for such meets as the N.E.S.C.A.C. championships and the N.C.A.A.

The men have five seniors in the top seven with Dave Litoff, Geoff Farrell, Peter Foley, Ken Cadigan and Rob Ingram. Litoff is, of course, a much-heralded national-class runner who will undoubtedly have a good shot at All-American this year. His race last Saturday was one of the worst in his collegiate career and he still got sixth place. One couldn't help but notice that while other top runners are in shape early Litoff will probably beat them again in November when it really counts. Geoff Farrell ran well last Saturday and will probably have a very good year. Ken Cadigan, who is new to Conn cross-country, is rapidly improving and has already earned the title of team MVP. His team and achievement indeed. Peter Foley came back in excellent shape this year, but he ran the race with a flu and had to drop out. Ned Bishop is coming back to form, and freshman Craig Combs has already cracked the top five while Len Mellentuck is improving all the time. Paul Mullen is a recently voted captain of the squad even though he will miss this season due to his graduation.

Although the women's team is extremely young, they look strong this year. They are Stephanie Taylor (85), Ellen Donlon (85), Laura Mignot (86), Amy Wagner (86), Sara Townsend (85), Frances Blume (85), Heidi Gojges (86), and Carolyn Egan (84). So far, Stephanie Taylor and Ellen Donlon have been the top two runners, but this team runs very well together and will be tough.

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