Critique of J-Board and SGA Issued

Jennifer Price

"A Critique of the J-Board and SGA." Jennifer Price discusses the need for military equilibrium and the importance of mutual recognition of security needs. She argues that public scrutiny offers protection of the rights of all involved.

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

M: Isn't the J-Board a department of student government? Savannah: We'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? Savannah: Read your packet. Your comment?

Public Scrutiny offers protection of the rights of all involved.

Wallau on 'Deployment and European Defense'

by Karen Weldon

On November 15, the Department 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 importance of defense 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 Soviet monopoly of medium-range systems is unacceptable to us."

The importance of defense, 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 questions that how 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 America are inextricably linked. On the one hand, our freedom and independence are bound up with America's status as a great 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 their 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 makes 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 superpower 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 defense 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 on our territory, as 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 legitimacy of 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 Clifford D. caldwell

In The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind, Jaynes sets forth his theory that consciousness is a relatively recent development in the human mind which began in the Middle East around 2000 B.C. Prior to that time, all peoples had a bicameral mind and experienced a split or dual consciousness that came from outside themselves in a manner that today would be described as auditory hallucinations. Bicameral man did not know, or were not conscious, that these voices were their own thoughts. They experienced their thoughts as the voices of their forefathers or, and later as the voices of the parents. Consciousness for Jaynes is defined as the inner knowing or ex- perience, or the experience of hearing one’s thoughts within one’s mind. When bicameralism was lost, humans experienced a sense of abandon- ment: their gods had gone away. They would no longer tell them what to do. Jaynes believes this loss has important implications for our understanding of human history and modern psychology.

Dr. Jaynes states that: “We, at the end of the second millennium BC, stand at a sense deep in this transition to a new mentality. And all about us, the remnants of our recent bicameral past. We live in a world, which record our births, define us, marry us, bury us, and intercede with the gods to forgive us our transgresses. Our laws are strategies to control those actions which, without their divine insistence, would be empty and unenforceable. Our national mythos and human history are a result of the human urge to function in a bicameral paradigm. The famous quote, “the kingdom of God is within” is an attempt to explain that the old bicameral urge to hunt has ex- terrially for the lost voices of their gods was not necessary, for the voices were now being heard within as conscious thought and indeed had already originated from within. But the old bicameral urge is still there. Jaynes describes the development of the Christian Church as (returning again and again to the “same longing for order and meaning” that resulted from the difficult inner world) an external hierarchy reaching through a cloud of miracle which made us infants to a god as an authorizing authority in an extended hierarchy.

Jaynes believes that it is this same bicameral longing that produced the validation that is responsible for the origin of neurosis. In a talk by Brian Aman, M.S.W., 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 behavior 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 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, facing the seer and the seen) creating the follower ap), by creating space to think about reality and test the directives and messages from the parent ego state. Mr. Ackerman asserts that the con- tractual 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 client and the therapist work to discover our own perception and misconception that the therapist can fix me.”

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Conn Leads the Pack as an Environmental Model

Conn College is one step ahead of the competition in this environmental awareness game. This fact was proven again during the New England Conference for College Students at the former Lincoln Finise Center for Civic Affairs in New London.

The conference, which ran from Nov. 11th to 13th.

Six Conn College human ecology majors attended the conference held at Tufts University. Close to 200 people, including under-grades, teachers, and students, participated in the conference, as well as in the group meetings, films and panel discussions.

One of the topics covered was waste, hazardous waste, wildlife, environmental education, energy management, and lobbying.

Suzanne Bohan, a senior at Conn, was one of 4 speakers on the panel dealing with environmental action. Her presentation of Conn College as the leading environmental model led to the conclusion that Conn has an active environmentalist 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 hankered to produce a trunk from Physical Plant and collected paper which students had deposited in marked bins. The students then took this to a local box-making factory where it was recycled. Staff members were told of the students’ concern and recycling became a new waste-disposal system for the college.

The residence department has been instrumental in food waste recycling. As Conn College studied the amount of food waste last year and found it amounted to 3.3 oz. per person 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 for the amount of food waste Conn’s stable are composted and then pays a local piggery.

The physical plant has installed water-saving showerheads in the dorms, reducing the use of gallons of water per minute from 5-10 to 2.5. The physical plant also controls the temperature and makes sure that every building’s temperature and makes sure that every building’s energy consumption is reduced by 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 Dan Little has suggested that energy-saving fluorescent desk lights be recommended. New energy-saving incandescent models. Energy-saving fluorescent lights were installed in the library by Conn’s crew team during spring break.

This crew also aided physical plant and reduced the cost to the school by helping to install several tons of insulation in the top floors of the 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. No one’s using it anyway.” campaign, contributed to an 8 percent reduction in the college’s monthly energy use.

In conclusion, I will share some questions that stirred me as I participated in the conference. My background in defining conscious- ness in a much broader scope, Consciousness, in psychology, occurs in different states: waking, dreaming and sleeping, each with different physiological responses. Today, scientists recognize a fourth major state of consciousness, also with its own defining physiological phenomena, considered as a state of consciousness when we are asleep. One way to achieve this fourth state of consciousness is through the practice of the transcendental technique. One transcends...
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 Pitts-burgh 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

According to page 2, the narration 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 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 phenomena of pure or transcendental mind. 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.

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.
Fussel: 'Writing in Wartime: Uses of Innocence'
by Carolyn V. Egao

Paul Fussel, reknowned scholar and author, returned to Connecticut College as a Visiting Lecturer in English and has since become Selden lecturer on November 9. Mr. Fussel began his career at Connecticut College car lily and professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania. His Nov. 9 lecture in English and has since become 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 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 a diverse student body.

The Minority Openhouse is a covert attempt at informing the world's poorest peoples on how to obtain self sufficiency in order to love. Ask Peace Corps volunteers why their ingenuity and flexibility are as vital as their degrees. They'll tell you they are helping the world's poorest peoples obtain self sufficiency in the areas of food, shelter, health, education, economic development and health services. And they'll tell you about the rewards of hands on career experience overseas. They'll tell you about the "American way of life." You're Needed all over the world.

PEACE CORPS

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PEACE CORPS

NOV. 28 -- 11:00 - 4:00, INFORMATION IN LOBBY CROZIER HALL. 7:00 P.M. - FILM & INFO SESSION, HATHENS RM, LIBRARY. NOV. 29 & 30 -- INTERVIEWS ALL DAY AT THE CAREER COUNSELING OFFICE.

Minority Open House

by Robin Jagel

On November 13, thirteen-year seniors from twenty-five different cities descended on the Minority Openhouse at Connecticut College. The students attend high schools in New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey; roughly half live in New Jersey. Having heard the Minority Openhouse, the Assistant Director of Admissions, had contacted Connecticut College and arranged meetings with Minority Openhouse representatives from New Jersey. He had sent names of students they recommended that Connecticut College invite. Invitations were also sent to students who have expressed interest during visits to their schools. They expressed interest from Connecticut College.

The Openhouse, which began on Monday afternoon and ended on Monday afternoon, included a reception, campus tours, a panel session, financial aid workshops, 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 consensus of prospects for minority students. The Conn admissions staff feel that a separate openhouse for minority prospects is warranted. Since the 1890's, Conn has run special programs for minority students. The idea for the Minority Openhouse came from the assistant director of admissions, the Carnegie Council, and from Conn College.

Minority students make up 4.4% of the student body at Conn. In addition to the college viewbook, there is a minority student handbook. Conn specifically to recruit minority students. The Minority Openhouse is 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 are placed in the college and have specific questions in mind, bringing their minority status answered.

One of the options at Conn College, a minority cultural center. Minority students receive invitations to all Unity House events, and they occasionally receive coupons for tickets to events on campus. They also commented on the effort to attract minorities, Tim Naper of Canyonville, Oregon who said, "I don't think we can ever do enough."

Critique of J-Board

Continued from page 1

official informed Mahoney he was in breach of confidentiality because he asked the defense attorneys 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 they should have asked me if I wanted to waive that right. If it is a rule of law, then it 'feels funny that the defendants have no rights. Neither of them responded."
Lots of Flash, Very Little Substance

To the Editor:

BT Robert Mahoney, crafty editor of the College Voice, has once again, seen through hunkers, covered up and revealed all the shining truth. He has quietly entered the halls of power, uninvited, before the housefellows who are busy burying the truth. Through this careful investigative reporting, he has shown the campus the true nature of housefellows, a sleek bunch of rapscallions, if ever there was one. Unfortunately, BT Robert Mahoney's trumps shine 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 lying to his printing press and hurling invectives at his oppressors. Wake up, Mr. Mahoney. It's all a bad dream. Mr. Mahoney slings mud. Nina and Paul of not being able to substantiate their criticisms. He had better look to his own writing and that of his staff. He weilds 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 our 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

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. It was once a famous place. It is Lamasitic Buddhism. Tibet has been influenced both by the Chinese and the Indian. 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 their 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 borders. 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 and territorial autonomy. Chinese rule was extended to cover Tibet. In 1959, after three years, the Dalai Lama fled to India. He was briefly gullible, but 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 weilds 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.

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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. I am not responsible. Secondly, it wasn't some 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 Lipshetz 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.

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Arms Race & A New Ideology

To the Editor:

After a week of education concerning the nuclear arms race, many of us feel overwhelming fear. 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 convert 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 even 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 over-population. It could convert domestic propaganda to a more meaningful promoting internal admiration for the Soviets rather than issuing 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 could change the very foundations of the arms race! Our government is not helpless! We have a voice in the decision-making capacity of the United States.

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. Few Republican candidates for New London City Council appeared, yet not one democratic City Council candidate came, and there was only one democratic City Council candidate who ran.

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 disenfranchisement 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.

Marketing a Degree

by Bill Walter

In Professor Addison's article, "Education and Job Satisfaction," 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: that of the exploration and 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 of 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 Morrison spoke in Palmer Library. Ms. Morrison 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 in his students--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.

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.
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 I reviewed for The Connecticut Collegian the book, *Camelot*. My purpose was to comment on the treatment of President Kennedy in recent documentaries that depicted his vision of global peace and his achievements as a politician. I did not mean to suggest that Kennedy's presidency was in any way a failure. On the contrary, I believe that his administration was characterized by a vision of global peace and a commitment to the well-being of all nations.

Kennedy's De glorification'

by John H. Sharon

On November 22nd, 1963, the nation and much of the rest of the world were temporarily paralyzed as four dramatic events rang out across America. News of the tragedy spread quickly, and no one was left untouched. It was John F. Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, who 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? Strange as it may seem, that was both so great after all, and that he had a number of other women and men besides Lee Harvey Oswald. But by investigating the possibility that Camelot was a series of two means a turn, we are faced with another, more contemporary question: Why, after so many years of his presidency, are we still compelled to de-mystify the man and 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 not only exhausted to levels no President—living or dead—has yet to attain (with the exception of Abraham Lincoln, of course). And, of course, after the movies and television documentaries that depicted the achievements of greatness and those achievements only.

The fiasco for the students was that 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 300 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 humanity. 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.

The possibility that Camelot wasn't so great after all, and that he had a number of other women and men besides Lee Harvey Oswald. But by investigating the possibility that Camelot was a series of two means a turn, we are faced with another, more contemporary question: Why, after so many years of his presidency, are we still compelled to de-mystify the man and 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 not only exhausted to levels no President—living or dead—has yet to attain (with the exception of Abraham Lincoln, of course). And, of course, after the movies and television documentaries that depicted the achievements of greatness and those achievements only. The fiasco for the students was that 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 300 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 humanity. 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.

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 ofweekly rotation in each month for attacking different subjects. 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 Birdsell

The College Voice, November 29, 1983
by Andrea Lewen
An artist’s creative process should involve a sense of exploration and adventure. The recent exhibit 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 prosthetic, realistic, abstracted, whimsical spectres, and abstracted statements and abstract studies concerned with color and light. Her ability to paint opaque areas of rich texture in contrast to areas of transparency 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 there she became enchanted with the cities, culture and history that are so evident throughout Italy. She returned for graduate work, and eventually taught and painting at Gonzaga University in Florence. "I woke to the beauty of Italy, that 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 spontaneous, unpremeditated strokes are all inspired by the land- scape, people, architecture and sunlight of Italy.

Her series of small abstract paintings captures the feeling of Venice, where “everything is blurring.” 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 ’79” 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 the city is shrouded in fog. Only the occasional patch of sun pierces the mist, suggesting the reflection of lights.

Proctor’s technique involves a large number of washes. The transparent washes create a sense of 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 presence is more defined as compared with the hazy suggestion of their bodies.

Other aspects of Italy have drawn upon a journey; but it is a mix - “Whether I was shopping at a fruit store or was at the train station – the people, a store window display – everything is so beautiful arranged as if ready for a still-life.”

Track number 9 of the Florence Strains Sound Track will be the becoming the set for “Blue Balloon.” The blue balloon viewer is placed at the edge of the platform. The child and a blue balloon are floating away, sun-dazzled through the windows of the station and off into the distance of this trucking train. The blurred face of the child contains a wis of excitement. The blue balloon is floating away, it seems to be holding the remnant of a dream. The blue balloon string which has escaped her grasp.

This work achieves a sense of creation. The figures are moving and the balloon is floating away. The work is a wake- up draft. It contains metaphysical qualities and a thread of de Chirico; however, it is not as surrealistic like his. It suggests an uncertain yet whimsical state. The balloon, the figures and the overall image have a fixed destination. Its destination is unknown.

Like the Impressionists, Proctor has done some small gauge 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 on a more familiar one, down lanes and into fields.

Proctor’s art suggests something transitory. Whether it is an arena of color and light, a hint of expression or a suggested journey, the works are always on the verge of change. Her painting is like the freshly executed brushwork and the vivid colors hold the viewer hypnotized. My paintings are like poems - you can’t say everything.” Like poems, her works are to be re-read and enjoyed.

Martha Wakeman Proctor - One Woman Show is on view through Sunday Nov. 27. The program begins at 7:30 p.m. The program is free and open to the public.
**Pizzazz: ‘An Energetic and Thoughtful Program’**

by Stacey Bobbit

Pizzazz, the Dance Club’s first concert of the year proved to be an energetic and thoughtful program of 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 the realm of human psychology and or emotion. The choreographer created some very effective “stills” or “movement pictures.” He 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 choreographed whole out of the more contained ballet movement.

“Beethoven’s Fifth” sent the audience into waves of laughter as four performers shared their interpretations of Beethoven’s Fifth, each implementing different facial expressions only.

“A Night on the Prowl” was a fun “show piece” performed with style and finesse. This piece has been carefully designed and constructed by a choreographer whose skill is evident in this piece in which ballet vocabulary is scattered with gestures which are not traditionally balletic. The contrast between the very full, off-center gestures and the more contained ballet movement was fascinating. 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.

“Just a Little More Time” was a hugely successful, and 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.

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**Of Paper**

Continued from page 6

Ideas each month. In his creative process he makes as few as ten collages a year. He states, "When I feel a shift in consciousness 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 precision 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 Crashika Ross. This geometric work gives us a "looking through the window" view of Ross’ wonderings. Ross made "I was just wondering" with a colored cotton rag sheet as a base. The sheet is broken in corners and occasionally angles. The structures of the piece are focused in the center of the work. We are struck by the illusion of the recurring images, but they are not the same. In this piece in which ballet vocabulary has been adapted, we are struck by the wordplay that is evident in this piece in which ballet vocabulary is scattered with gestures which are not traditionally balletic. The contrast between the very full, off-center gestures and the more contained ballet movement was fascinating. 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 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.
Hogenson: The Ethical Dilemma of Refugee Relief

by Suzanne Boban

Ambiguity and complexity plague worldwide refugee efforts. On Nov. 14, George B. Hogenson spoke in residence at the Yale School of Organization and Management, lectured 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 constantly 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.

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 Thai side of the Thai-Cambodian border. The third group of players in the area were voluntary organizations (VOLAGS) such as Catholic Relief Services, Care, Christian Outreach, and World Relief, and evangelical Christian groups. Thus, there were 12 organizers and potential leaders in the relief effort.

Refugee relief in S.E. Asia led to a bi-modal problem which involved both military and humanitarian concerns. As the health of the 50,000 debilitated refugees improved, various armies emerged; the refugees included male and female Khmer Rouge soldiers and their families. The soldiers wanted to regain power in Cambodia and proceeded to launch attacks from the Thai refugee camps. Wanting to keep a buffer area at the border, the Thai government was alarmed by the Khmer Rouge soldiers' attacks on the 200,000 man Vietnamese army in Cambodia, and the ensuing retaliation. The activity of the soldiers presented severe problems for the international relief efforts as well. According to the I.O. charters, the organizations 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 competition between the military organizations. This led to a bimodal problem which involved both military and humanitarian concerns.

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 2315 votes, and Kanzler seated 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 completely satisfied with the outcomes.

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 outcomes 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's 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 do vote do 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 victory. Of the 15 registered Republican students, an estimated 70 percent of the 50 registered students voted.

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Women's Tennis Finishes 6-2
by Robin Canton

The 1983 Women's Tennis Team, coached by Sherry Yearly, ended its season with an impressive 6-2 record. Coach Yearly, on this year's performance, commented, "We only lost two -- one to Trinity in the second place in Division III and to Central Conn. who finished behind us in Division II. These were not bad losses. We did not get to play three matches which is unfortunate, but we tend to better last year's 2-3 record but fell short due to the shortened tournament.

At a look at this year's roster showed a sharp division between experienced and inexperienced players. Representing the singles lineup was an amalgamation of players with plenty of competitive play behind them. Sophomore Chris Smitinskis, team MVP, received a lot of recognition at the No. 3 position for her record-breaking 11-3 record. Turning in every bit as much a solid performance as the shortened season.

Four seniors will be sorely missed next year. Joanne Knowlton in the No. 2 position consistently contributed reliable play and competitiveness with team members while co-captains Leslie and Cathy Learing at the No. 4 and No. 5 positions were competent in their leadership and capabilities will allow play experience. Round off the singles lineup was Liz Greidich who played an important role at the No. 6 position, and her win-loss record reflected a strong desire to do well.

This year's doubles lineup 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 the team has had a short season, the new players, Robin Canton, Susan Grantham, Most Improved Portland, Amy Michelman, and Casey Sims, contributed to the team's overall success.

A highlight to the Camels' 1983 season was the New England Invitational, a new invitational team, which placed ninth last year, finished seventh out of twenty this season. However, this year's placement does not reflect true standing as weaker Division II teams clucked, 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 dishhared group of players due to the loss of this year's seniors and also five sophomores, including Stiemanski and Somers, who will be studying abroad. Thus, the nucleus of next year's team will consist of this year's freshmen who played major roles in the upcoming freshmen recruits.

Gymnastics' Strength is in Depth

This year's Women's Varsity Gymnastics team, according to head coach Jeff Zimmermann, is at a skill level higher than any team he has ever coached. Leading the group of women are co-capitans Pat Moe ('84) and Tracie Lessig ('84) and the top returning members include seniors Beth Bria and Cathy Daniels, co-captains and sophomores Kate Plen and Cathi Helms. The team, which consists of only eleven gymnasts, is at a skill level according to head coach Jeff Zimmermann, is at a skill level which consists of only eleven gymnasts. The team's major goal for the year is to be a year this year. The team is going to be a year this has the desired goal of courting a winning squad.

The building of the new men's and women's squads will be the last year that the gymnasts will be putting equipment down each day as next year the team will inherit Cro's gym permanently. Zimmermann revealed that "this will open up new horizons to me as a coach 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. This is the beginning of an eleven-meet schedule which includes new opponents Hunter College and Brandeis. In addition to the women's 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 team is Bob Lightner ('84) who will perform in all six events. He is joined by around competitors are sophomore David Denton and Jeff Kasen. Zimmermann is also five sophomores, and women's squads will perform well against their first opponents.

Chinese Imperialism

As a result of Chinese rule. In 1980, the International Communist of Jurists, in its report on Tibet, asserted that the Chinese government was pursuing a policy of genocide in Tibet, and that Tibet was 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.

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. Individual runners placing as follows:

- 72-Tara Nirtaut '86
- 73-Ripley Greppin '86
- 81-Lisa Cherbzules '86
- 104-Maggie Edblob '87
- 117-Frances Blome '86
- 128-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-Jim Cleary '84; 124-Brendon O'Donnell '85; 145-Len Ellickson '86; 162-Tom Bliek '87.
Men's Hockey Preview

by J.P. Nahill

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

Conn's recruited freshmen, as yet are not making contributions that appeared 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 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 one thing that remains is that this team lost two prolific scorers, neither of whom are being sufficiently replaced.

At forward look to Tomas 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 two forwards including Mike Fisher ('85) who switched from defense and appears to be doing a great job, Chip Orcutt who, though not exceptionally fast, 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" opined Roberts. With the likes of veterans Gaar Talianis, 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 defensemen 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 cracked a shot past R.I. College's goalie from outside the bluline 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 depth of rehsing 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.

Getting into the Swim of Things

by Molly Goodyear

The women's team 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 Lanida, 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 Margaret Dougan, Cynthia Lorte, Claire MacLeod and Sarah Pitt.

Conn College has set high goals for the team with hopes to place tenth or better in the New England Division III championships. Another goal is to improve on last year'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, Kathy Landis, Liz Sargenti, 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 ('74) who competed against other men from the visiting school on the 50 and 100 yard butterfly. Still only the beginning of the season, Larrabee sees the overall depth of the team improving considerably.

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 is coached by Byron White, ('84), and is in its second season as a club. The senior expressed the team's interest in "improving on last year's performance 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 McMoror, will lead the squad consisting mostly of new players. The team begins its season with a match at UCONN on November 15 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.

The Sports Department would like to congratulate 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 Skope, "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 crowed for him this fall. Congratulations to both John and Maria for a great fall season.