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Connecticut College

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Noyes

# The College Voice

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

*Back to Vietnam: a talk with two profs.*

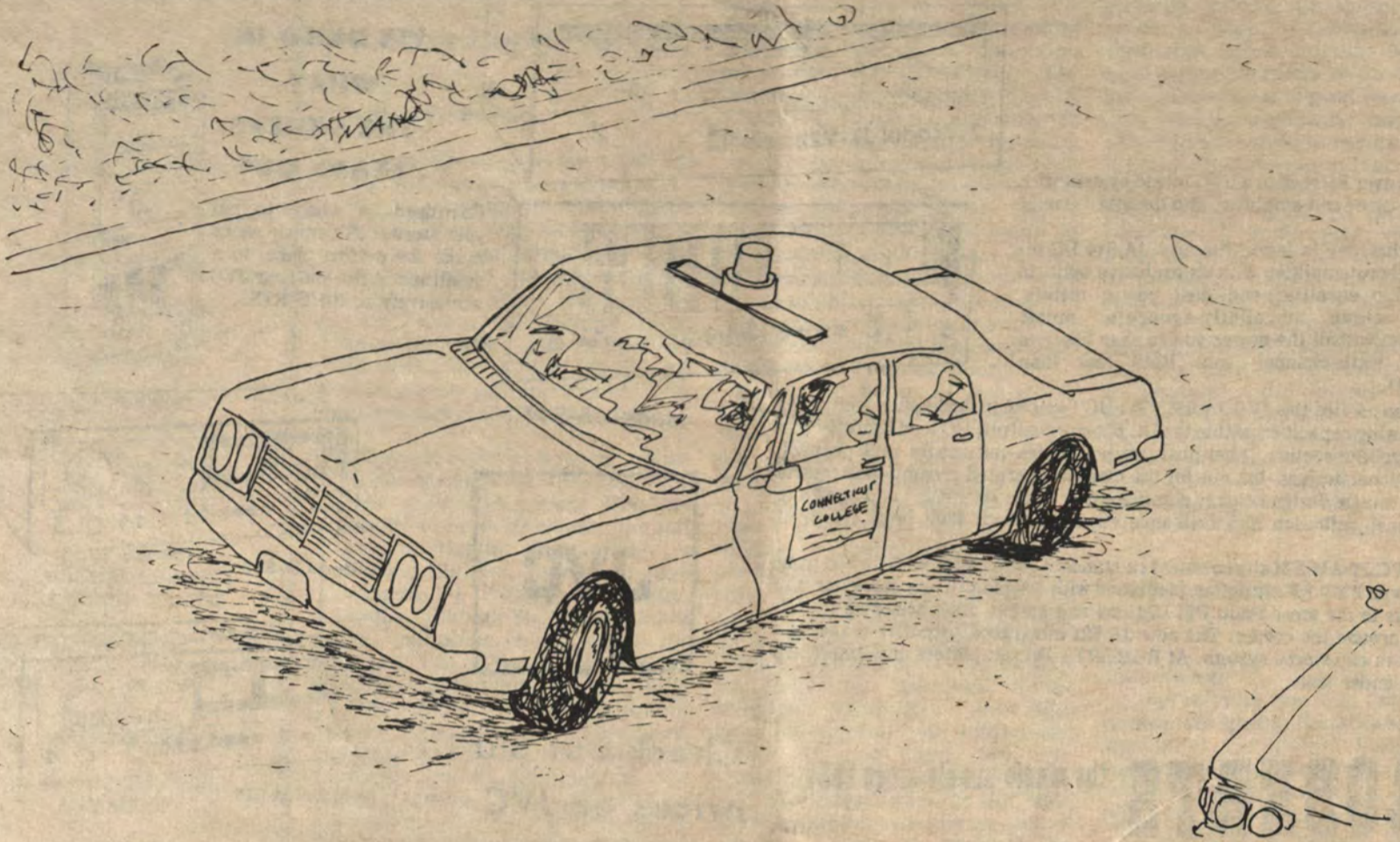
*Candid conclusions about Campus Safety*

VOLUME 11, No. X I

FEBRUARY 27, 1979



# The College Voice



## Walking the campus beat

By Cris Revaz

Unfortunately, for most people, "Connecticut College Security" brings to mind a picture of a uniformed officer wildly ticketing any car in sight. Or else it might be that no clear image is formed at all, that not enough is known about the duties of Campus Safety to come to any conclusion about this mysterious organization. To be sure, not enough students, especially freshmen, recognize the importance and scope of a security officer's position, nor do they fully understand the type of authority he represents. As hard as it may be to believe, they don't just hand out parking tickets and unlock doors all day.

Campus Security, directed by Mr. Joseph Bianchi, is comprised of 55 persons, including the members of the Student Patrol who act in conjunction with the security force and the on-call officers. Security has at its disposal one car equipped with a two-way radio, and two standby vehicles. The car radio makes it possible to receive and transmit information to the base stations located in Crozier-Williams and also to the gatehouse by the main entrance. Campus safety officers and student patrols also use small but rather expensive walkie-talkies to keep each other informed of where they are and what's going on. They are basically the instruments of Campus Safety -- guns are not numbered among them.

The officers themselves come from interesting backgrounds. Because about half the force holds other part-time jobs as well, we have officers who are also policemen, retired military personnel, and even one who is a chaplain. The training they have received for their campus employment varies among the officers. Obviously the police and ex-police are more highly qualified for this line of work and better trained to deal with emergency situations. A few officers who hold civilian jobs as constables naturally have been exposed to the legal rights of the individual and are more qualified in this regard.

Eight of the officers now hold licenses in C.P.R. (Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation) and this first-aid course is being encouraged among the other officers as well.

The Security System works around the clock in three shifts and the duties of the officers on each shift differ accordingly. The first shift, which runs from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 a.m., is not a very active one, nor is it a very desirable one to work. According to Officer Sylvia Miller, "It's a horrible job. Unless you

can rearrange your entire biological mechanism you aren't going to get any sleep." The duties during these long hours include running the Security Escort Service, (escorting students to their campus destination when called upon) and keeping an eye out for campus intruders.

The day shift, which runs from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., is less security-oriented than the night shift. The officers on duty at this time are usually the ones called upon to unlock doors and hand out parking tickets. Because student contact with campus safety is usually limited to these daytime activities, it is easy to see why some feel this is "all they do."

Further tasks, however, await the third shift, from 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight. Academic buildings must be locked when all classes are finished. All dorms must be locked by 11:00 p.m. Cars entering the campus are checked for parking decals more heavily at this time, since Townies will often invite themselves to campus parties. Once again, the Escort Service is ready for action.

Aside from these basic assignments, Campus Safety last semester had to deal with 51 cases of vandalism, 51 cases of theft, 12 cases of breaking and entering, 24 accidents and 12 prowlers, to name just a few. Mr. Bianchi, Director of Campus Safety, is happy to report, though, that these figures are going down. He attributes much of this positive trend to the Student Patrol System, directed by Fred West. The student patrols, working two hour shifts, guard South Lot and the Upper Campus as well, and provide the manpower that the regular officers cannot. Although cases of student irresponsibility in this position have been reported, Mr. Bianchi feels this is the exception to the rule and not the norm, and is quite pleased with the program.

It is serious crimes, then, such as theft and vandalism, that distress the security officer, while parking violations are surprisingly low on the list of priorities. Unlike some students believe, the security officers have no parking ticket "quota" system, whereby an officer hands out tickets only for purposes of personal reward. In fact, the money acquired from \$5.00 parking tickets all goes directly into the general deposit at the Accounting Office.



# THE JVC SEPARATES.

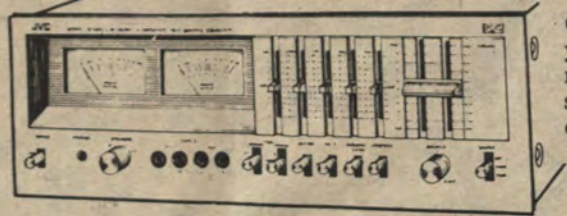
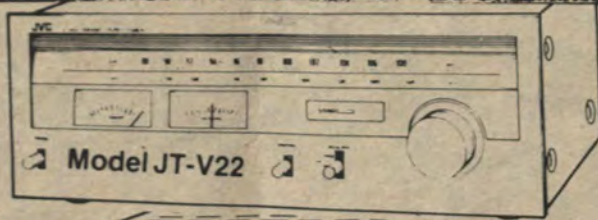
Sensitive tuners, plus DC amplifiers that help eliminate sonic backlash.

If you've ever listened to a JVC music system with a separate tuner and amplifier, and thought "One of these days..."

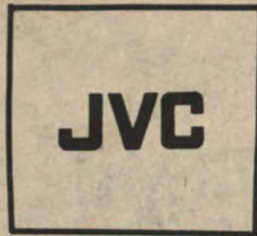
Well that day is here. The new JA-S44 DC integrated stereo amplifier with its exclusive built-in SEA graphic equalizer and dual power meters, provides clean uncannily-accurate music reproduction with the power you're ever likely to need. (45 watts-channel, min RMS less than 0.02percent).

Roberts also carries the JVC JA-S55 "Tri-DC" amplifier that further eliminates distortion causing capacitors within the DC phono equalizer, DC tone controls' and DC power amplifier section. It has dual power supplies—not one for each channel, as in conventional designs—but one for the class A-operated preamp-tone control section. This unique design helps to eliminate the "Sonic Backlash" and results in increased tonal definition and brilliance especially with high level transient signals.

The new JVC JT-AM-FM stereo tuner is a standout in its class. With an FM front end that uses an FET RF amplifier, combined with a 3-gang tuning capacitor, the JT-V22 brings in the most timid FM stations and makes them sound as though they're just around the corner. The new JA-S22 integrated amplifier makes the perfect start to any stereo system. At ROBERTS JVC amplifiers and tuners are priced from under \$200.

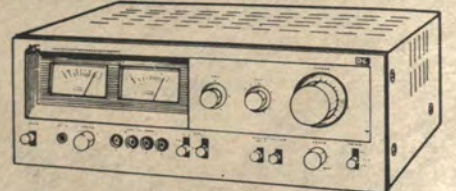
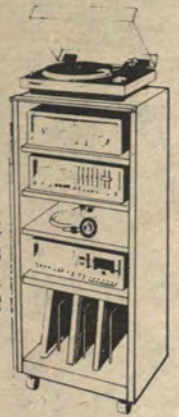


Model JA-S44

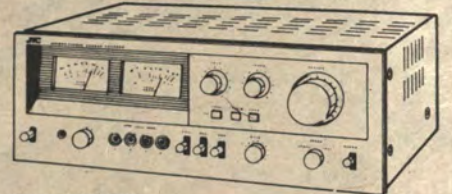


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### EXPANDED DYNAMIC RANGE AND BETTER NOISE REDUCTION

If you've ever had difficulty recording without distortion the sudden high peaks of a piercing jazz trumpet or the head-snapping clash of cymbals, you'll appreciate the value of our Super ANRS. Developed exclusively by JVC, it applies compression in recording and expansion in playback to improve dynamic range at high frequencies. But it doesn't stop there. Super ANRS is a highly effective noise reduction system that reduces tape hiss by boosting the signal-to-noise ratio as much as 10dB over 5,000Hz.

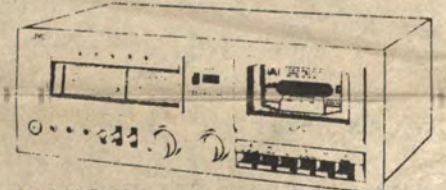
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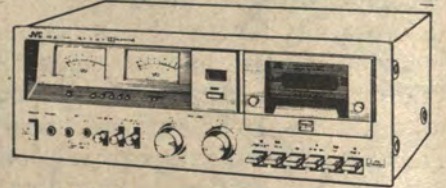
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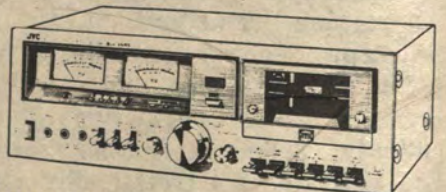
These innovations alone set JVC cassette decks apart from all others. Then, when you consider our other refinements like the precision ground capstan, independent drive mechanism,\* or our gear/oil damped cassette door, plus top-performance specifications, you can understand why JVC gives you more of what other decks wish they could.



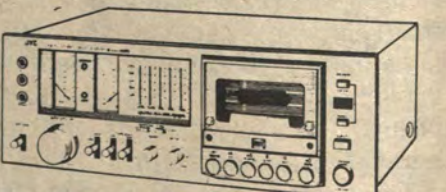
Model KD-10



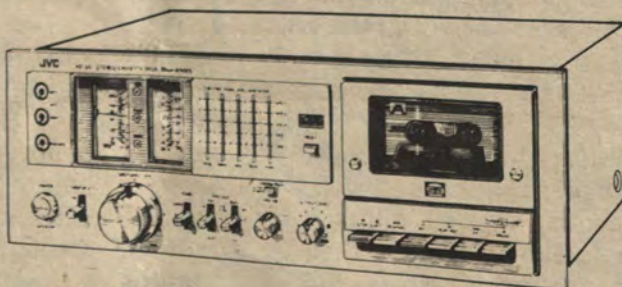
Model KD-25



Model KD-55



Model KD-85



Model KD-65

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# The College Voice

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The College Voice is an editorially independent news magazine published weekly during the academic year. All copy is student-written unless specifically noted. Unsolicited material is welcome but the editor does not assume responsibility and will return only those accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. All copy represents the opinion of the author unless stated otherwise. The College Voice is a student-run, non-profit organization.

Editorial offices are located in Room 212, Crozier-Williams Student Center. Mailing address: Box 1351, Connecticut College, New London, Ct. 06320. Phone: (203) 442-5391, Ext. 236 or 397.

## LETTERS

### Learning process

To The College Voice:

It was upsetting to learn that the English Department has rejected Mr. Polan's request that his work as Editor of The College Voice serve as the raw material for an independent study consisting of six essays and outside reading. As a former Editor of The Voice, I was naturally very concerned when, on reading Andrew Rodwin's editorial, I learned that the decision might present problems regarding the newsmagazine's publishing schedule.

However, even this prospect was not the most glaring aspect of the situation. Even more disconcerting than the possible Voice slowdown was the fact that the English Department, in rejecting the plan, appears to have overlooked a most pivotal factor. Further, although Mr. Rodwin made some key points in his reply to the decision, I do not feel that his editorial focused enough attention on this factor.

The vital point on which I wish to elaborate is that the English Department seems to have ignored whether or not Mr. Polan's Editorship of The College Voice is a significant part of his education. Is anything learned in having the ultimate responsibility of a publication's success or failure rest on your shoulders? Is anything learned in managing a staff of approximately twenty people? Is anything learned in the editing of copy and the planning of layout graphics? Is anything learned from spending hundreds of hours at the printer over the course of a semester? Is anything learned from handling the business aspect of a publication?

It is hard to believe that editing a campus weekly is anything but an incredible learning experience. Many other schools offer academic credit for such work, but this fact does not seem to have come into play. The College Voice has its imperfections, but the staff is not comprised of professional journalists (although professional standards are sought). The people who work on The Voice are students trying to the best of their ability, to put forth

an interesting publication.

Before continuing, I wish to make a central point so as to avoid being misunderstood. Some students and faculty members may ask "What makes the Editor so special? Why should he be given preferential treatment? What about the S.G.A. president, Vice President, and Judiciary Board Chairman? What of W.C.N.I.'s President and General Manager? What of the yearbook editors? Shouldn't they receive credits also? My answer is that all of the above-mentioned students should receive some sort of academic credit in recognition of what they learn in their positions. I will not belabor the hours put in—for this is only part of the story. One can, after all, put many hours into pinball machines, and four credits for pinball would be rather absurd.

Rather, the Editor, as well as the S.G.A. President, learns a great deal. There has been disagreement in the past between S.G.A. and the Voice. Whatever the disagreements, it seems clear that members of both groups learn a great deal in their respective fields. An independent study in Government for the three top S.G.A. spots would seem consistent with an English Department recognition of The Voice editorship.

Some members of the community may resort to, "But what of the precedent? Where will it end? Soon there will be four credit independent studies for food fights and beer chugging, etc." These questions are quite predictable. When all else fails, minds paralyzed by a glaring lack of imagination seem to resort to the domino theory. Well, Mr. Polan wasn't asked for a degree in food fighting. He was requesting that his learning process be converted into academic credits. After all, I was always under the impression that credits were representative of a certain degree of learning.

The English Department had an opportunity to set a very laudable and worthwhile precedent. Yet, to their discredit, they failed to rise to the occasion. A lack of creative and dynamic thinking is evident. If the affair merely ended at this point then it would still be almost palatable. After all, one runs across this type of stodginess in all areas of life. Yet, the matter does not end here. The decision to reject the independent study has forced Mr. Polan to find a fifth course nearly a month into the semester. I question the

educational value of taking a course under such circumstances. If Mr. Polan has to resign the editorship in order to meet the fifth course imposition, then he will be missing an educational opportunity as Editor of a campus weekly which is truly a once-in-a-lifetime experience. Here is the crime. Not only have certain members of the English Department failed to grant recognition of a learning experience, they have actually hindered the learning process. It would indeed be a shame if Mr. Polan had to resign. A student at Conn would have been cheated out of a worthwhile experience. It would appear that one student's plight due to such an arbitrary decision is the concern of all students. What can be said about "educators" who are inimical to the learning process? Their actions betray what they have been entrusted to do. I am reminded of the "firemen" in Ray Bradbury's Fahrenheit 451 who start fires rather than extinguishing them. The English Department's decision was deplorable. Such an action can only breed contempt.

Evan A. Stone

### Criticism

Dear Editors:

I was sorry to hear that Jim's five courses will severely limit his editorial activity at the College Voice. The magazine is losing the work of a good man. I hope the prospects for a new editor are promising.

I was distraught, however, that you published Andrew's hastily written "Midnight at the Printer." This piece did not belong on the pages of the Voice. It has made a difficult situation potentially tragic. Now the magazine is without not only its experienced editor but also its sense of professionalism.

Under no circumstances (even these), should an editorial be written to begrudge one person's academic tribulations. You have disregarded the responsibility of an editor to put the magazine before all else.

The only place for such a vilification is in private conversation with those concerned. Andrew's article has put The College Voice—its short history and precarious future—out on a limb. Aside from vaguely maligning an unidentified department of the college, you have called your own morals into question.

Letters cont. on page 5

## INSIDE OUT

Another belligerent has recently been added to the checkered history of Vietnam—a history that features Cambodia and France, as well as China and the United States. In fact it was only seven years ago that America left Vietnam, after over a decade of military involvement traceable back to the Eisenhower Administration.

### Remember Vietnam?

p.6,7

Mike Adamowicz, in a personal interview with Bruce Kirmm-se and Don Peppard, brings back the Vietnam we try to forget.

### Tax fever p.11

As interest groups and mass movements put increasing pressure on government in the form of legislative initiatives, the tax-revolt spirit is still snowballing. In a trenchant opinion essay, Noah Sorkin explains why he feels the Howard Jarvises in America are not only foolish, but dangerous.

### DEPARTMENTS

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Campus Safety, derogatively tagged "the pinkies", is not a department noted for popularity. Yet security is engaged in a range of activities other than the notorious ticketing of cars.

### Campus cops

Cris Revaz includes the description of those activities in a comprehensive report on who the Security people are, and what they have to say about walking the campus beat.



p.1,5

ON CAMPUS



## Spare ribs gather at center

By Tamara Vertefeulle

On the second floor of Unity House there is a door with a sign proclaiming in red letters: Connecticut College Women's Center. Beyond the door is a small room containing a group of very interesting individuals. They are women and they are a paradox: they belong to the majority on campus, yet they are concerned with the problems and experiences of being a minority. Miriam Kenner, who has been with the group since its initial organization, says, "We operate as a minority in the sense that there is a lack of recognition and support for the issues in that they stem from the kind of oppression, in this case sexism, that is usually characteristic of being a minority status."

The Women's Group began last September by a few determined women who felt that the campus did not have a clear conception of, or involvement with feminism. The group feels very strongly that most of the campus sees feminism in terms of the stereotypical notion of bra-burning, ERA campaigning, and Gloria Steinem radicalism. They seek a redefinition of feminism, making feminism a part of the thought patterns and lifestyles of all women. The group is trying to develop a format which would attract and serve the women of Connecticut College. They seek to explore those issues which every woman must deal with each day of her life in addition to the more usual topics that college women's groups deal with.

As is the case with many new groups, the Women's Group ran into many organizational problems at its outset. The chief conflict came about as a result of differing opinions among the group's members as to what the aim, function, and character of the group should be.

Some members felt the group should take care not to alienate anyone, making it and its community center a function of many groups. This would have developed into a people's center which would encompass the minority groups on campus as well as anyone else who cared to become involved.

Others argued for the formation of a Women's Center which would serve the women's community of Connecticut College. This was finally adopted and the organizational aspects of the Women's Center were taken over by a steering committee within the Women's Group. The creation of the Women's Center alleviated another of the group's major problems: the disparity between those group members who wished to become involved with feminist-oriented issues and those members who wanted to gain a consciousness-raising and exploration of themselves as individuals. The Women's Center would provide materials and information about various topics with which the women's movement is concerned. The Women's Center is also a place where women can go to meet and get involved with other women whose concerns lie within the general functions of the center.

The Women's Center and its related projects are in fact the major goal of the Women's Group this semester. The Steering Committee working to organize the center is comprised of three women, Allie Lyons, Pam Pierce and Miriam Kenner. Allie Lyons, a freshman who has been with the group since its infancy, wished to stress that "The women's group is a place where women can meet friends." Above and beyond its political and social-consciousness goals, the Women's Center is intended to be a social meeting place where women with common goals can meet and find communion.

The discussion group which is held on Wednesday nights at 6:15 also provides a social atmosphere where women can meet and discuss issues which are important to them without the strain of offending men. The Women's Group wants to make it clear that they are not out to alienate men. They are seeking feminism without being anti-men. This is important, because they are aware that their exclusion of men from the Wednesday night sessions might gain them an unfavorable image with the campus, both from men and women. The group does not wish to develop an image which portrays them as being stereotypically militant-radical feminists. It is in this respect that the group identifies itself with the other minority groups on campus: they are all fighting a stereotype.

For those members who were interested primarily in consciousness-raising, a weekly discussion group was formed. Topics for discussion may be introduced at will or may be planned and cover a wide variety of topics that are relevant to being a woman in today's society. This format of Wednesday night discussion groups and an independent but related Women's Center appears to be working very well this semester and all who are involved seem pleased and optimistic about the group's growth and progress.

The formation of the Women's Center ran into a few organizational problems of its own. It was widely agreed upon that the existence of the Center was a necessary part of the Women's Group, both as a place where the issues of the Feminist Movement may be explored and as a place where feminist-oriented women may convene. Many women find it highly ironic that Connecticut College, which used to be Connecticut College for Women, is the only school within its league which does not have a women's center.

During a recent meeting, a proposed outline for the development of the Connecticut College Women's Center was distributed. It stated that the Women's Center was to be a resource center which provides materials dealing primarily with women, some of which are: Women's Studies, Politics, Professional Careers, health and sexuality, and a mailing list of organizations where one can find information not available at the center. It also stated that the Women's Center is a meeting place for interest groups which serve specific needs of the people

at Connecticut College. It plans to provide and create projects concerning such things as a study of women in athletics at Conn. College, political work coordinated with the New London chapter of the National Organization for Women, a women's writing workshop, and a women's film festival.

The discussion group will provide a chance for women to talk about any topic they feel is relevant to themselves. The topics are very flexible and are chosen by whomever is there to discuss them. Some suggested topics for this semester are family roles, marriage, single status, beauty and the pressures of trying to obtain it, health, sexuality and political issues.

The discussion group facilitator, Ginger Vilas, stresses also that the purpose of the discussion group is not only to discover oneself as a woman, but also as an individual and a human being. She feels that the group needs to address the major problems of roles in today's society, roles that pertain to both men and women, and how one lives and deals with them. She says, "we

want to deal with more than the issues of oppression; we want to deal with the greater issue of who we are as people." In this, Ms. Vilas wants to broaden the horizons of the Women's Group beyond the boundaries that many would expect of such a group.

In considering women's groups, one begins to wonder what the implications of feminism on men are. There hasn't been a great deal of response from the male faction on campus to this question, but the formation of a Men's Group would seem a distinct possibility. On the other hand, the strong emphasis on men's activities, especially sports, in some ways serves a similar function to the Women's group and reduced the need for a men's organization.

Within the foundations of the Women's Group lies, perhaps, the embryo of a developing social and self-awareness of women at Connecticut College. It is especially significant that this awareness has been expanded to include women with varied concerns and interests beyond conventional feminism.



Tete-a-tete with handsome 1130.

## Budget flowchart features new hardware

By Kathryn Bonner

The College's present computer, an outmoded IBM 1130, may soon be replaced. The computer center hopes to find a more modern and efficient model to serve the College's growing needs. The plans for purchasing a new computer have not been finalized, however. It appears that the project has been at least temporarily ensnared in red tape.

At present, the College offers only two introductory programming courses; one in BASIC and one in FORTRAN. The general consensus of student opinion is that the course requirements are difficult and time consuming. But once one completes the course, he comes away with a complete understanding of the programming language as well as valuable programming techniques and an awareness of the benefits of computers to society.

The impact of the computer on society has been diverse and powerful. Yet, this is only the beginning of the potential impact of computers on our culture. Issues such as the ethical considerations of computer advancement, computer fraud, telecommunications, and microtechnology have far-reaching implications. However, many students are unaware of the full scope of these controversies. Computers are fast becoming an integral part of society and the effects of computers can be felt in every branch of society.

For many persons, computers have a mysterious, futuristic aura. This is often the result of an incomplete understanding of the enormous breakthroughs computers have facilitated in a wide variety of fields, such as the aero-space industry, air travel, medicine, accounting, and scientific research. For example,

calculations that may have taken a statistician days, weeks, months or even years to complete, a computer can produce in a matter of seconds.

For those students who, after completing the two courses offered at Conn., have developed an interest in computers, there are other opportunities available. For example, a group of five students was selected by Stan Wertheimer on the basis of their skill and interest in computing techniques to work on special projects. These are submitted by faculty and administrative personnel. The students may also be hired as temporary programming employees of computer firms in the New London area.

Another opportunity for continuing in computers is found at the Coast Guard Academy. The Academy offers a wide variety of course ranging from high-level design of languages to microprocessors and miniaturization of integrated components. The Coast Guard is linked up with the Dartmouth Line-Sharing System which is one of the most advanced in the nation. It utilizes terminals rather than keypunch machines such as the ones used at Connecticut College.

The College's computer has many limitations in comparison to the computers and courses offered elsewhere. Thus, the computer center can offer only introductory courses in computer study. Although these two courses are of high quality, the addition of a more modern and advanced computer would provide many opportunities to expand the courses and material studied at Conn. Computers are integral to modern society - in all walks of life - and the acquisition of a new computer would do much to aid all students in understanding the role of the computer in a technological society.

## Letters cont. from page 3

Venting your frustration at having lost Jim's services in this fashion has jeopardized the integrity of The College Voice.

The reputation of this magazine must be worth more than even an experienced editor-in-chief.

Each staff of the magazine has to endure a unique trial to carry on the brief oration. The process of choosing a new leader in the middle of the semester seems to be yours; I wish you the best of luck.

Your friend,  
David Stewart

### Editor's note:

Last issue's editorial, "Midnight at the Printer", was in no way intended to be any kind of personal vindication. The College Voice is fully aware of its responsibility as a newsmagazine serving the college community. We are also aware of the difficulties that must be faced by staff members of a student publication, admittedly volunteers.

There are certain problems, however, that must be brought to the attention of the entire community, because they affect all of us.

I expected no personal gains in publishing the editorial. I received none. Rather, I am attempting to maintain the high standards of the Voice, and in order to do that the College must be informed of those problems that affect the future of the magazine.

The issue at hand is one that affects me not only personally but in my official position as Editor-in-chief of this publication. My personal difficulties originated because of the Editorship: without the title, I would not have run into these roadblocks. My goal throughout this trying period been to secure fair and impartial treatment for all future editors in their academic pursuits and nothing else. The criticism of an uncooperative department whose lack of understanding amounted to a threat to our future was only a means to an end. Only by attaining this goal will The College Voice continue to improve.

J.C.P.

## Swift semester

Dear Editor:

Last semester many students were upset to discover that the exam period had been shortened. Perhaps even more serious was the fact that cookies and juice were provided for only two nights, rather than for five or six as has been the case in the past. Evidently this will be true during spring finals also.

One can only guess what the motives of the administration were in making these changes. (Indeed, it is hard enough figuring out who they are, never mind why they are doing whatever it is that they are doing.) I presume, however, that it was to save money and to this I say "Bravo." But they did not go far enough and I have a modest proposal to correct this.

Final exams should be given before the semester begins. Exams for the first semester would be mailed out late in the summer and would be due back before school started. Second semester exams would be mailed out over Christmas, and would be due before the end of the break. Since the honor code would be in effect, students would take only the allotted three hours and would not cheat in any other way.

While some money would be spent on postage, two entire exam periods would be eliminated and so the college would save a fortune on heat, electricity and food, far more than was saved by the administration's niggardly efforts last semester. I am hopeful that the many activist students on campus will join me in working to get this sensible, money-saving plan adopted.

Sincerely,  
John Kosa '80

## C.C.G.C.

Dear Editor:

The Conn. College Gay Community is a newly formed campus organization. As a member of the group I'd like to familiarize you with our history, goals and operating procedures.

Estimates vary, but most experts agree that about one out of every ten people is gay. It cuts across every social, economic, racial, ethnic and occupational barrier.

For a college, Conn. is a very straight place to be; and in general attitudes in this country discriminate against the gay person. Immense social pressures force most of us to be clandestine about our gayness or bisexuality, thus the term "closets for gays." It is not easy being something that most of the world does not like. It is response to this negative pressure that makes a gay group happen.

The Gay Community is a friendly, supportive place where gay and bisexual men and women can be together and be themselves - (not to have to pretend to be straight). It is a place for gays to meet each other and for bisexuals to explore that other part of themselves. It is a place for intellectual discussion and for jokes and games. Often at the meetings there is wine and, sometimes, music too. One member states, "It has been wonderful. I never realized how much energy I had in me 'till I stopped hiding the fact that I was gay. I dropped that phony straight facade and started being a whole person." Another said: "It's still not easy being gay in a straight world, but it's sure nice being friends with myself."

The Gay Community would like to increase understanding of homosexuality between its members and society at large. Myths, stereotypes and prejudice can only be dissolved through education.

We are trying to get gay speakers to address the general college community and some films as well. The group also distributes some informative literature from time to time.

All members of the Community are participating at different levels. Some come to the meetings and that is all; others are much more involved with organization, promotion and soon. Some of us are "out" in varying degrees to our friends, professors and administration and others are not. The Community strives to respect and to maintain the confidentiality of its members.

One of the purposes of the C.C.G.C. is to increase understanding of homosexuality on campus. The best way to do this we feel is to supplement the films and lectures with personal contact. A few C.C.G.C. members have volunteered to meet with people from the college community at special times during "Gay-Straight Rap Sessions." These will be held on nights other than the regular meeting night to insure the privacy of the other members.

In summary, the Gay Community is a support group for gay and bisexual men and women that will strive to increase understanding of homosexuality both for its members and for the entire college community through its weekly meetings, speakers, films and the Gay-Straight Rap Sessions.

We invite all seriously interested members of the college community to come to our weekly meetings (Thursdays 8 p.m. at Unity) with the full understanding that they are friendly and relaxed, that they entail no commitment and that privacy will be respected. The Community also hopes other merely curious people will

restrict themselves to the Gay-Straight Rap Sessions and will take full advantage of the films and speakers they may get. The post office box for the C.C.G.C. is 1295. Any and all correspondence is appreciated. Again, confidentiality will be respected.

Sincerely,  
C.C.G.C.

## Patrol continued

Many students, however, feel that the ticketing has gotten out of hand in recent years. Mr. Bianchi does admit ticketing has increased, but only because freshmen are now allowed to have cars. The large number of cars makes it impossible for everyone to park on the Upper Campus but this is a risk lower classmen often take. Theoretically, it would be nice if freshmen and sophomores could park in Upper Campus spaces upper classmen fail to use, but because Upper Campus privileges are often abused, it is believed that it would be chaotic to start making exceptions. "We have to penalize a few for the benefit of the majority," says Mr. Bianchi. Students are allowed to park on the Upper Campus, however, when school is not in session (nights and weekends) on the condition that they are back in the South Lot by 8:00 a.m. on school days.

The image Campus Safety likes to maintain here at Connecticut College is a low-key one. For this reason guns are not carried, and actual arrests, which can be made by Security, are usually left to the New London Police. Although Campus Safety can exercise whatever degree of restraint is necessary to detain an individual, they prefer rather to do only what is absolutely necessary to maintain order. It is an organization built on the idea that it is better to trust the students than to suspect him. Commenting on Security's public relations, Mr. Bianchi said: "We prefer to be looked upon as a force to assist rather than to enforce."

Some students, however, feel that Security should be tightened in various respects. One example is the locking of doors at night, not a foolproof system by far. Small wedges of wood and other obstructions easily keep doors from fully closing and many dormitory doors are left open after 11:00 p.m. as a result. Another problem is that the campus cannot be fully closed off at night during campus parties, due to cars entering or leaving the campus, and Townies take advantage of this opportunity to enter the campus unrestricted. To solve this problem would mean putting up gatehouses at all campus entrances, which, according to Mr. Bianchi, is not within the budget at this time. It is also fairly difficult to keep these outsiders from entering the party itself unless I.D.'s were checked more regularly.

Two other flaws in the system are admitted by Security Officers themselves. Harris Refectory is frequently broken into by students searching for a midnight snack, but because of changing fire codes, no chains can be put on these doors. This major "sore spot," as Officer Miller puts it, is still unresolved. Another problem is that officers are constantly called off their patrol to unlock doors for students, and Mr. Bianchi wishes to stress the fact that students should first try to contact their housefellow first, as it is actually the housefellow's responsibility.

Some students feel there are yet further cracks in the security system. One person, a student patrol herself, felt that the Student Escort Service should not enlist females to escort other females around the campus, as this was "impractical." Other comments touched on the unreliability of student patrols, especially in the South Lot, and that it is a bigger problem than the administration supposes it to be.

Whatever the faults of the system may be, the life of the security officer is far from rosy, especially at this time of year. Besides the responsibilities and problems that must be dealt with on each shift, there is also the question of student respect. It is a widely known fact that Conn students often refer to the security officers as "pinkies," and this bothers some officers more than others. Officer Holly Hawkins says: "We're not Pinkertons. But I've been called worse than that." Security has also been the unfortunate victim of student pranks, which range from toilet-papering the gatehouse to stealing the force's only cruiser, which, incidentally, was only recently recovered.

For all the security dilemmas of Connecticut College, however, most of the officers, (excluding perhaps those on the midnight shift) are reasonably happy with their jobs. There are the rewards of working with other officers who share their interests of this police-oriented lifestyle, and of contact with the students in a friendly conversation now and then. Officer Hawkins admits that "There are some officers who care more about doing a good job than others," but that is to be expected under any organization.

Mr. Bianchi hopes that the relationship his force shares with the students here will continue to be a good one, and wants students to know that Campus Safety is readily available for assistance by calling extension 366 during the day until 3:30, and extension 379 after that time. Extension 333 is reserved for genuine emergencies.

By Michael W. Adamowicz

The 1960's were very tumultuous years. Both the war in Vietnam and the black's struggle for equal rights created a rent in American society. Very few persons were left untouched by these two issues. Those persons who were of college age during the 60's were perhaps most profoundly affected by America's plight.

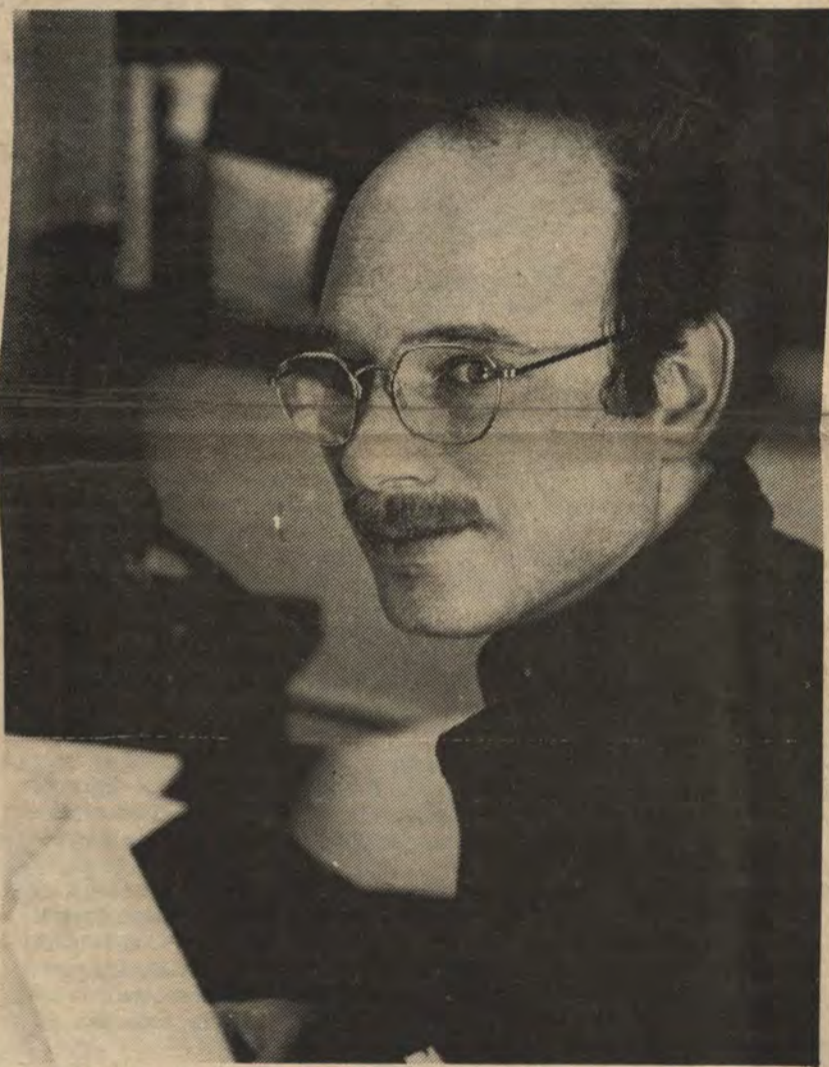
There are several young professors at Conn. who were deeply influenced by their various experiences in the Sixties. Two of these teachers were interviewed by the Voice. Dr. Bruce Kirmmse of the History department was a civil rights activist and also protested against

American involvement in Vietnam. Dr. Donald Peppard of the Economics department was drafted by the Army and served in Vietnam for one year. Both underwent great changes in their philosophies and life-styles as a result of the war's demands on the American people.

They give frank accounts of how the war changed their lives. Each had somewhat different experiences than the other, yet share many of the same perspectives. They talk about the war's influence on then then and now. In both cases, the Vietnam war left lasting impressions and substantially altered the course of their lives.

## Conscientious objector

Bruce Kirmmse spent his undergraduate years at Wesleyan University. It was there that Mr. Kirmmse received his first introduction to political activism. The civil rights movement was the first cause that Kirmmse became involved with. Through his civil rights activities, he developed a concern about the immorality of the Vietnam war. He states, "For myself and for many people at the time, the concern with the Vietnam war grew out of the civil rights movement. I got involved



Bruce Kirmmse felt very early on that the war was wrong.

with the movement in 1961. At that time I was involved with a civil rights projects. I worked with black and white people on voter registration. I became chairman of a group called the Wesleyan Committee on Civil Rights. I spent a lot of time freedom riding, sitting in, registering voters, doing community work in the upper South, and I also had a more long-term commitment working in the black community of North Philadelphia. There I did voter registration, community work and I taught in the local Y.M.C.A.."

Mr. Kirmmse experienced a personal struggle with his work for the civil rights cause. The difficulty of justifying his actions to himself caused him to experience a reevaluation of his morals and beliefs. "The problem of commitment or political engagement was something that was very much in the air, both for myself and for most of the people I knew in college. The problem that I faced was the relationship between my religious background and my current situation. I was from a very politically quietistic, anti-political, Lutheran background. In real life terms, to be anti-political tended to mean that one was extremely conservative. Basically, politics and the world of affairs was messy and evil and not worthy of my consideration. But when I went to Wesleyan, I was confronted with a completely different ethos. I was deeply influenced by a number of professors there. One of these was a personal friend of Martin Luther King. I had a chance to meet King and ultimately ended up introducing Dr. King to gathering of students at Wesleyan.

"While I was considering whether or not political involvement was worthwhile for me, I found the common denominator in my background to be the idea of conscience, which lies at the heart of Lutheranism. And I had a healthy skepticism that politics holds the ultimate solutions to any problems. Yet conscience may tell one to take stands which are risky and in which the outcomes are both uncertain and already discounted as being the ultimate solutions to anything. So conscience can tell one to take stands even when one is not sure of having a concrete solution



## Vietnam - haunting fl

with which to replace the present unjust one. This resulted in my speaking out against the Vietnam war, not because I was in favor of the Viet Cong, but because I knew that American involvement in Vietnam was wrong."

These moral convictions led Dr. Kirmmse to express his discontent with American involvement in Vietnam. "The actions that I took were rather typical of the people who were graduate students at the University of California at Berkeley. I wrote letters, I picketed, I vigiled, I witnessed, I taught-in and was taught-in, I demonstrated. I rubbed shoulders with a broad spectrum of the Left. Ultimately, when the war was over, I realized how very far from being a Marxist I really was. I'd never been one, but my association with people who were made me realize how very different their view of the world was from my own. I saw how much more certitude they have in their decisions, and how much easier it is for them to make certain moral decisions. I didn't have their optimism about history. So that the odd thing about this movement is that although I participated in it, and I'm proud of it, it didn't make me any more ideologically solid with my allies in the movement. It made me more of a social skeptic; more of a democrat with a small 'd,' 'who has a hard time knowing exactly what's right.'"

Dr. Kirmmse felt very strongly against serving military duty in the war with Vietnam. As a result of his convictions, he sought the draft status of conscientious objector. He states, "I was convinced that this was the right path for me. I applied for, and was ultimately granted upon appeal, a C.O. status. But this was only after I appealed and appeared before my draft board. There I was asked whether I was indeed strong enough in my convictions to go to prison for them. And I said, quite truthfully, that I was.

The war in Vietnam and the civil rights cause had long-lasting effects on Dr. Kirmmse. The issues that were raised at Berkeley carried over into the 70's and are still very much in controversy. "Issues like race and sex and the environment. These were issues that cut across traditional Marxist lines. I feel that the Marxist position does not handle these questions adequately. The Marxists either discount them as cooked up bourgeois baloney, or they deal with them in the lamest of ways."

Mr. Kirmmse believes that the individualism of the 70's may be a good tonic for America in the wake of the activism of the 60's. In this way, America can pause and reevaluate its ideologies and its position in the world. "Odd as it seems, I may be the only one around who thinks that Carter is doing a good job on foreign policy. I think that he understands the limits of our power and at the same time he doesn't want to renounce it. We have to learn what we can and can't do. We must learn to use our power wisely. I think that Carter's talk about human rights though is very good in some ways and very hypocritical in others. Human rights can be damaged as a cause when they are embraced by a President of the United States who at the same time openly supports oppressive regimes in the Phillipines and South Korea. And this is also true when the United States allows the CIA to train the SAVAK in Iran. If we're going to consult and defend our interests, then that is one argument. If we're going to support human rights even when it harms our interests, then that's another story. But if you confuse the arguments, then you damage the arguments for both positions. So I think that Carter's stand is in some ways laudable and in other ways hypocritical. I think we should be using all the leverage we can to make oppressive regimes ease up, and make them understand that it is in their long-run interest not to use oppression and torture. In that sense our traditional policy towards South America has been disastrous. In the short run, we can get rich supporting their regime any and all means. But I don't think that in the long run that our interests are best served by this policy. I would seriously like to see power shared by as many persons as possible. This is not a moral position only, but is simply based on a realistic assessment of the facts and human nature."

One of the basis for Kirmmse's political views is belief that men everywhere are capable of committing the grossest atrocities. He believes that "power should be shared as widely and as equitably as possible, by nations and by the people within them. My grounds for this are not the traditional left-wing Marxian grounds. These persons would say that since people are so good that they should all have their hands on the wheel of their destiny. I wish that were so. But my position is perhaps the reverse. We are so collectively prone to wickedness and disorder, to creating monstrosities, which only human beings could think up, that the only way to





## Flashbacks

counter this, that I see, is that we disperse power as evenly as possible. Perhaps then the world community will act in less dangerous ways. And perhaps the act of ideological hypnosis will be less easy to perform with everyone asking questions. Concentrations of power can then be continually attacked by the forces of democracy or of a democratic socialism when it is founded on a real skepticism about our ability to make the world better. My position thus has a different set of roots than the rest of the left or at least a majority of the left. "It's an interpretation of the world that has no utopia towards which it is moving. But it has nightmares that it is moving away from. For example, I would like to get as far away as possible from a technocratically, controlled society. But there is no set, specific goal. The right 'answers' at this time are specifically to keep asking questions."

The writers that Kirmmse believes best express his political and moral philosophies are Kierkegaard, Orwell, Freud, E.M. Forster, Hannah Arendt, and Jacques Ellul.

## Reluctant draftee

Dr. Donald Peppard came into more of a direct contact with the Vietnam war. His plans for attending graduate school after college were disrupted by a letter from his Selective Service board. He was notified that he was to serve in the Army. This was Peppard's first real encounter with the war. Prior to his induction into the service, Peppard had only briefly thought about the war and its implications. "I didn't know very much about the war until 1965 when there were teach-ins. And even then I had trouble making up my mind about which side was right. When I graduated from college in 1966, my intention was to go to graduate school. It never occurred to me that I might end up in the army. It wasn't until the summer of 1966, when I was drafted, that I did any serious thinking about the war. In the mid-west there hadn't been much demonstrating against the war. So I was just doing some reading about it and the war remained an abstract for me; until I was drafted. By the fall of '66 I was against the war but I hadn't done anything about it."

His first deep reflections about the war came only after he was a member of the United States Army. He says, "By the time I got to Vietnam, my understanding of the war was a great deal more sophisticated. At this time I was very definitely against the war." Peppard was in the service two years prior to his shipment overseas to Vietnam. During those two years, he was an anti-war activist of sorts. "When you are in the army, you can be anything you want to be: anti-war or pro-war. The only thing that mattered to them was that you did what you were supposed to do at the time you were supposed to do it. So I had very briefly engaged in demonstrations against the war while I was in the service. I participated in a march in Boston on the Commons during 1967. At this time I did not feel I had a choice about serving in the Army. I knew that people went to Canada to avoid the army. But the idea of desertion never really seemed viable to me. This was because I knew what happened to people who got caught for desertions."

Mr. Peppard was assigned to a tour of duty in Vietnam in 1968. He had premonitions that he would never return from the war alive. There was also a certain amount of tension that he felt due to the conflict of fighting in Vietnam and his belief that the war was unjust. "I went to Vietnam thinking that I didn't want to go there, and I didn't think the U.S. should be there. Also I was pretty sure I was going to die. I was in the Infantry as a Second Lieutenant. All the time that I was in training they kept telling us that 'you Second Lieutenants are going to have a life expectancy of a few days after you get to Vietnam.' This was because at the time they were killing lieutenants left and right over there. So I never thought I had much of a chance to come back alive. But it turned out that I was relatively very

lucky. I was assigned to a non-combat duty. I had a few operations in the field, but I was relatively safe."

The tour in Vietnam demonstrated to Peppard what he believes to be a great deal of hypocrisy. "I think the thing that many of us learned from being in the military was that a lot of the things that what we had believed about what Americans were turned out to be false. We say we're not racists, but all of those people over there were 'gooks.' We say that we have a respect for human life but what we really had was a respect for our lives, not theirs. And anything that we did to the Vietnamese, whether they were Viet Cong or just South Vietnamese, was alright. It didn't matter whether the victims of our actions were on our side or not. And I think that was allowed fundamentally because they were different from us."

Many people would like to change the way in which they acted during one period or another during their life time. One instance where Peppard would not act the same way again is in his decision not to avoid the draft by leaving the country. "I basically did what I did was because I had not thought seriously about the war or the military. I think that now if I had to go back and do it over again I would probably have left the country or resisted the draft in some way. I don't think that I could have honestly have claimed to be a Conscientious Objector because I'm not opposed to war as a general principle. I mean that once I was there, it wasn't very hard to shoot or pull the trigger. Knowing what I now know about myself after having had that experience I couldn't honestly claim to be a C.O. So I think I'd have to leave the country."

While Peppard was serving in Vietnam he found that most of the soldiers there were "neither gung-ho nor anti-war, they just wanted not to die or get hurt. So they did things to avoid dying or getting injured. Some people wouldn't do what they were ordered to do; or only do it half-way. Sometimes they'd send a group of guys out on patrol. And if you went out on some of these missions you were really risking your life. Many guys didn't want to risk their lives so they just said to one another 'let's just go a little way out and then sit down.' They they'd eat their C-rations or whatever they had with them and they'd go back to camp about a half hour later. Many people were just afraid and they reacted in ways that would keep them out of danger as much as possible."

Serving in Vietnam also brought about changes in Peppard's personal life and his relations with others. "While I was over there it wasn't really obvious to me what had changed within me because most of us over there did the same things. We drank a lot, for example. You frequently don't think about what you're actually doing over there because everybody else is doing it too. But when I came back, I started to talk to veteran's groups and we started to do anti-war things and I was in Vietnam Veteran's Against the War. I started to talk to people and see how their lives had been affected by the war and I saw how people had changed from being over there. Some people suffered a great deal. I don't think I suffered too much psychologically from being there, but I know many people who did. What many of the people who came back from Vietnam did have in common was that their experiences in the service had taken them almost completely out of the main stream of political and economic thought in America. I don't think that I'd be a radical economist if I hadn't had that experience in Vietnam and the anti-war movement. If I had just gone into graduate school straight out of college I probably would have been exposed to different people and I would never have had to confront that kind of situation directly."



Don Peppard was drafted, and served as a 2nd lieutenant in Vietnam

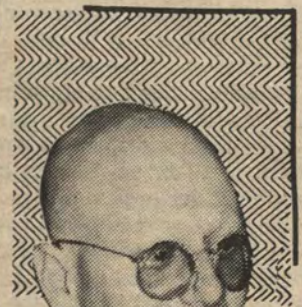
The war had long range effects on Dr. Peppard's views on politics and economics. He is now a socialist. However, during his undergraduate years he was far from his present view point. Peppard knew a little of Marxist economics but did not accept it. Yet when he went to graduate school after his tour of duty, he found that Marxian analyses explained much more than main-stream economic thought could. "I found that radical or Marxian economics was more appealing to me because it's very good economics. It's not ideology without analysis. I believe in democratic socialism and I don't think that is a contradiction; I believe that Marx was a democrat and most radical economists certainly are. Radical economists don't claim to have all the answers, they simply identify a great many problems in capitalism and conclude that there is probably a better way. And you can get closer to the better systems if you give people the incentive not to act in ways that are merely selfish."

Peppard feels that his experiences in the war have left deep imprints upon him. Yet he is still unsure of all their implications. There is still much about that period in his life that puzzles him to a certain extent. He states, "I think about Vietnam and what happened to me probably at least one a day. I don't really know all the influence it had on me because I don't really know what I would have become had the war never occurred. It's had a profound effect on me but I don't really know all that it has meant to me. It's simply something that has not left me in all the years since I left Vietnam."

PEOPLE



A scant four years ago the sounds that permeated this campus were the likes of Elvin Bishop, Commander Cody, Jimmy Cliff and Bob Marley, Bonnie Raitt, The Stones and what have you. Then, though it was deemed impossible by "experts," disco crept into the party scene and the mirror ball became the flag that everybody pledged allegiance to. Now punk rock and the new wave sound has found its way onto turntables and into party regalia.



## ENTERTAINMENT

## Bikers, pizza, brew, atmosphere

By Ann Allan

If your taste runs to the slightly bizarre or weird in the extreme, have we got a bar for you! Located in Waterford, the Bach-dor is distinguishable from other bars of its type and calibre by its live bands. These bands (excepting an occasional group of wasted bimbos who should be quietly but firmly disabused of the fantasy that they are at all musically inclined) are excellent, as is the service, drinks, pizza and general atmosphere. The clientele is an interesting mix of bikers, young townies, younger girls and Navy men. These last are usually easy to spot because of 1) their non-existent hair and 2) a certain glassy-eyed, woman-hungry stare that

is probably a direct result of being cooped up for months at a time with nothing to look at except submarines. The decibel level is high and pounding and the general tempo stays lively through frequent squabbles at the door, some playful, some brawling. A surprisingly diminutive individual named Randy, who refers to himself with some dignity as "the doorman, not the bouncer" is the custodian or order and does a remarkable job considering the size and tanked condition of some of the regulars, in particular five bikers who are permanent fixtures at the door, drizzling snow or rain not withstanding.

The building itself is spacious and comfortable with three main areas. The first of these is a circular bar, where

prices are reasonable but not dirt cheap and the bartenders, Dan and Dale, are friendly and serenely calm despite occasional uproar. The second area is the dance floor, which is usually packed and offers the casual spectator some pretty interesting sights. The juke box plays Rolling Stones and Jimi Hendrix and the bands that play regularly, such as Powerglide, are loud, metallic and talented. Finally there is an alcove with pool table, pinball machines and a fast-food type kitchen specializing in pizza and hamburgers.

While most of the Bach-Dor is illuminated dimly to say the least, this last room is glaring in it's harsh fluorescence, perhaps symbolizing the painful journey from drunkenness to sobriety. Getting up from the bar for pizza is somewhat like facing a wrathful God and is better left to Jennie the waitress, who is both tolerant and efficient.

So, if the well worn phrase "drugs and sex and rock 'n' roll" strikes a chord in your yearning soul, go across town to Waterford and check out the Bach-Dor. The cover charge is \$2 on weekends and \$1 on weekdays except Wednesday, when it's free, and both drinks and food are reasonably priced. We promise you won't be bored.

## Brandenburg Ensemble's performance impressive

By Anna Ziss and Melanie Dennis

The Brandenburg Ensemble, a chamber orchestra which was founded by Frank Salomon and now makes its home in Manhattan, performed at Palmer Auditorium on Feb. 15. The program, which consisted solely of virtuosic Baroque music, was one of the best concerts the Conn. College Concert Series has presented in recent memory. We were very lucky indeed for the Ensemble plays only a few performances each season and only for audiences "sharing with them their joy in making music".

Although Palmer was apparently not built with acoustics in mind, the poor sound situation couldn't disguise nor distort the quality of the orchestra. This problem may have been over-come, too, by the enthusiasm of the musicians. Those involved, with the exception of the conductor Alexander Schneider, were very young—unusually young if you consider their accomplishments. Youth, in turn, probably accounts for the vitality and enthusiasm embodied in the ensemble.

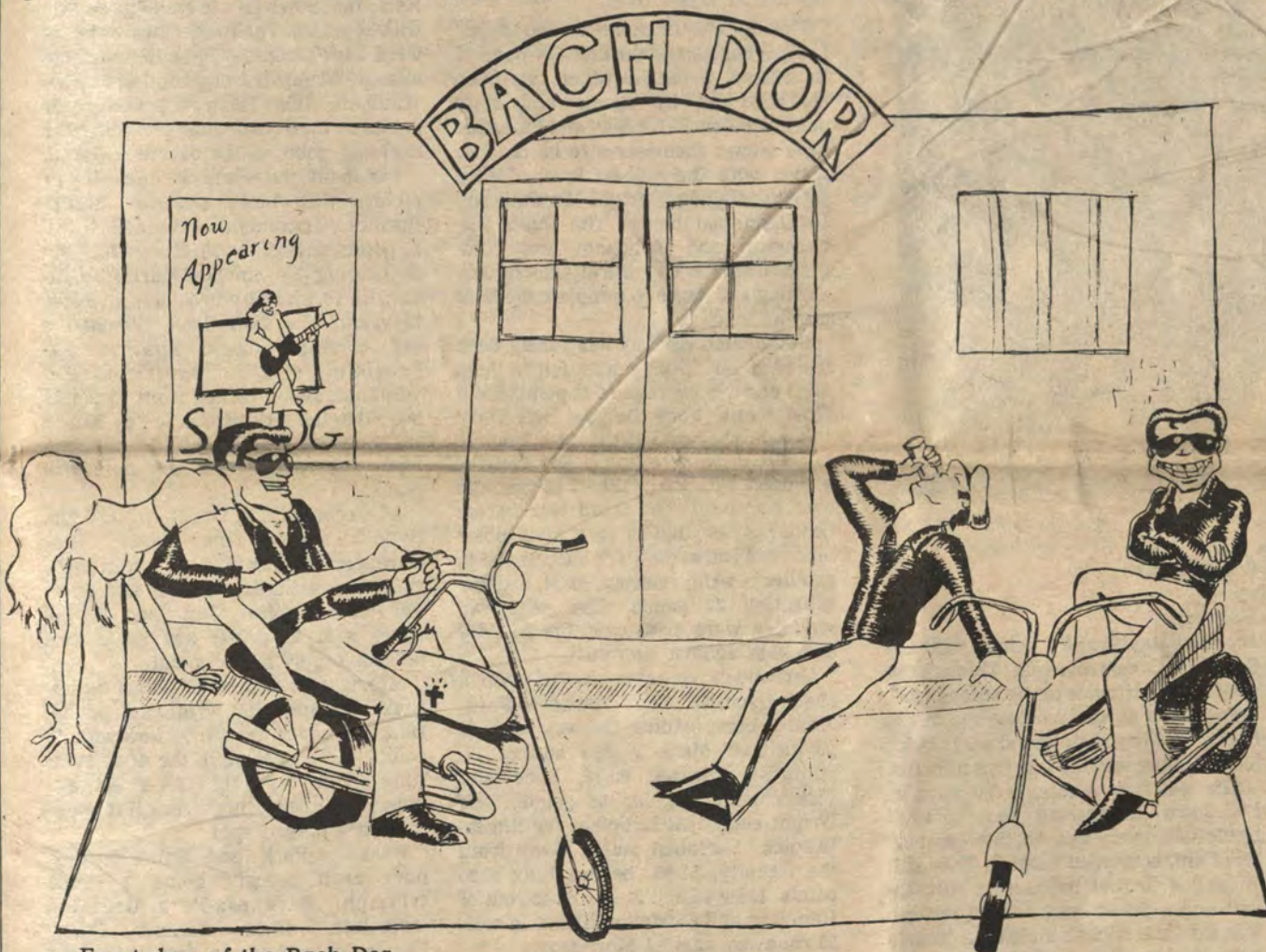
The program opened with Telemann's Suite in A-minor for Flute Strings and Continuo which featured Carol Wincenc on flute. Wincenc, first prize winner of the 1978 Walter W. Naumburg Solo Flute Competition, showed a flawless technique on this and her other solo peice, Vivaldi's Concerto No. 2 in C-Major for Piccolo, Strings and Continuo. While her playing was pleasant and perfect, her music lacked expression and warmth.

Vivaldi's Concerto in D-minor for Violins, Strings and Continuo followed featuring Kishiko Suzumi and Alexander Schneider. Suzumi, only 23 and already an established soloist in her homeland Japan as well as throughout Europe and the U.S., was unconditionally superb. Schneider accompanied Suzumi's solo in an adequate manner. While his conducting was beyond reproach, his violin virtuosity seems to have peaked some time ago. His playing was rather choppy and dragged a bit in spots.

Perhaps the highlight of the concert was Vivaldi's Concerto in G-minor for Two Cellos, Strings and Continuo. The two soloists, Young-Chang Cho and Lisa Lancaster, were excellent; their playing was expressive and moving as well as being technically perfect. The largo movement was especially beautiful and well matched to the temperament of the soloists and orchestra.

The finale of the concert was J.S. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F-Major. The piece was so well received that Schneider reciprocated with an encore of the Allegro assai movement. Although the trumpeter, Gerald Schwarz, began his part flat, he soon righted himself. Schneider's interpretation was a bit slow compared to most renditions, however, the tempo worked well with the ensemble.

The Brandenburg Ensemble is in many ways analogous to the period from which it draws its name; both are fresh, joyful, disciplined yet experimental. The word Baroque was derived from the Portuguese word meaning bizarre or unique. In fact, the Brandenburg Ensemble is unique and deserves to be listened to.



Front door of the Bach Dor

## Scenes from World War II

By Elise Sara

As a cordinated section of the popular Ordeal of World War II course, the History Department through the initiative of Mr. Kirmmse, is presenting a number of films contemporary to this era. The purpose behind showing these films is to provide the student with a real feel for the intensity of American patriotism during the crisis of WWII. It is difficult in our time to truly grasp the psychological unity of purpose that dominated, indeed obsessed, the nation during the years 1941-45. The series of propagandistic war movies is being presented in an effort to convey that same national sense of purpose to the student. Mr. Havens offered a professor's

perspective in commenting on the series: "It's marvelous to see some of the vintage propaganda from this period. It's hard for us to recreate in 1979 the mentality of the 1940's. That patriotism and enthusiasm, for the American people, has been soured most recently by Vietnam, along with an increase in anti-war sentiment. This high intensity level of involvement and psychic motivation will in all probability never again be reproduced."

The first of the series, entitled "Prelude To War" and directed by Frank Capra, was shown to a full house on Tuesday, January 30 in Bill Hall.

Both Mr. Havens and Mr. Kirmmse of the History Department stressed that all are welcome to attend.

Mime artist Trent Arterberry featured on Pousette-Dart Band record albums, performed at Palmer Auditorium recently. When asked in an interview if mime was a legitimate as conventional theatre, Arterberry responded emphatically, saying:



SPORTS

# B-ball dominates sports scene



## Camels hump Nichols

By Seth Stone

A funny thing happened on the way to an easy Camel victory over Nichols on February 17. The Camels took a 101-92 victory in the last two minutes, and ended up winning by one point, 108-107. The Camels managed to hang on to the victory despite doing everything possible to lose. The Camels had all the momentum, and lost it. This lost momentum carried over into Connecticut's next two games against Wesleyan and Manhattanville. They lost both games by over 20 points.

The Nichols game should have been the Camels' best game of the year. It certainly started off that way. Wayne Malinowski netted 36 points in the game, and was virtually unstoppable during the first half. Herb Kenney gave his usual hustling performance, scoring 21 points in the process. There were also many pleasant surprises. Two big men, Chris Bergan and Rex Bowden, played well. Bowden may have played his best game of the season. He had a soft touch, hitting seven baskets for 14 points. He also rebounded well and boxed out effectively. Bergan gave a hint of the domineering force he has the potential to be. He played good positional ball, and added nine points.

But all good things must come to an end, and for the Camels it all fell apart in the last five minutes of the game. They went into half time with a 66-52 lead. Both teams had an amazing shooting average in the first half, but the Camels hustled to their deserved lead. Nichols lived up to their reputation as a good offensive team that cannot play defense.

The Camels were outplayed in the first ten minutes of the second half, as Nichols got the lead down to five points.

The lead stayed at 5-7 points, until the Camels took control again. Through the middle five minutes of the second half, they played as well as they had in the first half. They maintained a 9-11 point lead heading into the last five minutes.

The last five minutes were some of the most harrowing moments of basketball ever seen on this campus. The Camels stopped running. They still managed to find themselves with the ball and a 101-92 lead with 90 seconds left. But then Nichols stole the inbounds pass and made it 101-94. Then the Camels threw the next inbounds pass away. Make it 101-96. After a time-out to regroup, the Camels threw away the next inbounds pass. Nichols got the ball and converted to make the score 101-98.

The fans in the stands did not know whether to laugh or cry. In the preceding 30 seconds, the Camels had made some feeble attempt at playing something that resembled basketball. They even made the Celtics look good. The Camels now had the ball and a three point lead with a little over a minute left.

Coach Luce could not let this travesty proceed any further. He called another time-out and changed the strategy. The Camels then proceeded to inbounds the ball successfully. So far so good. But Wayne Malinowski got the ball and was forced out of bounds. Unfortunately, the referee did not see it that way. Mal was called for stepping-out, and again Nichols got the ball, and again they converted. The score was then 101-100. People who managed to blink during that time still thought the score was 101-92. Serves them right for blinking.

The teams managed to trade baskets for a few seconds. What won the game for the Camels was Wayne Mal's clutch foul shooting in the last 20 seconds. He

went 4-4 and gave the Camels a 108-106 lead with four seconds left. The Camels let Nichols score an uncontested basket on the buzzer and the final score was 108-107 Camels. But don't blame Connecticut - they tried to lose.

Special recognition must go to Chris Bergan who was "awesome" in the Wesleyan game according to one observer. He just could not miss and finally put it all together. Despite the Camels scored only 55 points, Bergan hit for 25. This just points out the fact that the Camels have a lot of individual talent. When they start playing as a team for a full 40 minutes, they will be a

winning team.

The Camels' last two games are against MIT and Coast Guard. The Camels have the ability to win both games. According to team manager Andy Chait, MIT is "a scrappy team that is fairly tall." And the Coast Guard can be beaten due to their recent injuries. What the Camels have to do to beat MIT is to keep the ball moving. They must play together for a full 40 minutes and not quit. The team has to expect to see the full court press from the experienced Cadets. Now all they have to do is beat it.

## North stuffs South

By James Dicker

The Men's Intramural Basketball League has passed the halfway point of its season, a season which has been characterized by upsets and competitive balance. KB-Day and Larrabee have shown themselves to be the two teams with the highest level of play with the Faculty, Wright-Marshall and Lambdin just below. The Quad, JA-Freeman and Windham are competitive squads capable of wins on any evening and figure to complete the final playoff field.

Undefeated KB-Day has rarely been tested so far. JA-Freeman fell to them 61-43 under a barrage of 44 points from Fred Sams, Tony Delyani and Dave Fiderer. Fiderer led the 55-39 rout of Morrisson with 14 points and Delyani exploded with 23 in the 72-62 triumph over Lambdin. The Quad was barely beaten, 42-40, thanks to a slow down tactic but Harkness-Park succumbed to another KB-Day blowout, 62-34, Fiderer collecting 23 points. The next two victories were 62-48 over the Faculty and 56-37 against Hamilton.

Larrabee's victories started with a 59-45 triumph over Harkness-Park, Jimmy Luce leading the way with 18 points and Mark Fiskio adding 17. Smith-Burdick fell 60-52, Luce and Fiskio combining for 36 points. Jeff Wright scored 23 in defeat for Smith-Burdick. Larrabee pulled away from the Faculty, 51-40, behind Luce's 20 points. Luce tallied 21 in a 68-45 rout of Hamilton and Fiskio totalled 20 in a 65-39 runaway against Morrisson.

Gene Gallagher led the Faculty in its 53-31 rout of the Quad with 17 points, Robert Hampton adding 15. The Faculty's other victory came against Hamilton, 53-36. Jeff Simpson led the "old men" with 22 points, Hampton supporting with 19. The Faculty had a game postponed due to "travel conditions."

Wright-Marshall pushed into serious contention with five victories. Glen Steinman and Dave Geller combined for 37 points in a 59-54 win against Lambdin. Rich Channick tallied 19 for Lambdin in defeat. Geller provided the margin of victory in a win over Morrisson, 43-30. Giles Troughton scored the final 2 of his 13 points with 3 seconds to go to provide his team with a 33-31 squeaker over Harkness-Park. Hamilton succumbed 49-38 as Troughton and Geller combined for 30 points. Geller led the 54-48 victory over the Faculty with 17 points. Jeff Simpson had 22 in defeat.

Lambdin picked up four victories, the first, 55-30 against Hamilton. Artie Berg led the winners with 18 points. Lambdin defeated Windham 56-48 and Smith-Burdick 62-38, Tony Sowinski tallied 17 in the latter game. Lambdin's final win was a close struggle, 48-44 versus JA-Freeman.

The Quad triumphed 63-43 over Hamilton, Steve Litwin leading the way with 20 points. Their other two victories were cliff-hangers, 35-34 in overtime against Wright-Marshall and 46-42 over Windham. Rich Hazzard poured in 37 points in these two wins, including the deciding point in the overtime game.

Windham put itself in the playoff picture with three victories. Smith-Burdick was bombed by Randall Klitz's 21 points and fell 52-30. Klitz again led the scoring in a win over Morrisson, 51-45, with 16, aided by 10 each from Peter Mykrantz and Sam Rush. Windham's big triumph came against JA-Freeman, 61-57 in overtime. The Windham squad rallied from 13 points behind in the second half, led by Klitz's 16 points, Mark Jones' 12 and John Talty's 12 points and key defensive plays.

JA-Freeman, the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde team of the league, beat Harkness-Park 40-20. Their big triumph came in overtime, 49-47 over Larrabee, the Bee's sole loss. Jeff Sado led the upset with 18 points and some fine defensive play in the middle.

Morrisson triumphed 49-41 over Smith-Burdick despite Jeff Wright's 22 points. Doug Sprenger led the victors with 17 points and scored 13 in the 44-41 overtime win against JA-Freeman. Morrisson needs a hot streak if it hopes to land a playoff spot.

Harkness-Park and Smith-Burdick have each brought home a single triumph. Harkness-Park defeated Hamilton 42-23 behind Jerry Carrington's 12 points. Jeff Wright led Smith-Burdick's win over JA-Freeman, 39-37, with 21 points. The Hamilton squad has yet to win agame despite some fine efforts.

## Standings

### NORTH DIVISION

KB-Day	.....9-0
Larrabee	.....7-1
Wright-Marshall	.....6-2
Lambdin	.....5-3
Morrisson	.....3-5
Hamilton	.....0-9

### SOUTH DIVISION

Faculty	.....4-3
Quad	.....4-3
JA-Freeman	.....4-5
Windham	.....3-4
Harkness-Park	.....1-6
Smith-Burdick	.....1-6

## OPINION

# Student Puppet Association?

By Mike Adamowicz

The structural relationship between the students and the administration at Conn constitutes a classic example of cooptation. The administration absorbs the energy of an issue by creating committees to investigate the matter, or by declaring that it will look into the issue itself, or by making no reply to the criticisms. All these have the effect of funneling potentially disruptive or change-oriented campaigns into harmless and dead channels. If they are particularly successful, the administration emerges as the champion of the issue and proclaims that they initiated, investigated, and resolved the dilemma. The process of cooptation thus generates the illusion of responsive and fruitful activity. Whereas, the reality is that nothing is accomplished except that the administration has quelled the discontent and buried the matter in smooth sounding rhetoric.

Some concrete examples will illustrate this point well. Last spring, the Student Government Association planned a student rally to express general discontent with the administration's decision-making process and the effect of student input. This was originally supposed to occur on the following Saturday when the Board of Trustees was meeting. The administration quickly jumped on this and began to implement the proper cooptation procedures. What followed were administratively engineered attempts to minimize the number of students attending the rally and to decrease the exposure of the discontent to the Board.

There was much mayhem in the following days - too much to recount here. It suffices to say that the administration achieved a delay in the announcement and planning of the demonstration. This created enough confusion so that few persons actually knew what was going to happen, when, where, and why. They also brought in speakers from the administration to make it appear that the College was friendly to the issue and was co-sponsoring the event. The result was that Fanning looked good to students and trustees alike while blunting the thrust of student requests. The net change in student input was none, unless it lost some influence by being so easily handled that it was not considered a threat in the future.

The next illustration is the room-entering policy. Two years ago, two students questioned the legality of the College's stance on room-entering. They did not believe that the College had the legal grounds to enter student rooms at will. The College Treasurer E. Leroy Knight, promised that he would have the College's attorney investigate the matter. Two years later the policy was officially printed in the Student Bill of Rights and The Handbook. Never did the College state its legal premises.

The issue resurfaced this September and enjoyed some minor notoriety. The matter was discussed before the S.G.A. on September 20; E. Leroy Knight again stated that the College's attorney would investigate. It was hinted at that he would reappear within the next few weeks. Yet, he and the administration have been silent for almost two months.

Clearly, this issue has been coopted. The S.G.A. allowed the administration to take the matter into its own hands. The College has not quickly responded and any energy behind the issue is now expended. Thus, another potential for conflict has been spirited away by the administration.

The last example used here, although many more exist, is the Physical Plant issue. The College Voice printed two articles on October 3, 1978 charging many members of Physical Plant and Miss E. Voorhees with a series of complaints ranging from neglect to sleeping on the job. The Physical Plant department and Ms. Voorhees have not even issued a denial of the allegations. The College has not voiced its opinion; except the President who wrote two weeks later expressing his appreciation for the Voice's concern and said Mr. Knight was investigating.

Again, it is blatantly clear that the administration is a master of the art of cooptation. The S.G.A. has not issued a statement of their own, nor have they chosen to question the administration's choice of action. Mr. Knight, who took two years to find the justification of room-entering and who has still failed to provide a clear-cut answer, is in charge of the case. Well, maybe he'll have two years to think about it and come up with an empathetic "no comment" on the Physical Plant story.

It will be interesting to watch how the College handles the issue of its investments in corporations with branches in South Africa. The administration has at its disposal the tried and true method of cooptation. They will undoubtedly have a

little more difficulty with this issue. This is due to the fact that by investing in these corporations they tacitly support the moral outrage in South Africa. Yet, they are experienced in these areas.

Therefore, a prediction: investments in South Africa will be investigated by an administratively sponsored, S.G.A. sanctioned committee. This committee will report its findings to the President and Mr. Knight. Knight will then outwardly pursue the matter diligently for a time. The issue by then will have lost its initial impetus. New problems will take the forefront. New students, ignorant of the investments, will make up half of the student population. Mr. Knight will then let the matter drop indefinitely. And once again, the administration will have solved a problem by not resolving anything but by playing off student against student, placing the issue in their hands, and cooling it down until it is forgotten.

A query: Why does the tenured faculty remain silent through all of this? They are the one body here on a guaranteed long-term basis. It appears that they prefer to open student's minds only in the classroom and then bid us to shut off once they leave the room. A tragic loss to us all.

This writer has several recommendations that might begin to correct the situation. First, the S.G.A. should follow Jerry Carrington's proposal of last year and disband. If it is sorely missed as other than a body to pass party requests, then it can reconvene in several weeks. This would demonstrate the role S.G.A. plays and its importance,

lack of same, to the student populace. If there is negligible difference, then it should remain dissolved for a longer period of time. Adhoc groups of students could follow up on issues during the interim.

Second, the College should divest all holdings in South Africa - TODAY. There may be some loss in revenues by this move, but tough twinkies. Too much human suffering is prolonged by the College's and other investor's tacit support of South Africa's policies.

Third, if the room-entering policy is legal, then the administration should make the laws it is based upon publicly known. If there is no legal foundation, then they should revise it to concur with the law. There is too much leeway for possible abuses and future law suits for the policy to remain in tact it is illegal.

Finally, the College should place much more weight on student suggestions and criticism. In the case of the hockey rink, needless student anger was roused. This could have been easily prevented if the President had only informed the students a little bit ahead of the decision.

Not all student opinion is absurd and unjustified. Some indeed is. But the College should take into account the good critiques and advice and stop coopting everything that is proposed. The students, faculty, and the administration all gain little from this unspoken policy and lose much potentially valuable insight.

## Howard Jarvis, taxes, and the future

By Noah Sorkin

Very few people are concerned at this time with the next Presidential elections. After all, November, 1980 is more than a year and a half away, and there would certainly seem to be more pressing matters of national concern to which we should be devoting our attention. Yet as more than one political scientist has noted, the race for the Presidency of the United States is not a seasonal affair; even as Mr. Carter was taking the oath of office in January of 1977 political hopefuls all over the nation were beginning to plan tactics and strategies for the elections of 1980.



This being the case, it becomes interesting to speculate as to the political atmosphere which may surround the nation in 1980, as well as some of the possible repercussions which this atmosphere may have on deciding who shall occupy the White House in 1981. In particular, this writer believes that the political climate of the nation is, and will continue to grow, sour. In essence, the American people are in danger of electing in 1980 a President who appeals only to the most shallow and ignorant side of human nature—I refer here to the current craze termed the "people's tax revolt."

We are all to aware of the free-wheeling tactics of that economic clown, Howard Jarvis. We have been bombarded with reports of his crusade against property taxes, government spending and supposed fiscal irresponsibility. Like a Madison Avenue genius, Jarvis was able to isolate the bitter frustration of America's middle class taxpayers,

people who feel that they and they alone have been burdened with the full weight of financing the nation's enormous expenditures. As if he were some sort of peid-piper, Jarvis was able to attract thousands of Americans into his camp, and to convince them that the government in Washington was a money-hungry enemy.

I am certainly not trying to suggest here that Jarvis' motivation for all of this stemmed from an eye on the Presidential elections of 1980. Yet the fact remains that this "tax-revolt" fever is certainly an issue, and, even more importantly, will very much influence the outcome of the next Presidential election. Indeed, so popular has the idea of "tax-revolt" become that the current Democratic Administration has gone to great lengths to hop on board the Republican bandwagon of cutting taxes and restraining government spending.

This is wrong, stupid, and worse, dangerous. To begin, for all of their screaming, these great financial revolutionaries have accomplished absolutely nothing. Somebody has to foot the bill, and, given the gross inequities of our current tax system, that somebody has turned out to be the "middle class". Why it is that people like Jarvis and Reagan never criticize the fact that huge corporations pay only a fraction of the taxes which they should be paying, can only be attributed to the rule that this would be the smart thing to do and men like themselves rarely do smart things. Unfortunately, looking ahead to 1980, it will be just such men who will carry the greatest weight in the Presidential elections. They will scream about the high cost of social services (which actually account for a very small percentage of federal expenditures), while never mentioning the huge allotments which the government devotes to defense spending. They will purport to represent the middle class, when in actuality they are more loyal to large corporations which pay virtually no taxes.

In a tragic sense, all of this is to be expected as par for American politics. One only has to note, for example, the differences between opposition to large government welfare payments and even greater federal defense expenditures. Who is really around to protect and defend the government's commitment to social services? Virtually nobody; even the recipients of those services themselves are not a strong enough political voice to look after their own interests. Yet nowadays anyone with the audacity to criticize defense expenditures is immediately branded as a fool, commie, or radical.

And so we face 1980. The middle class, led by self-appointed saviors such as Howard Jarvis, will inevitably triumph in one way or another, selecting as a President someone who will have appealed to their base instincts for lower taxes. Social programs will feel the full brunt of these tax-cuts, and the condition of the nations poor, uneducated, elderly, and minority members will remain bad. If there is any hope of improving upon the condition of so many unfortunate American citizens, we will all have to wait until "tax-revolt" fever is no more.



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