Back to Vietnam: a talk with two profs.

Candid conclusions about Campus Safety
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 qualified in this regard. 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.
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 SIA graphic equalizer and dual power meters, provides clean unaccountably-accurate music reproduction within the power you've ever likely to need. (45 watts-channel, min RMS less than 0.02 percent.)

Roberts also carries the JVC JA-S44 "PT-DC" amplifier that further eliminates distortion causing capacitors within the DC phone equalizer. DC tone control 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 pre-amp-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 JX-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-tang tuning capacitor, the JX-V22 brings in the most timid FM stations and amkes 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.

**THE JVC CASSETTE DECK.**

It gives you more of what other decks wish they could.

Some day there'll be totally automatic, absolutely foolproof, distortion-free cassette deck receiving A new f Maverick JVC will develop the technology to achieve it. But until then, we're mighty close to it. Our new collection of quality cassette decks embodies exclusive and advanced features that thoroughly reinforce our reputation for innovative thinking.

**EXCLUSIVE SPECTRO PEAK INDICATOR SYSTEM**
The new KD-85 and KD-65, for example, offer more positive recording control than ever before. The reason is the newly developed and exclusive JVC Spectro Peak Indicator system. With almost recording studio vigilance, 25 instant-responding LED indicators offer you fail-safe protection against distortion produced by tape over-saturation. For the first time, you can constantly visually monitor the levels of low-to-high frequency ranges. Then, on playback, the Spectro Peak Indicator display lets you actually see how successfully you reproduced the music.

**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-smashing 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.

**NEW HEAD DESIGN**
Most other makers of cassette decks opt for either permalloy-ferrite tape heads. JVC gives you the best of each with our own Sen-Alloy head. It combines the sensitivity of permalloy with the extreme longevity of ferrite.

**GET THE MOST OUT OF ANY TAPE**
JVC also gives you freedom of choice in the tape you use. Because whichever type you select, you'll extract the most performance from it with our matchless recording equalizer circuit. This unique JVC feature lets you fine tune different combinations to get optimum high level response from any tape on the market.

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-box damped cassette door, plus top-performance specifications, you can understand why JVC gives you more of what other decks wish they could.

**NEW LONDON FASHION PLAZA**

**GROTON**

446-1277
**Criticism**

Dear Editors:

I was sorry to hear that Jim's five-page story neatly lining up in a week on 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.

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 those), should an editorial be written so checkered history of belligerent tradiations. You have disregarded the readers' interest in putting the magazine in a better shape.

The only place for such a vilification is in private conversation with concerned. Andrew's article has put The College Voice in a common practice 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**

**Tax ferer 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 the Howard Jarvis's in America are not only foolish, but dangerous.

---

**Letters to the Editor**

**DEPARTMENTS**

**LETTERS**

**ON CAMPUS**

**PEOPLE**

**ENTERTAINMENT**

**SPORTS**

**OPINION**

---

**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.**

---

**Cris Revaz**

Cris Revaz describes the situation in a comprehensive report on the Security people and what they have to say about walking the campus beat.

---

**Mike Adamowicz. in a personal interview with John Kimmich and Don Peppard, brings back the Vietnam we try to forget.**

---

**Remember Vietnam?**

---

**The College Voice**

---

**3**

---

**February 27, 1979**

---

**Letters cont. on page 5**

---

**Photo by Vicky McKittrick**

---

**Editor-in-Chief JAMES C. POLAN**

---

**Associate Editor ANDREW R. ROBIN**

---

**Art Director KATE S. HERSEY**

---

**Photography Editors VICTORIA MCKitTRICK WENDY WEEKS**

---

**Illustration Editor MAX MOORE**

---

**Senior Editors MICHAEL ADAMOWICZ LAWRENCE STRAUSS**

---

**Senior Writer MICHAEL SITTFIELD**

---

**News Editor ALLEN MOORE**

---

**Entertainment Editor ANN ALLAN**

---

**People Editor B. ROBERT NORMAN**

---

**Sports Editor KATHERINE McNAIR**

---

**Opinion Editor STEVEN SHAFFER**

---

**Business Manager ERIC ORSTOFF**

---

**Business Staff SUSAN COURTNEY HELENE KEO SARAH GOLDSTEIN LEIT SELKOVITS**

---

**Photography Staff TATIANA LOPUCHIN BERNIE WEISS**

---

**Consultant EVAN STONE**

---

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

---

**Editorial offices are located in Room 172, Craver Williams Student Center. Mailing address: Box 131, Connecticut College, New London, Ct. 06320, Phone: (920) 442-393. Ext. 236 or 317.**

---

**LETTERS**

---

**DEPARTMENTS**

---

**LETTERS**

---

**ON CAMPUS**

---

**PEOPLE**

---

**ENTERTAINMENT**

---

**SPORTS**

---

**OPINION**

---

**3.5**

---

**4**

---

**9**

---

**11**
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 believe they must fight a battle to get what they are concerned with the problems and experiences of being a minority. Miriam Kieren has been with the group since its initial organization, says, "we operate on the assumption that there is a lack of recognition and support for the issues and the role of the computer in a technological society."

The Women's Group began last September by a few determined women who felt that the campus did not have a clear concept of, or involvement with, feminism. The group feels very strongly that most of the campus' involvement with feminism is found in the stereotypical notion of bra-burning, ERA campaigning, and Gloria Steinem radicalism. They seek a redefinition of feminism, making feminism a part of every woman's movement.

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 Women's Center is comprised of three women, Allie Lyons, Pam Pierce and Miriam Kieren. Allie Lyons, a freshman who has been with the group since its infancy, wished to stress that "the Women's Center 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 can meet and find common ground.

The discussion group which is held on Wednesday nights is open to anyone who wishes to discuss those issues which are important to them. The group is not a feminist without being sexist, this is not a group for all women, but also as an individual and a human being. She feels that the group needs to address the major problems of religion 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 Guise issue of who we are as people."

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 Dean Wertheimer on the basis of 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 assistants by firms in the New London area.

Another opportunity for continuing students who wish to participate in computers is found at the Coast Guard Academy. The Academy offers a wide variety of courses ranging from high-level design languages to microprocessors and micro and minicomputers. Faculty and students are often involved in research and development projects. The Coast Guard Academy offers computer-related courses which are at the forefront of computer science.

In considering women's groups, one begins to wonder what the implications of feminism on men are. There haven't been a few. Some have been dealing with men's roles, but for the most part men have not been involved in the female movement, especially in the form of a group. In some ways serves a similar function to the Women's Group and reduced the need for a male faction. on campus to this discussion group.

The Women's Group has found it highly ironic that Connecticut College, the institution they wish to belong to the majority on campus, yet they are a minority in the CoDeae. In considering women's groups, one begins to wonder what the implications of feminism on men are. There haven't been a few. Some have been dealing with men's roles, but for the most part men have not been involved in the female movement.

The Women's Group has found it highly ironic that Connecticut College, the institution they wish to belong to the majority on campus, yet they are a minority in the CoDeae. In considering women's groups, one begins to wonder what the implications of feminism on men are. There haven't been a few. Some have been dealing with men's roles, but for the most part men have not been involved in the female movement.
C.C.G.C.

Dear Editor,

The Conn. College Gay Community is a newly formed campus organization. As a member of the group I feel that you may find it of interest 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; that this results from a complex of social, economic, racial, ethnic and occupational barriers. For a gay person, the campus is a very special place to be; and in general attitudes in this community can influence what the gay person must do.

The College Voice is fully aware of its responsibility as a newspaper serving the college community. We are also aware of the difficulties that must be faced by individuals who wish to publish 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 way the magazine is run. As a result, I feel that I must bring the problem to the attention of the administration.

The problem is one of unfair and impartial treatment for all future editors in their academic pursuits and nothing else. The criticism of an incompetent department whose lack of understanding and commitment to the threat to our future was only a means to an end. Only by attaining this goal will the College Voice continue to improve.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Dear Editor,

The Conn. College Gay Community is a newly formed campus organization. As a member of the group I feel that you may find it of interest 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; that this results from a complex of social, economic, racial, ethnic and occupational barriers. For a gay person, the campus is a very special place to be; and in general attitudes in this community can influence what the gay person must do.

The College Voice is fully aware of its responsibility as a newspaper serving the college community. We are also aware of the difficulties that must be faced by individuals who wish to publish 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 way the magazine is run. As a result, I feel that I must bring the problem to the attention of the administration.

The problem is one of unfair and impartial treatment for all future editors in their academic pursuits and nothing else. The criticism of an incompetent department whose lack of understanding and commitment to the threat to our future was only a means to an end. Only by attaining this goal will the College Voice continue to improve.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
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 with the movement in 1961. At that time I was involved with a civil rights project. 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 those 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 all 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 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 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 vigilated. I witnessed. And Marian was taught to me. I demonstrated. I troubled 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'm no longer a Marxist. I'm no longer a Communist. 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 isn't going to do them any good if they continue the violence or 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 think that in the long run 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 it is a practical position on a realistic assessment of the facts and human nature. One of the bases for Kirmmse's political views is belief that everywhere there are capable of committing the grossest atrocities. He believes that "power should be shared as widely and as equally as possible, by nations and by the people within them. My grounds for the are not the traditional left-leaning and Marxist stand. These people 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 that the people who are the ultimate in individuals, each one of them is capable of being corrupted. And the more the power the more corruption. And the more corruption the more the loss of personal freedom for all.

Bruce Kirmmse felt very early on that the war was wrong.
counter this, that I see, is that we dispense 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 attained by the forces of democracy or of a democratic socialism when it is founded on a real understanding of our ability to make the world better. My position thus has a different set of roots than the rest of the left, 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 Arendy, 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. He had trouble making up his mind about which side was right. His intention was to go to graduate school. His views on politics and economics were more appealing to me than his experience in Vietnam and the anti-war movement. I think Peppard's first real encounter with the war 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. 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 '67 I was against the war but I hadn't done anything about it."

His first impressions 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 that time I did not feel I had a chance 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 1966. 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. Didn't think the Chinese should be there. Also I was pretty sure I was going to die. I was in 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 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. "Think the thing that many of us learned from being in the military was that a lot of the things that we had believed about what Americans were turned out to be false. We say we're not racist, but all of those people over there were 'goons.' 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 of the street. And I think that was allowed fundamentally because they were very 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 was going to do 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 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 could not accept it. Yet when be went to 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 being his present views. He views Marxism but did not accept it. Yet when he went to graduate school after his tour of duty, he found that Marxist analyses explained much more than mainstream economic thought could. "I found that radical or Marxist 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 think the only way to get it is to work at it. I believe that the United States is a democracy 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, I don't really know what to make of it."

Photo by Wendy Weeks
A scant four years ago the sounds that permeated this campus were the likes of Elvin Bishop, Commander Cody, Jimmy Cliff and Bob Marley. Jimmy Dall, the hobbies 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 (comprising an occasional group of wasted bikers who should be quietly but firmly disbursed 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 towlies, 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, drinking now 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 serene and 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 joke box plays Rolling Stones and Jimi Hendrix and the bands that play regularly, such as Powergrid, 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 its harsh fluorescent, 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 intelligent 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 $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 Zees and Melissa Dennis

The Brandenburg Ensemble, a chamber orchestra founded by Frank Salomon and now making its regular appearance at Palmer Auditorium on Feb. 15, is a group of young, exceptionally talented musicians, whose radiance shines through a lack of pretension. The ensemble is not a part of any university and has never been subsidized by any governmental agency or foundation.

The program opened with Beethoven's Symphonie in F Major, K. 189, and closed with Mozart's Symphony No. 39 in F Major, K. 543. The Brandenburg Ensemble, which is a group of young, exceptionally talented musicians, whose radiance shines through a lack of pretension.

The Brandenburg Ensemble is a chamber orchestra founded by Frank Salomon and now making its regular appearance at Palmer Auditorium on Feb. 15. The program, which consisted solely of classical music including the best concert 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—usually younger if you consider their accomplishments. Youth, in turn, probably accounts for the vitality and enthusiasm embodied in the ensemble.

The program opened with Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, which was performed by the 1978 World Music Ensemble. The ensemble was conducted by a young woman named Lisa Schaefer. The piece was written for the 1978 Olympic Games in Mexico City. The ensemble was well-received by the audience, and the piece was a success.

The finale of the concert was J.S. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G Major. The piece was well-received by the audience, and the piece was a success.

The Brandenburg Ensemble is a chamber orchestra founded by Frank Salomon and now making its regular appearance at Palmer Auditorium on Feb. 15. The program, which consisted solely of classical music including the best concert 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—usually younger if you consider their accomplishments. Youth, in turn, probably accounts for the vitality and enthusiasm embodied in the ensemble.

The program opened with Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, which was performed by the 1978 World Music Ensemble. The ensemble was conducted by a young woman named Lisa Schaefer. The piece was written for the 1978 Olympic Games in Mexico City. The ensemble was well-received by the audience, and the piece was a success.

The finale of the concert was J.S. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G Major. The piece was well-received by the audience, and the piece was a success.
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 are competitive squads capable of winning on any given evening and figure to complete the final playoff field. Unbeaten Kh-Day has rarely been tested so far, and the Friars fell to them 61-43 under a barrage of 64 points from Fred Sams, Tony Delany and Dave Fydler. Fydler scored 20 in 2nd half of the game in which Morris, with 14 points and Delany added 19 in a 73-60 triumph over Larrabee. The Quad was barely beaten, 62-60, thanks to a slow down tactic but Harkness-Park succeeded to another KB-Day blowout, 62-44, Fydler collecting 23 points. The next two victories were 62-48 over the Faculty and 57-47 against Hamilton. Larrabee's victories started with a 56-45 triumph over Harkness-Pack, Tommy Luce leading the way with 14 points and Mark Fidler adding 17, Smith-Burdick fell 60-44, Luce and Smith combining for 13 points. Jeff Wright scored 21 in defeat for Smith-Burdick. Larrabee moved away from the Faculty, 51-40, behind Luce's 20 points. Luce tallied 21 in a 66-40 rout of Hamilton and Fidler scored 21 in a 62-56 runaway against Morrison. Gene Gallagher led the Faculty in its 53-51 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 cold men with 15 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 59-48 win against Lambdin. Rich Channing tallied 19 in Lambdin in defeat. Geller provided the margin of victory as he was 5-5 over Morrison, 43-35. Giles Troughton scored the final 2 of his 13 points with 3 seconds to go to prevent a team with a 31-31 squeaker over Harkness-Pack. Hamilton succumbed 49-38 as Troughton and Geller combined for 30 points. Geller led the 48-44 victory over the Faculty with 17 points. Jeff Simpson had 22 in defeat. Larrabee picked up four victories, the final 59-49 against Mattlin. Artie Berg led the winners with 18 points, Lambdin defeated 58-48 with Steve Litwin leading the way with 20. Smith-Burdick 62-38, Tony Sowinski tallied 17 in the latter game. Lambdin's finishing game was a close struggle, 44-44 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 Lambdin, 62-61 against Smith-Burdick. Smith-Burdick was by Roland Klink's 21 points and 12-10. Klink again led the scoring in a win over Morrison, 51-46, with 16 aided by each from Peter Mykantz and Sam Rush. Windham's big triumph came against JA-Freeman, 51-47 in overtime. The Windham squad rallied from 13 points behind in the second half, led by Klink's 11 points. Mark Jones, 11 and John Talley's 12 points and key defensive play in the middle.

Morrison triumphed 49-41 over Smith-Burdick despite Jeff Wright's 22 points. Doug Sprague led the victors with 17 points and scored 13 in the 44-41 overtime win against JA-Freeman. Morrison needs a hot streak if it hopes to land a playoff spot. North Division leaders Smith-Burdick and Smith-Burdick have each brought home a single triumph. Harkness-Pack defeated Hamilton 42-23 behind Smith-Burdick's 15 and Carrington's 12 points. Jeff Wright led Smith-Burdick's team in overtime, 39-37, with 21 points. The Hamilton squad has yet to win against despite some fine efforts.

Standing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NORTH DIVISION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KB-Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambdin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright-Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith-Burdick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOUTH DIVISION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JA-Freeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harkness-Pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith-Burdick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 101-10 victory in the last two minutes, and ended up winning by one point, 106-107. 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 last 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 hunting performance, scoring 21 points in the process. There were also many pleasant surprises. Two big men, Chris Berg 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. Berg gave a hint of the dominating 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 96-82 lead. Both teams had an amazing shooting average in the first half, but the Camels hurled to their deserved victory. 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 101-96 lead with 90 seconds left. But then Nichols stole the ball and made it 101-98. Then the Camels threw the next inbounds pass away. Make it 101-98. After a time-out to regroup, the Camels threw away the next inbounds pass. Nichols got the ball and converted to make the score 101-100.

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 inbound 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 that way. Mal was called for stepping-out, and again Nichols got the ball, and again they converted. The score was then 101-98. People who managed to blink during that time still thought the score was 101-102. Serve them right for blinking.

The teams managed to trade baskets for a few seconds. What won the game for the Camels was Wayne Malo's clutch foul shooting in the last 20 seconds. He went 4-4 and gave the Camels a 106-105 lead with four seconds left. The Camels at Nichols score an incorrect basket on the buzzer and the final score was 106-107 Camels. But don't blame Connecticut - they didn't lose. Special recognition must go to Chris Berg, who was an "unsung hero" in the Wesleyan game according to one observer. He just could not miss and figure to put it all together. Despite the Camels scored only 35 points, Berg was still 9-10 for 23. 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 Chat, MIT is "a scrappy team that is fairly tall." And the Coast Guard can be beaten due to their chronic injuries. What the Camels have to do is to keep MIT in the ball game. They must play together for a full 40 minutes and not quit. The team has to expect to play the full court press from the experienced Cadets. Now all they have to do is to beat it.
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 students as a reservoir of political jumping-off points by allowing them to investigate the matter, or by declaring that it will look into the matter. The administration then does what it wants to the critics. All these have the effect of funneling potentially disruptive or change-oriented campus activism into a dead-end channel. While the administration is particularly successful, the administration considers the students' demands as irrelevant issues that they initiated, investigated, and resolved with 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 demands 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 concern with the administration's decision-making process and the effect of student input. This was originally scheduled 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 procedures. What followed were administratively engineered attempts to diminish the number of students attending the rally and to decrease the exposure of the discontent to the Board.

There were many machinations 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 to the blame and was co-sponsoring the event. The result was that Fanning locks were installed and the threat was blunting the thrust of student requests. The net change in student input was none; unless it lost something, that is. Indeed, it did not. 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 and began to look into the issue. They also brought in speakers and the administration was allowed the illusion of responsive and fruitful activity. Whereas, the reality is that nothing is accomplished except that the administration has quelled the demands and buried the matter in smooth-sounding rhetoric.

Howard Jarvis, taxes, and the future

By Noah Sarkin

Very few people are concerned at this time with the next Presidential election. 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 presidential election of the United States is not a seasonal affair; even Mr. Carter was taking the oath of office in January of 1977 political hopes were still alive in the nation. Hence the need for the College's student community to look into the issue itself, and for the administration to stop evading the issue and lose much potentially valuable insight.

I am certainly not trying to suggest here that Jarvis was investigating something of major significance. The Jarvis investigation was a small matter. But the Jarvis case is one example of cooptation. The administration absorbed the Jarvis investigation, and passed it off to one of the major financial corporations with branches in South Africa. Mr. Jarvis was able to isolate the bitter frustration of America's middle class taxpayers, 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 senator, Jarvis was able to criticize defense expenditures and to isolate the gross inequities of our current tax system, that grossly favors the one percent of the American people who are the only ones who pay much of our taxes. Why is it that people like Jarvis and Reagan never criticize the fact that large 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, the Jarvis case had come and gone by 1978, it would just be 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 far as 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 aroused to protest and demand social services? Virtually nobody; even the recipients of those services themselves are not a strong enough lobby to mount an effective attack on political interests. Yet nowadays anyone with the audacity to criticize defense expenditures is immediately labeled a disgrace to the country. And so we face 1980. The middle class, led by self-appointed saviors such as Howard Jarvis, will scream from atop the podiums and尽量呼吁 politicians answer to the middle class. They will feel the full brunt of these tax cuts, and the condition of the nation's poor, until they don't know which way to turn. Unfortunately, there is no hope of improving upon the condition of so many unfortunate Americans anytime soon, we will all have to wait until "tax-revolt" fever is no more.
SALE ENDS
March 3rd

Keith Monks

RECORD CLEANING
The Record Cleaning Machine is a tried and tested product which is used by broadcasting authorities and record libraries all over the world. It is also used by Record Retailers who, for a small charge will clean records and pack them in fresh dust-free liners, as a service to their customers.

new london store only!!
FREE CLEANING
March 1 thru March 10
Bring in any record (1), and we will clean it free!

DIRE STRAITS
Includes Down To The Waterline
Setting Me Up; Sultans Of Swing; Wild West End

Excellent album from this group sent them high in the charts with their hit single "Sultans of Swing". Already big in Europe, this new British quartet has come up with the most potent debut this year.

list $7.98
our price $4.99

THE J. GEILS BAND
Sanctuary

I Could Hurt You; One Last Kiss;
Take It Back; Sanctuary; Teresa;
Wild Man; I Can't Believe You; I
Don't Hang Around Much Anymore;
Jus' Can't Stop Me.

list $7.98
our price $4.99

THE DOOBIES BROTHERS
Minute By Minute

A hit single from their new album "Minute By Minute" featuring "Here To Love You", a hit and title track.

THE DOOBIES BROTHERS
LP

The Doobies latest hit features "Here To Love You" and a hit to come "Here To Love You".

list $7.98
our price $3.99

Cheap Trick at Budokan

FE 35795 "Cheap Trick at Budokan" is Cheap Trick's first live album. It features electrifying versions of show-stopping songs such as "Surrender" and "Need You Love".

list $8.98
our price $5.99

NEW LONDON
90 BANK STREET
90 Bank Street
1 block from train station
90 Bank Street
1 block from train station
Store Mon.-Sat. 1-4 P.M.
Store Mon.-Sat. 1-4 P.M.
Hours: Fri. Till 8 P.M.
Hours: Fri. Till 8 P.M.
442-5314
442-5314

GROTON
FASHION PLAZA
Around the Band On Longhill Rd.
419-1277
419-1277