New Winthrop Scholars

By Rachel Youree

The Winthrop Scholars were established on May 7, 1938 by the faculty of the college in recognition of high scholarship and promise. The basis of membership is election to the Connecticut College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at the end of the junior year. In order to become a Winthrop Scholar, one must be in the top 3% of the class.

This year thirteen seniors were named Winthrop Scholars:

(Let to right) Lawrence Olen, Lisa Chemin, William Butterly, John Faulkner, Debbie Kuo.

(Standing) Marilyn Eastwood, Marilyn Sternlieb, Laurie Sauer, Denise Eshelbroner, Rosann Bocciarelli, Kimberly Kubik, Evelyn Cochran.

A Report on The Report

By Michael Sladden

Report, Part One, is published here. The Interim Report will be available for inspection from The Voice.

The 14-member Committee on Connecticut's Future has released a four-page report which predicts a 40% decline in the number of potential applicants to Connecticut College in the next 15 years.

The Report also outlines in general terms its recommended responses, including a possible 15% reduction in total school size, 16% increase in acceptances from waiting lists, and a wide-ranging program in "public relations" and "resource redistribution." These recommendations will be outlined in depth in April, when Part Two of the Report is written.

A capital campaign for up to $30 million is said to be involved, with $5 million already earmarked for construction of a multi-purpose field-house, sources say.

The President, himself a member of the committee, is expected to closely link his future policies to its philosophical and empirical conclusions.

Already the Report has caused earnest debate and drawn severe criticism from faculty and students. Following the publication last Fall of its 35-page Interim Report, the committee received a "Response" from seven faculty members.

They charge that academic strengths will be compromised by the proposed policies, to achieve an unnecessary and impossible equality with rival colleges in the region.

The College Republic, Connecticut's new liberal paper, has criticized the lack of student involvement in the process, and the selection of the three student committee members. An SGA briefing before Christmas, described as "insulting" by one participant, has been the only other student contact with this Report.

In a clear attempt to appear calm and balanced, the committee urges improvement of weak academic and recreational resources while stressing the need to maintain the strong programs. But the feeling prevails that Connecticut's strengths will suffer—in particular the now-large English, History and Art departments. As one department chairman said, "That departments will be shaved."

According to members of the committee, who request anonymity, the recommended 15% contraction would be graduated in reaction to the demographic decline, and only cost the College around $30,000 in lost revenues. That, said one member, "only involves cutting at the grass fewer times."

Critics of the Report, including some of the committee members, say vague positions and writing have invited all the criticism, and that "social space must be understood to mean mainly 'field-house'." They suggest that, as one member said, such a comprehensive and yet general offer covers the single field-house issue in a broader cloak, "disposes of the big-ticket item."

Nevertheless, the committee has made official a groundwork of realizations and priorities, on which they act in Report, Part Two, and on which the Trustees, Faculty, and President can support policy. In defense of the tremendous scope of the Report, one committee member repeated the view, "we're paying for coeducation twelve years later."

The CCF Report

In all its deliberations the committee has worked on the premise that Connecticut College deserves its reputation as a quality liberal arts college. As we face the future we must build up this reputation; it is our strongest selling point. We must not abandon our strengths. At the same time, demographic trends and our market position compel the College to continue to attract quality students in an increasingly competitive environment. Strategies must be diverse; these will be addressed below and in Part Two of this report.

For reasons outlined in the Interim Report of this committee—"it is clear that Connecticut College faces a potential loss of applicants over the next fifteen years, a loss which we estimate..."
CAMPUS NEWS—
Don’t Drink the Water

by Byron Woollee
Posts advertising the Students for PIRG sponsored lecture on toxic chemicals in drinking water, asked the question—"Are there toxic chemicals in Connecticut College's water supply?" According to Walter L.T. Hang, staff member of the New York Public Interest Research Group and authority on carcinogenic chemicals in drinking water, "the answer is yes!" Connecticut and the New London area suffer the plight of all New England states as having one of the lowest rates of cancer in the nation. According to Mr. Hang, this is due to New England's long history as a center of high population and big industry. These two factors combine to form a region where industry pollutes and dumps its waste in areas sometimes in the middle of residential and watershed districts. Though Hang, who has worked most specifically in the area of Niagara River Region, had done no scientific analysis of Connecticut College's water supply, he did notice a color change in the drinking water which when combined with certain organic chemicals produces a cancer risk. This coupled with possible trace levels of toxins from chemical plants in the area would be one of the primary causes for today's rate of one-third of the Connecticut population contracting some form of cancer during their lifetime. At present, such conditions in New London aren't unusual, but with the heavy industry of the New London-Groton area, there is little reason to feel completely comfortable about our water supply's safety at this time. According to Hang, even if our water to were to contain levels of carcinogens, the rate of cancer resulting from such dangerous after prolonged consumption, there are still no set standards for U.S. drinking water other than the prohibiting the dumping of four very lethal pesticides into our waterways. An industrial society such as ours, industry daily pumps thousands of toxic chemicals into our waterways and dump in unsafe land areas, the present standards are dangerously nonexistent.

What is most frustrating to environmentalists and scientists in the field of cancer is that the technology capable of safely dealing with toxic wastes is readily available to industry today; the present problem is chiefly due to American industry's failure to reinvest profits in modernizing plants and delivery systems. "In a world where Germany invests 12% in modernization and Japan 15%, it's evident that the U.S., by only investing 5% of its profits, is not as aggressive in following the example of the 19th century," said Hang.

Hang feels that sooner or later people begin to realize the problems of a scientific society gone haywire, but rather the battle between them is to save the public and the money of big business. Hang believes that PIRGs and other public interest groups are essential in order to let the people who are being poisoned by negligent industry and sloppy politics, have method by which to retaliate and find out the truth concerning the pollution of their environment. "Everyone has got to be involved. When you are being fed cancer-causing chemicals in your own drinking water, the fight to get that water taken on a pretty high priority."
One of the public-policy issues that is debated most emotionally (and least practically) is the proposed Equal Rights Amendment. This amendment, which prevents the abridgement of "equality of rights under the law," is hailed by its proponents as the only vehicle for the "emancipation" of women. Unfortunately, proponents of the ERA tend to label those who oppose it as "reactionary Ayatollahs" who want "to put women in their place". In reality, however, the group's opposition to the amendment comes not from opposition to the concept of equal rights but from the realization that this amendment is the worst possible method of achieving this goal.

The ERA movement began gathering steam in the 1920's and 1930's when there was some cause for jubilation to pursue the extreme remedy of Constitutional change to correct unfair treatment. At that time, the prevailing interpretation of the Constitution was that women were not guaranteed the rights that men were because the Constitution had to be read in the context of English common law at the time, which placed women in a subservient position to men. Also, there were many state laws on the books which were discriminatory, some to the point of being archaic. Furthermore, there was little federal protection for women at the time.

How has the situation changed? First of all, the Supreme Court has held state laws that arbitrarily discriminate against women to be unconstitutional under the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment (Reed v. Reed, 1972). Secondly, women are now given equal rights under federal law in the Equal Pay Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Finally, states have made great strides in changing their own laws to be fair to women. All of this has taken place without the benefit of the ERA.

What would the ERA accomplish? Indeed, with a changed interpretation of the constitution and a will to progress of a pessimistic nature, what is left for the ERA to do? Unfortunately, what the amendment will do is substitute an absolute "voting" which translates into "identity", of men and women for "equal protection", which allows legislatures reasonable flexibility in taking biological differences into account in the formulation of public policy, as a yardstick of constitutional in United States will be subject to judicial review (and probably judicial legislation). Labor legislation, including maternity legislation, that women themselves have fought for could be swept from the books under the amendment. Carefully fashioned legislation regarding marriage, family, parenthood, divorce all could be snuffed out by pieces by this Constitutional sleighhammer. Insurance rates rooted in the fact that the industry is demographic in nature could be overturned by this abstract principle. Military conscription policy toward women, which is properly formulated by the elected representatives of the people, could be dictated by judicial fiat. The possibilities are endless.

Of course, proponents of the amendment say that things won't occur. Perhaps not. But consider what the reaction would have been if one of the members of the Reconstruction Congress had been able to accurately foresee how the 14th Amendment would be interpreted in the 20th century. "This amendment will be used to mandate forced voting! What's to be done?" Or if one of the architects of the Bill of Rights had been able to foresee the court decisions of the 1970's: "That's ridiculous! How could any sane group of judges have the audacity to craft in such a way as to permit the murder of great numbers of unborn children?" Indeed, anyone who had proposed the "interstate commerce" clause of Article 1 would have been hazarded against or the Constitutional Convention.

No, we don't have the slightest idea how this vague amendment would or could be construed, but history teaches us to prepare for the worst. So perhaps we should think twice before allowing the bulk of judicial review to run amok in the china shop of carefully formulated social legislation, much of which women want to retain. As Constitutional law expert Paul Freund has pointed out, the difference between the legislation between a single broad spectrum drug with uncertain and unwanted side effects and a selection of specific pills for specific problems. But let us do so with legislative solutions that are constructive, specific and practical rather than with an omnibus amendment that is destructive, vague, and abstract.

-Peter McCarty '82

The ERA will doubtless be a source of much public debate. Students should be able to have consultants brought in and a serious examination of the proposal.
By Cara Esparo

Whether you're an ardent student of Mozart, a decent imitator of Joplin, an aspiring Liberace groupie, or merely a checkpicks lover, the piano is appealing just the same. Whether you sit down behind the keys for a practice session, anxiety release, a little soul searching, or purely for self-expression, there's something therapeutic in producing your charming melodies.

Of course, there are some who find the piano as a means for other things. For instance, they are very handy as tables for the students who come in. It's great—works like a giant coaster.

Boudick (Brambach):
The pedals are non-existent and it's badly out of tune. There are plenty of cracks and clunkers that will curl your hair.

Harkness (Howard):
There are no pedals on thisweek either. It's useless to talk about the sound for most keys are duds.

Lambdin (Steinway):
Somebody around here likes to abuse pedals cause they're great on Rubinstein too. Imagine, with the push of one key you can get three different sounds.

Larrabee (Steinway):
This is a story about behind it. I found the piano pushed flat against the wall to make room. When I attempted to pull it away from the wall to try it out, the leg fell off. Need I go on?

Smith (Winter):
This is a small spinet that was the gift of Ann Henderson of '55. A spinet doesn't offer half the world of a baby grand but it's playable, except middle C is dead.

Thanks Ann, but no thanks.

Branford (Gaines Bros.):
Plant
Blackstone:
All of these uptight are of the same make I think, but I had to guess in some instances. There's one located in the basement. If you don't mind the dampness or the roar of the washer and dryer, you'll hardly notice the privacy. Here are the keys stripped to the wood, the sound is muffled and distant. But I still say they are more playable than some of those Steinways.

Park (Steinway):
A pyro scorched keys on this one, and took one black key with him for later. It's out of tune, but tolerable.

K.B. (Steinway):
There are plenty of people used the 'ole edge-of-the-piano trick with this one. Beneath all the butt burns is a lost and distorted sound. One of this works on this piano.

Morrison (Steinway):
While being grilled by TV watchers I tried this one out. It's far from good, but better than the rest.

Hamilton (Steinway):
You have to be the Hulk to press some of these keys down. A few tinny notes here and there may pierce your ears but it's playable.

Marshall (Steinway):
This darling is the essence of tinny notes but you can choose.

J.A. (Steinway):
This gem is not too bad except for the fact that it's resting on a saw horse. Must have lost a leg in the war. The sound is fairly decent.

Wright (Steinway):
This piano is the winner of the PheX award, though it has its lares too. There is a gunshot hole in one key, and a few sour notes. Definitely one of the best.

Knowlton (Steinway):
The beautiful living room there helps me imagine what the others once looked like... It's fitting that this piano has the sound true and there are yellowed and cracked but who cares.

Freeman (Steinway):
After I took the ashtray out of the piano, this was a true gem. A real pleasure to play.

Well, those were the results. I must add that the piano upstairs in Cro is fairly decent, though it was tough to go through these pianos in any kind of order, but from the general area which they appear within the list you can get a fair idea of the condition. I started this assignment chuckling a bit, but really felt debased by the time I was through. If it's not already too late, please muster a little respect for what's left of our beautiful pianos.

B. B. (Steinway):
The scales on this baby are unrecognizable. It's absolutely unplayable.

By Aron Abrams

Roseann Becricarelli, ’82, was almost a Rhodes Scholar. She was named a finalist in the annual competition, a level which no other Connecticut College student has ever reached.

According to Courtney Smith, Ameri- can Secretary of the Rhodes Scholar- ships, writing in The Encyclopedia Americana, The Rhodes Scholarships were established by Cecil John Rhodes, British Statesman, financier and philan- thropist, the scholarships are available for at least two years of study at Oxford University in any field of the scholar's choice—Rhodes hoped that these students would be potential leaders of outstanding character who, while studying at Oxford, would come to know and understand students from other parts of the world.

According to Smith, "The basic qualities which the Rhodes Scholarship committee look for in an applicant are scholastic ability and attainments... moral force of character and... physical vigor, as shown by a fondness for and success in sports."

Roseann, a native of Glastonbury,Conn., has impressive credentials. She is a Winthrop Scholar, is fluent in French, Dutch and Italian (as well as having a working knowledge of Russian), has volunteered her time at New London Legal service, taught French at the American School, waited on children at Lawrence and Memorial Hospitals and often manages her freelancing. "The Brocksdale." Roseann also joins every morning.

But in many respects, Roseann thought her chances of getting anywhere in the Rhodes competition were

Continued on Page 3.

By Lynne Casco

It seems that a persisting myth has long been trailing the words: "The Writing Center", and the fallacy that one must be treading with dregs of the English language to find the center useful. This can be extremely misleading.

"We shouldn't be the solution of last resort," stresses the Center's director, Theresa Ammirati. "The Center is for anyone who wants to work on any aspect of their writing. Our goal is to improve the quality of writing on this campus, to help people help themselves."

Although the Center has been open a mere 17 months, the word has spread, and whereas last year approximately 100 students took this year's fall semester total has already equaled that number.

Often students initially come through a referral. One sophomore comments: "I was referred by a teacher, but I knew I needed someone to point out my problems and look over old papers." Now that it's over, how do they feel? "It helped me, because I did really well in the class." Many students come in on their own initiative. Mrs. Ammirati mentions a History major, an A student who just studying at Oxford, would come to

At the Center is very flexible and the "sessions" between the tutor and student are arranged independently. The "average" number of needed sessions is five, it varies according to the needs of the individual. Mrs. Ammirati recalls a case where a student came in with a specific question on punctuation, which could be answered in the first meeting.

"It helped me, because of it I did really well in the class."

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We get very good feedback," she says.

The Center is continually expanding and moving into new areas. Plans are being made for a computer program to help with spelling and numerous workshops are in the making. Among the presently scheduled are a journalistic workshop, a research paper workshop given by Theresa Ammirati in March.

Can you tell where this campus photograph was taken from? If so, call 444-9796.

Winning winners will be published in next week's issue.

The Rhodes Not Taken

The Writing Center

Can you tell where this campus photograph was taken from? If so, call 444-9796. Winners will be published in next week's issue.

The Rhodes Not Taken
Athletic Center
Continued from Page 2

President, the project is still "in the planning process—we're deciding where we want the building to be and what we want it to be." One design being considered calls for the new facility to be constructed adjacent to the Arena, with the two buildings forming a single, large, open area, convertible for a variety of sports. The building would also contain space for locker rooms, laundry and equipment storage facilities, and Physical Education Department offices.

Mr. Luce, Director of Athletics, is extremely enthusiastic and hopeful about the plan, citing the strong need for and interest in improved recreational facilities. During his sabbatical last year, Mr. Luce travelled over 6,000 miles, visiting over forty schools like Connecticut to analyze their athletic facilities in relation to Conn's. He compiled a report which compared the school's expenditures in the area of physical education and recreation, the square footage, total and per student, of the school's facilities, and the size of the various staffs. His report, which was presented to the Future's Committee and was instrumental in the Committee's recent recommendation, concluded that Conn's recreational space is very inferior to other schools which attract similar students.

Mr. Luce sees the delicacy as resulting from an overall decrease in participation in sports of all kinds during the past several years. With more people seeking recreational space as the intercollegiate athletics program expands, the lack of space becomes more pronounced. Mrs. Bredeson also perceives a strong need for more recreational space. "We want the building to be and what we want it to be," she said. She added: "What we want the building to be and what we want it to be."
Despite Their Plays

By Julia Stahlgren

I was disappointed with the National Theatre of the Deaf's offering on Wednesday night. I hate to say that because over the past three years their performances have consistently thrilled me. I continue to admire the beauty, innovation, and energy of their work. Their performances are always charged with a sincere passion and intensity of emotion which is refreshing, stimulating, and moving. But this year the material they worked with in this year's presentation detracted from the truly startling effect they have generated in past visits to Connecticut College.

Wednesday night NTD performed two one-act plays and 2 a work from their original adaptation of the myth, and "The Ghost of Chastity Past". An original comedy set in the plains of Japan (or perhaps a salon on the ground floor of a pagoda in Montaial). Both scripts were by NTD's resident playwright, Shanny Mow, but both seemed odd, uncompelling, and unfocused.

"Gilgamesh" is the story of a mortal man, created by the gods. Gilgamesh, "two parts God, one part man," rules his kingdom on earth with tyrannical, greedy cruelty. Until he learns the friendliness of Enkidu, a timid, sensitive young man brought up in the jungle by animals. Enkidu's influence softens and cleanses the harsh Gilgamesh, but does not cool his lust for immortality.

Gilgamesh embarks on a journey to challenge the heavens, luring Enkidu along.

While in the jungle, Ishtar, Goddess of Love, approaches Gilgamesh, tempting him to become her husband, and seduce her in all her delights. The gods snatch away Enkidu's life, in punishment, leaving Gilgamesh to mourn and suffer.

Again, Gilgamesh defies the laws of mortality and seeks a way to bring Enkidu back to life, but his attempts fail. The tale concludes when the spirit of Ishtar appears before Gilgamesh and encourages him to continue his search for life.

"You are suffering too long enough," Enkidu observes.

I found the myth itself anti-climactic and dry. It could not be wondered why, of all myths, "Gilgamesh"? Unlike most other myths and fables I know, "Gilgamesh" seemed unconnected and lacked a single, directing moral or character to carry the tale to an inevitable, cathartic end.

Each time I attempted to persuade myself that character and action began to tale to an inevitable, cathartic point, I found myself questioning why, of all myths, this one? I was left wondering why, of all myths, "Gilgamesh"? Does it have any inherent meaning? Is there anything inherent in "Gilgamesh" that alienates a lot of people?" he says without hesitation.

Cont. on Page 7

A Poet and His Work

By Patricia Daddona

William Meredith, eminent poet and Professor of English here at Connecticut College, has just begun the semester's series of poetry readings by reading from his own works Thursday, February 11, in the Harkness Chapel Library.

"The poet read from his two most recently published books of poems, "Heard the Painter" (1975) and "The Cheer" (1980). A review of the reading will appear in the February 12 issue of the Voice."

Mr. Meredith's reading is the first public reading of his work given at Connecticut College since his honorary appointment as Poetry Consultant to the Library of Congress in 1979. As supervisor of the poetry reading program there, he remained in Washington, D.C., for two-and-a-half years before returning to Connecticut to teach last Spring.

A New York City native and a Princeton University graduate, William Meredith came to Connecticut College in 1955 for a one-year appointment as writer on campus. He had previously answered calls to active duty by serving as a naval aviator in World War II and the Korean War. Between wars, he taught creative writing as a Resident Fellow at Princeton. After a year here at Conn, he recalls, "I liked the school so much that when they asked me to stay, I stayed."

Since the publication of his first book of poetry, Love Letter from an Impossible Land, in 1944, Meredith has published six other volumes of poetry, as well as essays on contemporary poets and friends such as W.H. Auden and Randall Jarrell. He has also edited the anthology 18th Century Minor Poets with Mackie Jarrell, wife of Mr. Jarrell and English professor here at Conn until her retirement in 1980.

Of all his literary works—including his own poetry—Mr. Meredith's translation of Guillaume Apollinaire's Alcools: Poems, 1896-1913 stands out in his mind as the undertaking of which he is most proud. During the coming year, he will be working closely with bilingual translator John Balaban on a translation of Bulgarian poetry. Mr. Meredith finds the endeavor of translating literature which would otherwise not be available to us "as satisfying as original work."

William Meredith is dedicated to the teaching, writing, and broader use of poetry in the world. Like many of his contemporaries, he believes that poets are fortunate in having to make themselves at home with a culture that alienates a lot of people. Consequently, he likes to choose poetry for readings that is accessible and "appeals to a general audience."

Mr. Meredith's ideas about the accessibility and usefulness of poetry are not mere philosophy. He started writing with "a curiosity," he says, "about what can be revealed by language that is not otherwise revealed."

"Poems should like 'arouse immediate curiosity. This can be done," he adds, "by making them dramatic and interesting human."

What are William Meredith's favorite poems? "The ones that are useful to other people," he says without hesitation.
Faculty Expose Themselves In Art

By Carley C. Rand

The faculty exhibition on display until midFebruary is the best exhibit to be presented in Cummings so far this year. It's well worth a look because it shows the wide variety of artistic technique and individual styles among the Connecticut College faculty.

Two of the paintings in the Manwaring Gallery are so stylistically unique and unshelved that almost anyone involved in the Conn College art department should be able to guess who painted them. 'Eggplant' and 'Mushroom' and 'The Plum' by Barley L. Hendricks, who describes them as "deliberately". They involve a lot of "double entendre" (so don't be naive, and relate well with his two other large oil paintings of active, black women who seem as though they could easily free themselves from the canvas at any moment, and enter the room. Hendricks' paintings are simple, realistic, and anything but expressively rendered. When trying to interpret his paintings, I found myself wondering if they reflect his character or mine.

Along with Hendricks' paintings are a couple of watercolors by Richard Lukostus, painted last past summer and with a somewhat abstract style. One called 'Landscape' is represented by only a few strokes of pinks and purples swimming horizontally across a white, rectangular page. Yellow patches hidden within the shapes and pinks, appear to represent sunlight. It's an unusual landscape style, although it is painted on a vertical page instead of the usual horizontal page. Lukostus has also contributed a piece called "Limp Embossing", called the "Emergent Figure", consisting of nine little white cards, it's quite decorative and has a design of a dancing, muscular figure emerging more elaborately with each card. They are a pleasure to look at, as the figures seem to dance delicately and flexibly within its space and has an amusing character.

Two paintings and one lithograph belong to Tim McDowell. Each has a distinct style of life and color representing the world in the same way. The "Mackerel Snap" depicts a mackerel preparing to take a bite off a fisherman's bait. The paint is thickly applied and almost persuades the viewer to stick around to see what happens to the poor little fish. Tim McDowell's other works represent the same idea of the underwater setting with a theme that made sticking with the other artists. This idea is well established through the effective use of color, space and unique shapes.

But there are more than just paintings in this exhibit: there are also four ceramic sculptures by David Smallwood that radiate with enchantment through the use of gold and green colors. His other works represent the same idea of the underwater setting with a theme that made sticking with the other artists. This idea is well established through the effective use of color, space and unique shapes.

On Thursday, February 4 in front of a fire and the play was dotted with some silly comic characters. Banjos, played by rounds gauchos and cowboy hats filled the stage with tuneful and beautiful music. Yet, as in "Chastity Past", yet the piece went on for seventy minutes of very tight, well performed fusion. I cannot fault Spyro Gyra's performance, or their dedication to their music. They are a seamless group, all skilled instrumentalists. But at the risk of alienating the crowd, who loved the show, I did have to basically with my feelings about fusion. All the songs sound the same: except some are slow and some are fast I like the sound, it is pleasant, but it doesn't go beyond pleasant. Rock n' roll you express your individuality through emotion, how much you give your audience. In jazz, your individuality is seeded through improvisation. Fusion seems to take these two elements away from a performance. There was no rock n roll dirt, and no jazz spontaneity. All of the instrumentalists show their competence, whose finesse and fineness were outstanding. The others were good, but not great. I am coming forth with my musical prejudices now, and for those who like fusion, I apologize, and in my own side way I'll say the concert was good, for a fusion concert. Most of the crowd did love it, and were treated to an hour and a half of twenty minutes of very tight, well performed fusion by Spyro Gyra.

The Art of the Inca, Aztec and Maya

By Ann Gallager

The right of pre-Columbian art currently displayed at the Lyman Allyn Museum provides a fascinating glimpse into the modern viewers eyes the ancient cultures of the Inca, Aztec and Mayan Indians. The show consists chiefly of the pre-Columbian period, in figurines, jewelry and textiles were discovered in grave sites all over Ancient America in Peru, Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. The Indians believed that burying them alongside the dead would help ensure a safe journey to the underworld.

One of the delights of the exhibitions is the collection of delicately and imaginatively realized clay figurines, associated with the cult of the dead. These whimsical little figures, depicting animals as well as people, show an astounding variety of facial expression and pose. Most of them were discovered in grave sites all over Ancient America in Peru, Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. The Indians believed that burying them alongside the dead would help ensure a safe journey to the underworld.

Columbian peoples. Also of interest are the larger cult figures unearthed in Chancay, Peru, from 900-1000 A.D. called "moon gods." So called because of their curiously robot-like expressions and appearance of wearing a headdress of feathers and a parachute of feathers and "cone hats", these figures call to mind the current the current" by technically advanced, extra-terrestrial beings to various ancient peoples.

By putting the museum does not only have an excellent job in compiling these works of art—some on loan from other museums and from private collections and others part of the permanent collection of the museum itself—but has displayed them superbly as well. Not to be missed (through March 15). Equally worthwhile; the paintings and drawings of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Walter Crane, both the member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood who painted the murals of the Lyman Allyn Museum, 625 Williams Street.
Working at Success: Men's Basketball

By Seth Stone

For a team to hold a 10-7 record after breaking up a quick 6-1 start could be considered a disappointment. But, by closing out the first of February with three straight victories, the men's basketball team overcame its mid-season crisis and turned the year around. A combination of hard work and luck have paid off in the start of a winning streak.

What led to the successful homestand was that fighting was against Dorfman's clutch Western. The Camels had ended winter vacation with a lethargic, uninspired 61-57 loss to Williams. Seemingly running on empty, this performance marked the nadir of the season, and a real turning point. The team regrouped and found their pride. They realized if the lackluster play continued, the rest of the schedule could just be written off. The 65-61 loss to Amherst and the 60-58 defeat at Wesleyan at least offered hope. The Camels performed much better, and did not embarrass themselves. But both contests were games the Camels should have won. They held leads in the second half, only to fall apart at the end. They were still struggling. It was not enough to just play well and win. There were no excuses—the Camels had to win. With an extended homestand on the horizon, it was put up or shut up time for 2001.

This realization motivated the Camels as they cruised to a 82-58 victory over Hartwick in the first game of their new season. In beating the Rhode Island college for the fourth time in two years, (including the second time by 27, 77-55), the Camels took to the ice. The ability of the Camels to go inside, along with their bench defense that crept Trinity from reciprocating, broke a close 21-26 game into a blowout in the second half, as the Camels

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HOOP SCOOP ... John Bartolomei was named ECAC Division III men's basketball "Rookie of the Week" for the week ending January 24. The Dudley, Mass., native had 22 points, five rebounds, and five assists in a 81-76 loss to Clark on January 19. In a 65-63 victory over WPI, Bartolomei pitched in with 21 points, six rebounds, and four assists. For the week, Bartolomei scored 43 points, collected 11 rebounds, and dished off nine assists. The game against MIT on Saturday, February 20, has been switched to a home game. It was originally scheduled at MIT, but will be played here that evening, following a gymnastics meet. This contest will be the last home game of the year ... For his clutch points against Babson, Jeff Wiener was mentioned on Channel 8 (New Haven) sports. The anticipated rematch with Coast Guard occurs Tuesday, February 23 at the Academy.

By Stephanie M. Taylor
After beating M.I.T. earlier in the week, the Conn women's varsity basketball team lost to a very strong Trinity team yesterday afternoon (Saturday, February 6) in the Cro gym.

"We got off to a bad start" said the Camels' coach, Connie Clabby. She was referring to Trinity's 29-14 lead at the half. She gave her players credit, however, for "staying with" Trinity for the remainder of the game. The final score was 57-35. In Trinity's favor.

Conn's scoring was led by Fran Trafford with ten points and Mary Smutka and Becky Carver with seven points each. Trafford and Smutka were also very strong on rebounds. The Camels scored 21 points in the second half.

The top scorer for Trinity was Chris Loergen.

The Camels' next game is Wednesday against Nichols.

D'Amiano Makes All-American

By Ali Moore

For Rocco D'Amiano this past soccer season was a very special one. He finished up his last season at Conn and was named to the National Soccer Coaches Division III All-American Team.

Rocco is the first athlete ever to receive this distinction at our college. It is a remarkable honor because coaches of opposing teams elect the All-Americans.

Rocco helped captain this year's team. He has played on the varsity for four years. Ever since freshman year he started at the sweeper, first player forward of the goalie. He ran the defense and was known for his skill in breaking up the offensive rushes of other teams.

Italy is the homeland for Rocco, who moved to Canada at age seven, then to Mount Vernon, N.Y., at ten. He played soccer at Mount Vernon High School before coming to Conn.

Rocco has a few words to say about the selection, his team, and college.

"When an opposing player comes down on you with the ball, what goes through your mind?" "O my lord! What do I do now?" "How do you prepare for games?" "I like to get a good night's sleep. And before the match I eat well—preferably a banana and peanut butter sandwich—so I relax to upbeat tunes like "Body Music." I try to concentrate on the match two hours before game time. I like to be aggressive on the field."

Who helped you the most in soccer?PC My family because they always encouraged me to play. All my coaches who assisted in my development, especially Wild Bill Lessig who always encouraged me to play. All my coaches who assisted in my development, especially Wild Bill Lessig who always encouraged me to play. All my coaches who assisted in my development, especially Wild Bill Lessig who always encouraged me to play.

What is your favorite hobby? Playing Donkey-Kong. As you, a senior, prepare to leave, will you keep from soccer? Soccer has taught that with hard work and perseverance one can transcend his limitations and achieve unforeseeable goals.

"Why do you wear number eight? "My favorite player is Robbie who plays with that number for the Cosmos."

What were your thoughts when you received the All-American Award? "I was surprised for two reasons. First, our season was only moderately successful and I didn't think I'd get looked at. Second, I didn't think Connecticut College had a big enough sports reputation to be looked at; and for this reason, the recognition was twice as rewarding. My selection shows that Conn College sports have come of age, I hope to be the first step of a long ladder of All-Americans."

How about pro soccer? "No. I didn't know whether to sign with the Cosmos for $600,000 or a Ferrari for $460,000. There are just too many stipulations and I like my peace of mind. Besides I prefer to work at Cro-bar."

"Does being a soccer star help you at parties?"

"Aaah. I don't like it because I can't get any privacy. And the Coaches give me malicious stares. Also, I can never sneak in because I'm always noticed."

"How do you think Conn College soccer can improve?"

"More Italian players and cheerleaders. Yeh, yeh, yeh, yeah."

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The Gains of Volunteering

By Richard France

A student who has worked in many different settings over the past six years as a volunteer or intern (receiving academic credit), I would say that volunteering is not only a valuable, but indeed an invaluable experience.

What I discovered is that while some of the experiences I've had were not without some difficulties, much of the work was enjoyable and rewarding. I sometimes found myself in a position where I was able to use my skills and experience to help people in need.

I was able to gain a sense of purpose and meaning from my work, and I was able to make a positive difference in the lives of others. I was able to learn new skills, and I was able to develop my own skills and confidence.

The experience also allowed me to develop a greater understanding of the world around me. I was able to see things from different perspectives, and I was able to learn about the challenges that others face.

Overall, I believe that volunteering is a valuable and rewarding experience. It has helped me to grow as a person, and it has helped me to make a positive contribution to the world around me.
The Rhodes Not Taken

Continued from 4
"zilch... Every year Connecticut College selects one applicant and, every once in a while, ... However, she was out of the country during the preparation of this report; thus she is not a signatory to it.

CCF Report

Continued from Page 1

to be 40%. A change of this magnitude requires serious and prompt action. The committee feels strongly that there are limits to two of the College's options, those of contraction and of long-range planning. Because we cannot contract in size by more than about 15% and still retain our fundamental character, we cannot dip more than 15% into the pool of non-admitted applicants and still hope to remain as a truly selective college.

Because of these limits the College must determine, and then the Board of Trustees must decide, what is the College's position in relation to other highly selective colleges in our price range and what weight the College must give to demographic realities of the next fifteen years. A number of other areas within the College must be addressed which hold the possibility of real improvements with modest or no new costs, to allow the College to continue to thrive in the face of the demographic realities of the next fifteen years. It would be helpful if the college had a window on the pool. Although candidates have to have a 3.7 cumulative grade point average, the judges consider the pool for well-rounded individuals. The whole Rhodes Scholarship is worth around $30,000. It is too costly to provide endowments for scholarships. We would lose the better students off the top very quickly; then, because it has become clear to the trustees that there are limits to two of the College's options, those of contraction and of growth, the committee (which consisted of professors Evans, Rosann, Ann Devlin, John Silberman, and Jeanette Herzey) has determined that the College should make modest shifts in resource allocation that will produce competitive opportunity in the future. We stress the need for balance in the curriculum and for maintaining our traditional strengths as far as possible.

The committee wishes to make both general and specific recommendations. The general recommendations concern broad avenues of policy and are the main focus of this part of our report. These areas of policy require decisions which will be made by the President and the Board of Trustees. The specific recommendations will be developed in discussions with the faculty and the Board of Trustees.

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A. Institutional Size

The reality of the demographic situation may require that the College contract its student body over the coming years by as much as 15%. The committee feels strongly that this is a proactive step, necessary to preserve the quality of both academic and non-academic life. College communities which have had to contract must not abandon its selectivity, even though this may require contraction in the size of the institution. Abandonment of selectivity and the admission of unqualified applicants would undermine our reputation for excellence and cut off the flow of prospective students and their parents. We would lose the opportunity to attract the best students of all, and, even if we are able to contract quickly, then, in a chain reaction, many of the rest would leave us as their role models for their college. The College must have satisfied students and not just satisfied applicants. Admitting significant numbers of non-selected students at this time would be disastrous.

The committee recommends strongly that the College develop its course offerings in the curriculum in mathematics and computer studies, the physical sciences and economics, as rapidly as possible. These improvements are necessary to remedy staffing levels and economic deficiencies which place us significantly below the level of our competitors. The College must insure that these science departments which lack certification obtain it.

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We do not advocate an overreaction to current market trends, but address the issue of contraction and the need for improvements within our price range and our position in relation to other highly selective colleges.

The committee does not suggest that the committee will not address the issue of contraction and the need for improvements within our price range and our position in relation to other highly selective colleges.

The committee has determined that the College's recreational facilities, both academic and non-academic, are inadequate for our students. The committee urges that, wherever possible, changes to deal with these problems be implemented in the existing facilities. In this connection, the particularly pressing needs in the dormitories has not been met by the College. The College should utilize attraction to alleviate crowding in dormitory rooms. This option should be employed to re-establish common rooms for social discourse, and to establish separate rooms for social gatherings.

In addition to the problem of social space in the dormitories, there is a lack of facilities for other purposes only and should be subject to approval.

B. Admissions Standards

The College should consider lowering its admissions standards only as a last resort. This option should be employed only in the latter portion of the next fifteen years, after we have improved our competitive position and maintained our selectivity, while some other institutions will presumably have relaxed theirs. Even then, standards should be eased only to a level which would not grade the student body. The present wait list suggests that there would be no more than 5% of the dormitory list for contraction, is for planning purposes only and should be subject to annual review.

C. Academic Resources

The committee recommends strongly that the College strengthen the curriculum in mathematics and computer studies, the physical sciences and economics, as rapidly as possible. These improvements are necessary to remedy staffing levels and economic deficiencies which place us significantly below the level of our competitors. The College must insure that these science departments which lack certification obtain it.

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