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# THE COLLEGE VOICE

Connecticut College's Weekly Newspaper

April 9, 1982 1981

Vol. V, No.14

## News Analysis: The School Budget

By Larry Kronick  
Michael Schoenwald

Are Connecticut College students today being cheated for the Connecticut College students of tomorrow? This question is a very important one considering such events as the recent 14% increase in tuition and the much-discussed CCF report. An analysis of the College's current fiscal policy should provide some answers to the above question.

When questioned about the College's current policies, Roy Knight, Treasurer of Connecticut College, responded, "the College's goals are the same as those of the Reagan Administration." He went on to elaborate "the College believes in an economic program that produces substantial income and some growth." Apparently the College policy has taken on this form because "in the past couple of years we have been spending beyond our means." In other words, the emphasis of the economic policy of Connecticut College is to achieve a balanced budget without spending beyond the available needs, so that there will be more income in the future. But how is this being accomplished?

Mr. Knight went on to answer this question with regard to the 12,505,748 (1980-81 figure) dollars that is labeled Endowment and Similar Funds. Decisions on how this money will be allocated are made by the Investment Committee, consisting of the trustees of the College and Mr. Knight. An Investment Manager, Mr. Frank Stanley of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, has the power to invest these funds as he wishes but according to the broad general strategy of the Committee. This consists of a set of upper and lower limits which establish a spending policy.

Mr. Stanley has been managing college investments for only a short time. The College recently changed managers when it switched from one branch of Hartford National's Trust Departments to another. Now the endowment is considered a "special account" which Mr. Knight described as enabling the College to pursue a "longer, broader view."

The policy that is the basis for this view and that is supposed to result in the College's objectives mentioned previously (substantial income and some growth) is as follows. The operating budget of the College (i.e. money spent on food services, maintenance, faculty salaries, etc.) will remain stable. In the past, according to Mr. Knight, the interest (879,797 dollars in 1980-81) that resulted from investments was added directly to the following years' operating budget. This policy resulted, due to increases in inflation, in a decrease in the endowment with respect to its actual value. This is what Mr. Knight was referring to earlier, when he stated that the College was spending beyond its capabilities. The current policy adds the profits from investment onto the existing endowment. The result being, actual growth in the College's Endowment.

However, by keeping the operating budget at approximately the same level, the actual value of this budget decreases, which can only result in a decrease in services. This is assuming that inflation will continue to increase at the present rate. It would seem to indicate that students at Connecticut College play second fiddle to the Administration's desire for growth.

Another question which arises with respect to the current fiscal policy of the College is whether or not it is working. According to information furnished by Knight, currently, 54% of the College's investment is in the Stock Market. The ten largest holdings are: International Business Machines Corporation with 10,000 shares, the Mobil Corporation with 8,000, Aetna Life and Casualty Company with 6,000, the Melville Corporation with 5,900, the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation with 5,420, the Eastman Kodak Corporation with 5,000, J.P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated with 4,800, the Halliburton Corporation with 4,500, the Dun and Bradstreet Corporation with 4,000, and Merck & Company with 3,000. Forty-six percent of the College's investments are in bonds and convertibles, with the College owning certain "laddered" bonds that mature at short, long and intermediate periods.

Are these investments of the College

successful? Surprisingly enough, even with a professional investment manager aiding the school, the profit gained has been quite minimal. In 1980-81 the figure on the Endowment and Similar Funds of the College was, as mentioned previously, \$12,505,748. Income earned was \$869,981. That is only a profit of 6.9%. Granted, the United States economy is not exactly in a perfect state, but that seems like some pretty bad investing.

Don Peppard, a Professor of Economics at Connecticut College who is currently on leave this semester, thinks that perhaps one of the reasons the profit figure on the College's investment is so low is that, "The trustees cannot take risks in investing because they have legal prohibitions too complicated to go into." He surmises,

however, that "If you are going for growth you must pay the price of income so you can have more later. But that does not mean that a 6.9% profit on investments is okay."

According to Roy Knight, students contribute with their tuition 77% of the school's operating budget. If this money were properly invested, more money would be available to use right away, for example, to maintain the present number of faculty and the quality of campus life. Is the College thinking too much about the future and forgetting about the present?

It would appear that not only does the current fiscal policy of Connecticut College favor future students but the actual implementation with respect to the rate of return on investments seems to be extremely insufficient.

## Workshop for Victims

By Linda Hughes

The Connecticut Prison Association sponsored a workshop entitled "Sexual Assault—The Offender and Victim" on Tuesday night in Dana. The program included lectures by Bill Hobson, a counselor at Somers Maximum Security Prison, and Eileen Glancy, an outpatient therapist.

The workshop's purpose is to educate the public about the sexual offender. Professionals in criminal justice believe that information gained about criminals' motivational intent could lead to a reduction in sexual assaults, and eventually to preventive measures. The therapeutic treatments employed are designed to help the offender help themselves. The therapists stress that their job is to try and understand why the crime was committed. They never condone or excuse the sexual offender.

Bill Hobson has been working with sex offenders for five years. His alarm over the increasing occurrence of sexual assault is matched only by his confidence that something can be done to ease the crisis. Bill believes that if the public is made aware of "who" the sexual offender is, therapy for that individual could, ideally begin prior to the initial violation. To that end, his speech sketched the portrait of the sex offender.

Mr. Hobson began by noting that it is easier to state what an offender is NOT than what he IS. There is no characteristic type, the sickness cutting across all economic, social, racial, or sexual barriers. The offender can be female or male, black or white, a lawyer or an ex-con.

Bill next addressed myths about sexual offenders, and specifically those pertaining to pedophiles, child molesters. He explained that the offender is not "the dirty old man" the public imagines. In fact, the average age of the inmates is in

the mid-twenties. In only twenty percent of the cases, is the offender a stranger. The majority are relatives, neighbors and friends. Very few assaults of a sexual nature involve physical violence. Offenders use coercion and bribery as the primary means of submission. By the close of his speech, Mr. Hobson's message was emphatically clear; sexual offenders can be anyone, even Uncle Charley.

Eileen Glancy has been counseling offenders for three years, and is now involved with a private therapy program for outpatients. In her talk, Ms. Glancy tackled the subject of treatment. She explained that the need for treatment is very great because sexual deviancy is not a sickness that disappears on its own. It is similar to alcoholism; it is incurable, lying dormant until the impulses are aggravated.

Through therapy, the inmates learn to cultivate control. They are taught how to manage their feelings of anger and aggression in a non-violent manner. The areas where the offenders seem to require the most therapy are self-esteem and communication skills.

The therapy sessions are confrontative and direct exchanges between the therapist and group of inmates. This aids the offender in acknowledging his crime, and enables him to learn from others. A sense of support and trust is further established by these encounters.

The aftermath of a sexual assault is certainly more damaging and painful for the victim. But the workshop stressed the need to combat assault by working with both victim and offender. There is no prevention for a disease that is not understood, therefore efforts must be made to help the inmates. Volunteers interested in criminal justice are in constant demand, and are encouraged to contact the Connecticut Prison Association.

## Creative Writing Courses Might Be Reduced

By Maria Wyckoff

One proposal being considered as part of the Tenure and Staffing plan for 1983-84 could greatly affect all connected with the English Department at Conn. The administration has proposed eliminating the position of writer-in-residence, which is filled by a different author each year when

Professor William Meredith is absent for one semester.

The faculty member in this position has traditionally taught creative writing courses. Thus, with the elimination of the writer-in-residence, the existing three courses in creative writing offered at Conn will be further reduced.

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# CAMPUS NEWS

## SGA Forum: "Is Conn College Safe?"

By Lee Ann Christiano

Before break, SGA sponsored a forum entitled "Is Conn College Safe?" Students, faculty, and administration participated in the discussion which was hosted by Paige Cottingham, President of SGA. There was a relatively small turnout of the student body at the forum. Speakers on the panel were Ms. Constance Cole, a faculty member from the Government Department, Randy Bangs, a student on Campus Safety and on the Student Government Campus Safety Advisory Board, Jocelyn Taylor, also a Conn College student, and Mr. Joseph Bianchi, Director of Campus Safety.

First to speak was Ms. Cole, who was asked by SGA to speak at the forum because she was a victim of an attempted assault this past September. The attack occurred just off campus in front of the Children's School on Williams Street, between 7:00 and 7:30 p.m. Ms. Cole stated that Conn College is not and cannot be safe, citing several reasons for her assertion:

1. The porosity of the campus allows outsiders easy accessibility onto the campus; there are no barriers around the campus to inhibit people from entering.
2. The organization of living space, which like in apartment dwellings, has many people going in and out at different times.
3. College students are in an age group which society perceives as being vulnerable and easy to manipulate.

4. Students' present attitudes regarding safety, i.e., walking alone after dark, propping open dormitory doors, etc.

Ms. Cole suggested two basic things that can be done to make Conn College safer:

1. Strengthen the role of Campus Safety, which she feels deserves a larger budget, and
2. Change students' attitudes about living on a college campus; it is not

interested students. Ms. Cole felt as though most of the students did not know that the trustees were there, and secondly, were not aware that they could attend the meeting as interested students. At the trustees meeting, SGA, as the student governing body, presented a few suggestions, but did not suggest to the trustees that it authorize an increase in the budget of Campus Safety. Ms. Cole finished by saying that if the students care about the matter of

same time there is room for much needed improvement in order to make it safer. Bangs believes that students are reluctant to report incidents regarding safety, and suggested fear and/or social inhibitions as possible reasons. He cited reasons for safety problems, one being, as Ms. Cole mentioned, the porous nature of the campus, whereby accessibility onto the campus is facilitated. The locking of dormitory entrances is another problem as there exists conflicting interests of safety and social convenience. Changing the locking system on all dormitory doors would be an expensive undertaking, while installing master locks for all dormitory entrances poses the problem of protecting ourselves from outsiders only, and not fellow students. Bangs also addressed the sufficiency in the number of safety officers on duty during certain shifts. Safety Officers' responsibilities of locking doors and checking buildings does not leave them much time for patrolling the campus. He also suggested that it might be advantageous to have some officers dressed in plain clothes instead of uniforms.

As a Student Safety Officer, Bangs addressed a few issues regarding the role of the student officer. Gym guards are frequently confronted with student reluctance to show their I.D.'s when asked. Conn students vouching for strangers in Cro is another problem according to Bangs. The task of campus patrols is to walk around campus and report anything that looks suspicious. Although Bangs claims that improvements have been made with this system, student officers are not provided with

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Disorderly Conduct	4	Theft, Academic Bldgs.	11	Vandalism,	
Fire	2	Property Damage	15	Academic Buildings	7
False Fire Alarms	14	(not man caused)		Vandalism, Dorms	15
Fire Equipment Theft	2	Theft, Kitchens	4	Noise Pollution	4
Harrassment	6	Theft from Vehicles	5	Safety/Security Hazards	16
Illness/Injury	11	Trespassing	20	Theft, Bikes	5
Intrusion Alarms	16	Trespassing,		Vehicle Accidents	1
Property Lost & Found	8	False Report	4	Vandalism, Vehicles	4

Campus Safety Report: February-March 1982

okay to assume that Conn College is safe.

Ms. Cole stated that it is not her intention to scare students or to make them uneasy, but to make them more aware.

She brought to the attention of those present that the weekend before the forum, the Trustees of the College held a meeting that was open to any

campus safety, it is incumbent that we put pressure on SGA, the organization that theoretically acts as the link between the student body and the powers that make the actual decisions regarding the dispersal of funds. She stressed that "SGA can only respond to what the student body brings to them."

Randy Bangs was second to speak and began by saying that the safety of the Conn College campus is relative to what you compare it to. He asserted that Conn College is basically safe, but at the

## Creative Writing

Continued from Page 1

"Three courses in creative writing is a very minimal offering," according to Department Chairman Janet Gezari. "This proposal is a statement by the administration that Conn does not need a writer-in-residence and that the English Department can teach even less than three courses in this area."

On a much broader scale, Gezari feels that "the Administration is not valuing the arts as a whole as fully as we think they have to be valued. Also, the Administration is not keeping in mind that the strengths of Connecticut College in the past have been the arts and the humanities."

As many schools, including Conn begin to concentrate on more "practical" course offerings, such as computer science and accounting, other areas will suffer. Funds, and possibly, interest will shift from one area to the other.

"If we become stronger in math and the sciences," Gezari says, "we should not lose our traditional strengths—those which have brought our best students to us. In 1982, when computer science is important, as a liberal arts institution, we need the arts and creative writing. Poetry, fiction, and journalism are still very important."

Gezari thinks that the proposal reflects an opinion, by the administration, that the teaching of creative writing is not important within the English Department.

"We say that the teaching of creative writing is central to the English

Department's doings," says Gezari, "although we put more time into the teaching of other things." Despite the fact that we are the preservers of the literature of the past, we do it because we believe in the literature of the future. We value poetry, novels, and literature of our time and are committed to creative writing in all of its manifestations. We want our students to have access to it."

Fortunately, the decision, which will be made by the Board of Trustees when they meet in May to vote on the proposed 1982-83 Tenure and Staffing plan, will have no effect on the writer-in-residence position next Fall. Blanche Boyd, a novelist and journalist, will hold the position and will be teaching creative writing courses, including one in creative journalism.

As far as possible changes in the English Department if the proposal is passed, Gezari comments: "We are not considering the possibility that it will happen—it seems inconceivable. I do not know of any reputable liberal arts college that does not offer a minimum number of creative writing courses and that does not have a writer-in-residence."

"Some decisions will have to be made in the future," says Gezari, referring to the tough economic situation that Conn will be facing, "but this one is indispensable. There is a demand and a place for more work with writing. Writing is central to the liberal arts education. The department as a whole, and each of us as individuals, strongly opposes this kind of loss."

omission of any critique of Professor Knowlton's lecture on the Renaissance. The latter was in in my view the high point of the Weekend—a remarkably perceptive and wide-ranging venture into the field of cultural history.

—R. Birdsall

## The Idea of A University, Revisited

By Allie Lyons

I've noticed this year that every time I walk by the Career Counseling Office my stomach muscles tighten and my pace quickens. Symptomatic of senior year career anxiety, I'm told. Why do I feel this sudden, tremendous pressure to leave the library and write resumes, buy businesslike clothes and go to interviews? Surely my family, friends and "Reaganomics" are coaxing me to get serious about my "career needs and goals." I feel lost in this mad rush to secure a job future.

It's dog eat dog out there, I guess. But in this frantic race to specialize our skills for a certain acquirable job, I'm afraid we can easily lose sight of why we are all at a liberal arts college in the first place.

Since my college career is nearing its close, I've been looking back on it, wondering about its value. My conclusion? A liberal arts education is priceless, even with today's prices. I've learned skills that help me get along better in this world; some of those skills are marketable, others going way beyond the marketplace. In studying literature, history, physics, religion, and art I've been learning to think and write clearly and to make good judgments. John Henry Newman said all this better than anybody in his 1852 lecture series entitled *The Idea of a University*. Newman says:

This is how I should solve the fallacy, for so I must call it, by which Locke and his disciples would frighten us from cultivating the intellect, under the notion that no education is useful which does not teach us

some temporal calling, or some mechanical art, or some physical secret. I say that a cultivated intellect, because it is a good in itself, brings with it a power and a grace to every work and occupation which it undertakes and enables us to be more useful and to a greater number.

Now more than ever before in history the "disciples of Locke" are calling on us to mechanize our imaginations to fit that one job qualification. In today's society of experts further specialization in younger and younger people could lead to I don't know what. What I'm saying is—we don't have to heed that call.

Now even Connecticut College as a whole is getting serious about its future with the committee formed for that purpose. The College is wise to look for ways to improve itself and to be more attractive for students in years to come. However, at the moment the committee is walking on very thin ice. Increased science and sports facilities are realistic goals for the College but if we feed *only* these programs the whole College is in jeopardy. For the other departments—the fine arts and the humanities—new life must be pumped in as well. Stagnant history and English departments and thriving computer and physics. ed. programs won't keep the College afloat.

The College must strengthen its weak points and continue to enrich its strong departments—NOT just maintain them. It's a delicate balance, but an achievable one I think.

A solid background in the liberal arts is a good guarantee that we will perform well in our jobs, whatever they are, and that we will better understand ourselves and our role in the world.

## LETTER

To the Editor:

"We Karmazovs think with our stomachs." This passage from Dostoyevsky came to mind as I read *The College Voice* and noted the rather full commentary on the food served on the Renaissance Weekend and the



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## NOTICE

When in the course of human events it comes time to graduate, someone's got to take the place of the flunkie who just left. Therefore, *The College Voice* will soon be taking applications for eager young writers, editors, photographers who want to make *The College Voice* a better paper. If you are an interested writer who is standing in the wings, scared to take that first plunge into fame and glory, be bashful no longer. Drop a note in *The College Voice* post office box 1351 and one of our bright, young capable assistants will soon contact you.

Do something: Write for *The Voice*.

# The U.S. and El Salvador: Get Involved Stay Out

By Michael Burlingame  
Associate Professor of History

Alexander Haig put the controversy over El Salvador in a nutshell last year: "First and foremost, let me emphasize... that our problem with El Salvador is external intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation in this hemisphere—nothing more, nothing less. That is the essential problem we're dealing with."

As a historian, I am intrigued with the problem of evidence. What can you cite to prove your generalizations? So far, the Reagan Administration's attempts to document their central thesis can best be described as pitiful. The Mexican and Nicaraguan teenagers recently pointed out as irrefutable proof to buttress Haig's argument have embarrassed the administration profoundly; the Secretary of State emerged with haig on his face, to say the least. The subsequent show of enlarged photos of the military build-up in Nicaragua has been justly treated only by Gary Trudeau.

More ambitious is the State Department's White Paper, "Communist Interference in El Salvador," released on February 23, 1981, which purported to show that "the political direction, organization, and arming of the Salvadoran insurgency is coordinated and heavily influenced by Cuba with the active support of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Vietnam and other Communist states" and that "the insurgency in El Salvador has been progressively transformed into a textbook case of indirect armed aggression by Communist powers through Cuba."

Bold and disturbing charges, these. Did the 19 accompanying captured guerilla documents bear them out? On June 8, 1981, *The Wall Street Journal*, hardly a mouthpiece of the Kremlin, demolished the White Paper. Reporter Jonathan Kwitny carefully perused the 19 documents and concluded that "Several of the most important documents, it's obvious, were attributed to guerilla leaders who didn't write them, and it's uncertain who did." He also found that "much information in the White Paper can't be found in the documents at all."

The principal author of the White Paper, Jon D. Glassman, admitted that parts of it were perhaps "misleading" and "over-embellished."

Robert D. White, American Ambassador to El Salvador during the Carter Administration, called the White Paper "bizarre" and "tendentious" and said that it "tries to prove more than the evidence warrants."

The State Department replied that 61 documents not released with the White Paper actually proved its validity. That assertion was quickly undermined on June 9, 1981, by Robert G. Kaiser in *The Washington Post*. After reading the original 19 documents plus the 61 supplementary ones, he concluded that the White Paper "contains factual errors, misleading statements and unresolved ambiguities that raise questions about the administration's interpretation of participation by communist countries in the Salvadoran civil war." The most widely publicized allegation in the White Paper, that nearly 200 tons of arms had been secretly delivered to the insurgents in El Salvador through Nicaragua and Cuba, proved wildly misleading, according to Kaiser. All the documents taken together "portray a guerilla movement that is chronically short of arms and scrounging for more of them." Document 83, for example, contains a notation by a U.S. Government official who read and evaluated it: "From this it would appear they (the guerillas) had only 626 weapons for more than 9,000 men." This document was not released to the press to accompany The White Paper.

James Petras, Professor of Sociology at the State University of New York at Binghamton, also found the evidence in the White Paper "flimsy, circumstantial, or nonexistent." He further charged that "the reasoning and logic is slipshod and internally inconsistent," that "it assumes what needs to be proven," and that "what facts are presented refute the very case the State Department is attempting to demonstrate." Petras' detailed analysis, published in the March 28, 1981 issue of *The Nation*, leads to the conclusion that "the document... has the aura of a political frame-up in which inconvenient facts are overlooked and innuendos and unwarranted inferences are made at crucial points in the argument."

Thus the Administration's policy in El Salvador rests on a base of sand. President Reagan should heed the words of Archbishop Oscar Romero, written shortly before he was assassinated in March 1980, in a letter to President Carter: "I ask you, if you truly want to defend human rights, to prohibit the giving of military aid to the Salvadoran government. Guarantee that your government will not intervene directly or indirectly with military, economic, and diplomatic or other pressure to determine the destiny of the Salvadoran people."

By Patrick Kennedy

In recent months, the liberal elites of society—the media, academics, radical clergy, etc.—who were stunningly repudiated in the elections of 1980 seem to have entered an age of nostalgia. Anxious to relive their great triumph in southeast Asia, which resulted in the butchery and oppression of thousands of people, they have once again tried to inundate the American public with the official Soviet line on the El Salvador conflict. All of it is patent pap and the American people deserve to know the truth about the situation and the moral and strategic implications of a victory for the forces of totalitarianism.

If one reads the front page of *The New York Times*, one sees "up close and personal" profiles of the guerillas depicting them as a peasants' revolutionary movement. The leftists recite their lines to reporters who repeat them with a straight face, a performance reminiscent of the Iranian demonstrators chanting for the cameras during the hostage crisis. The government is portrayed as corrupt and oppressive while President Duarte's social and political reforms are ignored. Rightist atrocities are headlined; leftist atrocities are buried. As with Fidel Castro's troops a quarter of a century ago, the guerillas are romanticized as if they were a wandering band of minstrels.

When we examine the situation, however, the scales fall from our eyes. The left follows the classic Communist technique of devising "front" organizations to bamboozle the world into believing that the "Resistance" is basically non-Communist. There are no less than fourteen such organizations in El Salvador itself and the world is usually exposed to Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo and his Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), a tiny group who serve as the movement's "useful idiots" (to use Lenin's term for non-Communists who unknowingly promote Communist objectives).

The real control of the guerilla operation though, is clearly held by the Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES) and its leader, Shafik Handal. Last year's State Department White Paper exposed Handal's role in "buying" arms from the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, North Vietnam, and the Palestinian Liberation Organization which are funneled through Cuba and Nicaragua. Our intelligence agencies have released aerial photographs documenting a massive military buildup in Nicaragua that far surpasses any legitimate defense need. The photographs reveal Soviet equipment, training facilities, and military installations throughout Nicaragua. Congressman Robert Dornan recently disclosed on Meet the Press that the Soviets have introduced Mig-23's to Cuba that pose a greater offensive threat to the United States than did the IRBMs of 1962. "Wars of liberation" rage in Guatemala and Honduras. In short, the stench of Soviet activities and objectives in the region is stronger than the aroma of a manure pile on a hot summer's day.

There are profound regional strategic implications to a Communist takeover in El Salvador. First of all, it would set the regional dominoes in motion, leading to Communist regimes in Guatemala and Honduras and possibly Costa Rica, Panama, and Belize. Such control of Central America would put the Soviets in a position to threaten the oilfields of Mexico and Venezuela as well as the "choke point" of the Panama Canal. Even more dangerously, such a Soviet presence in our own back yard would pose a direct threat to the continental United States and would have the potential to profoundly alter the strategic balance.

But even these important considerations pale before the global strategic implications. Sir Robert Thompson once devised an equation of national power: Power = Applied Resources + Manpower × Will. He understood, and the Soviets understand, the decisive importance of national will. If it is zero, then the whole equation is zero. And there is no better way to convince the Soviets that we are utterly spineless than to abandon a nation in our own back yard. If we have not even the temerity to send military aid to El Salvador, of what deterrent value are our threats to use force to protect our interests in Europe or the Middle East? If our eagerness to surrender is overestimated, is this not a prescription for rash Soviet actions even in the area of nuclear weaponry?

The moral case for support of El Salvador is equally compelling. It is ironic, in fact, that there is so much "moral" opposition to support of El Salvador; it seems that liberal glamorization of the leftist cut-throats has immensely aided the Soviet objective of persuading the American people that black is white and that bad is good.

The Soviet Union has simply adopted the Big Lie technique so successfully used by Adolf Hitler in the 1930's to pull the

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## Sea Semester

Kim Tetrault, a junior at Connecticut College, Elizabeth Branca, junior, Margaret Carroll, junior, and Martha Moulton, junior, recently stepped ashore in St. Thomas, U.S.V.I., after completing a deep water sailing expedition few Americans ever share. From the decks of the 125' staysail schooner R/V *Westward*, these people together with 20 college students and a science faculty and crew of 9, conducted oceanographic research in the Gulf Stream and Caribbean Sea from October 14-November 25. The *Westward* began her cruise in Woods Hole, MA and maintained a 2,700 mile track under sail power to St. Thomas, yielding to engine power for only 16 hours during the six-week period.

Tetrault, Branca, Carroll, and Moulton are members of the 60th class of SEA SEMESTER, a 12-week college level course in oceanography and maritime affairs offered by the Sea Education Association (SEA) in Woods Hole, Mass. Widely known as a center for marine science research, Woods Hole

offers students access to the resources of several prestigious scientific organizations—the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, the Marine Biological Laboratory, the National Marine Fisheries, and the U.S. Geological Survey.

The SEA SEMESTER program, taught at the sophomore-junior class level, is a rigorous academic, scientific and practical experience designed to teach undergraduate students about the ocean. Students are instructed in two segments: six weeks of classwork in Woods Hole (the Shore Component) followed by six weeks of putting theory to practice at sea (the Sea Component) aboard the research vessel *Westward*. After completing the program, students earn a semester's credit from Boston University or one of several affiliates: Cornell University, Colgate University, College of Charleston, American University and University of Pennsylvania. Since the program was established in 1972, nearly 1,200 students enrolled from over 215 colleges and universities nationwide



have graduated from SEA SEMESTER, and have returned to their schools and work places better informed about the oceans that cover 70% of their world.

During the Shore Component, students completed three courses: *Introduction to Marine Science*, an oceanography course based on biology, geology, chemistry, and physics with special emphasis on the geographic areas to be visited during the upcoming cruise;

*Introduction to Nautical Science*, which includes the concepts of navigation, naval architecture, ship construction, marine engineering systems, and ship management; and *Introduction to Maritime Studies*, a multi-disciplinary study of our maritime heritage, which looks at how the seas have influenced man's history, politics, literature and economics.

## SGA Forum: "Is Conn College Safe?"

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walkie talkies, hindering their efficiency in reporting incidents. Officers in South Lot work under bad weather conditions during the winter months. Bangs also mentioned the guard gate, which works well except when students and faculty members neglect to stop there before entering the campus.

As part of the Campus Safety Advisory Board, Bangs conducted an investigation regarding the effectiveness of the locking of dormitory doors. He and others went to each dorm on campus to see how many they could get into. They discovered that with little difficulty, they were able to get into every dorm on campus except for Knowlton.

Bangs then spoke about the training of the safety officers and suggested that all security officers be trained for emergency situations, particularly training for medical emergencies.

Another problem of security that was cited by Bangs was officers' laxity in asking students to show their college I.D.'s before being admitted into parties.

Lastly, he addressed a question on the behalf of campus safety, asking for the support of SGA in establishing a weekly report in *The College Voice* and/or *The College Republic*, publicizing offenses and their respective penalties with the purpose of increasing student awareness on issues of safety.

Next to speak was Jocelyn Taylor, who began by saying that she agreed with the first two speakers about the need for a change in students' attitudes regarding safety and the need for a boost in the budget of Campus Safety. She questioned whether students should hold Campus Safety jobs, stressing the great amount of responsibility required of safety officers. Ms. Taylor cited a personal incident that occurred during the Fall semester of this year. In the arboretum, she was confronted by a large, middle-aged man who physically blocked her path and verbally harassed her. She reported the incident to Campus Safety several days after it occurred, and she told us that her fear of the man made her reluctant to report the incident right away. According to Ms. Taylor, she never anticipated anything of that nature ever happening to her, and that she always felt safe on the Conn College campus. Two weeks after the incident in the arboretum, she saw the same man at a party in Morrison. Taylor said that the situation was handled very well by her house-fellow and the men in her dorm, and by Campus Safety, who tracked the man down in a matter of minutes and escorted him off the campus.

Ms. Taylor stated that she finds flaw in the fact that neither the administration nor Campus Safety makes public to the

student body reports of such safety-related incidents. She finished her segment in the forum by stressing the need for an increase in student awareness of safety issues and reiterated her support of the forum on safety.

Last on the panel to speak was Mr. Joseph Bianchi, Director of Campus Safety. He addressed the group with the question of "Just how safe or unsafe is our campus?" Equipped with statistics comparing safety offenses this year with those that occurred last year, he first considered the matter of assaults; last year there were four reported cases of assaults compared to the six reported assaults that occurred this year. Five of those six assaults were minor, and Bianchi claimed that the one attempted rape, the only major assault this year, was the worst attack in the last couple of years. He went on to say that not all campus safety problems are crime related, citing disorderly conduct, usually alcohol related, as a problem. On the subject of fire safety, there were twelve minor fires on campus last year, five this year. Most of the fires occurred in dormitories and were caused by carelessness with hotplates and pots. Obscene phone calls were the bulk of reported cases of harassment, five of which were reported last year, eight this year.

He cited thefts and vandalism as the two major safety related problems on campus. On the issue of thefts, Bianchi claimed that forty-one reported thefts occurred in academic buildings, and twelve of these forty-one happened in Cro. Bianchi claimed that he wanted to clear up a misconception that most thefts of cars occur in South Lot; out of the ten car thefts that were reported this year, only one occurred in South Lot. Much of the vandalism which occurs in dorms is student-inflicted, asserted Bianchi. That Crozier-Williams is the most frequent target for vandals, is the reason why Security is so strict about locking Cro at closing time. He added that "a building is never considered safe as long as people are in it."

According to Bianchi, many of the trespassing violations that occur in dorms happen because of lack of responsibility on the part of the student. He elaborated on his statement and claimed that oftentimes students will go to a bar in town, "pick up a hastily made friend", bring him or her back to their dorm, leaving them unattended to wander around and endanger others in the building. Once again, Cro was cited as the major problem area for trespassing.

"What does this show us?" asked Bianchi after presenting the figures. He stressed the point that security is a highly personalized matter and that

Campus Safety tries to do all that it can to protect the students. He added that students who leave their doors unlocked when their rooms are left unattended cannot be protected from certain offenses, such as thefts. As far as the nature and the location of the campus, Conn College remains an open campus near an industrial area; nothing can keep someone from entering the campus if they are really determined to do so. He maintained that the budget is confining and that Campus Safety needs to be provided with more manpower. "We must be rational, and balance what we'd like to do against the means of doing it," explaining that highly sophisticated security equipment and more manpower are desirable yet too costly.

Lastly, he addressed the question of what Campus Safety is presently doing for the students. The largest shift of safety officers, totalling five men, are on duty during the night shift. According to Bianchi, these officers are often distracted by their routine patrolling to unlock doors for students who forget their keys; less protection results from these distractions. Bianchi also stated that since the notice was run in the Campus Communicator, more people have taken advantage of the Campus Safety escort service. He followed in saying that the point of the escort service is for safety and should not be used as a taxi service. He concluded by asking if anyone had questions or any suggestions for the betterment of campus safety.

A series of questions, answers, and suggestions followed the presentations by the four speakers. Pertaining to students' attitudes towards campus safety, one student addressed students' unconcerned attitudes toward fire drills, another person mentioned students' reluctance to show their I.D.'s when asked to show them, and there was a recognition of a general current of apathy regarding students' responsibility in matters of safety. On the topic of assaults, Dean Margaret Watson informed us that the school has no record of rapes, and that it is the Women's Center which periodically informs us of such happenings. Lois Lovett, Housefellow of Freeman, cited specific incidents of negligence on the part of Campus Safety officers.

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apathy regarding students' responsibility in matters of safety. On the topic of assaults, Dean Margaret Watson informed us that the school has no record of rapes, and that it is the Women's Center which periodically informs us of such happenings. Lois Lovett, Housefellow of Freeman, cited specific incidents of negligence on the part of Campus Safety officers. One incident involved some female students in her dorm who were told by Security Officers to walk after dark because the distance that they wanted to be escorted was too short. Ms. Lovett also brought to our attention the matter where on more than one occasion she discovered security officers unlocking the doors in Freeman between the hours of 4:00 and 5:00 a.m. When she confronted the officers, she claimed that they told her that they were supposed to unlock doors at that time. Bianchi responded by saying that such incidents of negligence on the part of officers were never reported to him. Mention was also made regarding the high turnover of officers on the force, and it was suggested that the salary which the job pays might be a reason for the rapid turnover.

A suggestion was made that in the future, Judiciary Board representatives should establish better communication with Mr. Bianchi as Director of Campus Safety. Regarding the administration's role in campus safety, it was suggested that safety offenses and their respective penalties be publicized to the students, attributing student apathy to their lack of awareness on issues of campus safety.

Failure of the honor code system was a theme that frequently came up during the course of the debate. One student stated that the honor code presupposes trust in students, and that since the administration does not trust the student body, the honor system does not work. Bianchi claimed that the honor system is no good if students are failing to report what should be reported. Others at the forum expounded on situations that they knew of where Conn students neglected to turn in peers who violated the honor code.

Paige Cottingham, President of SGA, reminded those who were present at the forum that the SGA meetings are open to all interested students. She also expressed her disappointment in the fact that so few members of the student body attend and participate in the SGA meetings. As a member of the Campus Safety Advisory Board, Randy Bangs announced that the Advisory Board holds open meetings every Monday at 10:00 p.m. in Cro Snack Shop.

The forum on campus safety was the first of several which SGA plans to sponsor on issues of importance to the college community.



## Mystery Photo



Matthew Scudder and Wiff Stenger

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

# United Friends for Disarmament Committee

By Sue Rotatori

A growing movement for arms reduction is sweeping Europe and America, and Connecticut is no exception. Marta Daniels, coordinator of the state campaign for an armament freeze, was on campus March 31 to speak to a group of students, faculty and community members gathered for a forum on disarmament sponsored by the Southeastern Connecticut chapter of the United Nations Association. Following her talk on the reasons for a nuclear arms freeze, Bob Loesch, president of the UN Association's local chapter, spoke on the UN's upcoming special session on disarmament.

Ms. Daniels, of the United Friends for Disarmament Committee, sees the current grassroots movement for an arms freeze—forcing the Reagan Administration to deal with the problem—as a truly historic phenomenon. "It's really amazing what's happening out there," she exclaimed, citing the 250-plus town meetings in New England which have already passed resolutions calling for an arms freeze. In Connecticut alone, 65

communities either have passed or are currently considering freeze resolutions. This trend is especially remarkable because local governments rarely deal with such international issues.

People have been shaken into action, according to Ms. Daniels, by the Administration's increasingly belligerent rhetoric toward the Soviet Union, including talk of a limited or winnable nuclear war, at the same time that communication with the Soviets on the subject of arms control is seriously lacking. Moreover, both countries are in the midst of unprecedented peacetime arms buildups.

One indication of the growing concern is that two resolutions for a freeze and reduction in nuclear arms have recently been introduced in Congress. The Kennedy-Hatfield joint resolution calls for a halt to the nuclear arms race and a freeze on testing, production, and deployment, to be followed by a major reduction in arms. Ms. Daniels feels that this resolution, which was co-sponsored by the entire Connecticut Congressional

Continued on Page 10

## Get Involved

Continued from Page 3

wool over the eyes of the American public: if you tell a lie, make it big, and repeat it often, then people will believe you. The lie is this: the Duarte government is reactionary and oppressive; the guerillas represent an uprising of the people; the Soviet Union is only aiding a "war of liberation" which is completely Salvadoran. The facts are these: El Salvador is remarkably democratic and reform-minded by third-world standards; Soviet "liberation" movements have never brought anything but bloodshed, butchery, and turmoil as they promote their ideological goals at the expense of the "counter-revolutionaries" who oppose them; such movements invariably strive to thrust their own brutal form of "liberation" upon all of the nations in the area.

As to the means that are necessary to promote our infinitely moral end, it hardly seems immoral to support the government as the Soviets do the terrorist opposition. Perhaps military aid is "icky" and perhaps we would prefer not to soil ourselves by engaging in it but the alternative to our type of support of El Salvador is Lenin's type: "We will support Kerensky as the rope supports the hanged man." President Reagan recounted that when the Salvadoran people saw the American observers at polling places during the recent elections "the people there in those voting lines... called out their gratitude to the United States for the fact that we have been helping". That was a display of real emotion, not on-cue chanting for the cameras, and this writer fails to see how viciously stabbing these brave people in the

back can be dignified as "morality". After all, what will prevent human rights abuses in El Salvador if it falls to the Communists? Diplomatic protests? A boycott of El Salvador's May Day celebration? A lead editorial in *The New York Times*?

Whether we know it or not and whether we like it or not we are at the crossroads in our struggle with the Soviet Union. The Soviets will not feel secure until they have eliminated us; that objective pervades their doctrine, accounts for their actions, and has been told to us time and time again by the Soviets themselves. El Salvador may prove to be our Stalingrad, Midway, or El Alamein or it may be our Waterloo; it is of critical military value and, more importantly, is a crucial test of our will.

Perhaps the real lesson of El Salvador for Americans is the fact that one million out of 1.3 million eligible voters voted in the recent elections despite bombs and bullets and threats whereas, as Senator Chris Dodd noted, American voters often stay home because of a light mist. Americans must realize that our freedom is not something that we can take for granted, but that we must be willing to pay the price of eternal vigilance that is needed to maintain it.

When our Founding Fathers had completed the writing of the Constitution in 1787, a woman asked Benjamin Franklin, "What have you given us?" "A republic," Franklin answered, "if you can keep it!" There is no reason whatsoever why we cannot keep it. Will we?

## Guide to J. Board

By Aron Abrams

The workings of Judiciary Board are considered by some to be mysterious. In an effort to explain the process by which decisions are made, this hypothetical case is presented:

Jim was walking down the street one night. Having nothing better to do, he threw a rock through a window in Thames. Jim ran away, but a security officer followed him and convinced Jim to turn himself in to Judiciary Board where his case would be heard.

Jim went to see Niki Threet, the chairperson of Judiciary Board. After listening to Jim's account of the incident, Niki told him that he would be brought in front of the board.

Sunday night, around 7:00, Jim went to the S.G.A. room where the Judiciary Board meetings are held. He waited outside the room while the Judiciary Board members read the statements of Jim and the security officer. A motion was made to accept the case because there was enough evidence. The motion was accepted.

When Jim entered, he found himself sitting in the middle of a half-circle of the class representatives to Judiciary Board. Niki and Robyn Wilson, the secretary, sat in front of the room behind a desk.

Niki read the statements of Jim and the security officer aloud again to see if Jim had anything to add. Jim did not. Niki asked the members if they had any questions.

"Why did you do it?" asked one J. Board member.

"I don't know... It was just a joke," said Jim. "I didn't really mean to do it."

"If you didn't mean to do it," asked another member, "why did you run when the officer came after you?"

"I got scared," Jim said.

"It seems odd," said another member, "that you were just walking along and you decided to pick up a rock and throw it through a window. Were you drunk that night?"

"Well, I had been at a party and I guess I'd been drinking. I was not sober."

Other questions were asked for about ten minutes. When there does not appear to be any more questions, Niki asks Jim if he has anything he'd like to add.

"Yes," says Jim. "I know I shouldn't have done this... it was a stupid thing to do. But, this is the first time I've ever been involved in something like this. I've never done it before and I'll never do it again. It was just a stupid prank,

and I'm sorry, and I'll pay for the damages. That's all I have to say."

Niki tells Jim that she'll call him up that night to let him know the Board's decision. After exchanging goodnights, Jim leaves.

Once the door is closed, the discussion on Jim's case begins. The first thing the Board does is decide whether he is guilty or not. Since Jim admitted to having broken the window, the Board votes unanimously that he is guilty. After deciding his guilt, the Board then decides on his punishment. This is seldom as cut and dry as the decision of guilt or innocence.

A motion is made.

"I move that Jim... be found guilty of violation of the social honor code in the form of vandalism and he be punished by two semesters of social probation, as well as restitution costs and fine (the fine is either twenty five dollars or 25% of the restitution cost; whichever is more).

Discussion begins on the motion. Members discuss the severity.

"The thing to remember," says one member, "is that all he did was break a window. It's not that major a crime."

"I think it is a considerable problem," says another member. "The guy got drunk and decided to break a window. That window could have been in a dorm and someone could have gotten really hurt. The fact that Jim was drunk is no excuse whatsoever."

"I think we should give him two semesters of social probation because, this way, if he gets drunk and decides to do it again, he'll think twice because next time he could get suspended or expelled."

After more discussion, a vote is taken. Five members vote in favor of the motion; two against; two abstain (the chairperson votes; the secretary doesn't have a vote). Since that is the only case for the evening, the members leave the room and are not allowed to speak of the case to anyone but fellow members. The importance of confidentiality is stressed very strongly.

The most difficult part of Judiciary Board hearings is deciding on the punishment. In most cases guilt is relatively easy to decide: a plagiarized paper, taken word for word from a textbook, does not leave much room for doubt, nor does an admittance of guilt. The problem arises when the members try to decide just how hard they should punish the student. Extenuating factors, previous record, severity of the infraction are taken into account. Precedent is used to some degree, but each case is basically decided on its own merits. Personal knowledge of the person is not used; if a member is friends with or is very familiar with the defendant, he or she is excused from the case.

Cases are heard on the violation of the social and/or academic honor code. The most frequent academic infraction is plagiarism; this is punishable by academic probation (which, like social probation, serves mainly as a warning to the defendant: If you get in trouble during the probation period, the next step could well be suspension or expulsion). Although probation does not appear on one's permanent transcript, a record is kept in the Judiciary Board office. The most common social infraction is vandalism.

Members of Judiciary Board are chosen by their class. There are two representatives for each class. The chairman is elected by the campus; the secretary is appointed. In addition to Niki and Robyn, the Judiciary Board is composed of: Aron Abrams, David Gottlieb, ('82); Joe Cooper, Michele Liguori, ('83); Katie Clark, Stephen Wilkins, ('84); and Patty Gillett and Sandy Matos, ('85).

If there are any questions please direct them to these people.



OFF THE TRACK

Little Babies: No

NOT

THE

By Kenny Patrick

One of the public policy issues that is debated most emotionally, and least rationally, is giving babies special treatment in hospitals. After they're born, the little things are whisked off to separate rooms where they're bathed, fed and taken care of completely. No questions asked; everytime they cry, someone comes over to pamper them. When's the last time someone did that for you? Eh? What makes this minority group so special?

I ask you, the reader, this question: What is this? I know what the standard reply is: "Ooooh, little babies are so cute and they can't do anything for themselves." Well, la-de-dah. I don't think they're so cute—I'd rather have a puppy any day—and, besides, how do you expect them to learn to do anything for themselves with all these bleeding hearts hanging around, sticking bottles in their mouths, fawning all over them?

This prejudiced treatment is symptomatic of the problem that currently plagues our country: "If someone can't do something, let's give him special privileges." Just like welfare, medical assistance, food stamps, and financial aid for kids so they can go to fancy colleges they can't afford when they should be home washing dishes at the local diner instead. That's exactly the type of thing our President is trying to combat by cutting the waste out of the budget. We have to save the money for those who want it, not those who need it. That's what Reagan is trying to accomplish, and by cod-

ding the little baby-critters, we're defeating Reagonomics even before it gets started, darn it.

Another example of extra privileges for this special "sub-group" is breast feeding. I ask you, the reader, this question: If you saw a grown man acting like that with his mother in public, wouldn't you vomit? But, since it's a baby, we say "Oh, it's okay." Society smiles on this perversion, and thus condones it.

In the hard times that are coming up, everybody is going to have to pull his own weight. There won't be any room for scallawags or lazy-bones. Something has to be done about this "lazy baby" syndrome. What I propose is this: Ship the little things to halfway houses so they can learn to do things for themselves. These immigrants to our shore should be isolated, but they do not merit extra money. This plan won't cost any extra funds; there are already halfway houses for alcoholics and junkies and the babies can move right in. The tots can go to the same rehabilitation classes as the other patients and learn how to make themselves more socially useful. Then, like the afore-mentioned junkies and alcoholics, after a six week stay, they'll be forced to leave the halfway house and find their own way in the world. I don't believe in special privileges; if the junkies have to go after six weeks, then the other patients should go as well.

This is the only fair way to nip this problem; a dilemma that has been plaguing us just too darn long.

My Favorite Film

By Charlie Tuna

I wonder how I can write about the new film, *Revenge of the Shogun Women (in 3-D)*. In all of our lives, there are deeply emotional experiences that we hesitate to talk about because words cannot capture the essence of what we felt. The same thing happens in the movies. This may sound more like a testimonial than a review, but the simple truth is that *Revenge of the Shogun Women (in 3-D)* is just about perfect. I can only hope to suggest what it does.

Many films have been made about the women's role during the Kyoto imperial rule in Japan in the 12th century. *My Friend Geisha* and *Shogun verses Kramer* both dealt with this sensitive topic, but not with the care of this opus, directed by Yippi Yappi Yahooie.

Yahooie starts off the film with a risk, but he makes it pay off. He has the shogun women, wearing translucent robes, march into the water, get soaking wet and then thrust themselves into the eyes of the camera for twenty minutes. While others might feel that this is merely exploitive, perhaps I, alone, can see what Yahooie is striving for: by having the women take off their clothes and dance around, without any plot development for the first half of the movie, he is saying that the "Ying and Yang" of Asian philosophy dictates the duality of the cosmos, as seen by these happy sea nymphs.

*The Revenge of the Shogun Women (in 3-D)* is filled with such precious moments. Shortly after the women put on their clothes, a group of warriors come in with swords and hack each other to bloody ribbons; this is done in slow motion. Yahooie takes advantage of the 3-dimensional aspects of the cinema by having the heads of the warriors, with jiggling eyeballs, fly out into the audience. While some critics have dismissed this part of the film as violently exploitive, I do not. By not having any dialogue during this scene (indeed, during the whole movie), Yahooie is contrasting the harshness of war with the beauty of love. Bravo, Yahooie, Bravo!!!

The climax of the film will remain as a masterpiece when the works of Truffaut, Malle and Hitchcock have melted into plastic waste. Yahooie stages an "orgy of love" between the still-wet shogun women and the surviving warriors. This sequence, which lasts for two hours, is a testament to the glory of love and, as such, it caps all that has gone on before.

I predict a great future for Yippie Yahooie. Once again, he has shown great skill in translating a masterpiece of literature to the screen; his last film *Daddy's Little Stewardess*, was based on the acclaimed paperback of the same title.

*Revenge of the Shogun Women (in 3-D)* never hits a false note. I came to love these people. Who knows how long it will be until something as full as this comes along again? *Revenge of the Shogun Women (in 3-D)* is a stunning movie.

Hamilton First Floor To Be Turned Into Bowling Alley

Mary Jane Geiger, head of the Residence Department, recently announced plans to convert Hamilton First Floor into a bowling alley.

"I'm sorry the people in Hamilton are complaining," said Ms. Geiger, "but life's tough for everyone. I know that they're saying they wish their basement wasn't being used for a party and their halls weren't going to be used for bowling, but people in hell want ice water, you know? I can't see why they're complaining—with the parties in the basement, the dorm is already noisy. I think we ought to confine all campus noise to one area."

The plan was devised as a way of coping with the space shortage on campus. It is hoped that if existing space can be used for athletic purposes, the fieldhouse will not have to be built.

"If we don't have to build a fieldhouse, that would be swell," said Ms.

Geiger. "Think of all the money we'll save. This way, we can spend more money on good food, like rainbow meat and 'scary stew.' We can also make more good investments, like the windmill and that great audio system in the hockey rink."

The plans call for white lines to be drawn on both sides of both hallways on the first floor. Pins will be set up at the ends of the halls and freshmen on work study will be involved in putting the pins up after each frame.

"I think I'm going to go live in Buck Lodge," said first floor person Barbara Lupucy. "It's cold there, but the only thing in the basement is termites. It ought to be quiet though. I'm not complaining; I knew that living in the plex wouldn't be easy."

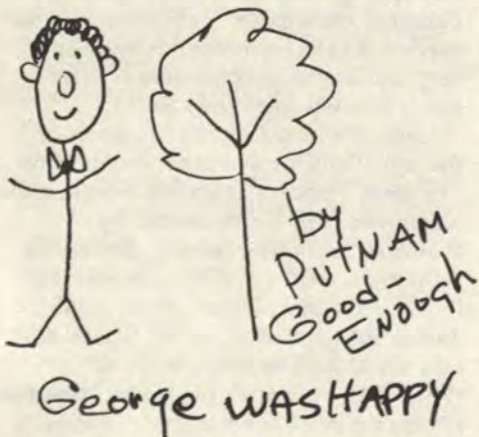
"It won't be bad at all, I promise," said Ms. Geiger. "As long as the girls stay inside their rooms while the people

are bowling, they won't get their feet hurt; the halls weren't designed for conversational purposes anyway. The bowling alley will be both a great fund, as well as fun raiser."

Hamilton Housefellow Lincoln Levenson was dismayed by the plans.

"The basement was bad enough, but this really bites," said Levenson. "The hours on the bowling alley will be nine a.m. to midnight every weekday and later during weekends. This is just going to ruin quiet hours. I guess it's more practical than having a golf course, and safer than archery, but still, it's not right. I don't even like to bowl."

The question was raised as to whether the floor was structurally sound enough to support a bowling alley. When asked, Treasurer of the College Leroy Knight said "Perhaps. If not, we'll find out sooner or later. It's a lot like second floor Cro in that respect."



This material written by Aron Abrams, Mike Sladden, and Seth Stone.



Paul Weiss says: "We've narrowed the commencement speaker down to three choices."

DON'T DRINK WHILE DRIVING — YOU MIGHT HIT A BUMP AND SPILL THE WHOLE THING. (A public service announcement, brought to you by Not The College Voice, Connecticut College's only wind-powered newspaper).

Not The College Voice doesn't really have an editorial policy. We print what we get, than apologize for it later. All copy is written by the editor and assorted flunkies. Unsolicited material is not welcome by a long shot; we won't even look at it. But, if you enclose a check or money order, we might be tempted. All complaints and criticism should be directed inwards.



# COLLEGE VOICE

"We Do What We Want"

## A Memo To Our Readers

### THE COLLEGE REPUBLIC

You, the oppressed readership of Connecticut College have mandated our birth. We are *The College Republic*, the brand-new, firey, objective, pissed-off, indignant, responsible, whining nut and berry newspaper replacement for the scum-sucking *College Voice* rag.

More like the "College Whimper". They are all lackeys of degenerate power leviathan that is smothering spontaneity with its vile administrative droppings, and mocking its educational duties by taking on the privilege of running this school, leaving us the students with the patronage-job of learning at it.

Just like it says in the Declaration of Independence, we have a duty to rise up and crush the status quo; and that's just what we're doing at the *College Republic*. We are institutionalized opposition! We're for real.

Just check out our line-up for this spring: in April we're going to do an expose on waste treatment from the dorms' bathrooms, and really lambaste those Watt-heads down in Physical Plant. We also have a down and dirty little ditty on who really buys these kids their BMW's, and how their fathers launder mafia bloodmoney through ticket and towing fines, and then just write it off their taxes. Damn straight.

At Floralia in May we're going to be live! That's right: on the spot as the news gets thought up. A battery of *Republic* writers will take varying

dosages of acid, and just let it happen out there, mimeoing dispatches every two hours... to keep You informed.

But we're not just hard news...no...the *Republic* has all the latest protest subculture drivel from around the world. What do the execs at EB eat for lunch? How does the new conservatism affect your next hair appointment? Great new exercise tips for serious passive resisters. RIGHT ON!

How much would you pay for a journalistic gem like this one? Don't answer!!! Because you also get free, a handsome all-natural burlap-bound edition of *Fear and Loathing in Fanning and Cro*, an anthology of reports and smuggled information, which chronicles the atrocities of Conn's administration since 1911. Follow the booze, drugs, violence and pointless sex from Cro Snack Shop management right to the top: Agent Millers training missions in Cuba and Nicaragua in 1979. Real names, dates, innuendo and artists' conceptions of how it "must have been" make this an indispensable desk-top reference book.

So don't be fooled by imitations—*The College Republic* is the real thing. Watch for our upcoming issue: "CCF ARRANGES SALE OF CUMMINGS TO TRW CORP; NUKE-TIPPED BALL-POINT LINKS OAKES."

We're the *Republic*... all the news we can think of... and just a little bit more.

"We Print What We Get"

## Another Long Article

By Stoned Seth

The men's basketball season ended on a poetically ironic note that not only would have done O. Henry proud, but would have made him blush. Coach Dennis Wolff is still trying to fathom the twist of fate that brought his team to the NCAA finals in New Orleans. To cop a lyric from Bad Company, Wolff ain't complaining, just trying to understand.

The story starts and ends with Georgetown center Pat Ewing. "We came this close to getting Ewing," says Wolff, juxtaposing his thumb and forefinger a quarter of an inch apart. "The only thing that kept Ewing from playing at Conn was his total illiteracy. Not only can't the man read and write, but in addition, instead of filling in the dots on his SAT test he connected them. At Georgetown he has untimed tests and tutors to write his papers, because he can't understand such simple commands as sit and roll over, much less understand directions as to write his own name. Still, we could have gotten up the money to pay for his tutor, but at the last moment, we were unable to get the cash." (Sources for *The Voice* have learned that the College administration lost the cash for Ewing's tutor when they bet it on Man-o-War in the last Kentucky Derby, hoping to pay off the library. Only too late did President Ames and Dean Johnson find out that Man-o-War has been dead for many years. Now they are thinking of investing in Freddy Laker Airlines).

But, this is where fate steps in. Although Wolff lost the recruiting war to Georgetown, it was Ewing who parlayed Conn into the NCAA's. "Georgetown coach Jack Thompson is a friend of mine," revealed Wolff. "I understand that during the off-season, he runs a charm school and public relations firm. Friendly guy that Jack—I understand also that his mother actually tried to see him before the Oregon game, but instead, he had a detective trail her, to make sure she wasn't stealing plays for the other school."

The Wolff pauses to answer a phone call from his assistant, Ronald "Ice" Jirsa. Wolff frowns a couple of times, says "no" and hangs up. "Ronnie said that he would not return next season if we don't have some cheerleaders," repeats Wolff. "I told him that cheerleaders were impossible, because at a predominantly female school, there is something uncouth about yelling 'hump them' in a cheer.

"Anyway, about the Ewing story. Coach Thompson was having his team stay at Biloxi, Mississippi, about 70 miles from New Orleans. He wanted to avoid the hoopla... get it? Hoopla, basketball. Even Al McGuire doesn't have my sense of humor! Thompson figured that Biloxi was more low-keyed than New Orleans."

According to well informed sources, the main attraction in Biloxi is Skank Street, supposedly a real cultural center. Such establishments as "Such a Spotlessly Clean Restaurant That Your Mother or Stepsister Could Eat Off the Floor Of and Have a Minimal Chance of Catching Herpes, Tuberculosis, or Dying" draw in huge crowds, not only for their food, but the chance to unwind amidst all the culture. If more exotic food is desired, Biloxians go to "Mr. Z's," a quaint restaurant housed in a former airplane hangar, and now known for its charming atmosphere. The speciality of "Z's" is a sheet of grease in one size. Rumor has it, that if one drains the grease off, a pizza can actually be found. Their motto is "service with a smile."

Finally, our source tells us that the best service is in "Rivers Pizza Emporium and Novelty Shop." Lucky customers are treated to Hilda, the famous waitress and former professional wrestler. Her act includes counting in German, shortchanging customers, speaking fondly of the good old days, and booking cheap vacations to Versailles.

"So," continues Wolff, "you can see why Thompson wanted his squad in Biloxi. On the day of the championship game against North Carolina, the Hoyas, (which in Greek means "we are a top-notch academic school but will sell our reputation down the Potomac to have a winning basketball team"), left by van, early in the morning, for New Orleans. All of us at the NCAA coaches' convention were awaiting their arrival, for meetings, followed by massive amounts of drinking, was getting a little boring. Thompson stayed behind in the one room shack the team had slept in (less media attention and chance for distraction), making calls to see if the game could be switched to his patio, away from the glare of the public.

Cont: If you have the time, we've got the place. Look on page 8



Can you tell where this campus photograph was taken from? If so, you can grab a pencil, write the answer on a piece of paper, put the piece of paper in a bag, swing the bag over your head and talk like a chicken, for all we care.

Connecticut College is hit by a blizzard, April 6, 1982.



# Women Ice Hockey

By Laurel Smith

Those who chose to spend a Wednesday night depleting their checkbook balance for assorted items at the Senior-Faculty auction, missed seeing the women's ice team capture their hard-earned undefeated title.

For the first time in the history of Connecticut College, the women's ice hockey club challenged a co-ed faculty team and emerged from a bruising and amusing scrimmage with a 2-1 victory. This gave the women an unblemished 1-0 season record.

For hockey fans, the final game was not one to have been missed. In a matter of minutes, the once scholarly professors transformed themselves into a team of wild-skating rookies. Looking professional in jerseys and equipment borrowed from the varsity men's team, such popular all campus figures as Oakes Ames, Bruce Kirmmse, Scott Warren, Louise Ames, Tom Couser, Robert Artinian, Ann Devlin, Claus Walter, made a flashy first impression with their brute determination.

They dominated the first ten minutes of the game, and were the first to score. Their first and only goal was flicked in by Louise Ames on a short shot. Coach Doug Roberts, the faculty goalie, was charged with a bench minor for disagreeing with the refs costing the faculty a two minute penalty served by Michael Burlingame. The hard-charging rookies could not regain their dominance, and the highly motivated women surged into the lead.

Tammy Brown, playing left wing, tied the game by beating substitute faculty goalie Fran Shields with a lift shot. Late in the game, Alison Lowe put the women's team into the lead by netting a rebound, and the women hung on to the victory.

Steadiness was the secret to the

women's victory. Coach Jordan Krown was quite confident in his girls having just practiced "breaking away" drills the day before; certainly a skill needed to win. Top scorers this season were Tammy Brown and Alison Lowe, each scoring a goal. Equally impressive on the attack were Nina Spivy, Camille Lamont, Laura Cross, Sue Hamlett, Lizzard Ridgway, Sandy Marwill, and Peggy Ferguson. The defense held strong with Julia Greenway, Nancy Schubert, Page Preston, and Laurie Smith. And much is owed to our goalie Bob Stammers.

Next year, the women's hockey team hopes for an even more competitive season, looks forward to returning veterans, and welcomes all enthusiastic newcomers. The women would like to extend their thanks to Coach Jordan Krown and his assistants, Fran Shields and Rufus Winton.



Laurel Smith



Laurel Smith

## B-Ball

Continued from Page 7

"Thus, we got the team driving to New Orleans, with Thompson staying behind, to come up later. All the team members were reading their playbooks, especially boning-up on their latest trick play called "Throwing the Ball Away With Under 20 Seconds Remaining in the Game." But, since Ewing couldn't read, and neither Thompson nor Pat's tutor were around, the playbook did him little good. For these reasons, Pat drove the van, which was fine, except for the slight trouble he had with the signs. He thought the first sign he saw was the exit for New Orleans, so he turned off the highway and hit the accelerator, anxious to get to the Superdome. Unfortunately, the sign said "Speed Checked By Radar" and it wasn't an exit he turned onto, but only the extreme right lane for slow moving traffic. To this day, the affable Mississippi state police are still chasing the van around."

"I realized the team would be a little nervous, what with arriving on 26 minutes notice, and playing against the number 1 team in the country in front of 60,000 people and millions watching all over the world, and all the emotions this entailed. This wasn't Cro after all, so I had to change the strategy a little bit. I told them to do something I hadn't asked of them all season. I felt if my idea proved successful that we could hang tough. My strategy was to actually make more than three percent of our foul shots. If we could have made five out of 27 I would have been happy."

Wolff played a man-to-man defense, with the key match-ups being Peter Dorfman against Sam Perkins, Chris Bergan on All-American James Worthly, and Rich Wolff on Jimmy Black. Wolff's opposite number, Dean Smith stayed with his patient strategy of shooting every seven minutes and holding onto the ball, even during the TV timeouts,

( Story continued  
in next paragraph.)

The Conn coach is confident his team will return to the final for next year. "We are young, and most of our squad will return next season. Many of this year's teams will lose many of their stars to the pros, but we won't have this problem. Also, some of the participants will use up their eight-year college eligibility, and I don't think we have to worry about that next year at least. Finally, without his tutor on board the van, Ewing may never get off the highway.

**HOOP SCOOP** . . . With the loss to Georgetown, Conn closed out its season at 14-11. Even though they lost their last three games, the NCAA selection committee considered their tough schedule and the extenuating circumstances in allowing them to play in the championship game. . . NESCAC, the new athletic conference that the Camels joined does not allow member schools to play in NCAA tournaments, but may waive this rule if, like the Big East, the NESCAC winner draws a berth. . . Assistant coach John Amols was not able to make the trip to New Orleans. His car broke down in Hartford, but all was not lost for Amols. John Thompson is rumored to be considering the head coaching job at Outer Inner Mongolia University, because of the lack of public pressure on the players there. He is known to be practicing a very new trick play called "Miss a key free throw that would win the game in overtime," as a sequel to his highly successful existing trick plays. If he takes the new job, Amols will get the Georgetown job even though he requires his players to be familiar with English. . .

## On The Thames

By Steven Lau

Connecticut College's mens and womens crew teams had their first meet of the spring season at the Coast Guard Academy. The meet was originally scheduled to be held at Worchester but the lake was frozen so it was rescheduled for the Thames River. Unfortunately, the races were held in inclement weather, with winds blowing 20-25 knots and white caps on the water. The adverse conditions compromised the efficiency of the rowers and severely hindered some of the competition.

The race was the distance of 2000 meters starting at the tip of Mammacoke Island and finishing off of Jacob's Rock at the Coast Guard Academy. There were six races in total, one for each division.

The first division to start was Conn's women's novice A and B against Smith and URI. Conn got their first season victory, beating Smith by 20 seconds and URI by 33 seconds. Conn's novice B came in fourth.

There was a hazardous moment after the completion of the first race, when Conn's novice B shell had a small joust with a submarine. The submarine came extremely close to the shell but fortunately neither crew or shell were harmed.

Conn's lightweight eight was the next to race against URI and CGA. Unfortunately Conn lost to both teams. The third division to start was women's JV which lost to both Smith and URI. The fourth race was between Conn and Smith women's varsity teams. This was a very close race but the foul weather

## Crew Camp

By Amy Blackburn

While many of you were sunning on the sandy beaches of Florida for spring break, the Conn College men's and women's crew teams made do with the red clay patios of east and west "Cro Beach". For those comfortable double beds in Miami Holiday Inns, they substituted mattresses dragged over from KB basement. In place of days at Disney World they spent their days in the weight room, running, and rowing double sessions on the Thames. The team also spent one day helping Physical Plant clean out Palmer Library. The days were long, starting at 5:30 a.m., but they weren't all bad. The weather was unusually nice for most of the twelve days and there was plenty of time for sunbathing. On those few unfortunate rainy days people occupied themselves with television, naps, over 1,000 games of Donkey Kong, eating, chatting, maybe a little studying, and the backgammon tournament: Congratulations, Heather Hewson.

An excellent evening of entertainment was provided by thirty-two first-year rowers who displayed unlimited and surprising amounts of talent in the third annual "Rookie Show".

The team would like to extend special thanks to the staff in Harris for their good food and most of all, their friendly greetings.

Crew Camp ended with the race against Smith and URI on a stormy day. There was a close call with a sub, a sunken shell of Smith women, lots of wet sweats, but smiles were never lacking. Although we all agreed that it was nice to get back to a little more normal living, life in the gym, with 38 women roomies, and in the annex, with 26 men roomies was more than a lot of hard work; it was fun, cheaper than Florida, and we got tanned too.

forced the Smith crew to default, when their shell swamped with only 500 feet to the finish. Despite Smith's slight lead before the mishap, Conn was beginning to overtake them before the subsequent default. Thus, the weather deprived Conn's varsity women of a decisive victory. The men's lightweight four lost to URI and CGA. Conn ended the meet with a victory in the men's varsity eight against URI.

Overall, it was a mixed performance by the crew team. However, it was only the first meet of the season in a schedule of eight meets. Both the women's novice A and men's varsity eight made strong showings in their races. Despite the Smith swamp, Conn's women varsity also did well. Conn's next home meet will be on April 18th at CGA.



# Sofia Philharmonic of Bulgaria Visits Connecticut College

By Eric F. Jacobson

Recently the Sofia Philharmonic of Bulgaria came to Palmer Auditorium to offer a most impressive concert. One was immediately awakened to their vigorous attitude as they performed the American and Bulgarian national anthems. The Sofia has been touring since 1938 and is currently on its second American tour. Jordan Dafov, one of the Sofia's two conductors, enthusiastically led the orchestra.

The orchestra, known for its versatility, displayed a fine sense of ensemble throughout the demanding program. The *Symphonic Variations* by Goleminov turned out to be an exciting and enjoyable composition. Its Eastern European flavor was largely reminiscent of Rimsky-Korsakov. This piece was richly orchestrated, employing a large variety of sonorities throughout many contrasting moods.

Georgi Spassov was featured as flute soloist in the *Concerto for Flute and Orchestra, No. 2 in D Major* by Mozart. Spassov performed with good tone and was balanced nicely by the orchestra. The balance between soloist and orchestra is an important point; the

Sofia dealt with this in a sensitive manner. Although enjoyable, the precise energy and excitement needed for Mozart seemed to be lacking. The performance was too predictable. Debussy's *Syrinx* was played by Mr. Spassov as an encore.

If the Mozart had any problems, the *Symphony No. 3 in E Flat Major* ("Eroica") by Beethoven just took off and flew. The orchestra again demonstrated a fine sense of ensemble, especially the strings. The second movement, *Marcia Funebre*, begins sad and detached, only to overcome this by an uplifting and triumphal theme. The *Scherzo* provides quick paced relief from the former ponderousness, although the hunting calls of the horns appeared questionable. The *Finale* in a theme and variations form, gracefully ended the symphony.

The Sofia received lush applause and something very close to a standing ovation. Two encores were performed, including a selection from Schubert's *Musical Moments*. Overall, it was a most impressive evening and performance by this exciting and well disciplined orchestra.

# Social Board Calendar

By David Gleason

1. We'd like to thank all the people who helped make Club Night a smashing success.
2. The Non-Drinker ID system has gone into effect and you can contact David Gleason for an application.
3. Get ready for Eclipse Weekend by Unity, a cultural masterpiece.
4. Parents' Weekend will be bigger than ever, with a square dance, carnival, Pub Crawl, and much, much more.
5. And, of course, Floralia falls on May Day this year, and it's going to be hot. The day starts at noon with a bluegrass

group called Pilgrim. Next up is the Duke Robillard Trio, a great rhythm and blues band. Duke was the original guitar and vocal for Roomful of Blues. Also appearing, by popular demand, are the Amazing Fantasy Jugglers, and you know what that means. Finally, we have an upbeat reggae band out of New York, the Ultrafarrians.

6. Last, but not least, a note for all you skeptics, critics and all the others who don't realize how hard the volunteers on Social Board work. The following is a list of the all-campus activities and programs which Social Board members have produced or co-produced this year.

1. Last Day of Classes Party, 5/8/81
2. The purchase of sound and lighting equipment.
3. Library Amphitheater Party, 8/31/81; (c-s).
4. Castle Court Party, 9/4/81
5. Frisbee Show, 9/5/81
6. Cro Party, 9/6/81
7. Beach Day, 9/7/81
8. Grateful Dead Movie, 9/10/81
9. Contra Dance\*, 9/11/81
10. Dance Party\*, 9/12/81
11. Homecoming Party\*, 9/18/81
12. Homecoming Party\*, 9/19/81
13. Cro Party, 9/25/81
14. OKTOBERFEST WEEKEND: German Coffeehouse\*, 10/1/81
15. German Winefest, 10/2/81
16. Festival, 10/3/81
17. Dance Party\*, 10/10/81
18. UNITED NATIONS WEEKEND; Pub Crawl, 10/23/81
19. International Festival, with food, 10/24/81
20. Pumpkin Carving Contest, 10/26-30/81
21. Halloween Party\*, 10/30/81
22. Dance Party\*, 11/6/81
23. Basketball Team Party\*, 11/7/81
24. Hypnotist John Kolisch, 11/11/81
25. Dance Party\*, 11/14/81
26. Dance Party\*, 11/20/81
27. Basketball Psyche and Party, 12/4/81
28. Dance Party\*, 12/5/81
29. Bright Morning Star Concert, 12/7/81
30. Christmas Party\*, 12/11/81
31. Dance Party, 1/29/82
32. Spyro Gyra Concert, 2/4/82
33. Dance Party\*, 2/5/82
34. Tournament of Assassins, 2/11-17/82
35. Jeremy Bernstein Lecture, 2/11/82
36. Suitcase Party\*, 2/12/82
37. RENAISSANCE WEEKEND, 2/18-21/82
38. Dance Party\*, 2/26/82
39. Bus to New York City, 2/27/82
40. Student Talent Night\*, 3/5/82
41. Eric Vincent Concert, 3/8/82
42. Dance Party, 4/2/82
43. Club Night\*, 4/3/82
44. Bob Gibson Concert, 4/4/82
45. Lollipop Day
46. ECLIPSE WEEKEND, 4/15-17/82
47. PARENT'S WEEKEND, 4/23-25/82
48. Floralia\*, 5/1/82 \*Live Band

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# Monsignor Bruce Kent—Speaker For Nuclear Missile Freeze

By Anthony Pace

The nuclear missile freeze has become one of the most talked about issues of the day. Monsignor Bruce Kent, Great Britain's general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) discussed this subject April 1st, both at Connecticut College and later at the Second Congregational Church in New London, in lectures sponsored by the Connecticut Campaign for a US/USSR Nuclear Arms Freeze.

Msgr. Kent is one of ten representatives of the European peace movement that have come to the United States to report on Europe's resistance to the stockpiling of nuclear weapons. The U.S. EURO-Peace Tour 1982, as it is officially known, has visited 52 cities across America in a two week span addressing public forums, press conferences, talk shows and rallies on the issue of nuclear disarmament.

Over 350 people attended the disarmament lecture at the Second Congregational Church. The evening's proceedings began with a call of support for the Kennedy/Hatfield resolution and a denouncement of the Jackson/Warner bill. Both bills have recently come before Congress due to the mounting pressures of the nuclear freeze movement in the U.S.

The Kennedy/Hatfield resolution advocates an immediate and total arms freeze between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The Jackson/Warner bill states that the U.S. first equal the Soviets' strength in their nuclear arsenal and after parity is reached this bill recommends a freeze between the two superpowers. The sponsors of the lecture labeled the Jackson/Warner resolution a complete fraud.

Msgr. Kent told the audience he had a message of optimism to deliver. The

peace movement is getting their message across. A great mass of people across Europe and America are frightened of the ceaseless buildup of nuclear weapons and they want a stop to the nuclear proliferation.

"A door of history has opened," said Kent, "and we find ourselves at a moment of great opportunity for the welfare of the whole human race, indeed for the survival of the human race. Peace movements are sprouting all over Europe and the U.S. but because people care and persevere to see a stop to the nuclear madness."

The CND and other peace organizations across Europe have come out in support of a bilateral freeze of nuclear weapons between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw pact nations. Kent went on to say that the CND also advocates a unilateral arms freeze among NATO nations. A unilateral freeze is one that only the West would follow. The CND believes this action would send a positive signal of the West's sincere peaceful intentions to the Soviet Union. Kent did admit the current unsalability of a unilateral freeze in the U.S., and suggested that a bilateral campaign would be the best route to pursue in this country.

Kent stated that the military elite's power to employ decisions without the consultation of the masses must end. As an example of this, Kent points to the current Intermediate Range Missile controversy where NATO decided to install nearly 600 highly advanced nuclear weapons—Pershing 2 and cruise missiles—without the consent of the European people. NATO's leaders decided in 1979 to introduce the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles to counterbalance the Soviet's latest nuclear

intermediate range acquisition—the SS-20 missiles.

Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations have over 6,000 nuclear weapons in Europe. Kent contends that Europeans see the superpowers on a suicidal road, and that they do not want their countries to be the battlegrounds of destruction.

President Reagan's remarks that it is possible to win a tactical nuclear war in Europe has made Europeans fearful and distrustful of a military buildup. According to Kent, a limited nuclear war is untrue and absurd. Any nuclear war in Europe would quickly turn into a global Armageddon.

"It is ridiculous to believe in winning a tactical nuclear war," Kent said. "Once you start throwing bombs rationally goes out the window and we will have a world holocaust. Today one Trident submarine has six times the firepower of World War II. Added up, the earth contains nuclear weapons that have 6,000 times the firepower of the entire second World War. Europe will no longer stand for the insane buildup of nuclear forces."

Msgr. Kent pointed to the growing peace movement across Europe, one which is now spreading to the U.S., as evidence of a refusal to allow the nuclear buildup to continue. Over two-and-a-half million people demonstrated for peace in Europe last fall.

"Let us signal to the world that we can live together even with our differences," Kent said. "We don't have to slaughter one another. And let us never return to the system of obscure people making enormous decisions about our lives and futures. We have to be consulted. We have to build the kind of world we want to live in," Kent concluded.

## Disarmament

Continued from Page 5

delegation, accurately reflects the grassroots movement for a freeze. She is less enthusiastic about the Jackson-Warner resolution—which endorses a freeze only after a major arms buildup has been achieved—calling it "a fig leaf over the nuclear arms race" and a "fake freeze resolution."

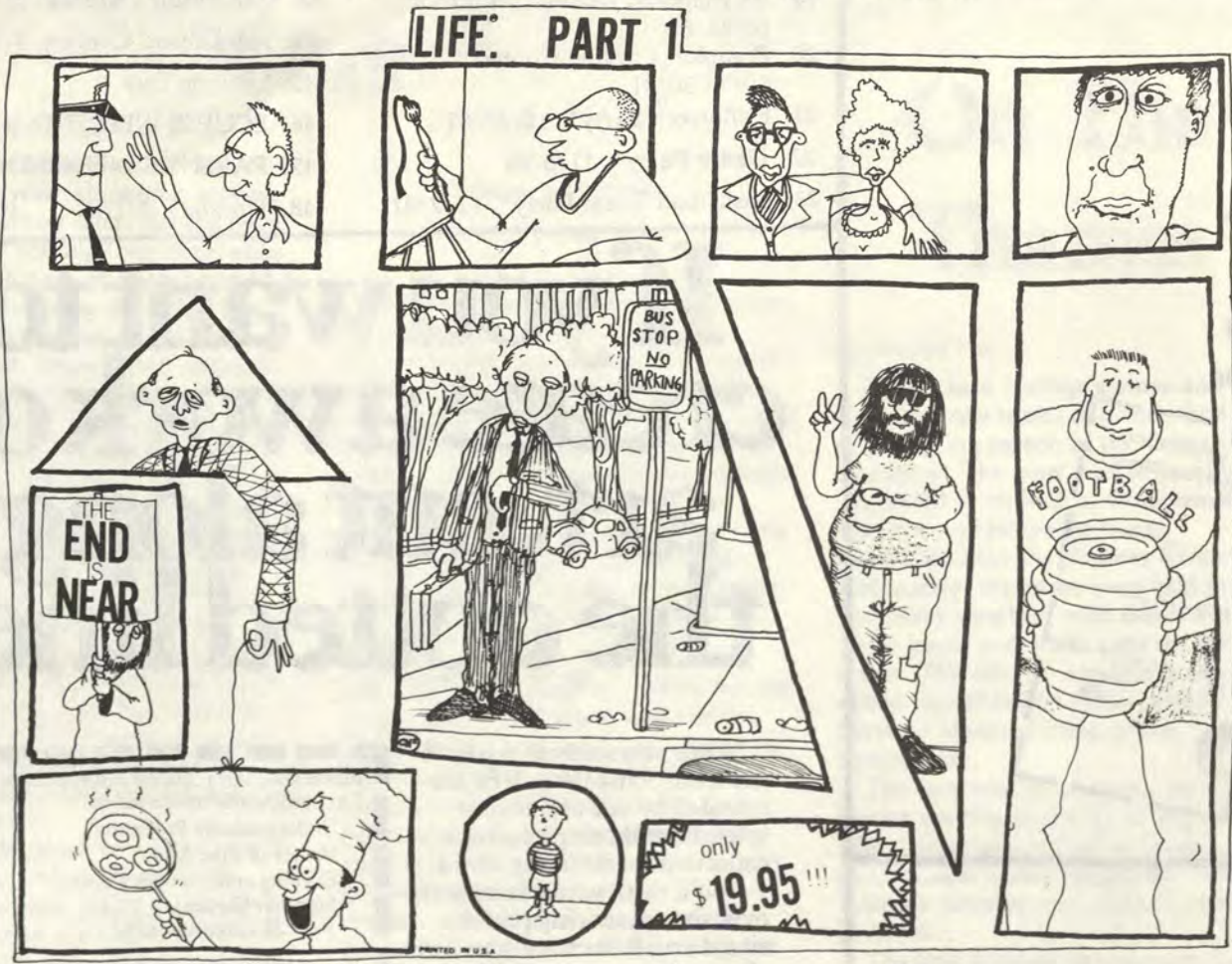
Many reasons for an immediate rather than postponed freeze were convincingly presented by Ms. Daniels. First of all, with an arsenal of more than 50,000 nuclear weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union, both countries are already capable of destroying the world many times over. "Enough is enough!" Ms. Daniels exclaimed, echoing the cry that has been raised around the world. With so many weapons—the most powerful of which contain 54 times the explosive power used in World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War combined—the threat is great that through miscalculation or error, one of them will accidentally be used. According to Ms. Daniels, there have been at least 100 accidents in the past 30 years, including several times when U.S. forces alerted for a Soviet invasion, based on an incorrect computer report that the Soviets had launched an attack.

Another reason for an immediate freeze is that new technology will soon make a "first-strike" policy possible. This means that highly accurate weapons will be able to strike missile silos, making it advantageous for each country to use their arms first before they are destroyed. This "use them or lose them" policy, as Ms. Daniels calls it, increases the possibility that a nuclear war will be fought. Also, technological advances will soon make detection and verification of another country's nuclear arms supply very difficult, decreasing the likelihood that the superpowers will trust each other in an arms freeze or reduction.

A freeze in the production of nuclear arms would also benefit the U.S. economy, according to Ms. Daniels, for it would release financial resources for social programs, thereby helping to reduce inflation and balance the budget. It would also increase productivity by releasing the human resources involved to be applied to the solution of other problems.

Considering the strength of the arguments presented, one is inclined to agree with Ms. Daniels that "given the magnitude of the danger we're facing, the freeze proposal is almost shamefully modest." Indeed, the campaign's slogan is "the freeze is the first step," leaving open the hope that a reduction in arms would follow a freeze.

The possibility of an international consensus for a nuclear arms freeze and reduction was broached by Mr. Loesch in his brief talk about the UN's special session on disarmament, to be held this summer. It will be the largest conference on the subject ever held, with all of the UN's 156 member states participating. The representatives of the nations will assemble to consider various arms control proposals, debate and conduct workshops, in the hope of reaching a consensus on disarmament strategy. Members of the arms-freeze campaign are optimistic that the Special Session will provide an important impetus for the cause of arms reduction, if only by articulating the issues involved and educating and informing the world on the hazards of the arms race.



## The Nuclear Arms Race

By Fred Hooven

There is a rapidly growing concern in the United States over the nuclear arms race and the possibility of a nuclear war occurring before the end of the century. The Reagan administration is planning the largest peacetime military buildup in the nation's history because of what he calls a "window of vulnerability". We are behind the Russians, he says, and to ensure world stability we must surge ahead of them, not only in technology, but in sheer numbers of weapons.

Fortunately, Americans are beginning to question the Reagan administration's argument. Will a whole new generation

of weapons, which will give the U.S. first strike capability, actually make us more secure? Are we really behind the Russians? Will the arms buildup give the death blow to an already badly injured economy?

In the past the American people have taken nuclear weapons for granted: we must continue to produce them because if we don't the Russians will gain the advantage, and then what will we do when they try to station missiles in Cuba? Now however, U.S. military planners are talking about "winnable" and "limited" nuclear war and the public is realizing that nuclear war is

"thinkable" and that the race with the Russians will lead to an unimaginable holocaust. To save the human race we must work immediately for a mutual U.S./U.S.S.R. arms freeze.

The administration argues that a freeze at this time would leave the U.S. in an inferior position, inviting Russian aggression. Often the size of the Soviet force is noted to indicate their superiority: the Soviets have more ships and submarines than we do, and their nuclear arsenal has twice the destructive force of ours. But what the Pentagon

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# Nuclear Arms

Continued from Page 10

rarely reveals is that our navy outweighs the Soviet navy three to one, the U.S.S.R. has only ten strategic nuclear submarines at sea at once, and the U.S. possesses 9,500 nuclear warheads to the Soviets' 8,000. We also lead the Soviets by several years in the development of first-strike weapons. But most importantly, both countries have the capacity to destroy the world several times over, and to continue to build nuclear weapons only makes that possibility more inevitable.

As far as the economy is concerned, an increased military budget may damage our productive capacity. Engineers are hired to design missile guidance systems rather than fuel efficient automobiles that could compete with foreign models.

During April and continuing through the first week of May, Connecticut College is sponsoring a series of lectures and debates on the Arms Race, including a debate between Arthur Macey Cox and U.S.-Soviet expert Adam Ulam. Please come to as many of these events as you can.

## LECTURE SERIES

Tues., April 13 7:30pm Hale Aud.  
Lecture: "The Economic Impact of Military Spending"

Tues., April 20 7:30pm Dana  
Debate: Arthur Macey Cox and Adam Ulam, "The Soviet Threat"

Thurs., April 29 7:30pm Dana  
Lecture: "The Legacy of the Atomic Bomb: From Hiroshima to Haig"

Thurs., May 6 7:30pm  
One-man dramatic presentation by Court Dorsey of Bright Morning Star.

## FILMS

Thurs., April 15 7:30pm Hale Aud.  
*Atomic Power and the Arms Race*

Thurs., April 22 7:30pm Bill Aud.  
*The Last Epidemic*

Tues., April 27 7:30pm Hale Aud.  
*The War Game*

Wed., April 28 7:30pm Bill Aud.  
*The Day After Trinity*

# Translation Symposium

By Patricia Daddona

Five guest translators participated with moderator William Meredith of Connecticut College in a translation symposium on March 6 in the Cummings Art Center.

The two-hour panel discussion, entitled "Translation: Art, Craft, or Science?" was followed by twelve concurrent workshops. Several Conn faculty members, along with the panelists, conducted workshops in various languages considering such problems as simultaneous translation, and the translation of theatrical or theological texts. The main focus of most workshops, especially those examining a particular foreign language, was technique, along with the humanistic concern that this process includes.

All panelists are translators with several published texts to their credit. All but British Michael Scammell, came to Conn from New England. Panelists included German translator Hunter Hannum from Old Lyme; Suzanne Jill Levine, Professor of Spanish at Tufts University; Allen Mendelbaum, English Professor at City University of New York; Michael Scammell, Visiting

Scholar at New York University; and French translator Rosemarie Waldrop from Providence. Janis Solomon, Professor of German at Connecticut, introduced the speakers.

The panel discussion consisted primarily of the guest speakers' presentations. As a whole, talk centered around literary translation and the technical and humanistic approaches to that process. The scientific approach of linguistic analysis was given a place in terms of syntactic analysis, but, in the words of Mr. Mendelbaum, "translation lies beyond science." (It also lies beyond literature. Mr. Scammell began to address this question directly, by including prose as well as poetry in his discussion, and distinguishing between the role of translator as performing artist and as craftsman.)

The use of craft in the translation process was taken by these panelists as an implicit assumption. The non-literary day-to-day use of translation was ignored. This group of writers examined the process of translation in the realm of art. The panelists' insights issued forth from strongly voiced concerns about fidelity to the original work, its culture, and their own relationship to both. Everyone agreed that analysis, a breaking down of the language, is a primary,

if tedious task. But other processes in addition to analysis were held as equally important. Finding the "germ or nucleus" of a work, as Ms. Waldrop explained, is exciting but difficult and potentially destructive, because "a whole range of structures (in the original) are undone." Other panelists admitted to that problem but emphasized that some imperfection is unavoidable, and that a search for larger patterns and synthesis can be just as faithful a method and concern as the search for precision and "the germ." As to motive, most panelists cited the challenge of translating and, as Ms. Levine pointed out, the willingness on the translator's part to make an intuitive choice about the object of one's work. The translator works, Mr. Mendelbaum said, "not as a contender but as a lover who longs to imitate."

Faculty members who participated in the workshops included Madeline Chu, Assistant Professor of Chinese; Marijan Despalatovic, Lecturer in Russian Studies; Garrett Green, Associate Professor of Religious Studies; Linda Herr, Assistant Professor of Theater; Bruce Kirmmse, Assistant Professor of History; R. Francis Johnson, Professor of Religious Studies and Dean of the Faculty; and Vladimir Papov, Assistant Professor of Russian Studies.

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# The Judiciary Board Log: 1981 - 1982

1.
  - a) Breach of the Social Honor Code in the form of destruction of school property.
  - b) Guilty 6-0
  - c) Social Probation for one semester.
2.
  - a) Breach of the Academic Honor Code in the form of plagiarism.
  - b) Guilty 9-0
  - c) "F" in the course and Academic Probation for two semesters.
3.
  - a) Breach of the Social Honor Code in the form of theft.
  - b) Not guilty 8-0
4.
  - a) Breach of the Social Honor Code in the form of attempted unauthorized entry and lying to a Campus Security Officer.
  - b) Guilty 7-0
  - c) Letter of censure.
5.
  - a) Breach of the Academic Honor Code in the form of plagiarism.
  - b) Guilty 7-0
  - c) Academic Probation for one semester and writing another paper.
6.
  - a) Breach of the Social Honor Code in the form of unauthorized entry and use of a room and damage to a wall.
- b) Guilty 7-0 for unauthorized entry and use of the room. Not guilty 7-0 of damaging the wall.
- c) Social and Residential Probation for two semesters.

7.
  - a) Breach of the Social Honor Code in the form of destruction of school property.
  - b) Guilty 8-0
  - c) Social and Residential Probation for one semester and the replacement cost.
8.
  - a) Breach of the Academic Honor Code in the form of plagiarism.
  - b) Guilty 7-0
  - c) Academic Probation for two semesters, rewriting the assignment with the assistance of the writing center and continuing attendance to the writing center for as long as needed.
9.
  - a) Breach of the Social Honor Code in the form of destruction of school property.
  - b) Guilty 7-0
  - c) Letter of censure and replacement cost.
10.
  - a) Breach of the Academic Honor Code in the form of plagiarism.
  - b) Guilty 7-0
  - c) "F" for the paper.
11.
  - a) Breach of the Social Honor Code in the form of destruction of school property.
  - b) Guilty 9-0
  - c) Residential Probation for two semesters, replacement cost, and fine.
12.
  - a) Breach of the Academic Honor Code in the form of cheating on an exam.
  - b) Guilty 6-2
  - c) "F" on the exam.
13.
  - a) Breach of the Social Honor Code in the form of anti-social behavior (destruction of personal property), failure to present identification card to a Campus Safety Officer, and failure to turn self into Judiciary Board.
  - b) Guilty 8-0

14.
  - a) Breach of the Social Honor Code in the form of theft.
  - b) Guilty 8-0
  - c) Social Probation for one semester.
15.
  - a) Breach of the Academic Honor Code in the form of plagiarism.
  - b) Guilty 7-0
  - c) "F" on the paper and Academic Probation for one semester.
16.
  - a) Breach of the Social Honor Code in the form of destruction of school property and threatening the safety of another student.
  - b) Guilty 9-0
  - c) Social Probation for three semesters, replacement cost, and fine.

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