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THE CONNECTICUT COLLEGE VOICE

VOL. VI NO. 1

SEPTEMBER 28, 1982

A New Drinking Policy for Conn.

By Gina Bellafante and Jennifer Downey

This year's incoming freshmen with expectations of nightly drinking bouts, underwent a rude awakening when the Connecticut State law concerning the drinking age was raised. Ambivalence regarding this change persists throughout the campus. Connecticut College Administration and the Social Board have jointly issued an official alcohol policy in adherence to the state law.

"In order to gain entrance to campus events, all students must show their Conn. College ID. Those with age of majority stickers on their ID's will be hand-stamped with the official College stamp, available from Social Board, on a sign-out basis." Sponsors of events at which alcohol will be served are required to provide alternated, non-alcoholic beverages.

Trip Seed, class of '84, Social Board Chairman, does not view the law as a negative influence on campus social activities. But there are those freshmen and upperclassmen who would dispute this. When asked how this new legislation is affecting his position, Seed replied that it is making his job more challenging. Much more time is needed because of the added responsibility of policing campus events.

He added, "My main objective was to make events open to all and to implement a policy that coincided with the laws of Conn. College."

To accomplish this, certain modifications were made including the addition of alternate beverages and the extensive carding of participants. However, according to Trip Seed these alterations do not seem to have affected events greatly.

"In general, the response has been positive although there have been complaints about the length of the lines ... in fact these past two weekends have been the most successful I've seen as school events," he said.

Freshmen hostility is something that Seed would like to avoid.

"Freshmen will make the difference at a party. If you exclude them from participating because alcohol is being served you alienate them," he said.

One aspect of the situation which may or may not be related to the stricter law is the decrease in reported vandalism. The administration, although happy about this fact, does not know whether the two are related.

According to student opinion, many freshman are apposed to the new regulation. Sam Caufield, class of '86, expressed the opinion representative of many freshmen.

"It puts freshmen in a different category"

"I feel that at the age of 18 I am responsible for my own actions," he said.

"I was very angry that the law changed three weeks before my birthday although I think it will have a positive effect on younger people who would otherwise be able to obtain alcohol if the age were lower," Sprague Simonds, Class of '86 said.

"It has not affected me at all," said Rick Remes, Class of '86, commenting on the leniency of carding at parties.

Upperclassmen too have mixed reactions to the new system.

"It puts freshmen in a different category; it outcasts them. The non-drinking stamp is like a scarlet letter," Iris Pollack, class of '86 said.

A member of the class of '85 recognizes that "there is a lack of emphasis on alcohol this year while last year social activity was based on it."

Although student opinions vary greatly, the general reaction to this year's social activity is positive, and the success of campus events seems assured in the face of pessimistic students. It is hoped that the present mood of campus parties will remain constant and "become more settled" as Trip Seed feels it will.

A Note to Our Readers

Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.

The Connecticut College Voice is an editorially independent newspaper published weekly throughout the academic year. Above all it is the intent of the newspaper to be the forum of the college community: students, faculty, administration, alumni, trustees and staff. Although the Voice encourages and welcomes contributions from all sectors of the Connecticut College family, it remains a student-run organization. The Editor-in-Chief and the Editorial Board are solely responsible for the general policies, editorials, and content of the Voice.

In an effort to better serve its readers, the College Voice has undergone a number of changes. The paper is now printed on newsprint

rather than the heavier white "housesheet." Although newsprint will not survive a nuclear holocaust, it is certainly a more economical and ecologically sounder material. In a further attempt to economize during these times of supply-side economics, the average size of the College Voice will be eight pages instead of twelve. The articles will be shorter in order to compensate for the reduction but the number of articles will increase offering a greater diversity in coverage.

In all pieces the Voice will present the community with interesting reading. No anonymous columnists will appear on these pages nor will articles written by and for insiders of particular activities. To achieve these goals, the Voice will constantly seek new contributors; it is only with the active participation of the entire college community that the College Voice will truly be the "college voice."

Tuition Effects Appear Minimal



But 347 Denied Loans

By M.B. Christie

Since 1979-80, our education costs have jumped higher than inflation (CPI up approx. 34.6 percent since '79), but this change has had little, if any influence on prospective freshmen and financial aid students.

Last year's applicant pool for the class of '86 was larger (over 3100) than the previous year. Perhaps this is because Conn. is in the category of small, expensive, independent schools, or as Mrs. Jeanette Hersey suggested, a Conn. diploma has an intrinsic market value to the holder.

The number of financial aid applicants has not risen dramatically in any of the four classes. Usually about 35-40 percent of the incoming

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Donors Needed: Red Cross Bloodmobile Coming to Cro

American Red Cross



By Claudia Gould

On Thursday, September 30 the Red Cross Bloodmobile will be in the Crozier/Williams All-Purpose Room from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Connecticut Blood Program provides blood for the 40 hospitals in Connecticut, for those who live or work in the state and for their families who are hospitalized out of state.

The amount of blood required daily has risen dramatically. Eight hundred units are needed per day. The average adult has 10-12 pints of blood and a donation of 1 unit (less than one pint) is easily and quickly replaced.

A lot of people are unaware of the uses being found for blood, and the vital importance of donating regularly. Since the

blood donated remains in the state, the potential for running short is great if people in the community fail to donate.

Your blood can be used for those patients who require surgery, lose blood in accidents, or have anemia or kidney disease. White

continued on page 7

College Sculpture: Hard Times

By Jonathan P. McEwan

Sculpture at Connecticut College has been leading a hard life lately. For those who have not yet noticed: The cube by the Cummings Center has been removed for repair; the tall colorful stone and mortar sculpture located in Castle Court is being removed; and the telephone pole sculpture was removed over the summer.

The cube was an original piece later scaled up approximately four times that size and installed in Cooper Square in New York City. Given to the college upon the

or why it was taken. They did know that it was not reclaimed by the artist College President Oakes Ames was not available for comment.

Last year, Nicholas ("Scoop") Walker '82, put his first piece of sculpture on display in front of the library. It was a set of metal rings that resembled bubbles or balloons drifting toward the sky. It was a project he financed himself for approximately \$700. It was titled *Struggle for Recognition*. It was given to the college and installed on

There is rumor that someone witnessed the assault on the cube this year. If that is so, why does that person not go through the proper procedure for the 'honor code' system to work? Says Brian Rogers on the subject of *Struggle for Recognition*, "It was almost certainly someone living in or attending a party at Plant. ... There had to be witnesses."

David Smalley says policy for sculpture will change if more respect is not paid to the pieces. At present damaged sculpture is removed, repaired as quickly as possible and returned to its former place on campus. If this abuse continues they will simply be removed and not returned.



JED RARDIN

Cedar shingles replace putrid stucco.



Extra Security for Sculptures. To be, or not to be?

opening of the Cummings Center, the small cube has suffered more damage than the large model in the heart of New York. It has not been on campus for parents weekend for two years.

Last year it was painted to look like a Rubik's cube. It had to be sanded, cleaned with a solvent and repainted, after which it still did not look exactly the way it had originally. More recently the cube was pushed over, breaking the cube's main shaft and losing the tiny ball bearing that allowed the structure to rotate. The cost to repair the sculpture will be somewhere between \$750 and \$1000, and this time the surface may be permanently scarred from scratches received in the fall. With good fortune they will be able to replace it with a new bearing in approximately a month.

The colorful stone and mortar sculpture does not enjoy a similar fate. The mortar used to hold it together has been weakened by the constant abuse of the weather. It was not vandalized; it is being disassembled and placed in storage until funds are available for its reconstruction. On the other hand,

the telephone pole sculpture has been removed and no one seems to know where it went. Neither Brian Rogers, head librarian, nor David Smalley, professor of art, know where the library plaza on May 12, 1982. On May 13 it was found seriously damaged. The college community was shocked. The following is an excerpt from a letter the library distributed on campus shortly after the incident last year:

What motivates a person or a group of persons to attempt to destroy a work of art? ... How long will we tolerate the vandalizing of art objects...on the campus of a college which is dedicated to the cultivation of intellect and imagination?

Each year the new Freshmen go through the matriculation process. A common question that arises is "You get honesty out of this, but what will I get out of it?" The usual answer is "A good education" which usually isn't good enough. Here is a small part of the answer that should be given—but can't. "You get the assurance of an artistic and clean environment in which to pursue your intellectual interests."

First Senior Class Booksale

When a new idea comes to the often conservative atmosphere of Conn, it is often received with much hesitation and doubt. Fortunately, the Senior class Used Book Sale was an exception this year.

Organized and executed by Rocky Ackroyd, '83, who feels it is "something the school has needed for a long time," the used book sale finally gave students an alternative to the often extraordinary prices in the college bookstore. Some students were thrilled to sell books at a reduced rate, which ordinarily would be collecting

dust. Likewise, others were understandably pleased to be paying from a third to a half the cover price on books for their courses.

"I feel it was a success in the sense that it started a used booksale for the first time at Conn," said Rocky. "Unfortunately, we didn't get the turnout we had hoped for. As it worked out, we cleared about \$100."

The Senior Class will be sponsoring another used book sale second semester, with a few minor changes, including a change of location. "It was

hard being located in the Windham basement because of the competition with the bikes. Next semester, we'd like to get into Palmer Library, maybe get some bookshelves, and definitely have more publicity. I also hope we can get more help from the Senior Class."

"It'll only work if people cooperate. The ones that took part by selling and buying books believed it was worthwhile, but it takes everyone for it to work to its full potential - sort of like a co-op."

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Conn Gets Face Lift

By Christopher Boyd

Two major campus construction and renovation projects, which were started during the summer are now nearing completion. The exterior of Hillyer Hall (bookstore, post office) is being entirely re-faced, and a new, all-campus party room has been constructed in Cro.

The new room in Cro is called the Multi-purpose room. Roy Knight, Treasurer and Business Manager of Connecticut College, said that the room received an occupancy permit from the city of New London on Tuesday, September 21. It can hold 400 people without tables.

Physical Plant Director, Donald Little, explained that the idea for a party room in Cro came last winter when Hamilton basement was being used for parties. He

said students were complaining that the basement was unpleasant, and that it was noisy for those living in Hamilton.

Mr. Little also explained that the Main Lounge in Cro is not suitable for large events such as parties; "The impetus for building the new room came last winter as the Main Lounge was overcrowded," he said. The second major project, started during the summer, is the outside renovation of Hillyer Hall. All of the previous stucco and shingling was torn off, and is now being replaced and stained.

Mr. Little, Physical Plant Director, maintains that the Hillyer Hall project was a "known need" and that it was planned for many years; "It came to a question of how long can we wait. After heavy

rains earlier this summer, it became necessary," he said.

Hillyer Hall should take at least five or six weeks more to be completed, according to Mr. Little. That project was started around the second week in August.

Mr. Little said that the cost of the Hillyer Hall project is in excess of \$50,000, and the cost, to date, of the Multi-purpose room in Cro is in excess of \$300,000.

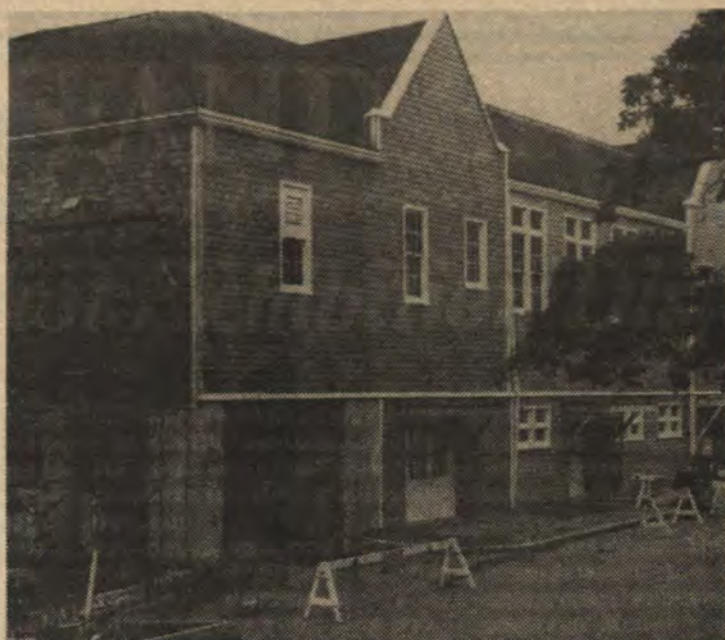
Mr. Little mentioned that a number of other projects were completed during the summer. They include:

— Two renovated classrooms in Bill Hall.

— A paddle tennis court adjacent to the tennis courts behind Cro.

— A new dance studio on the second floor of Cro.

— All new Kitchen facilities in the Cro snack bar.



Hillyer Haller: already a more pleasing sight.

Chinese Tour:

Following the Ancient Silk Road

By Chris Rempfer

This fall marks the eighth U.S. Tour of the Youth Goodwill Mission from Taiwan. The two month tour, which is sponsored by the Taiwan Television Company, will visit several major U.S. cities including Washington, Baltimore, and New York, and will stop at Connecticut College on Friday, October 1 for a one-night performance in Palmer Auditorium before traveling to Amherst College.

Students from 106 universities and colleges in Taiwan competed for a place in the selective company. The 28 that were chosen then spent several months preparing for the tour. Although their backgrounds and majors vary significantly, they share a common goal: to introduce

Chinese culture through "An Adventure in Chinese Songs and Dances."

The program, which is divided into three parts, begins on the "Ancient Silk Road." Represented are traditional songs and dances. The second section highlights folk activities, including legends, folklore, religious ceremonies and mysterious beliefs. The third part of the program experiments with new dances through a mode of modernization. Here, the styles of song and dance are enhanced by the use of modern devices, customs, concepts and skills.

The Youth Goodwill Mission is locally sponsored by the South Eastern Connecticut Chinese Cultural Society and the Connecticut College Chinese Department.



Construction on the new multi-purpose room in Cro.

WCNI and Wisotzky: New Waves from 91.5

By Michael Shoenwald

Following is an interview with Paul Wisotzky, President of WCNI, the radio station at Connecticut College. Among other things, Paul expressed concern about inadequate funding for the station and also stated some of the station's goals for the future, including increasing the wattage at which the station broadcasts.

College Voice: What kind of music does WCNI play?

Wisotzky: "WCNI plays a wide selection of music, which I think appeals to a variety of tastes. The station has a New Wave reputation, and in fact a good deal of New Wave is played but there is also a good selection of jazz and Fusion. We have lost many of our Classical D.J.'s and therefore have little Classical programming. Friday and Saturday nights are devoted to Funk and Disco which is very popular in the New London area as well as on campus."

Voice: How long has the station been in existence?

Wisotzky: "WCNI has been in existence for 30 years, but not always as the WCNI of today. We began as an extension of Yale Radio as an AM station. In 1974 we received our FM

license at 91.5, and in 1981 the station began to broadcast in stereo."

Voice: Who provides support for or sponsors the station?

Wisotzky: "Our classification

underwritten program is when you hear on other public media outlets like PBS 'This program is made possible by a grant from Mobil Oil.' It means that that corporation has given



by the FCC as a 'Non-profit educational FM station' does not give us the ability to advertise. Therefore most of our support comes from SGA (Student Government). We do some of our own fundraising as well. Our outside support comes in the form of underwriting or sponsorships. An example of a sponsored or

funding to the station. The difference is that, unlike an advertisement, we cannot quote specific items or prices."

Voice: How much money does the station receive a year? Do you feel this is enough?

Wisotzky: "As yet the financial allocations by SGA to the different student organizations have not made been made, so

I can only give you last years' figures, which was \$9000. The reason why we usually cannot get the money we need is because of the lack of available funding as a result of the small amount of money taken from everyone's tuition to make up the Student Activities Fund. WCNI understands that neither SGA or Finance Committee has enough money to fund everyone satisfactorily. This is not Finance Committee's problem. The problem lies in the fact that the trustees of Connecticut College need to re-assess the value of all the clubs and organizations funded under the substantial increase in the amount of money that is taken out of everyone's tuition which then makes up the Student Ac-

tivities Fund. I find it incredible that we, as students, pay \$10,600 for tuition and then such a small percentage of each tuition goes to fund all extracurricular activities of the school.

Voice: Has the administration shown viable support for the station?

Wisotzky: "Yes, and no. No, because financially we do not have much support, a.k.a. our equipment, operating space, and facilities are inadequate. Yes, because I think that we happen to have an incredible amount of support from the student body and a vast amount of talent on the station for a college this size. More than 200 people are involved out of a student body of 1600."

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Viewpoints

London Bombing: Spurred By Years Of Hatred

By Robert Mahoney

On 20 July 1982, members of the Irish Republican Army exploded two bombs in London. That same day Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stood before the House of Commons and declared: "These callous and cowardly crimes have been committed by evil and brutal men who know nothing of democracy. We shan't rest until they are brought to justice."

I quite agree with Mrs. Thatcher that these men do not know democracy. It remains a mystery as to why.

For 800 years the English have graciously loosed upon the Irish people, the institutions which are held up

business. In 1366 the Irish Parliament, peopled by the best of Englishmen, enacted the Statutes of Kilkenny.

The Statutes forbade all English to associate with the Irish natives, speak their language, marry them, wear their costumes, adopt their children, or make use of their spiritual institutions.

Due to marital problems in the 1530's, Henry VIII found it necessary to break with the Pope. This was not a problem until the Protestant Reformation swept across England and Henry's children, Edward VI and Elizabeth I, tried to force Protestant theology down Irish throats as well. 'Plantation' was adopted by the Tudors to quash the Irish

Ireland, namely Ulster and Leinster.

England found herself preoccupied with civil war in the 17th century. The Irish quickly united, took control of their country and in 1642 established the Confederation of Kilkenny. This provisional government dedicated itself to principles, that save one, should strike a patriotic chord in American hearts: the right to worship openly in the church of one's choice; independence as an Irish nation; and loyalty to the deposed king.

The civil war ended, with Parliament in control, England claimed to be a democracy of the highest order.

the start of the nineteenth century, and as a list of horrors holds an uncanny resemblance to another list of laws issued at Nuremberg in 1935.

Gas chambers and crematoriums had yet to be invented, but in 1845 nature gave the British the Potatoe Famine. Ireland at the time was a land rich in cattle, other crops, and much to the English' chagrin, Catholics. People, whose mainstay of survival was the potatoe. The English Parliament and landlords elected to feed the cattle, and evict the Catholics. For the Irish the consequences were catastrophic, for the English, rather profitable.

In Ireland the symbols of 19th century justice and democracy became green mouths from eating grass, starvation, the hanging tree, drawing and quartering, and the tragedy of Ireland, the mass emigration of more of her people than have populated it at any one time.

In the 20th century those symbols became the sadistic Black and Tan units, secret military tribunals, the firing squad, and a list of martyrs the length between Dublin and Belfast.

The glory achieved after 1916, great as it was, is overshadowed by a nation divided. One in which the symbols of democracy are sectarian violence, economic bigotry, mass unemployment, and just enough welfare to keep the hopeless devoid of hope, but their bellies just full enough to

prevent total rebellion.

No, they certainly have not learned well. Sure Mrs. Thatcher "shan't rest until" these evil IRA cowards "are brought to justice."

Alright then. History shall be the judge. Their defense shall be the words of Padraic Pearse, poet, signatory of the Irish Independence Declaration of 1916, and victim of an English firing squad:

"There are many things worse than bloodshed; and slavery is one of them."

Now who shall be their jury?

The Argentines? Perhaps the Falklanders?

Never mind, simply sweep the dust from the Star Room chambers.

There is but one piece of evidence I should like to submit to Mrs. Thatcher about those "evil, brutal men." It is a short letter. One written by George Russell seventy years ago:

"You may succeed in your policy and ensure your own damnation by your victory. The men whose manhood you have broken will loathe you, and will always be brooding and scheming to strike a fresh blow

The children will be taught to curse you.

The infant being moulded in the womb will have breathed into its starved body the vitality of hate.

It is not they - it is you who are the blind Samsons pulling down the pillars of the social order."



Dead horses of Life Guard's calvary regiment.

by the Western world as the foundations and paragons of democratic civilization, to teach them about democracy.

Obviously the Irish, these Ulster chaps in particular, have been most uncooperative students. But why?

Wasn't it perfectly legal that the English pope, Adrian IV grant the sovereign state of Ireland to the English King, Henry II by papal bull in 1156? Aside from the fact that Henry personally requested it, it was generally felt that the Gaelic savages, like the Indian, African and Oriental savages to come later, were an economically, politically, and culturally crude lot that needed to be civilized.

Twelfth century Irishmen, hardly happy over not being consulted became rather sticky about the whole

refusal to conform. One third of Ireland was taken away from Irishmen and given to loyal Englishmen, for serving in the crown's victorious armies.

Elizabeth was so adamant on the subject, that the English historian Fraude wrote in 1582: "There hath died by famine, thirty thousand in Munster in less than half a year, besides others that are hanged and killed. For to kill an Irishmen in that province was thought no more than to kill a mad dog."

Her Stuart successor James I was not satisfied with having English Protestants merely own the land while droves of Catholic peasants infested it. So he began the mass resettlement of entire English and Scotch Protestant communities in the most volatile areas of

Well, Oliver Cromwell visited Ireland in 1649, and when he returned to England in 1650 the confederation had been smashed, one third of the Irish population had been slaughtered, and a large number exported as slaves. The English Parliament acting promptly in 1652, issued the Acts of Settlement, transferring 10 million acres of Catholic land to Englishmen. When they were through the Irish were left with less than 5 percent of their country.

Ireland tried to unite again in the 1690's under James II. Into Ireland rode the messiah of English democracy and Protestantism, William of Orange, not to be out done in bloodshed by his predecessor Cromwell.

Upon his return, Parliament legislated the Irish people to a sub-human status. The Penal Code remained in effect until

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Forum

Israel: A Chance for Peace

By Patrick Kennedy

Recently, President Reagan proposed a plan that would lay the foundations for peace in the Middle East. Moderate Arab states, who have the most to risk by getting involved in the peace process and who would be forced to back off of many of their demands, have cautiously endorsed the plan. On the other hand, Israel, which has a golden opportunity to follow up its military success in expelling the PLO from Lebanon with a favorable diplomatic solution to many of its problems, has chosen to reject the plan out of hand.

The Reagan plan is not anti-Israel. It does not weaken our conditions for recognition of the PLO. In his proposal the President has clarified U.S. policy by stating his opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state. Support of an undivided Jerusalem is maintained. The plan contains the first explicit U.S. recognition of the Israeli need to retain a portion of the West Bank for security reasons. This arrangement has been endorsed by Israeli Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, leading Jewish lobbyists in the United States, and B'nai B'rith.

So why all the fuss from the Begin government over the plan? Essentially, it boils down to one thing — it stands in the way of eventual Israeli annexation of the West Bank, which Mr. Begin and his fellow hard-liners would like to bring about. The plan calls for a freeze on Jewish settlements in the West Bank area and return of much of the land to Jordan, under whose auspices the Palestinians would have autonomy. However, Prime Minister Begin regards this area as "Judea and Samaria", which properly belongs to Israel by virtue of its Biblical claim to the land.

The position of the Israelis in regards to the West Bank bears some similarity to that of the

Argentines in the Falklands dispute. In both cases, the governments involved have justified their occupation of the disputed land on the basis of an old claim and have ignored practical considerations, such as the character of the inhabitants. The West Bank of the Jordan is populated mostly by Arabs, and the area is a major bone of contention between the Arab world and Israel. It cannot be governed effectively by Israel, and only the westernmost part of it is necessary to Israel's ancient claim to the land. Israeli annexation of the West Bank has all the pragmatic justification of Mexican "annexation" of the American Southwest lands, which were wrongly taken from it in the 1840's.

Acceptance of the plan would be extremely beneficial to Israel. Settlement of the Palestinian question would strike a possibly fatal political blow to the PLO to go with the crippling military blow that the Soviet-sponsored terrorist group was dealt this summer. Indeed, the Israelis need look no farther than the example of Anwar Sadat to learn how to build diplomatic success upon military action. The Reagan plan would also reinvigorate the Camp David process by involving Jordan. Despite the cries that it violates the Camp David agreements, former President Jimmy Carter and former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski have pronounced the Reagan plan to be consistent with the letter and spirit of the treaty. Israeli acceptance of the plan could also split the Arab world between moderates and extremists, in much the same way as President Nixon fractured the Communist world with his historic opening to Red China.

The Reagan plan also serves the strategic interests of the United States. It aims to defuse the main trouble spot

in the Middle East, and thereby avoid a war that could disrupt oil supplies or even drag us in. It continues to freeze the Soviet Union out of the peace process, thus diminishing Soviet influence in the Middle East. Most importantly, getting Saudi Arabia and Jordan involved in the peace process would go a long way toward ending the internal bickering among our Middle Eastern allies, which continues to hamper our efforts to forge a strategic consensus to deal with the real threat in the area, i.e. the Soviet Union and its surrogates.

Naturally, there are details of the plan which require negotiation and clarification, but these can be worked out. The important thing is that the President has forsaken the role of passive mediator, and has invested his personal prestige in an effort to get the autonomy negotiations off dead center, and give them direction. It will hopefully have the effect of putting political heat on Begin from the Israeli citizens, a majority of whom oppose annexation of the West Bank. President Reagan would also do well to foster a cooperative spirit with Israel by lifting the suspension of the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of strategic cooperation and resuming shipment of F-16's and cluster bombs to Israel. If nothing else, such actions would help ease strains in U.S.-Israeli relations caused by the President's hand-wringing over Israel's necessary liberation of Lebanon from the clutches of the Syrians and the PLO.

President Reagan's plan has been endorsed by Americans and Europeans of all political stripes, moderate Arab states, and leading Israelis and supporters of Israel. If adopted, it could provide a lasting peace in the Middle East. The ball is now in Mr. Begin's court.

War Is Peace

By Kenneth Lankin

The atom bomb, deterrence theory, the nuclear mentality, and the decision to use the bomb against Japan: these were the issues addressed in Professor Martin Sherwin's lecture last year in Oliva Hall entitled "The Legacy of the Atomic Bomb: from Hiroshima to Haig." Unlike last year's Phi Beta Kappa lecturer, Jeremy Bernstein, who babbled throughout his speech on Einstein's theory of science and used excessive professional jargon, Professor Sherwin's presentation was understandable, lucid, and seasoned with a wry sense of humor.

As anyone who remembers the words of Alexander Haig knows, the chief defense of atomic weapons is that they deter war. Professor Sherwin cites three problems with the deterrence theory. First, there is no rational response to irrational behavior. Human nature is unpredictable. The Japanese Emperor Hirohito, realized his country was doomed in 1945 and surrendered. Hitler, on the other hand, ordered that Paris and Berlin be destroyed, committed suicide, and if he had his way, would have dragged everybody else with him. In short, Professor Sherwin said there is "no defense against nuts." The second problem with deterrence is that there is an inherent temptation to flirt with irrationality to achieve limited goals. But the most serious problem is that there is no recovery from error if atomic weapons were ever to be used.

To give an idea how far we have come in terms of nuclear weaponry, in 1945 the United States had only two atomic weapons; in 1946 we had nine atomic bombs; in 1947 the number was thirteen and in 1948 the total atomic arsenal was fifty. Today we possess 9,200 strategic nuclear warheads and 22,000 short-range tactical nuclear warheads for a total of 31,200 nuclear weapons. However, Professor Sherwin pointed out the Soviets are "no slouches either"; they have 6,000 strategic nuclear warheads and approximately 15,000 tactical nuclear warheads. It is estimated that 140 million Americans and 115 million Soviets would be killed in a nuclear war. To put the figures in perspective, only 1 million Americans have died from all wars from the Civil War to the present. But the effect of a nuclear war would be felt in a matter of weeks and not years.

The American nuclear mentality and deterrence theory have their roots in the "Pearl Harbor Syndrome," the Munich analogy, and the Wilsonian notion of world order. At Pearl Harbor the U.S. was caught virtually defenseless and unprepared. The lesson became instant preparedness is necessary to prevent an attack. After Hitler violated the Munich Pact, we realized appeasement doesn't work and only fosters aggression. Rather we need to be tough. The Wilsonian notion of world order is the view that America must be the leader in the world militarily, economically, and even morally. Today nuclear weapons are thought to be the foundation of U.S. superiority.

Why was the bomb built? Fear. The Germans had discovered nuclear fission in 1938 and it was feared they might develop a nuclear bomb before the Allies did. Although by 1942 the Allies were winning on nearly all fronts, had the Germans actually developed an atomic bomb, the tide of the war would have been reversed, perhaps fatally so.

Why was the bomb dropped on Japan when it finally came into being in the summer of 1945? First, the war was there and the bomb was there. Secondly, the Americans thought it would shock the Japanese into surrender and shock the Russians to have greater respect for the U.S. for post-war settlements. Thirdly, 2-billion dollars and a great deal of scientific effort was spent in developing the bomb. Those who invested in this project wanted to see some results. Fourthly, there was an element of revenge. Professor Sherwin noted there were other ways the war could have ended: modifying unconditional surrender or waiting for the USSR to go to war with Japan. These measures were not taken because unconditional surrender would have been politically disastrous for Truman and allowing the Soviets to fight in Japan would have increased their influence in Asia.

Professor Sherwin recommended we separate nuclear weapons from diplomacy; cancel all first-strike weapon systems; and move toward nuclear disarmament. If we don't, he said "we'd be betting that the ultimate mistake won't happen." We don't have the right because we are betting our lives, our children's lives, Western civilization, and the world.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor on any worthy topic will be printed. However the the editor reserves the right to edit all copy received.



ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

Huichol Exhibition Displayed in Cummings

By Garry Bliss

The Huichol people, a poor people with a developed culture, live in the Mexican Sierra Madre. Their bright iconographic art is presently on display in a major exhibition in Cummings.

The exhibit primarily consists of more than fifty of the brilliant yarn paintings. The exhibit also includes photographs of the Huichol people and some weaving, but the highpoint of the show is the yarn paintings.

The yarn paintings are not those created for tourists. They are by the major contemporary Huichol artists that still live among their

people. The paintings are filled with symbols of the Huichol religion and are created in the traditional manner.

The art and creative experience is a part of the peyote pilgrimage. The pilgrimage is a grueling trek of several days during which the pilgrims deny themselves food and water in increasing amounts. When the pilgrims reach their destination they take peyote, a cactus which is an hallucinogen. The yarn paintings try to recreate the visions seen under the influence of peyote or during other experiences, dreams, or nightmares.

The paintings are created by laying single strands of bright yarn on boards that have been coated with beeswax.

The art of the Huichol has been "one of the most exciting visual experiences" for Maureen McCabe of the Art Department, the coordinator of the exhibit. Ms. McCabe decided to bring this art to Conn, because it has not been much in the east. Also, she "could think of no other event that would be this visually exciting." Ms. McCabe feels too that the paintings "have a spirit and life in them that most contemporary art lacks."

The most visually exciting paintings are by Jose Benitez Sanchez. Mr. Sanchez is a fine artist in his own right and is the best Huichol artist today.

Many of the paintings are extremely elaborate and contain a dazzling variety and composition of colors. It

is the brightness, the color of the paintings, that fascinates the eye. The works hold their interests both from a distance and up close.

The show is open in Cummings seven days a week from nine to five. The exhibit will close October 15.

New Waves from WCNI

continued from page 3

Voice: What do you see or would like to see in the future of WCNI?

Wisotzky: "In the near future, we hope to increase the power output of the station. We currently have an application waiting to be approved by the Federal Communications Commission to increase power to 267 watts (at present WCNI broadcasts at 10 watts). Also in the works are plans to install a new telephone system so our listeners can call up and get on the air. We also, in the Spring, are hoping to broadcast live, Connecticut College sporting events. We are also having a new news program this year

(which I am very excited about) which will be a concoction of different things — Conn College and New London happenings, movie reviews, interviews with campus personalities and your feedback with the new phone system."

"All these things (especially the power increase, which will cost \$15,000 for equipment and labor alone) will be quite expensive. We will be trying to raise a lot of money this year through underwriting, the sale of new T-shirts, bumper stickers, and pins, and other campus events, and we need everyone's support. So when

you see a film, concert, or anything else sponsored by WCNI, please attend!"

EDITOR'S NOTE: This interview was conducted on Sept. 15, 1982. Since this date, specific budget requests have been made.

1982-1983

Concert Series

Tim McDonough

October twelfth marks the opening of the 1982-83 Concert and Artist Series, which in years past has brought some of the world's finest musicians to Connecticut College. This year will be no exception, since such world renowned performers as The Vienna Choir Boys and the Orpheus Chamber Ensemble are scheduled to perform.

The season commences in grand style on October 12, when the Goldovsky Grand Opera Theatre presents Puccini's "La Boheme". Although many people's first reaction to opera is one of confusion and trepidation due to the language barrier, this production overcomes this problem with its unique presentations of opera in English. Over the course of thirty-five seasons, the Goldovsky company has perfected a technique, which places the emphasis on the dramatic aspects of an opera, instead of on displays of vocal gymnastics. By combining exhaustive rehearsal schedules and feedback from all members of the company, Boris Goldovsky, the com-

pany's founder and first president, has brought new meaning to opera and caused critics to hail it as the "White Hope of Lyric Art in this Country". In any case, it should cause opera to be more widely accepted as an art form especially among young people.

In the coming months, the Series will present other virtuoso performers. On October 21, the Deller Consort will present an evening of authentic Renaissance and Baroque vocal music. November 11, brings us the Kalichstein-Laredo-Robinson Trio, three highly acclaimed soloists who, when combined, make up a very exciting ensemble. The 1982 season winds up with the Vienna Choir Boys on December 15. Their last performance in 1980 was very well received, and they return with an all new program.

In 1983, the series will present among others, Jeffrey Kahane on February 1 and Orpheus, a conductorless chamber orchestra on April 13.

All in all it promises to be an exciting season, and everyone is urged to attend at least one performance.

Sway

Do you see my beautiful red birthday beads? I asked.
They're nice, she said.
They're beautiful, I said.
They're nice, she insisted.
I looked at her from the corner of my eye.
I pouted.
I rolled my eyes.
I crossed my arms over my chest.
I sighed, took off the beads, and laid them on the table.
They coiled like a quick small snake.
I turned my back and went to the window.
She traced the beads with a delicate finger, picked them up, and held them to her throat.
They fell lightly just below her collar.

Daisy Smith

Myth & Reality: Movie Critics

By Charley Taylor

To most people movie critics are a different species. They can intrigue and enlighten, but they can confuse and anger just as easily. What I'm going to attempt here (through an explanation of how I write and what I look for in the movies) is a demystification of the hows and whys of criticism.

When people ask me what goes on in my mind when I watch a movie, I get the feeling they expect me to sit through a film coldly and analytically. When I saw *Shoot the Moon* a second time, there was a fellow in the theatre who did not stop writing in his notebook for more than thirty seconds at a time. A new scene would appear and he would immediately crouch down and start scribbling. When it was over I wanted to ask him when he found time to watch the screen. Anyone more involved with taking notes than watching the movie is exempting himself from the experience of the movie, and without that experience I do not see how he can possibly hope to write about it. I take notes only to remember the name of an actor or crew member. If I have to take notes to remember a movie, it isn't worth remembering.

I watch a movie in basically the same way anyone else does. The difference is, as I am watching the movie, I'm analyzing my responses. I am watching to see how the director elicits that response and evaluating the artistic worth of his methods. I am also making connections with the past work of the people involved; seeing similarities and differences. This may sound like my mind is operating on two tracks, but it is one process.

The question then becomes, "why does the critic's response sometimes vary so widely from the audience's response?" A critic is never more mistrusted than when he pans a film that is a big success; there is no other type of piece a critic hates writing more. People assume critics have an inbred contempt for anything popular. But no critic wants to see bad movies, and it is much more rewarding to write about something

you liked, than to write even a witty review of a bad movie. The reason for the difference in response is that the critic has seen many more movies than the average movie-goer and something the moviegoer is seeing for the first time can be dull and familiar to the critic. To quote Pauline Kael, "when a movie has startled people ... or made them weep ... the hardest thing for a critic to do is to convince them it isn't necessarily a great picture. It's almost impossible to persuade people that a shallow primitive work can give them a terrific kick."

Since I have a limited amount of space, the movies I choose to write on are those about which I think I have something to say. I would rather write about good movies than bad ones, unless they are important bad movies. Above all, I prefer to write about pictures with a real sense of movie art, even a bad picture, than write about an entertaining picture that lacks this sense. There are of course exceptions, but on the whole there just is not anything very interesting to say about a picture like *Deathtrap*. As Francois Truffaut wrote, "I am not interested in those pictures that do not pulse." Because of the limited selection of movies in this area, I often write about films Conn. students see in Boston, New York or other cities.

Although a critic can provide information on a movie, a person should decide for themselves whether or not to see it. If you really want to see a film, you should not let bad reviews stand in your way. A critic whose only function is telling people whether or not to see a film is not a critic, but a consumer guide. Contrary to what many people would like to believe, critics have very little power. Disastrous reviews did not stop pictures like *The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas*, *Porky's*, or the *Friday the 13th*, hack 'em ups from being huge hits. A critic can however alert audiences to pictures they might otherwise miss, as they recently did with *Diner*.

What a critic can do then, is to illuminate a

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Tuition Effects Minimal

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class applies for financial aid and Conn is able to give aid to about 35 percent of the students.

The financial aid budget rises with tuition so that money will not be denied to students who received aid in the past. Because of the federal aid cutbacks, especially in the Guaranteed Student Loan program, 347 of the 799 who received loans last year were not able to secure them this year. According to a loan report by Mrs. Marcia Gardiner, 90 percent of those who did not contract loans re-enrolled here or entered institutions with comparable tuitions.

Of the remaining 10 percent, only 27 students "could have withdrawn because they were, or thought they were not eligible for GSL." Two of the twenty-seven students withdrew for "financial" reasons. Both failed to apply for financial aid for this year.

The \$1300 increase is no surprise to seniors who have seen their tuition rise at least \$1000 every year they have attended Conn. When asked if this trend was going to

continue, the Treasurer, Mr. E.L. Knight, said he hoped not, but could give no promises.

This year's increase was high because of the "catch-up" adjustment to faculty salaries which rose 11½ percent and administrative wages which rose 8½ percent.

The financial aid budget went up 14 percent to meet the higher tuition cost and inflation allowance was estimated at 9½ percent. The new dorm furniture was also financed by our tuition, but the renovations to Cro and Hillyar Hall came out of separate funds.

Being a small private liberal arts college, with a limited endowment, puts greater pressure on our tuition fees, which pay for approximately 80 percent of our education, than in other schools of the Twelve-College exchange.

Since this situation is not likely to change soon, our tuition, which has risen 48.4 percent in the last four years, will continue to stand up the the demanding changes in the economy.

Movie Critics

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movie for his readers. A review can help someone better understand a picture by helping them to articulate their thoughts about it. Although a critic loves to be agreed with, his main goal is to get people to examine their own feelings about a work. If a critic can get people thinking about the subject he writes on, he cannot hope to do more than that.

Movies are the popular art form. We feel close to them as we do to no other art. To quote Kael again "(movies) were ours - not an art that we learned to appreciate over the years but simply and immediately ours." It is inevitable that as we get older our taste changes and matures, but for too many people, including many critics, maturing taste means acquiring false notions of culture and losing touch with the excitement that drew them to movies in the first place. Too many people think that art has to be polite and assume something intense can't be art. Too many of the movies that get praised as movie art these days are safe and mediocre, and totally lacking in the primal excitement of the movies. Too many people assume that kind of excitement is

adolescent, maybe even dangerous.

Talking about movies as art may seem odd. Art is a term that seems more suited to Bergman's exploration of the soul, than to Bogie's exploration of a ransacked bungalow. But entertainment can be art, and art can be entertaining. The only hierarchy of the movies I am interested in is good movies and bad movies. We must do away with the distinction between movies and film.

Movies are often called an escape, and it is true that one of the reasons we go to them is for a perfection real life does not afford us. But for the real movie lover, like myself, movies are not an escape from life, but a connection to it. Movies can heighten our perception of the world. They allow us to see things we might otherwise miss. They can make us more alert, more aware, more humane.

Movies are a synthesis of many arts: theatre, literature, painting, but they are unique. Movies can affect us as nothing else can, and give us pleasure no other art is capable of.

Red Cross Bloodmobile at Cro

continued from page 1

cells fight infections, while plasma works in the treatment of shock, to control clotting, and in the treatment of leukemia and cancer.

At a time when hospital costs are rising at an alarming rate, no patient or their family is ever asked to replace or pay for the blood used. The American Red Cross works to see to it that the blood supply is there for you and your family.

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Cross at 447-3248.

Please make this another successful Bloodmobile at Connecticut College and donate.

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JED RARDIN

Jeanette Hersey, Director of Admissions, suggests that a Conn. diploma has an intrinsic market value to the holder.

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SPORTS

Women's Field Hockey

By Caroline Twomey

The Camel Field Hockey Team, under third-year coach Nita Lamborghini, is rolling. With eleven returning letter-winners and three new freshmen the team has a lot of depth and has the potential to do well this season. This was exhibited at the Smith play-day on September 11, when Conn played four games beating Trinity and Wesleyan, tying with Amherst, and coming up short to a strong Middlebury team.

On September 14 the team traveled to Clark University in Worcester, Mass. Despite the hustling of forwards Collette Beaulieu (co-captain), Caroline Twomey, Page Preston, Tina Fragola, Paula Trearchis, and Jane McKee, the team was not able to net any goals. However, the strong defensive play by Tammy Brown, Kathryn Smith, Ebit Speers, Jody Bates, Nancy Wells, and Shelly Warman kept Clark from scoring. Excellent goal tending by Charlene Toal also added to Clark's frustration. As a result, the domination by

Conn was not enough for a win, and the Camels tied 0-0.

Last Saturday the women made history by defeating Wesleyan 1-0. The entire team again played an outstanding game. The lone goal came at the end of the second half as Page Preston scored unassisted. The enthusiasm after Saturday's game will help Connecticut College attempt to upset another field hockey powerhouse as the team travels to play at Trinity on Wednesday.

The junior varsity team has been breaking in new coach Mary Taylor. They lost their first game in a close match against Becker Junior College. The Camels held Becker through regulation time and most of one overtime period, but with forty seconds left in the game, Becker was able to get through as they tallied the only score of the game.

On Saturday against Wesleyan they were again unable to come out on top. A second-half goal by Wesleyan put the final score to 1-0. The J.V. team will be seeding their first win as they also travel to Trinity.

Cross Country Trips in Season Opener

By Rob Ingram

The Connecticut College Cross-Country Camels came back this fall without enough mileage under their belts and it showed last Saturday in their first meet of the season. Both the men's and women's races were held at Wesleyan with the men losing to Wesleyan, Coast Guard, Trinity, and Quinnipiac, and the women losing to Smith, Wesleyan, Coast Guard and Quinnipiac. There is however, no reason to panic because races later in the season are much more important. Coach Mark Connolly is now grooming the men and women to peak for such meets as the N.E.S.C.A.C. championships and the N.C.A.A.'s.

The men have five seniors in the top seven with Dave Litoff, Geoff Farrell, Peter Foley, Ken Cadigan and Rob Ingram. Litoff is, of course, a much-heralded national-class runner who will undoubtedly have a good shot at All-American this year. His race last Saturday was one of the worst in his collegiate career and he still got sixth place. One couldn't help but notice that while other top runners are in shape early, Litoff will probably beat them again in

November when it really counts. Geoff Farrell ran well last Saturday and will probably have a very good year. Ken Cadigan, who is new to Conn cross-country, is rapidly improving and has already earned the title of "Boot-Master", a fine achievement indeed. Peter Foley came back in excellent shape this year, but he ran the race with a flu and had to drop out. Ned Bishop is coming back to form, and freshman Craig Combs has already cracked the top five, while Len Ellentuck is improving all the time. Paul Nerz was recently voted captain of the squad even though he will miss this season due to his graduation.

Although the women's team is extremely young, they look strong this year. They are Stephanie Taylor (85), Ellen Donlon (85), Laura Nirtant (86), Amy Wagner (86), Sara Townsend (83), Frances Blume (86), Heidi Geiges (86), and Carolyn Egan (84).

So far, Stephanie Taylor and Ellen Donlon have been the top two runners, but this team runs very well together and will be tough.

Connecticut College

By Peter Strand

While Pete Rozelle worries about Ed Garvey, Al Davies, and the United States

Football League, the National Football League players' union stands poised to deliver a strike vote that could shut down the 1982 season as early as this week.

Reflecting on the complexities of the circumstances, consider the following scenario: Brent Musburger, host of the NFL Today pre-game show, comes on the air and announces, "... Due to the NFL strike we are unable to bring you this week's Pittsburgh Steeler-Cincinnati Bengals game, and instead switch to Howard Cosell in New London, Connecticut, for the exhibition games of the Connecticut College Intramural Flag Football League..."

An impossibility, you snicker, perhaps not. Millions of fans may be all too happy to forget the squabbles and focus on the missed tackles, end sweeps and fly patterns which characterize the intramural action. Football-starved fans will tire of staring endlessly at blank televisions on Sunday afternoons dreaming of blocked kicks and fumbled handoffs, longing for any diversion to keep them from mowing the lawn or washing the dishes.

Connecticut College flag football offers us the outlet to pursue the fantasies of our Sunday afternoons and Monday nights. When it comes to gridiron rivalries, you'd be hard pressed to find a league with more teams disliking each other than the Connecticut College football league.

Not just dislike, it's like intense loathing, bordering on hate. For Hamilton, losing to cross-campus rival Larrabee becomes a day of

IFFL

mourning. For Burdick, Jane Addams is as liked as a summertime case of the flu.

Here is where the dreams are born. The action is no less hectic than in the professional ranks, and the rewards are just as prestigious. The underlying equation is: more forearms for much less dollars.

"Professional athletes are babies," said sophomore Doug Simon of Hamilton, as his team prepared to kick off the exhibition slate on Saturday. "Connecticut College Intramural Football is the only real sport on the Eastern coast."

With that introduction, the Harkness-Lazrus team edged the Hamilton squad 23-14, wiping the memory of the NFL from the public's mind.

In another contest, Jane Addams parlayed touchdowns from six different players en route to an overwhelming 44-0 win over a badly undermanned Lambdin septet.

But now they all wipe the slate clean, begin at 0-0 in their quest for the Super Bowl crown. It's anyone's ballgame: Larrabee with their tremendous depth, Smith behind Joe Hardcastle, Chuck Bourgeois, and Tim Withers, KB, JA, Park, and all ten teams chomping at the bit to get the season underway.

And only one thing is for certain: that they all will fashion a claim of being number one until the raspy voice of Don Meredith is heard echoing through Harkness Chapel: "Turn out the lights, the party is over!" Oh well, that's the disadvantage of having your games televised nationally. But, we can all live with that.



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