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### College Voice Vol. 1 No. 2

Connecticut College

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The views expressed in this paper are solely those of the author.



# The College Voice





## Transfers discuss methods of pre-registration

Most of the argument over pre-registration has centered around problems which nobody seems to have adequate facts or figures for. In an attempt to clarify these issues, the COLLEGE VOICE did its own investigation of pre-registration at a number of schools similar to Conn.

The registrar's office at five different schools were contacted: Wesleyan, Trinity, Bowdoin, Middlebury and Amherst. In addition, transfer and exchange students at Connecticut were interviewed. These students came from such schools as Smith, Holyoke, Goucher, Bowdoin, Wheaton, Skidmore, Cornell, Ithaca, Middlebury, Bates and Colorado. It was an informative enterprise that shed much light on the possibility of pre-registration.

The most explicit information was gathered from phone calls to various registrars. At Trinity "the faculty wanted and needed pre-registration" and now find it "very helpful." Mrs. Miller, the Associate Registrar said, "Well over 50 percent of the students change their courses during the add-drop period, but this does not affect the total enrollments in each

class nor the number of books that have to be ordered."

Students are required to fill out cards during the previous semester, stating the courses they want, making sure they receive prior permission from the instructor for limited enrollment courses. Freshmen and other incoming students are sent programs through the mail. If resources permit, classes are added or dropped to facilitate student course choices. Trinity has 1600 full time undergraduates, 35 departments and offers about 310 classes a semester, figures which almost exactly parallel Conn's.

Elaine Biette of the registrar's office at Bowdoin said that their "pre-registration system works very well." It is used "primarily for ordering books and determining class size." Even with a six week add-drop period they found pre-registration to be a "very good predictor of course enrollments."

Bowdoin's system is much the same as Trinity's. Upperclassmen pre-register the semester before and spaces are saved for freshmen in introductory courses. Freshmen then register in the fall during orientation period. Katherine



"How many days 'till Spring Semester?"

Ulanor, a student from Bowdoin on exchange compared Bowdoin's system to Conn's. "Registration was really bad here. I wonder why it had to be that way. At Bowdoin we rarely didn't get a course we signed up for," she said.

A year ago Wesleyan instituted pre-registration even with student opinion against it. The registrar there stated, "All but five to ten percent of the students switch their courses during the drop-add period. Even so, 'pre-registration figures approach actual enrollment figures.'" They too, found pre-registration helped the bookstore, professors and the process of scheduling.

Carl Lindholm, the assistant dean of students at Middlebury said, "With pre-registration we have a lot cleaner system." Students pre-register in a random order determined by a computer and if necessary professors keep waiting lists. However, "very few people get knocked out of courses," Lindholm said. He cautioned that "this might be due to the fact that there are very few limited enrollment courses." He also stated that about "20 to 25 percent of the students switch courses during the add-drop period."

At Amherst each student may pre-register any time during the space of one week. Students complete a "program request form" after consultation with their advisers. "At least half the students switch their courses during add-drop period, but it still helps the bookstore and the faculty a great deal."

Most of the transfer and exchange students talked of systems

similar to the one at Bowdoin. Pat Lanning, a transfer from Goucher said, "It was a lot easier at Goucher. Spaces were left open for freshmen and they received lottery numbers during orientation. Upperclassmen were given cards with different ranking numbers on them."

Kathleen Boluch found a much more equitable system at Skidmore. She said, "Registration is not fair here. The only reason I had no problems was because they snuck the transfers in the back door. At Skidmore everybody was given a chance to get into courses."

"At Wheaton we seemed to have a better system," said Diane Wade. "There was a preliminary registration for limited enrollment courses." Elizabeth Platt, a transfer from Smith, said, "With pre-registration we were given a chance to speak to our advisers. Most of the work was done by the individual student and there was not a feeling of not knowing what you were getting into."

There are a variety of different systems for pre-registration, all of them suited to various needs, and all of them seem to be very successful. This is due in large part to the fact that there are not significant changes in course enrollments with an add-drop period. These facts might be applicable to pre-registration at Connecticut. This could also throw some doubt on Dr. Rhyne's interview with the College Voice on September 11. In the coming weeks the SGA will be dealing with pre-registration. It should be interesting to see how they and the Administration view these facts.

## REAL WORLD

Washington D.C. became a meeting place for Middle East officials this past weekend as representatives of Israel and the Arab states converged to discuss the controversy of Israeli and Palestinian occupation of the west bank of the Jordan River. President Carter is said to oppose continued Israeli control over this strip of land captured from the Arabs some years ago.

Bert Lance, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, continued to be the focus of controversy as he testified before members of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. Lance, whose prior banking business practices were questioned some months ago, responded to reporters' questioning that he was 'satisfied' with his ability to clear himself of all charges levied against him. Surprisingly enough, the force of the questions fired towards Mr. Lance centered around his "ethical standards," rather than the legality of his past performances. Senate hearings will continue this week.

The economic plight of America's major cities was reinforced this past week by a new study prepared for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. According to the study, the exodus out of the cities and into the suburbs has grown, leaving the cities with fewer businesses and consumers. H.U.D. is said to be frustrated in the search for a remedy.

Although David Berkowitz, alias "Son of Sam" is now safely in custody, murder still runs rampant in New York City. The body of the seventh victim slain in New York's subway system was found a few days ago. 29-year old Renzo Previti, a bank clerk, was robbed and then stabbed to death on his way home from work. Transit police can offer no clues as to the murderer's identity and do not seem very hopeful about ever apprehending the criminal. Said one of the city's spokesmen, "It could have been anybody."



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## 'Fink clause' modification remains controversial

Conn's Honor Code underwent surgery by this year's Judiciary Board and emerged with a modified version of the controversial "fink clause." This clause states that "under the Honor System the student who is aware that a fellow student has violated the Honor Code and has not reported himself should remind that student to do so."

Until two years ago, this clause only placed a moral obligation on students to report a suspected violator of the Honor Code. Then, under Leslie Margolin's chairmanship, the Judiciary Board reviewed this clause and determined that the student's duty to turn in violations implied a legal obligation. Therefore, not reporting a violation was an infraction and a punishable offense in itself.

This policy continued under Tammy Kagan's chairmanship last year, but was critically questioned and eventually altered after Jerry Carrington became J Board Chairman last spring. The present J Board will hold an open policy meeting on this issue on September 28 to listen to student reaction.

The current status of the fink clause, as explained on page four of the J Board packet, is that J Board "strongly recommends" that students witnessing a suspected infraction of the Honor Code "remind the person that he should report himself to the Judiciary Board Chairman." J Board will not, however, punish students if they do not report a suspected infraction.

Rather than putting a duty onto

students to report violations, students now have a personal option whether or not to report a suspected violation.

Jerry Carrington explained, "We like to treat everyone as adults and as a result we'd like to take the punishment out. The only way we could do this was to change the wording. Now it's an option that you have and I think it's an option in everyone's mind to begin with."

"There is, I think, enough in a person to follow the clause as is without having a punishment associated with it, which I think is kind of stupid and childish. It's saying 'we don't trust you enough to turn someone else in or report a suspected infraction so that's why we're having a punishment,' he continued.

Karen Franklian, a sophomore J Board representative, commented, "I think we have to allow for people's personal beliefs or if something goes contrary to these beliefs and causes a great deal of conflict with themselves. There's a lot of pressure involved in turning someone in."

She continued, "I really put my trust in students to uphold the Honor Code. I'd like to believe that we're all mature adults and I'd like to believe there's no need to punish students who do not choose to turn in another person. It's unhealthy to promote guilt via punishing students for not reporting suspected violations."

Audrey Cutler, a junior J Board representative, said, "I don't think J Board should go around forcing value judgements on students. The students here make up a com-

munity. Why should it be a police state? A person should feel naturally compelled to report an infraction."

Michael Colnes, a former J Board member disagrees with the new fink clause status. He explained, "By not making the fink clause a condition for the Honor Code, you're really saying that each individual can choose to what extent he wants to be honorable. In terms of academic cheating, it affects the competition between students. In terms of shoplifting or vandalism where students end up paying for violations, it isn't your choice to make."

"The explicit responsibility of the fink clause is part and parcel of an honor code. It's a responsibility. It takes away the temptation to rationalize not turning someone in which is very easy to do, especially in the case of someone you know," he added.

Carrington, however, said, "What I'm trying to convey and this is I think what the J Board is trying to convey is that we realize people will turn people in regardless of whether there is punishment associated with the fink clause."

One problem which sophomore representative Joel Mishkin is concerned with is that keeping the fink clause as a punishable offense differentiates between students and faculty. Since faculty cannot be punished for not reporting an infraction, he feels it would be unfairly inconsistent if students were.

Although Senior representative Mary Barrett and Junior representative Jay Greenspan

originally were in favor of maintaining the fink clause as a punishable offense, Ms Barrett explained that she voted for the "strongly recommend" clause compromise and is willing to try this out. "If it were just me making the decision, I would keep the clause in," she said, since she thinks that not reporting the infraction is inconsistent with the Honor Code.

Colnes commented, "Since the Honor Code is an advantage, the responsibility of the fink clause goes with it. We're responsible for our own community here. The responsibility of the fink clause is really the price that we have to pay for living under an honor system."

"If it's a responsibility, then it isn't a matter of choice anymore. If it's a responsibility, then it's something you have to do," he added.

By making not reporting a suspected violation a punishable offense, Carrington pointed out, "it says to the students 'we can't trust you' Your moral character is not high enough and we think that by eliminating these restrictions or this law, you're going to just blatantly not obey it.' I don't think that's true and it's being proven that it's not true."

Carrington commented, "The J Board has a definite trust in students. We're looking at the entire situation I think very realistically and not so idealistically as possible. We do keep in the idealism by keeping the clause in. We don't make it a punishable offense. That's the difference."

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## Something to learn from Ames

The President's remarks last week on the College's policy on drugs were purposefully ambiguous. His letter did not aim to make clear a firming up or relaxing of College enforcement; but instead simply stated the situation with the same worn-out words.

The Administration is solid behind these words on the use of drugs on campus. They are protected. We suspect the same type of sentiment was involved in the resignation, forced as it was, of former Campus Safety Director Craig L. Hancock.

The students of this college are caught in a not so unfamiliar double-jeopardy. On the one side there is the College with its reputation to protect. On the other, there are state and federal laws which could exert enough pressure for the College to reconsider its reputation and that of its students.

We are, after all, living in Real World, U.S.A. Do we expect that our \$6,000 tuition pays for the prerogative to be isolated from federal and state laws? According to the Administration's policies, they will do their best, save obstructing justice, to provide this law exempt shelter.

In such situations, it is always smart to play it safe. We must protect ourselves, be careful, and depend little on the College. The circumstances warrant this attitude. Last semester's raids displayed the reality which can startle a complacent soul, seemingly isolated from the outside world's laws.

We are given no assurances from the President's letter. The rumors which always seem to be floating around are many times not just gossip.

The College is not always concerned with our individual welfare. Let's be concerned with our own.

## Trust, not rules

The fundamental foundation of an Honor System is trust, not rules and regulations. The motivation to report an infraction of the Honor Code should therefore arise from the students' individual moral responsibility to this trust, not a legal clause enforced with the threat of punishment.

By eliminating the punishment previously imposed on students for not reporting an infraction of the Honor Code, Connecticut College is taking a step towards increasing, not decreasing, student responsibility. Under the fink clause's former status, the responsibility for turning in a suspected violation ultimately lay on an artificial law. With the present modification, the responsibility for reporting suspected infractions ultimately rests on the individual student and his own conscience.

As adult and rational college students, we are responsible individually for our own morals and actions and need not resort to using an artificial law as the basis of our value judgments.

Since we are all adults on an equal standing, no student or students have the authority to act as "big brothers" over other students. We should therefore refrain from becoming a "police state" as well as refrain from forcing students to conform to a moral standard which, realistically, some students philosophically disagree with.

As a small, collective community of mature and rational individuals, we are responsible for actions which affect our fellow students. This sense of responsibility should arise from sincere concern for each other, not from a superimposed legal obligation such as the fink clause.

Instead of getting bogged down with technicalities and legalities, we must concentrate on upholding the Honor Code itself by developing its rudimentary foundations of trust and moral responsibility. With the stipulation that students must now personally uphold their individual and community responsibilities by reporting suspected infractions to the Judiciary Board, we endorse the fink clause's new modifications.

Cover photo by John Hunter

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ISSUE NO. 2

Box 1351, Connecticut College  
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Associate Editor ..... Beth Pollard

Contributors: David Cruthers, Geoff Day, Laurie Desiderato, Jim Diskant, Jessie Dorin, Tracy Duhamel, Mark Finkle, Linda Foss, Henry Friedman, Barry Gross, John Hunter, Cindy Mallett, Raymond Negron, Andy Ogilvie, Marc Offenhartz, Bob Porter, Nate Rich, David Rosenberg, Mike Sittenfeld, Walter Sive, Noah Sorkin, Lawrence Strauss, Jordan Trachtenberg.

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## Re: Victims of Berkowitz

September 17, 1977

To the Editor,

This letter is in reference to Noah Sorkin's article entitled "Hot Time, Summer in the City." It is not my intent to offer a rebuttal, but merely to express the contrary view of someone indigenous to New York: namely, myself. First, I would like to say that I do not necessarily agree with the death penalty. It is wrong for the state to take a life. However, what about the rights of the thirteen victims of the Son of Sam? They too had rights--and these have to be protected.

The philosophy represented by Sorkin is one that can be paralleled with the scientific paradigm where the deviant, in this case David Berkowitz, is viewed as a social pathology. The fact that this philosophy is outdated and unpopular with current social scientists bears no value in the obvious judgement that by all of the established norms and laws in our society, Berkowitz was wrong.

The Son of Sam case differs from many in that the murderer is usually known to and recognized by his victims a good deal of the time. Statistics appear to show that the death penalty does nothing to diminish the number of homicides. We must take a closer look at these figures (as they are only numbers) because they can easily represent the fallacy of misplaced precision. In examining these figures, one must bear in mind that homicides, especially in a large metropolis like New York City, are continually rising in frequency. A large number of them never even get the proper attention due to them by the busy N.Y.P.D. Consequently,

they often go unsolved. Many sociologists do feel that the death penalty is a deterrent to violent crimes. Many criminals convicted of violent acts have been quoted as saying that had there been capital punishment at the time of their infraction, they would have reconsidered committing the crime.

Another factor frequently overlooked is that it costs \$10,000 to \$25,000 per year to support a convicted deviant in prison. Is it worth \$10,000 of taxpayer's money to support a social psychopath? Hardly not. These monies can be put to better use such as reinforcing the police department and improving the generally hazardous social conditions that prevail in our large urban communities.

Finally, I do not feel that society can afford to make the same mistake with the Berkowitz case as it did with Charles Manson. Manson's parole comes up shortly and I sincerely doubt that he is rehabilitated and ready to reenter society. Modern man can certainly construct an escape-proof prison. Can he construct a method of repairing the injustices in the very laws that he derived to protect the people; the people such as the victims of the Son of Sam?

I believe that the readers now have a better brief overview of the facts surrounding the Son of Sam murders. It is my personal opinion that the decision of the Berkowitz case will serve as a precedent for future social violations. Let us hope that the correct decisions are made. Remember, you have nothing to fear but your life.

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## Re: Bookshop procedures

September 19, 1977

To the Editor:

To correct the misinformation given in an interview in the last issue of THE COLLEGE VOICE CONCERNING THE SYSTEM used by the Bookshop in determining the number of books to be ordered for a course, I wish to state that the Bookshop has kept a chart of enrollments in every course given since Fall 1970 through Spring 1977. The Registrar's Office very kindly sends us a copy of each semester's enrollments which we enter on the chart. It is well-worn from our use and is available in the Bookshop for anyone who wishes to use it.

Also we keep an inventory card for every title which has been used on the campus since Fall '70. These cards give us information as to course number, Professor using it, professor's estimate of enrollment, number of copies on hand, number of copies ordered and list price with discount. In the case of overenrollment, we show actual number of students and number of additional copies ordered. We note also the number of copies sold and the number of copies returned to the publisher.

The following are the criteria used in determining the number of copies to be ordered:

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Manager  
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Mrs. Riley also called our attention to a figure used incorrectly in our editorial last week, "The reality of the situation." We stated that it cost Connecticut College \$16,000 to return all of its used books during the course of one year. Mrs. Riley explained that the Bookstore returns 16,000 books in a year. The total mailing budget for the Bookstore does not exceed \$5,000.



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## Ames deals

# "To clarify the College's policy on drugs"

The following is a tape recorded interview with President Oakes Ames conducted Wednesday, September 21.



**VOICE:** What was the purpose and reasoning behind your release last week of the letter on the Administration's drug policy?

There are several reasons and they are all related. The first is that there was an arrest last spring right near the end of the semester when there was no chance for students to ask questions or for the administration to respond.

Then there is the fact that the deans had reviewed the situation with the housefellows and it just seemed that it would be a good idea for us to clarify the College's policy on drugs.

Yet, it does not represent a change in the policy. We just felt that it's a good time to remind people that the College's policy has not changed.

**VOICE:** Did the timing or the purpose behind this statement have anything to do with appeasing either the New London Police Department or Federal Narcotics agents?

No...I don't think any of us thought of that. After the problem last spring, and with the question coming up with the housefellows this fall, we all felt that it was time to remind people and to try and clarify the policy if there was any confusion about it.

**VOICE:** Are housefellows aware of the fact that the Administration expects them to report cases of drug usage?

It is my understanding that if a housefellow is aware of drug use, then he or she does have the responsibility. The housefellows are appointed by the administration and therefore have the responsibility for the well being of students in the dorms. We give students as much responsibility as possible in governing the way they are going to live in the dorm.

But, there are areas where the College does feel a responsibility and that is why we appoint housefellows. It seems to me that drug abuse is one of those areas where the College Administration definitely has the responsibility. Therefore, housefellows, if they suspect students either using hard drugs or selling them, should come to the deans about it and not keep it a secret.

**VOICE:** Do you think that this is a fair method of reporting drug usage? For example, a housefellow might avoid reporting his friend. Who are they to...

I don't know of a fairer way, frankly. I think when a housefellow accepts the responsibility, he or she is also saying that I will be as fair as I know how to be even though it may personally be difficult at times, because it may be somebody I know.

**VOICE:** As far as Security is concerned, would they be investigating or reporting cases of drug usage?

Security would not be going around actively working as detectives to find out if there was drug abuse on the campus. But if in the course of their work they become aware of it, then they do have the responsibility to report to the Administration. It's really the same kind of responsibility that I see the housefellows have with no difference.

**VOICE:** Does the College have the power to ask narcotics agents to leave the campus?

The answer is no. You can't escort the law. I think that's pretty clear. If we were aware there were agents on the campus or happen to know who they were suspecting, it would be improper for us to warn these people.

**VOICE:** Who will be deciding on punishment for drug usage?

Really ultimately, that comes up to the Dean of the College and might come to me if there were questions of review of the penalty.

**VOICE:** Do you think that the College, in assuming the responsibility for dealing with drug cases, is taking the situation into its own hands and out of the hands of responsibility of legal enforcement authorities?

No, I don't think so. I think that the philosophy of campus governance is that we try to set up our own system through the Judiciary Board primarily and through the Administration's responsibilities, and that is the way it ought to be.

We ought to do our very best as a community to ensure that the quality of the life at the College is high and that we are considerate of each others' needs. Just because

we're trying to solve the problems ourselves doesn't mean we're obstructing justice.

**VOICE:** It sometimes seems that students feel that their \$6000 tuition pays for protection from outside authorities on the drug issue. Do you perceive the administration as providing this sort of protection?

No, the Administration has never seen itself in that light before. If students have felt that way about it, perhaps it's because we haven't talked about our policy and philosophy on this enough.

As I said, we can't protect. It would be an obstruction of justice to protect if we knew that agents were investigating. But I don't see it as an obstruction of justice to try to take care of our own, and to try to manage our own show.

**VOICE:** What about the administration's levying of punishment? In dealing with drugs, this is usually the responsibility of outside forces.

Well, that might be true if somebody broke or did damage to property in a community other than the College. That might be a case where the police step in and take some action and we don't do that here.

There again, the Judiciary Board

determines the penalties of property that is damaged, expensive doors broken, or something to that sort. So deciding on penalties for drug use is not the only case in which the College is carrying through on a responsibility which might be in the hands of the police in a different kind of community.

**VOICE:** Do you consider marijuana a problem for Conn College?

I see it as the same kind of problem that alcoholism is.

**VOICE:** Are you in favor of the decriminalization of marijuana?

I haven't really given it much study. It seems to me that alcohol is a drug that can have very serious affects if it's used in excess. From what I know of it, it's just as dangerous a drug as marijuana is and since we don't have drinking as a criminal offense, it doesn't seem to make sense to have marijuana either. That doesn't mean we're not concerned about its use. We are.

**VOICE:** Are you in favor of the legalization of marijuana?

I really don't know on that. I think maybe we need to know a little more than we do about the effects before we go that far.



*"If housefellows suspect students either using drugs or selling them, they should come to the deans about it and not keep it a secret." -Oakes Ames*



Nini Gridley, Branford

*"My responsibility is to work for the administration, establishing a liaison with the students. But I am a student, not the administration, and must act within my roles. The college policy can go no further than the Federal Law."*

Paul Sanford, Harkness

*"In view of the bust on campus last spring, Mr. Ames' statement to the College Community concerning the illegal use of drugs was certainly called for. Beyond outlining the college's legal responsibilities, this statement falls short of realistically dealing with the drug issue on campus because it does not accept the fact that some illegal use of drugs has become socially acceptable on campus."*



Rindy Regan, Plant

*"I agree with him to a certain extent. I don't feel that it's necessary or possible for me to report every instance of individuals smoking marijuana. However, as soon as I feel that drug usage becomes detrimental to the student and annoying to others, I will speak to him. If that does not bring about the necessary changes then I may be obligated to go to the administration..."*

David Watkins, Larrabee

*"The replacement of Mr. Hancock is indicative of the fact that the administration is on the student's side. They don't want people getting arrested. The Campus Safety program this year is solely concerned of the student's health and welfare. Their job is to help the students."*





# Jazz Quartet provides fine entertainment

By ERICA PHILLIPS

The Anthony Davis Jazz Quartet, a concert sponsored and produced by Unity House, appeared at Dana Hall on Saturday, September 17, 1977. The concert was an excellent opportunity for both the community and the College to meet and to share an evening of fine entertainment.

The Quartet plays creative music in the Afro-American tradition. The members of the Quartet, Anthony Davis on piano, Ed Blackwell on drums, Jay Haggard on vibes, and Mark Helias on bass, have played together for three years and have toured in Europe and Canada as well as in the United States.

Each of the musicians is a skilled improviser as became apparent during the performance. There were excellent solos by each member of the Quartet. Mark Helias has an excellent technique and is able to create interesting and beautiful sounds with his bass. Ed Blackwell is a bit older and more prominent than most of the members. He has played with major artists such as Ornette Coleman, Don Cherry, and Thelonius Monk. His percussive technique is distinctive and has influenced other percussionists. Jay Haggard is an excellent personality as well as a notable musician. He appears arrogant while playing and this adds an important touch to his performance. In addition to playing the vibraphones, Haggard plays the African xylophone and marimbass.

Anthony Davis is an excellent pianist. Unfortunately, the piano that he was asked to play was not in tune. Many people in the audience thought that he was executing a new technique when he began to play using the inside of the piano, but this was done so that he could attain a better pitch.

There were times throughout both sets when the entire audience seemed to be attuned to the music. This performance may well be the beginning of many culturally enriching events to be presented to the campus and the community by Unity House.



Anthony Davis



Mark Helias





## Frisbee-ing

By MICHAEL SITTENFELD

Soaring through the air, it glides toward the ground until nabbed by a flurry of groping hands. Tucked securely under someone's arm, it is safe until propelled into the sky again.

After sighting a frisbee, jumps, leaps, and tumbles ensue in a mad effort to retrieve the spinning disc. The victor clutches the object above the heads of his opponents. Groans, moans, and appropriate scatological mumblings can be heard.

Under the guise of ultimate frisbee, the once innocent game is transformed into organized mayhem. Now the throws have direction and purpose while the participants vie for goals.

Variations on the game come to mind. Some popular examples are literary frisbee, a game which tries to answer the question, "Did Keats really write 'Ode On a Grecian Frisbee?'" and assassination frisbee, a sport which explores the role of the frisbee in the death of President Kennedy.

As bodies continue to contort and twist to attain the elusive disc, we honor the frisbee for its liberating, joyous power.



Photos by John Hunter  
Geoffrey Day



## Skateboarding

Feet firmly planted on the narrow fiberflex surface, arms swaying from side to side, eyes darting back and forth, the skateboarder slithers through the crevices of our campus unobtrusively.

A skateboard expert can do spins and turns ("360's") easily. For the layman, however, mastering the board is a hard task. Often a novice experiences the frustration of a flying skateboard, followed by a belly-flop on the ground.

The skateboard is also a convenient means of travel. Riding through hallways, carrying the board from class to class, or resting it on the dinner table are easily achieved without the fuss or trouble of a '71 Camaro complete with four-barrel carburetor, twin overhead cam, and mag wheels.

Skateboarding may be likened to an existential experience in which the rider feels a sense of oneness with the ground. As the skateboarder swerves on the pavement, he perceives the contour of the earth.

As we watch the skateboarder meander, the value of his sport is affirmed. Here is a person who derives both pleasure and meaning from nature.





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Gerald Visgilio

## "Economics develops an eloquent thought process"

By MARC OFFENHARTZ

The real world looms closer as summer breezes turn to autumn chills. Seniors roam the campus nervously contemplating their futures, juniors are amazed by their upper level course loads, sophomores confidently relax in the "cruisin groove," and freshmen--fresh people that is, appear to be comfortable in their new world.

Calmly weathering this academic and social tide of confusion, Professor Gerald Visgilio of the Economics Department enters his "fifth season" here at Connecticut College.

In an effort to analyze the preparedness of a Connecticut College Graduate, I asked "Mr. V." as he is popularly known around campus, the following question: How does Economics as presented here prepare students for life outside New London?

Without deliberation, and in his usual unabashed style, "V" replied: "Economics develops an eloquent thought process. The study of economics here at Connecticut College will aid the student by establishing a methodology by which the benefits and costs of personal situations can be evaluated."

He continued, "Financial awareness, coupled with a "least-cost" objective, are the keystones which our program of economic study attempts to impress on our students. The analysis of economic choices is an unconscious process in our society. By focusing the benefits and costs of daily decisions in a systematic manner the student is better prepared to make the proper economic decision for him/her self."

According to "V," the following courses would serve to develop this process for students: Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Statistics, Calculus, Accounting, and Money-Banking. For those interested in graduate programs of economic study this core of courses also provides a "solid foundation" for economic analysis.

Unlike other areas of study, Economics is not always regarded as a "glamorous major." Many students dread the prospect of graph analysis and statistical manipulation or memorization of economic formula. These fears often characterize the conception

non-majors hold prior to exposure to courses in economics.

Mr. Visgilio attempts to remove the "horror" from his course presentations. A solid combination of humor and goodnaturedness allows the "V" to penetrate and stimulate the minds of those who have had the opportunity to experience a semester with him.

The need for improvement within the Economics Department interests Mr. Visgilio. "There could and ought to be more business related courses offered here." By continually seeking alumni input, "V" identifies the problems associated with any effort to improve his department.

He stated, "Three potential solutions exist when attempting to incorporate new course study with the desire for financial prudence. One solution involves a program whereby faculty members might be encouraged to "retrain." This would allow professors to heighten their understanding in the proposed business related fields of study. Secondly, the emphasis in new areas could be reflected in the hiring process. New blood could be introduced into the department which would accommodate the need for a more in depth program of study. Finally, part-time lecturers could provide expertise in business related areas of economic study.

A graduate of Providence College and a PhD recipient from University of Rhode Island, Mr. Visgilio is aware of the tedious expectations placed on the student in any economics course. Blessed with an easy-going delivery, "V" has no problems keeping the students' interest.

A self-proclaimed Saint, "V" is easily approached for academic aid should the need arise. Firm in his conviction that the "professional relationship" between professor and student need not be based on "fear and loathing" Mr. Visgilio transcends this "Twilight Zone" with dignity and respect.

As the real world moves a step closer it is a reassuring thought to know that our "Rhode Island Saint" is available for serious deliberation or social banter. The "V" charm and concern for the students of Connecticut College is genuine and should be experienced before one leaves the hallowed grounds of Connecticut College.



# Carter getting soft with the hard stuff

By NOAH SORKIN

One of the most appealing aspects of Jimmy Carter while he was campaigning for the Presidency of the United States was the hard line he seemed to adopt towards the sale of strategic arms. As Bernard Weintraub of the New York Times reports, "...Carter assailed previous Administrations for their 'unsavory' and 'dangerous' efforts to sell arms around the world."

As early as May, President Carter was setting forth proposals to limit the nuclear arms market and to severely diminish America's role in the international distribution of strategic weapons.

It is thus all the more unfortunate to learn of the increasing amount of nuclear weapons which, barring the opposition of Congress, will soon begin to flow out from the United States and into the world's "hot-spots".

Among the nuclear arms transactions now under way; a \$1.2 billion Airborne Warning and controls System; a "generous" supply of F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia; fighter planes and missiles to Chad, Sudan and Somalia.

The difference between proposing limited arms sales and actually achieving this goal has been one of the most pressing problems of the Carter Administration. To deny the Arab requests for strategic arms would certainly tighten the oil supply coming to the United States from the Middle East. Even more hard-hitting is the fact that some 700,000 Americans are employed in arms-related jobs; any decrease in in America's stock of nuclear

weapons would certainly have a bad effect on the domestic front, something which Carter obviously wishes to avoid.

And yet, one has to wonder whether America's increasing role in the sale of strategic arms can be condoned simply for economic reasons. Nuclear weapons in this nation alone are enough of a terror without having to increase the risk of destruction by spreading nuclear power around the globe.

President Carter has already broken fresh ground in international relations by standing firm in his support of basic human rights. There is no reason why this tact should not be extended to the sale of nuclear arms; it must be made clear to all the nations of the world that American foreign policy bargaining will not include the possibility of a nation purchasing strategic weapons.

Our society has been confronted with the existence of nuclear weapons for over thirty years; ever since the end of World War II we have been aware of the terrible destruction and suffering which come out of nuclear explosions. But of all the killing-devices ever created by mankind, nuclear weapons have been taken the most for granted. We must awaken to this problem: America's foreign relations can not carry with them the promise of increasing the nuclear prowess of other nations.

The complications of nuclear weapons remains a very urgent and real issue in the modern world. The United States continues to be a huge exporter of nuclear arms and thus a direct contributor to the threat of an international tragedy. I can offer no concrete answers to either American policy makers or those of foreign nations. I can only hope that the nuclear arms market will not blow up in our faces.



"Four bombs, thank you please."

## Clearing my mind

By DAVID CRUTHERS

Well, this will be an attempt to clear my mind of things that have been happening during the past week, and to resolve events that have been discussed in THE COLLEGE VOICE in its last publication. It will center around three different, but important topics.

First of all, we are rid of Bert Lance. According to Associated Press, it was just about even in the polls as to whether Lance should quit. (37 percent said he could stay, while 35 percent said he should leave, with the remainder saying "they don't care," as Floyd Kalber put it on the "Today" show.

As of Wednesday, however, Lance was no longer a member of the Carter Administration. In a dramatic announcement at his afternoon press conference, Mr. Carter announced that Lance himself felt that his effectiveness as Budget Director had been weakened and that he had resigned. Lance had his day in court and cleared his name and his own mind.

The Lance affair was producing a cloud around the man who ran on a "New Morality" platform last year, and made it acceptable to the American people. It tainted Mr. Carter to have this happen, and to let it go for so long. By not taking into account how badly this affair was going to be received by the American public, it has built up another example of cronyism around an American president. This is what Mr. Carter ran against, but now hopefully things will work out with Lance's successor.

Also in last week's article, I predicted the victory of Mario Cuomo in the Democratic Mayoral primary in New York earlier this week. I had also said that people who wrote about politics probably were pulling, secretly, for Ed Koch. Well, I admit that I was, too, and am happy to report that Congressman Koch did come through with a victory, and it will now be a four-man race in November. Mr. Koch is the favorite now, since Democrats outnumber Republicans by about 5-1, and it will probably be a race between Mr. Koch, and State Senator Roy Goodman, the Republican candidate. Mr. Cuomo is still on the ballot, as an Independent and a Liberal, and Barry Farber, the radio personality, is the Conservative Party nominee. Since I have been so

perfect with my predictions so far, I'll now call that as the order of finish in November: Messers. Koch, Goodman, Cuomo and Farber. It will be interesting to see how Sen. Goodman and Congressman Koch square off in any debate that will assuredly come off. They are both men of liberal backgrounds, and it will be the question of the city's fiscal policies that will be the key to who wins the final battle. That does seem to be what's on everyone's mind in New York now.

In Boston, however, the populace there has much more to worry about. The Red Sox are still a pennant contender, as of this writing, and it's coming down to the final two weeks of the season, and they have not one, but two clubs to beat. They are, of course, the Orioles and the dreaded Yankees. The Yankees have been awesome recently, and it really seemed, for a while, that they had to win a quota of about fifteen games before they were allowed to lose one. The Red Sox, on the other hand, have been riding their usual roller coaster all season long, winning ten straight, and then losing nine in a row. That's happened all year, and it will not change in the future unless a revolution takes place during the winter.

What might that revolution be, you ask? Well, the Bostons need two or three decent and good starting pitchers that can be counted on to win about forty to fifty games between them. They do not have that now, and will not as long as they keep looking for muscle for the bat, rather than the mound. Bill Campbell, who started out the pre-season as the most important thing to happen to Boston since the baked bean, promptly showed his talent by losing the first three games he showed his face in. He has come around, and has made his \$1.1 million contract worth it. But he sits in the bullpen, where men wait like starving animals for their chance to come charging out and pick their opponents bodies clean. There is no one, now, in the starting lineup that has consistently proven that they are a reliable starting pitcher, and that's what the Red Sox need so that, when it comes down to the end of the season next year, they don't have to sweat over whether or not they will win by half-a-game, or by a comfortable margin.

Well, that clears my mind. You knew that I'd save the most important issue for last, though.

## Limits on freedom of speech

By HENRY FRIEDMAN

An interesting situation is occurring in Skokie, Illinois, where a group of the American Nazi Party wanted to hold a parade. The Nazis were prevented from holding their march by a series of town ordinances (passed expressly to prevent the Nazi's rally) and also by a court injunction. The Nazis contend that they deserve the same right of freedom of speech as other groups and should be allowed expression of their views through the parade. Their defense has been undertaken by the American Civil Liberties Union, an organization which provides protection of First Amendment rights and other constitutional issues. The ACLU accepted this case because they agree that the Nazis have been denied freedom of speech.

The question is not as uncomplicated as it appears. Skokie is heavily populated with Jews, particularly those with relatives who were victims of Nazi Germany. The American Nazis probably selected Skokie as the target for their demonstration because of its heavy Jewish population. A relatively clear-cut case of a group being denied free speech is clouded by the fact that the Nazis are deliberately antagonizing a large segment of the population, not only by their presence, but also by wearing military uniforms adorned with Swastikas.

All groups of people should be allowed to march to espouse their

beliefs. Just as leftists were wrongly harrassed during the fifties, rightist groups like these Nazis should not have their civil liberties violated. The value and usefulness of the First Amendment is that it should be applied uniformly to all people. If the Nazis are singled out and prevented from expressing themselves, then perhaps in twenty years, socialists, communists and other groups will be prevented from speaking their minds.

However, the Nazis may have exceeded the boundaries of freedom of speech. The First Amendment does not guarantee people the right to deliberately antagonize, incite, and degrade others. When the Nazis cause harm to others, their right to free speech ends. What makes it so difficult to form an opinion on this case is that it is very hard to know exactly where one person's rights end and the other's are infringed.

The natural reaction to the ACLU and all of us for that matter, would have been to oppose the Nazis from the outset simply because of who they are. I have tried to evaluate the case without involving my prior prejudices. Yet excluding all prejudices, the case does not overwhelmingly favor the Nazis. In the final analysis, I am not attempting to provide an answer to this question. However, I am not totally convinced (like the ACLU) that the Nazis deserve a defense or even complete freedom of speech.



# Fewer teams will mean better play

By T.J. RYAN AND JORDAN TRACHTENBERG

It's Fall. At Connecticut College the fall represents much more than the arrival of a new crop of girls. The fall marks the kickoff of a new year of intramural sports. The most significant of these sports is flag football. Its purpose is not to serve as a medium by which the pretty boys and pseudo-jocks may glorify one another. The institution of flag football serves as a catalyst in forming important relationships throughout the college community.

This intramural sport quickly initiates a camaraderie and cohesiveness throughout the dorm which otherwise may be difficult to attain. This unity within the dorms is a great strength to the league as the dorms provide the fans. As we all know the performance of a team is directly related to the amount of positive vocal fan interest.

As a result of the increase in dorm mergers this season, each team will have a greater base from which to draw its followers. Fans heading towards the David Merves Memorial field may find it necessary to bring along a pair of binoculars as this year's action has been moved to Fitzmaurice Park between Freeman and Cummings

Arts Center. (This unpopular change is due to the gradual deterioration of Merves field caused by a heavy football schedule in recent years. This mandate was issued to Flag Football Commissioner Tom Kadzis (T.K.) in accordance to the wishes of Athletic Director Luce and Physical Plant.)

Accompanying the one year move to Fitzmaurice Park come several important changes in the rule book. In an attempt to make the game less violent and more manageable a third referee has been added. The extra referee will bring the referee to player ratio down from 1:7 to 1:5, allowing for closer observance of the "criminal element" with the George Atkinson mentality. The elimination of a three point stance for lineman is an added effort to curb serious injury in the "pits". The receivers will be pleased to hear that the defense may only "bump" once before the pass completion and that no defender may make contact with a receiver in a deliberate attempt to jar the ball loose.

The 1977 Flag Football season at Connecticut College will find fewer teams but the quality of time play will be just as strong, if not better. The mergers will even the strengths of the teams by bringing



more good players together. The game schedule will be reduced from last year's 48 games to 36. Due to the reduction in the number of teams, although the season will commence about five days later than last years, the Super Bowl will

be played before Thanksgiving vacation, as in the past. Commissioner T.K.'s efforts toward making the upcoming season safer for the players and more enjoyable for the fans should not go unrecognized.

## Camels in action tomorrow against Thomas College

By BARRY GROSS

The scene was set. The fans had gathered. Dragnet and the "theme from Rocky" were being blasted of Harkness, and your truly was behind the mike. The occasion? The opening of the Conn College 1977 Soccer season, September 15th featuring the Camels taking on Holy Cross. Coach Bill Lessig's experienced team seemed ready after three grueling weeks of training and with the highly rated Crusaders proving the opposition, a tremendous battle was anticipated.

The first half was scoreless, but not without exciting moments. Both defenses were strong, with Camel fullbacks, Bob Parsons and Hugo Smith, keeping the ball out of the Holy Cross attacking zone. Goalie Trey Anderson also looked sharp until the midway point of the half, when a shot forced him to leave the game. The diagnosis was a dislocated finger. Pete Mycrantz, who did a fine job for the '76 soccer Camels, replaced Anderson in the nets. Connecticut had some scoring chances, but could not connect during the first 40 minutes. The best opportunity was a penalty kick taken by Co-

Captain Jon Perry, who holds the soccer scoring record by a Conn player. Perry appeared to have the goalie beat but the ball hit the post and deflected harmlessly away.

The struggle continued on into the second half. Holy Cross was the first to score, with a goal at the 10 minute mark. Conn challenged with fine opportunities by Tom Roosevelt, Charlie Cissel and Berr Kobeck but could not score. Holy Cross added three more goals for a 4-0 lead when freshman forward Kevin Sayward scored for the Camels in the final minutes. The final was a 4-1 defeat despite a strong overall performance by the team.

Two days later, the Camels traveled to Manhattanville College and collected their first victory by the score of 2-1. Junior Stev Litwin scored the winning goal but the Camels felt that they could have performed better as a team, even in a victory. Special mention should go to half-backs Clyde McKee, Tom Roosevelt, and Steve Lexter, who played strongly in both games.

The Camels are in action tomorrow, the 24th, against Thomas College at home. The entire College Community is invited to watch this exciting squad.



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The Blues

## Gristly musical form needs more exposure



By DAVID ROSENBERG

Mellow-- that seems to be the key word on college campuses today. According to Thorndike-Barnhart, mellow means "soft and full-flavored from ripeness; sweet and juicy." That pretty well describes the smooth, well-lubricated lifestyle found on this campus. At first this lifestyle sounds pleasurable, but actually it's quite boring because there is no substance, no teeth, no grog and no guts to this way of life. Where is it

more evident than in the campus music--simple beats, easy lyrics--it's so mellow it slips through our ears effortlessly. We don't even have to think about what we listen to.

Luckily, though, there are still people who spit their music out at us and make us sprawl for the lyrics. They belt their highs and belch their lows. These are the Blues masters. The Blues is a style

of music. The Blues is a mood. The Blues is a way of life. The Blues is wretched hearts, evil women. Mississippi prisons, and big city ghettos. You see, the reason is that the Blues have a soul of blackness, substantiality and grit.

Educate yourself: after all, that is what you're in college for. Listen to something different. Being from the White Plains New Yorks and the Shaker Heights Ohios of the world there is not much of a chance for exposure to this gristly musical form. Contrarily, the Blues lives on in this area.

Many of you may have noticed at the Southern end of our campus a building that seems to rise out of the Thamanian fog. Don't be afraid; walk in, because in this building, on the street level, there is an extensive Jazz and Blues collection. These records are just waiting for somebody to listen to them. As you explore the vault of treasures you will be able to introduce yourself to the masters--B.B. King, Lightening Hopkins, Johnny Lee Hooker, Earl Hooker, Ray Charles, the Spoon, T-Bone and Sonny and Terry. Even the titles tug on your soul: "Is You Ever Seen a One-Eyed Woman Cry" and "Nobody Loves Me But My Mother".

Soon you will be craving for more. You'll want the real thing and you'll want it live. Luckily, the Blues lives on just twenty minutes from this campus in nearby Westerly, R.I. Every Sunday night a soulful group called Roomfull is playing: the listeners become part

of the music and dance in a very uninhibited manner. You too will probably find yourself doing the swing to the Blues. The real treat comes when Big Joe Turner, one of the fathers of the Blues, joins the jam. About once a month he will sing and play with Roomfull of Blues backing him up. Joe Turner looks the Blues: why do you think they call him Big Joe? He weighs about 300 pounds and closely resembles a black whale. Joe's voice is strong and pleasing. His laments are moaned to the audience. *The Things That I Used To Do*, his latest album on Pololo Records, showcases his talents well. The songs flow easily into one another thanks to the excellent work of back up musicians. The guitar wails, the horns moan, and the piano boogies. The lyrics are traditionally Blue with titles like "Jelly, Jelly Blues" (in this tune he sings, "this must be jelly 'cause jam don't shake like that", and that is what Blues is all about), "Hey Little Girl" and "Shake It and Break It". The gospel roots are evident in his style, while the jazz influence makes the music hop. Almost every song is about a woman that mistreated Big Joe. The gristle and grit are deep in the heart of the music album. The album grabs the listener and makes him hop to the music. There ain't no such thing as easy listening in the Blues. Listen to this album and you'll laugh the next time that you hear James Taylor sing that the "Blues is just a bad dream".

## Poor Richards is stylish, expensive, and good

By LAURIE DESIDERATO

Reviewing Connecticut College's assets, one would be hard pressed to delineate Harris' culinary achievements at the top of the list. Not that the food is especially bad here but let's face it, it's just not Mom's homecooking. So if you're looking for a change of pace and have already tired of Oceani's, "Ya take what you get!" attitude or Mr. G's greasy cuisine, let me suggest a restaurant with a little atmosphere and a lot of style.

Poor Richards is definitely not your average Conn College hangout. If you go for dinner, expect a full course meal and expect to pay for it. As a matter of fact, it might be a good idea to bring Mom and Dad on the next visit and let them pick up the tab. Don't, however, let the prices scare you away. If you enjoy sitting down to a really great meal every once in a while, Poor Richards is the place to do it.

The restaurant, modeled after an old Victorian eating house, is rather unfortunately situated across from a sprawling shopping center, a fact which may contribute to its charm. The contrast between the two tempts one towards the more rustic atmosphere of Poor Richards and away from the commercial harassment of parking lots packed with housewives driving giant station wagons loaded with kids and groceries. Someone also cleverly designed the building in such a way that the back of the fan juts out into the restaurant parking lot, wafting enticing smells on those preparing to enter.

As we walked in we were immediately greeted and seated and then left alone to catch our breath and observe the splendors of the surroundings. The dining-room is fashioned after a roadside English Pub. Dark wood planking lines the

walls and ceiling, which the menu explains is, "Pennsylvania cypress...more than 100 years old, used by the Penns to grow mushrooms. By immersing the planking in marshy earth, covered with fertile soil, some of the most appetizing mushrooms were grown by many generations."

The menu, incidentally, is handcrafted out of a beautifully soft leather and serves as a museum guide to the decor. We were informed that the beautiful stained glass is mostly imported from France, England and Italy, and that the Tiffany style lamps above each table were designed by Heart and Lee of New London. If

you go in for the "real thing," there is an old Tiffany lamp hanging in the foyer. The tables are elegantly done in bright copper or marble and the cane-backed chairs are over a hundred years old.

The dining room is staffed with a group of waiters who served us hospitably and efficiently. On learning that we were writing a review, our waiter invited us to see the second floor, which is not yet completed, and is designed in a much more elegant Victorian style.

It would be difficult to say which is superior, the decor or the food. In addition to the standard dishes, Poor Richards' specialties include Veal Papillote, described as,

"slices of tender veal, with prosciutto and mozzarella baked in parchment paper," and for those who are partial to fish, the Bouillabaisse, "succulent Mediterranean fish stew..." I personally would recommend the boneless Breast of Chicken.

Most of the entrees range from \$6.00 to \$9.00 and include a tossed salad (the house dressing is a delicious creamy garlic), a fresh vegetable (remember how a fresh vegetable tastes?) and potato, all dished personally onto one's plate by the waiters. The restaurant also features two special dinners every night.

## "Lipstick" is not much to think about

By STUART LAMSON

The film "Lipstick," based upon a true incident that occurred in California, will be presented tonight at 8 p.m. in Palmer Auditorium. The film directed by Lamont Johnson ("The Last American Hero") portrays Chris McCormick, played by Margaux Hemingway, a successful and extremely beautiful model, who is raped by her sister's music teacher (Chris Sarandon).

He is arrested and brought to court in which her sister is the chief entire career is destroyed because witness for the prosecution. After a lengthy and explosive trial, the rapist is acquitted. Chris, whose of the publicity given to the trial, avenges the acquittal after the rapist attacks again, this time her sister.

Intellectual "Lipstick" certainly is not. Johnson presents a

stereotype rape and treats the viewer almost like a child, who must see every detail spelled out and who needs a happy ending to all films. When the director does the visual and technological this, he must rely on the photography, script, and the performances of his actors to affect and stimulate the viewer's mind.

Granted, in films like "Star Wars" the greatest impact lies in aspects that are meant purely for enjoyment, but a film concerning rape should cause the viewer to think and intellectually examine of the greatest evils of society.

Unfortunately "Lipstick" rarely makes the viewer think. Its major fault lies in the performance of Margaux Hemingway. Ms. Hemingway is a stunning sensual model, her difficulties occur, although when she leaves the two-dimensional field of modelling and

enters the three dimensional field of film. At times she almost succeeds as an actress, but overall she fails, handicapped with a most unappealing voice.

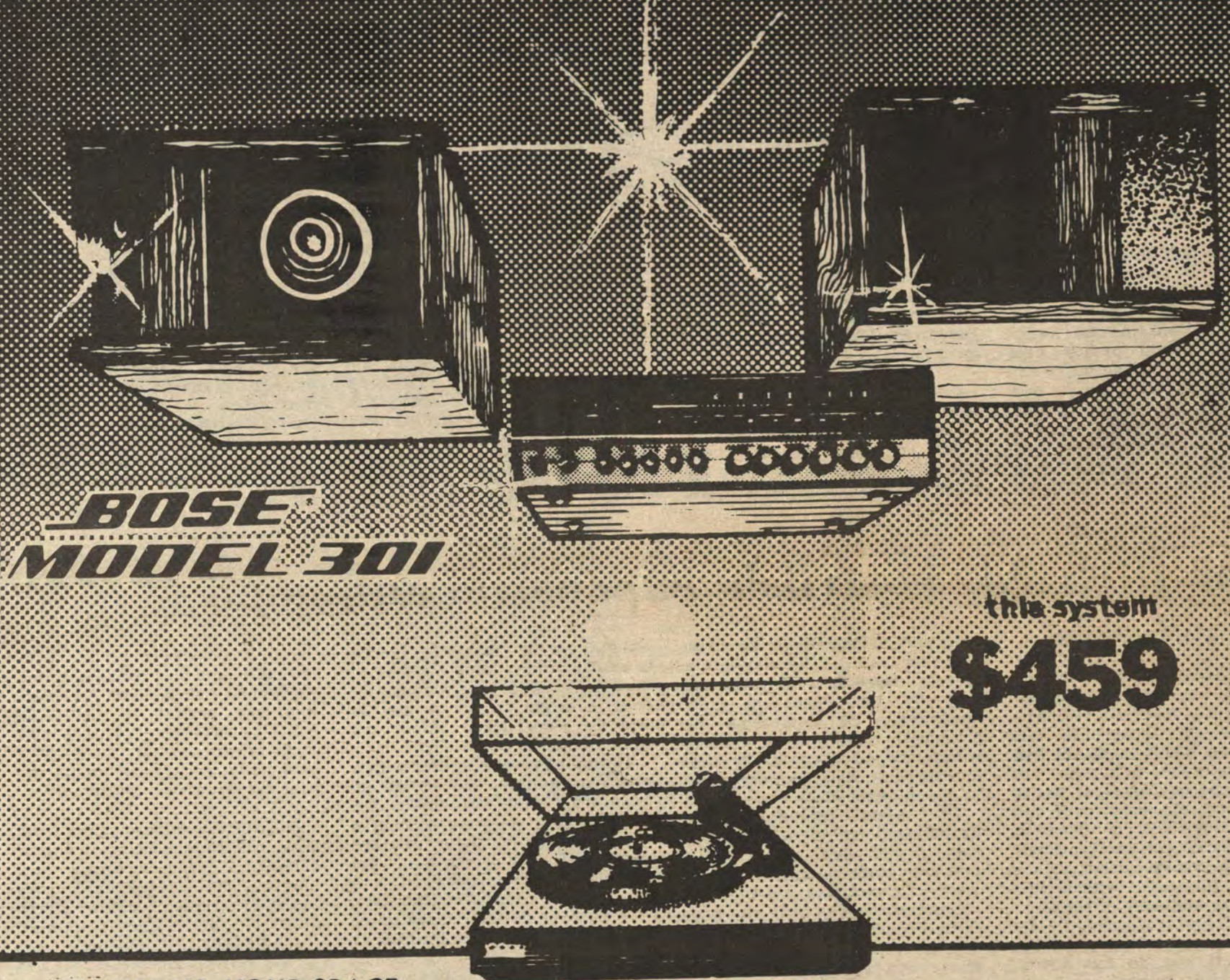
There are several reasons, however, to see the film. One is the performance of Anne Bancroft. As the District Attorney, she prosecutes not only for Chris, but for all women. By trying to destroy the concept of the woman enticing the man to rape, she, ironically for this reason, loses the case.

The superb performance of Chris' sister by Mariel Hemingway (Margaux real life sister) gives a second reason to see the film. Here is a young teenager with much more talent and the potential of attaining fame greater than her sister. In a time when the Hollywood actress is re-attaining a place of her own. Mariel Hemingway is one of the new faces to watch.



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