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# THE COLLEGE VOICE

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12 PAGES

## Campus Poll Favors Mondale

by Marc Martin

Fifty one percent of Conn College students will vote for Walter Mondale and thirty seven percent will vote for Ronald Reagan, in a Voice poll of 120 randomly chosen students by telephone. Twelve percent of those polled remained undecided.

The gender gap was evident at Conn, as 54% of women chose Walter Mondale, while only 36% chose Ronald Reagan. In contrast, 48% of the men chose Walter Mondale, while 39% chose Ronald Reagan. Women of the Conn were not unanimous in their decision, as the women of the Junior class chose Reagan by 59% to 30%. They did not provide Reagan with his great margin of victory, as the Freshmen males chose Reagan by 63% to 31%. In further contrast, Freshmen women chose Mondale by 68% to 27%. Mondale's greatest constituency was in the Sophomore class, in which he dominated by 66% to 23%.

When asked to place themselves on a political spectrum ranging from "very liberal" to "very conservative," the largest percentage settled on the "liberal" choice.

Thirty-four percent of those polled consider themselves liberal while 30% consider themselves moderate. 21% of the males polled declared themselves "very liberal," while only 7% of the women considered themselves as such.

Of those polled 37% considered themselves Democrats, 28% Republicans and 36% Independents.

Student opinion favored Mondale on every issue raised overall. Mondale was most vulnerable on the issue of economy which he actually lost amongst the following consistencies: the Junior class, Freshman males and Senior females. Mondale also less strong on the issues of "Soviet Relations" and "Central America." Reagan was weakest on the issues of "Abortion," "ERA" and "School Prayer."

64% backed Mondale's policy of a verifiable nuclear freeze, even though the nation as a whole supports it by over 70%.

The poll was conducted by randomly selecting 120 names from the student directory. Fifteen males and fifteen females from each class participated in the survey.

## Conservative Press

by Michael Schoenwald

In a lecture entitled "The Press and the Age of Reagan" political journalist Alexander Cockburn noted a more conservative trend among newspapers in recent years.

Cockburn, a columnist for *Nation* and *The Wall Street Journal* said, "The essential task of the press is to arrange reality in a way that won't be disturbing to the orderly functioning of the state."

The press, according to Cockburn, keeps this orderly functioning by not surprising people. The press tells people things they know already. The international press reports on the world mainly in terms of natural disasters.

"Foreign disasters calm people because it makes people feel much better where they are which is in the USA reading the newspaper," Cockburn explained. "It gives the impression the world is ruled by natural forces which exclude human agency. The more you concentrate on natural forces and natural disaster the more you posit a rather fatalistic world, a world which is immune to

human intervention."

Cockburn said that the press played a more than usual destabilizing role by exposing Vietnam, Watergate and anti-corporate stories which coincide with the consumer movement of Ralph Nader. By the time Ronald Reagan reached the White House, however, the press was reintegrated into the prevailing conservative order of things.

Cockburn showed his wit in citing the freeze movement as an example of how conservative ideology is constantly reflected in journalistic technique.

"The technique [of the press during the freeze movement] is to make it a spectacle rather than a political movement so that it becomes a fad, like breakdancing or skateboards," the journalist said. "It becomes an item of cultural consumption and not serious politics."

In Cockburn's view the management of the discourse in an election is troublesome to any government or the press. The importance that the

continued on page 5

Which candidate better reflects your view on the following issues?

	Mondale	Reagan	Neither	Undecided
Abortion	82%	15%	5%	9%
Central America	53%	24	16	18
Civil Rights	64	24	6	12
Defense Spending	58	31	13	10
ERA	76	16	8	4
Soviet Relations	52	32	10	13
School Prayer	78	17	6	12
Economy	47	46	11	5
Social Spending	72	22	2	11
Nuclear Freeze	64	28	10	6

**The Male Vote:**  
Mondale - 48%  
Reagan - 39%  
Undecided - 13%

**The Female Vote:**  
Mondale - 54%  
Reagan - 36%  
Undecided - 10%

**51% MONDALE**  
**37% REAGAN**  
**12% UNDECIDED**

## Tenure Process Under Fire

by Jennifer Price

The American Association of University Professors (AAUP) is currently investigating Connecticut College's decision to deny tenure to professors John Deredita and Robert Artinian.

The board of trustees made the decision last May, acting on the recommendations of the Faculty Advisory Committee and President Oakes Ames.

"We feel that we are in complete compliance with the AAUP," said Ames. "They have written us and we have tried to answer; we've done our best to explain."

Robert Bard, Chairman of Academic Freedom of the Connecticut State Conference of the AAUP and law professor at the University of Connecticut, states, "Conn College has violated the AAUP rules in a number of ways... to admit error is to admit that one of the school's committees, namely the Faculty Advisory Committee, has done something terribly wrong."

"I think they have done something very wrong... The trouble is, it takes an earthquake to reverse the decision. We (the AAUP) are trying to create that earthquake."

Although, according to Bard, Ames was advised that the reasons cited by the Faculty Advisory Committee for the denial of tenure were not in keeping with AAUP standards, Ames chose to pass the

recommendation and reasons for the recommendation, on to the board of trustees.

"The decisions have been made," Ames said. "The case is closed; it will not be reopened."

The faculty member, said Ames, "has the right to know the reasons for the board's decision (to deny tenure)."

Ames would not discuss in detail the cases of Deredita and Artinian, but according to Deredita "my teaching was impuned, yet last year the National Endowment for the Humanities provided me with a grant to help improve teaching of the history of South America in US high schools, and Artinian, whose scholarship was impuned, discovered an unknown preface to a late 19th century French work."

His research, too, was funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities."

Bard, of the AAUP elaborated:

"Conn College has an odd system of making decisions

about tenure. They have a highly elaborate process of departmental considerations which takes into account student recommendations.

Then the departmental recommendation goes to this really queer institution called the Faculty Advisory Committee. This body is not responsible to the faculty, but it is supposed to be the conscience of the faculty," he said.

"This odd body is made up of faculty members selected by the faculty, but it doesn't represent the faculty... Right there you come into trouble with AAUP rules. Tenure must be a faculty decision," Bard said.

"I think this confusion is somewhat typical of smaller liberal arts colleges," Bard added. "They use an anti-law approach to tenure decisions instead of upholding standards. Standards are too confining. More pragmatically, they fear that the departments won't act

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# Rally Against Reagan: 'Enthusiastic'

by Megan Santosus

This fall, political awareness on campus has heightened due to the presidential election.

Over the past few weeks there have been several lectures, discussions and debates concerning every aspect of the campaign from the economy to religion.

On Sunday, October 28, one of the more partisan of such events was held in the form of an anti-Reagan rally in Conn. Cave. Politicians, students, and musicians criticized Reagan's policies and appealed for volunteers "to help bring out the vote for Mondale."

The rally was moved to Conn Cave at the last minute due to inclement weather. Nevertheless, a large, highly partisan and enthusiastic crowd of approximately 400 filled the cave to hear such speakers as New London City Councilman, (C.C. '73), Professor Bill Cibes, and campaign official Dan Solano, State Senate candidate Pat Hendel and Professors Michael Burlingame and Jane Torrey.

The rally was originally conceived by a group who call themselves the Progressive Student Coalition. Andrew Silver, a member of the coalition stated that the rally was organized in an effort to inform students and to combat apathy in regards to the choice for President on November 6.

Citing the latest polls that

indicate that Reagan has the support of 80% of the people in the 18 to 24 age bracket, Silver expressed an urgency to inform students on Reagan's record concerning the environment, nuclear weapons and, in particular, women's rights.

Silver said, "It's just astounding that this school that's 60% women would be for the man (Reagan) who's against abortion and ERA." Silver also added that although he is adamantly opposed to Reagan, he welcomed all involvement in this election, including that of Republican students.

Among the speakers was Dan Solano, a co-ordinator for the Mondale/Ferraro campaign in the second congressional district. In an emotional plea, Solano urged students to volunteer for the Mondale/Ferraro campaign.

Maintaining that the future of the United States may well depend on this election, Solano stated that, "we have the power to make the difference, but we must do it now." Throughout the rally, Solano passed around sign-up sheets in an effort to get volunteers for the critical final days of the campaign.

A special appeal was made to young voters by Herbert Block, a student at Columbia University who has been working for Mondale over the past several months. In his speech, Block emphasized Reagan's policies concerning federal

loans for education and how college students have suffered from cutbacks in the program.

Block also touched upon Reagan's environmental record and policy toward civil rights and women. Throughout his speech, Block was interrupted by enthusiastic applause, particularly when he said, "Making one woman justice does not give justice to all women," in reference to Reagan's appointment of Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court.

Following Block, Professor Bill Cibes, currently up for reelection as a State Representative, contended that "the main issue of this campaign is war and peace." In reference to the terrorist attacks in Lebanon, Cibes pointed out that the military is "not prepared to fight conventional war... and the U.S. is less safe."

The podium was then turned over to Councilman Jay Levin, who spoke of Reagan as "the worst subversive this country has had since Jefferson Davis led the South in the Civil War." Throughout his strongly-worded speech, Levin urged the crowd to ignore the predictions of several pollsters who project that Reagan may win by an overwhelming landslide.

The only meaningful poll, Levin contended, is the one on November 6, when the American public "will send Ronald Reagan back to

California and into the retirement that he so well deserves."

Although the rally was opened to the public, Reagan supporters did not attend in force. However, John Cavalier, Vice-President of the College Republicans viewed the rally with skepticism. Referring to the succession of speakers who criticized every aspect of the Reagan administration, Cavalier said, "I am disappointed at the hostility towards a President of the United States... instead of being for a cause (they) are against a cause."

Cavalier did not say whether the College Republicans would sponsor a rally of their own.

As the rally came to an end, the organizers emphasized that there was still hope that Reagan could be defeated provided that every person eligible to vote turns out on Election Day.

Whether or not Reagan is defeated remains to be seen, but the organizers believe that the rally was successful in that it generated "much needed interest and involvement for Mondale/Ferraro in the last phases of the campaign."

## Career Guidance

by Ted Nelson

It struck me without warning. After returning for my fourth year at Conn, I set up my room, straightened out my schedule, and partied with friends I'd missed over the summer. As my welcome back hangover subsided, an unsettling reality grew over me. I began suffering from the "Oh my god, I'm a senior" syndrome.

Thoughts of selling tourist maps or soggy pretzels after graduation sent me hiking through the woods of north campus in search of the Office of Career Services. Now most seniors know that the Career Office has a new director, Bonnie Stern. The thought of having someone new at the helm can be a little unsettling in itself, but I am happy to say that after spending a few minutes with Bonnie, it becomes apparent that she is only new to the school, not to the duties of the job. She is easy to talk with and helpful in developing your own approach to entering the post-graduate world.

Bonnie admits that she draws from every aspect of her life when she counsels students. Aside from her professional experience which includes an impressive position in the Career Planning Center

at Colgate University, it is undoubtedly her diverse background which enables her to find something in common with so many students.

She was raised in California and graduated from Stanford University where she majored in political science. She remained on the West Coast to receive a Masters Degree in Art before moving to Washington, D.C. where she worked first for a senator, and then for the Peace corps. For the past 21 years, Bonnie has lived in a small town in upstate New York where she taught art, worked in college admissions, studied for a masters in counseling and raised two children who are now in college. She sees career counseling as an opportunity to combine all of the things she loves to do. She enjoys working with people on an individual and strictly confidential basis.

For many of us, the career decision is probably the biggest one we've had to make so far. As Bonnie points out, it involves "people's dreams, ideals, and goals." She emphasizes the realization of individual values, and feels that group programs such as the life planning workshops can be very helpful in addition to one on one work.

## Career Day

by Sally Jones

A liberal arts education is the best type of education to have, according to people now in the working world who spoke Saturday, Oct. 27, to Connecticut College students on Career Day.

Alumni of this college returned to speak about their jobs, the opportunities available to undergraduates and the job outlook for the future. Throughout the day various panels discussed legal, science, environmental, finance and health careers.

Daniel Gregory, Chairman of the Board at Greylock Management Corporation in Boston, delivered the keynote address and spoke of guidelines to be considered when searching for a career. One must not be hesitant to "immerse oneself in a discipline" and should be "open to all options." One must have "a willingness to take risks" and although luck plays a part in this search, he suggested that it is only by being persistent and by giving oneself plenty of chances that one can be lucky. He closed with the thought that it is the "portrayal of zeal" that lies behind a career.

After attending panels that discussed advertising and public relation careers, the arts and arts administration careers and communicating careers, an informative presentation of the working world was provided for students. According to Kristi

Gunnill, a senior copywriter for Young & Rubicam Advertising in New York City, advertising is a frustrating and competitive career where one must "love people, stress and hard work." Being persistent is required as is also the ability to exploit every opportunity and use connections wisely.

The arts was thought of as a "family industry" where collaboration with others is very important. Nina Sadowsky, an assistant to the President Attorney at The Shubert Organization in New York City said, "It has a lot to do with relationships with people and the chemistry about how you feel about someone."

At all panels, a liberal arts education was praised. The individual becomes versed in many fields. One is more accepting of new ideas and can adapt quickly. As Pam McMurray, Group Manager/public relations at Grey, Strayton in Boston, said, "One is an instant expert at a lot of different things and is able to switch gears very quickly."

Lynn Lesniak, a dancer with the Nikolai Louis Foundation said that a liberal arts education makes one "a flexible thinker able to adjust to situations." By being at Connecticut College "one is fed an incredible amount of motivating skills and takes the initiative to do things that one may or may not like to do."

The importance of extra-curricular activities was stressed as were internships. Having experience in a particular field can only help when applying for a job, and as Daniel Gregory said, "If you want to write, write."

This idea leads to the question of the importance of going to graduate school. Ted Chapin, a Managing Director for Rodgers (with a 'd') Hammerstein in New York City, discussed graduate schools in the arts. Although he is not totally against the idea, he was hesitant to recommend them. He said, "The arts can not be categorized and what may look good on paper may not be so good in practice."

Through experience one can find a more practical career path. Likewise, in the Communications panel no affirmative or negative response for attending grad. school was expressed. In these particular fields, one has to know how to present oneself clearly both visually and verbally and this can be accomplished only through experience.

One final point mentioned was the resume. "Be specific" was the message. Know exactly what you want to do, research the company that you are interested in and tell them what you can do for them. As Caroline Cole, a publisher of *North Andover Citizen* suggested, don't say you want to be "a reporter for a daily newspaper," when the one

you have sent your resume to is weekly. And again, be persistent.

When choosing a career, Douglas Weber, Advertising Salesperson for *The New York Times* said that "you must decide what is most inside of you and what you get the most enjoyment out of." Ronna Reynolds, Director of Development at The Bushnell Memorial Hall in Hartford, brought up the point that you also have to think if you are of the "profit or non-profit mentality."

Although the four panelists

of the arts careers had different jobs they all shared a great enthusiasm toward their careers. They each had a passion for the theatre and loved what they were doing regardless of the pay.

Overall, Career Day was a success. It provided students with essential information needed to tackle the working world. Important questions were raised and even if the student came away still unsure of his/her career direction, the discussions served to show what is actually out there.

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# Minority Numbers an 'Embarrassment'

by Cynthia Fazzari

\*\*This is the first of two articles analyzing why there are not more Black and Hispanic students at Connecticut College. The second article, which will appear next week, will deal with the effects of the community on the minority student and will focus on their total experience here.

Only forty-eight Black and Hispanic students attend Connecticut College out of an enrollment of 1,911. This unbalanced figure reflects the need of the school to recognize minority presence as an institutional concern. The admissions office, in sharing the responsibility to improve the situation, has to be asked why there are not more minority

students at Connecticut College and what is being done to recruit them.

Admissions cites an isolated minority community, the character of the institution, the cost, the competition among colleges, and the educational responsibilities not met by inner-city schools as the five reasons why the college does not attract a large number of minority students.

The college environment lacks certain characteristics which may appeal to the prospective student. "We are known as a white, exclusive school," says Robert Hampton, associate professor of sociology. Few minority faculty and a small minority student body may not create the support system which a stu-

dent needs to identify with in a college community. For those who are used to a predominantly minority environment, Conn. may appear isolating and socially stifling. A freshman explains, "People want to be safe. If you are accustomed to functioning in a predominantly black area, it is safe to go to a university like Howard. If you venture to other schools, you are forced to experience a new way of life. Some people need the support of a familiar atmosphere, others do not."

Many minority students who are unsure of their academic interests may not be able to identify completely with the college catalogue. Mr. Hampton points out, "There is no symbolic valuing of ideas

through such offerings as ethnic studies." Also, the athletic facilities and programs at Conn. may not attract these who are looking for sports such as football, nationally ranked teams or extensive competition. This diversity can be found in larger universities or urban schools.

As a small liberal arts school in New England, Conn. is not visible to many minority students. It has a good reputation in limited circles, because the liberal arts are not as appealing as are the more pre-professional universities where career programs and technical courses are offered.

Richard McLellan, director of the Unity and the Office of Volunteer Services, states, "In looking at higher education,

students are going to go where there are more immediately visible opportunities."

The cost of tuition often prevents many from applying to Conn. The price tag should not be a deterrent because the college has a firm commitment to financial aid and always meets the full needs of minority students. Annie Scott, counselor in Admissions, says, "It is very difficult to convince the students and their parents that they will receive financial aid if they themselves don't have much money." In its dedication to recruitment, Conn. opens opportunity to those who can not afford it.

The competition is intense among colleges to attract the small number of minority students who are qualified and show an interest in higher education. As an institution, Conn. may appear not to be committed to minority students, but in comparison to other schools of high caliber, we share the same problems and in some cases, are better off.

"The number of minority students interested in higher education with the requirements that Conn. is looking for are few because the inner-city schools are not stimulating the students through counseling and other resources," claims Jeanette Hersey, Dean of Admissions. There are many barriers which colleges have to overcome when visiting the schools. The students are not available to talk to; therefore, it is hard to get the information to them. Thelma Bullock, Associate Director of Admissions, claims "The initiative of the student has to be enormous, but even then they are blocked. Those who are interested are lost among those who do not care. The situation is not improving." Colleges take heart in programs such as A Better Chance which identify talented Black youth and place them in challenging academic environments.

After identifying these problems, what should be done to attract more students to Connecticut College? "The school must become more aware of the issue of minority presence and the need for diversity," says Mr. McLellan. "However, a school recruits for itself and if the needs and concerns of the minority students are being met well, creating a good quality of life, the word will get out."

It is a matter of salesmanship. Mr. Hampton, states, "We have to sell our product and show the assets such as an

## Report: Languages are 'Shaky'

Last May a committee in modern languages visited Connecticut College and reviewed its modern language departments. "We invited the committee, Dean Johnson and I... to bring some outside perspective and advise the departments," said President Oakes Ames. Ten Visiting Committees have been set up to review various departments.

The committee found "all four language departments (German, French and Italian, Spanish, and Russian) feel shaky and threatened." When asked what is being done concerning the recommendations of the department Ames said "we are talking with the chairman to see what we can do." They have met once, and are "still talking."

The people on the committee were: Professor Robert Belknap, Columbia University; Mr. Rene Cerisoles, former French foreign officer; Professor Peter Demetz, Yale University; Dr. Hildegard Hannum, former Connecticut College faculty; Professor Edward Knox, Middlebury College; Mr. Serge Michel, U.N.; William Miner, Connecticut College trustee; Professor Joaquina Navarro, Smith College; Professor Michele Shavone De Cruz-Saenz, George Washington University.

### STAFFING:

1) The Committee is concerned that while Connecticut College is a strong liberal arts college, all four language departments feel shaky and threatened. Something is wrong if faculty must function in such atmosphere, and the students likewise seem sincerely concerned about this situation. The faculties feel they are at a bare minimum and that it is difficult to offer a respectable major in some departments. Students in three departments complained that there are not enough advanced courses offered each year to provide a well rounded major.

2) Staffing is very fragile. One-third of a position is perceived to be very important and probably is very important in a small department. The loving care given by the faculty to students in these four departments is outstanding. Students said that "the faculty was extraordinarily generous in areas where they should not have to be generous" (e.g. course overloads, individual and independent studies and extracurricular activities which are not remunerative).

3) Students are very concerned about the faculty's tenure situation and the Staff Reduction Plan. As to the question of tenure in the Spanish Department, without the Committee making a judgment, the Committee observes that the distress of all the faculty and the students on the department is great, and morale is very much diminished.

### SUPPORT:

1) The investment in language laboratory equipment and library collection of tapes should be considered similar to the investment in the athletic facility. Purchase of a high speed tape copier is recommended.

Unfortunately, no one seems to know the future of language labs. Go slowly on the lab equipment but push the "library" concept. Library should also be oriented to 3rd & 4th years as well as 1st and 2nd years...

2) The fact that support materials tend to be departmentalized may cause unnecessary overlap. Why three separate film libraries? Why more than one course in literary theory. Could it

be team taught or could departments take turns?

3) There is a need for the Placement Office to provide more information of use to foreign language students: for example, about availability of internships and summer jobs for which a foreign language is required or desirable.

Departments can also try to offer students more information in this area.

### PROGRAM:

1) All four departments are strong considering the number of staff they have to work with. College should not rely on overload teaching by faculty.

2) One can read the catalogue and still not know what courses are available. Student desire, of course, should not dictate policy here, unless faculty has professional expertise in related fields. Team teaching can fill gaps when enrollment warrants it. There is great student desire for civilization, history and contemporary events courses. Some such courses are listed in the catalogue but they are not given.

3) Departments should achieve more outreach; offer more courses in English to reach more students and awaken their interest. Perhaps there would be more outreach if the faculty were more secure about professional status, and less fearful that courses in English look too "popular."

4) The number of majors in a department is not a good way to measure productivity or success. Enrollment is more important. A case in point is the Russian department, which has a small number of majors but a solid enrollment of highly enthusiastic students.

5) Russian major appears to be at a bare minimum.

6) A little more money for slides, films, tapes, projectors, etc. could produce enormous additional benefits (particularly in German and Russian Departments).

7) There could be need for the language of business, i.e. import/export nomenclature, banking/financing, documentation, etc.

8) The status of study abroad appears ambiguous in the minds of both faculty and students: is there a limit on the number allowed to go? Could the recommended programs not be more varied? Could not some programs be designated under which students could keep their financial aid, as is the case in other institutions?

9) There is dissatisfaction resulting from the administration's veto of the French department's junior year abroad program in Rennes as its partial solution to fill a need for more diversified course offerings in a shrinking department.

10) Though costly, the reinstatement of Native Resident Directors of different language corridors in Knowlton should be considered.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1) There is a great loving endorsement by the students of the faculties in all four departments without exception. However, there is a very serious malaise in the Spanish Department. This should be investigated.

2) Russian and German should both have a 3 full time equivalent faculty if College wants to continue to offer major programs. French and Italian Department can stay as it is. Spanish should have a 4 full time equivalent faculty. Because there is a reluctance to hire full-time instructors, full time equivalents could be raised to fill out departments, meaning full time equivalents (e.g., possibly two part-time appointments equal to one full time position) could fill out positions and offerings yet maintain a greater amount of flexibility.

3) More money should be spent on support (slides, tapes, films, etc.) and expenditures in language lab should emphasize a library of tapes. The faculty ought to have input on the final design of the Humanities Center, i.e., one door for easy surveillance and maximum hours of usage.

4) There should be a Visiting Committee for European Studies because it affects the other disciplines.

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# Confident Coast Guard Women

by Debby Carr and Susan Czepiel

Newspapers, situation comedies, and motion pictures usually portray military women as gruff, loud-spoken brutes of Amazon proportion.

This misrepresentation has unfortunately influenced the public's view of women in the military. In recent interviews, Lieutenant Johansen and Dr. Gwendolyn Stevens, professors at the United States Coast Guard Academy disputed the accuracy of these stereotypes and explained cadets' actual status as women.

The Coast Guard is the only military academy where men and women follow both the same academic and physical courses of training. Time standards are different for female and male physical tests, but only to allow for the biological differences in women's and men's strengths.

Dr. Stevens, and Associate Professor of Psychology at the Academy, contended that women at the Academy must prove themselves against men: "It's their perception -- which is true -- of the real world... A woman has to prove that she was promoted because of merit, not because of a token."

Yet, Stevens continued, women at the Academy do not

feel as though they have to prove themselves against men in the classroom.

Lt. Johansen, a cadet at the Academy from 1976-1980, disagrees. Johansen was a member of the first class that included women, and she now teaches Cadet Training at the Academy.

Johansen said she felt that as a cadet, she did not "push" to compete equally with the men, but instead "put out equivalently" in order to measure up to the performances of all of her fellow cadets.

She further asserted that regimental organization at the Academy is "sex-blind." Johansen explained that leadership positions are filled by those who are most capable. No quotas need to be fulfilled, and men and women participate in the same situations, she emphasized.

There are no women's support groups at the Academy because, according to Stevens, the women cadets "don't want to be singled out. They don't want to see themselves as women and everyone else as men. A group like that would undercut the Coast Guard family."

"Family" was the most common word both Johansen and Stevens used to describe

male-female relationships at the Academy.

Although the 6:1 male : female ratio clearly illustrates strong male domination, in numbers, Johansen said cadets are "like brothers and sisters; they bicker, but they stick by each other."

Although the Academy's dances and social affairs are popular, dating is not abundant on a campus where cadets may date only those in their own class or in the classes directly ahead or behind them.

This restriction on dating sets the Academy apart from private liberal arts and public colleges. Stevens noted other differences between the Coast Guard Academy and the school where she previously taught, Southeast Missouri State University.

She called the female cadets "uniformly bright and extremely polite... more mature and more independent" than the women at her former school. "Just coming to a school like the Academy is a sign of independence, Stevens continued.

She described a typical Coast Guard woman as "down-to-earth" and more career-oriented than most women her age."

Johansen praised the "excellent undergraduate education" at the Academy and described the typical female cadet as an "average, everyday woman who happens to go to the Coast Guard Academy... Everyone here (at the Coast Guard Academy) feels very good about themselves as women and cadets."

## Equality for All?

by Anne-Marie Theriault

According to a non-political survey conducted by the Connecticut Women's Advisory Committee, women in this state are poorer than survey as conducted between April 23 and May 1, 1984, when six hundred women and a control group of two hundred men were questioned over the telephone. The purpose of the survey was to discover current viewpoints on the actual equality of men and women in all aspects of life.

The survey was conducted very carefully by the Connecticut Women's Advisory Committee, which is a bipartisan group of 40 women. Senator Christopher J. Dodd invited the women to initiate the survey, which was paid for by the U.S. Senate. The people questioned came from various ethnic and social backgrounds and were older than seventeen. The survey was run from seven places: Avon/Farmington, Danbury, Fairfield, Hartford, New Haven, New London, and Stamford.

Results of the survey showed that "Connecticut women make less money than men — period," according to Senator Dodd. While only 25% of men in the state have a personal in-

come of less than \$15,000 a year, 63% of women earn that much money annually. Also, merely 7% of the men surveyed earn less than \$5,000 each year, and almost a full quarter of the women questioned must learn to live at this level.

*Connecticut women make less money than men"*

And this inequality is not found just in Connecticut. Throughout this country, women make, on the average, only 59¢ for every dollar that a man makes. As a result, between 1978 and 1980, 300,000 women who ran households fell below the level of income which signifies poverty.

Of course, this relatively low income found among women also affects children. Only 10-15% of working mothers can afford adequate

day care for their children. Approximately 2,000,000 children in our country are left home alone each day. For every five unemployed women one is not working because she cannot afford day care. Furthermore, women must be poorer than a man before she can receive welfare. The reason for this is that the average woman needs fewer calories than a man, and can supposedly survive on much less money.

Older women in this country are also discriminated against. While Social Security is the only source of income for 60% of women over 65, these women receive just a little over \$3,000 each year. This amount of money is scarcely more than half the amount each man receives.

Although, according to Senator Dodd, the survey conducted by the Connecticut Women's Advisory Committee showed a desire by the people in general for equality, that goal is still far off. "In Connecticut especially, I think most of us would like to believe that sexual equality is here or just around the corner," he said. "The results of the Connecticut Women's Survey show just how wrong that notion is."

## Conn's Campaign

by Megan Santosus

This fall marks the launching of the Campaign for Connecticut College, a \$30 million fundraising drive designated for the improvement of the college's facilities and the strengthening of the endowment.

The campaign seeks to raise money through a variety of programs and appeals, each of which has a projected goal toward the final tally of \$30 million.

One such program is the Telefund, a mail-and-phone appeal expected to raise \$1.5 million over the next five years. The Telefund is unique in that it presents an exciting opportunity for current students to become involved in an aspect of the campaign.

The Telefund is concerned with soliciting capital gifts from alumni and parents. Prior to the phone call, alumni and parents will receive two letters outlining the goals of the campaign: one from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and a second from the National Campaign Chairman. From now until April, trained undergraduates will be placing calls four nights a week from 6:30 to 9:30. In the upcoming months, the Telefund hopes to contact 20,000 alumni and parents in an effort to solicit pledges made over a five year period.

George Nehme, the director of Telefund, conducted a similar and very successful program at Syracuse this past summer. Mr. Nehme, who attended Hamilton College, was attracted to Connecticut

because he has himself experienced "the value of a liberal arts education in a small community."

According to Mr. Nehme, the Telefund is a unique form of fundraising because it emphasizes personal contact with alumni and parents and it enables students to actively involve themselves in the campaign. The staff of twenty-two callers consists of full-time undergraduates who undergo six hours of training prior to selection. In addition, each student is required to work a minimum of six hours a week. Due to the importance of the program, Mr. Nehme has sought to recruit an "elite group of students who maintain a strong commitment and interest in the college."

Mr. Nehme believes that participation in the Telefund on behalf of the students is an invaluable experience. Since the responsibility of soliciting pledges lies entirely with the students, it is the students themselves who can have a positive impact on the "future strength of the college, the quality of education, and the value of their degrees."

In addition, Mr. Nehme feels that the students will gain a sense of personal confidence and the ability to communicate effectively.

The Telefund office, which is located on the second floor of the building at 358 Mohegan Avenue, is still accepting applications. Mr. Nehme encourages all of those students who are interested to fill out an application and make an appointment for an interview.

## Women's Studies at Conn

by Sarah Webb

The Women's Studies department at Connecticut College is relatively young, but growing in size and prestige.

Established in 1970, Jane Torrey and Alix Deguise are the two chief coordinators of the program today. Joanne Silverberg wrote the original proposal and the college received a grant from the Mellon Foundation.

Since then, the program has been taken over by Conn. College; it has become a minor and many women professors have become involved.

The course "Introduction to Women's Studies 203" currently has fifty-four students of which three are men.

Deguise stated that everyone who takes this course "will have a different outlook on society." One will take into

account biases of men over women that occur in every facet of life. "I find that the students are enlightened towards things they can put in relation to their own lives," she said.

In 1970 only one course was offered in Women's Studies. Today, more than eleven are taught, in different departments, and student enrollment has vastly increased. The Women's Studies minor is an excellent complement to such majors as English or history and it could help to lead to employment in social services or communications.

When asked how coeducation had affected Connecticut College, Torrey responded that as a faculty member she saw it as having little effect. "I don't find an enormous dif-

ference with male students compared to female students. However, I have noticed that a lot more partying takes place on the campus and that a unisex behavior has become more prevalent."

Torrey also said that sports became more popular on campus after coeducation but that this also has a lot to do with the times.

The number of men on the faculty has also increased since coeducation was introduced. Deguise stressed that men had no idea how important it is for women to have women professors.

"If you take women for granted you end up with a distorted picture of society." After all, she concluded, "one half of the world is made up of women."

# Hunger Facts

by Bettianne Spirito

\* More than one billion people in the world are chronically undernourished. Between 700 million and 800 million people live on incomes insufficient to secure the basic necessities of life.

\* 14 - 18 million people die each year of hunger-related causes, including diseases brought on by lowered resistance, due to malnutrition. Three out of every four of these are children. Over 40% of all deaths in poor countries occur among children under five years old. (Oxfam America)

Do these facts surprise you? As we sit comfortably on the Connecticut College Campus it is easy to forget that there are others in this world who do not have the luxuries which we as students take for granted. For the past 10 years Connecticut College has taken time to do something about world hunger by fasting with the rest of the nation through Oxfam America. This year is no exception.

Oxfam America is a non-profit organization which funds self-help developments and disaster relief in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Oxfam reaches into villages and rural communities to help these communities increase their own food production and self-reliance. Currently Oxfam is helping villages affected by the drought in Africa.

Each year Connecticut College joins other college communities, as well as other communities, in a nationwide fast. The function of the fast is two-fold. Students will be asked to skip lunch and/or dinner. The school will then contribute the money saved to Oxfam. Fasting also provides us with the opportunity to feel the emptiness that millions of people experience daily.

The fast day this year is Tuesday, November 27th. Students can sign up to fast between November 7th and November 13th. Oxfam representatives will be available on campus to answer questions. Information will also be posted in Cro and the library. Each one of us can do something to help.

Join us in the fight against world hunger.

## Conservative Press

press now attaches to itself came out in the first presidential debate.

The first debate "was enveloped in a cocoon of extreme wealth," Cockburn said, because of the extremely privileged class of journalists selected to question the candidates. Cockburn also pointed out that "in the first debate, which is talking about domestic affairs, there was no black or Hispanic person on the panel."

In analyzing some of the questions in the debate Cockburn discussed the inquiry posed to the candidates asking if they believed in God and, if so, what kind of God.

"Here is the press subscribing to the Reaganite Fundamentalist vision that to be President you've got to basically believe in the creation theory," Cockburn said.

Cockburn also mentioned that no journalist introduced forcefully the question of the treatment of minorities in the Reagan presidency, no one asked about the role of defense spending in the economy and there was very little talk about why a deficit exists in the United States.

continued from page 1

"This is a good example of how the discourse or content of an election is handled by the press," Cockburn said.

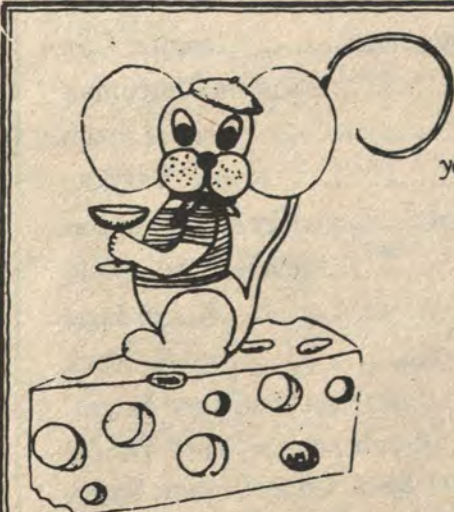
Cockburn thinks the press influences the masses to a great extent in election polls, and he cited a number of flaws he sees with polls today.

"The appeal of the poll is that contrary to its appearance of turning to the people in substantive samples to learn what they're thinking, it is absolutely undemocratic in that it always proposes the subject and the manner in which it is to be discussed," Cockburn said.

"Newspaper polls are entirely unscientific and they scant minorities who don't have a telephone or are much less likely to answer at great length over the phone," Cockburn continued. "Polls are self-fulfilling — one poll builds on another," he added.

Cockburn concluded the lecture with his view of the American press in the election.

"The story of this election is to confirm the obvious, confirm prejudice, and in no way to disturb the status quo," he said.



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# Storyfolks

by Barbara Reed

Joanne Branyon-Ward and John Ward, nationally known storytellers who perform together as "the Storyfolks," will be at Connecticut College on November 11 and November 13.

On Sunday, November 11 at 7:00 pm at the Evening Vesper Service at Harkness Chapel, they will present a storytelling program, "Personal Communication Through Stories." The public is welcome. On Tuesday, November 13 from 7:00-9:30 pm at Bill Hall, Room 401, they will lead a workshop on "Healing Through Storytelling," at which participants will have an opportunity to explore the healing aspects of traditional and contemporary stories. The workshop is

cosponsored by the Departments of Education, Religious Studies and Psychology, with support from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts, and presented as part of the Psychology Department Colloquium Series. Admission is free, but space is limited, so advance registration is required, 447-1911, ext 7423.

Joanne Branyon-Ward, a storyteller with a BA in drama and a masters in education, has been a teacher, university instructor, counselor and private consultant. Storyteller John Ward has been a mechanical engineer, sales manager, film producer, graphic designer and photographer. He is the author of several books and articles, and has served as consultant to private, government

and business organizations. In 1981 the Wards combined their talents to form the unique storytelling/consulting team of "the Storyfolks."

The Storyfolks have taught courses at the University of Virginia and Radford University. They have performed and led workshops for the National Storytelling Conference, the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C., the Wellspring Renewal Center in California, the Sultiple Sclerosis Society. During the week they will be at Connecticut College, they will also be leading workshops in Connecticut for Parents Anonymous and for the national Hospice Organization Annual Conference, and in Washington, D.C. for the national Conference of Associated Therapists.

continued from page 1

## Tenure

reasonably. They don't want the institution to be locked into departmental decisions."

"The rules of the AAUP," explained Bard, "the rules that Conn College endorses, are rules that the academic world have created... They were formulated by a joint representation of faculty, administrators and trustees."

"The school's by-laws state that if the Faculty Advisory Committee questions the department's recommendation it is to consult with that department, not just to substitute their own interpretations willy-nilly. In the case of Deredita, the department was not consulted."

"No one knows what the Faculty Advisory Committee took into account," Bard said. "They view themselves as having wide discretion; not looking at the rules."

"What the college is looking for in making tenure and promotion decisions," said Ames, "is 'superior quality of teaching and scholarship' (by-laws, 3-7)... That has been our guide," he explained.

The tenure decision-making process begins at the department level, Ames said. "The department chairman meets with the colleagues. They all write recommendations. All of the information goes to this office. Then it goes to the Faculty Advisory Committee; the committee makes its recommendation to me. I also am studying the file independently. I put the Faculty Advisory Committee's recommendations together with what I recommend... then I have to make the final decision (as to what to recommend to the board of trustees)... The trustees make the final decision."

"I tell the board of trustees as fully as possible what happened," Ames said. "If there's an appeal they know... the board is as fully informed as it can be about the process."

Ames was unwilling to speak about individual tenure decisions, but would discuss general tenure policy.

"It's not appropriate for me to speak on individual tenure decisions," he said. "It's a study which involves a lot of different input -- Student Advisory Committees, colleagues, outside referees... to start talking publicly (about an individual case) isn't fair... then we're not talking about the whole process."

According to Bard, "the Faculty Advisory Committee doesn't have courage of its own convictions. Instead of challenging their findings they cited a defense: in the case of Deredita, teaching; in the case of Artinian, scholarship."

In Deredita's case, explained Bard, "the committee claimed they read the student evaluations, and from reading them they concluded that the professor wasn't good enough. Then they got themselves into a lot of trouble. They did something positively weird. They read the student evaluations themselves, and made their decision based on them."

This violates AAUP procedures in at least two ways: The AAUP is opposed to having the evaluations read as the prime reason for a negative tenure decision.

The faculty committee did use the students' evaluations as their sole ground. And secondly, the committee did

this instead of having the department do it. The by-laws (3-9) says this should be the department's job," said Bard.

"One gets terribly concerned at the very idea of the Faculty Advisory Committee doing evaluations without the consultation of the faculty. Did the Conn College faculty intend to give that much discretion to the committee?" asked Bard. "I sure as hell wouldn't want it."

"If I were a student I would be furious," he said. "The students' role in the evaluation process is being twisted to someone else's end."

"The grounds on which the Faculty Advisory Committee made its decisions concerning Artinian are absolutely absurd," said Bard.

"They counted the number of articles he had written before he went to Conn, and the number after he began teaching at Conn, and cited a decrease in the rate of production, even though he is definitely among the more productive members of Conn's faculty."

"Artinian is one of the few people at Conn that is internationally known and respected in his field," said Bard. "To come up with the conclusion that this guy isn't a good enough scholar isn't to be believed."

"The Faculty Advisory Committee went so far as to write a letter (concerning one of Artinian's more recent books) that said 'the book appears to rely significantly on earlier work done by his father...' What the hell is the expertise of these six people that they know?"

Artinian has, in his folder, the strongest recommendations from renowned scholars," said Bard.

"These six jokers are sitting down and saying it's not the right kind of scholarship," he said. "No decent institution would do this."

"Based upon the handling of this matter, one can only conclude that these guys may be respected, but they don't know their asses from first base concerning the evaluation of scholarship in other fields."

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# Forum

## Restoration of States' Rights

by Phil Hastings

1984 has brought with it the raising of issues such as abortion, church and state, civil rights, human rights, plus countless other items of public concern. The political issue presented here did not take a prominent place in this year's election, that being the issue of states' rights. To be sure, Ronald Reagan has, in four years as President, made a few, minute ripples in the calm waters of federalism. But, ripples do not move ships, nor does slight restoration of states' rights move a nation to action.

The Constitution established a system of different levels of government within the nation: the central government and state governments. Some governments are, and perhaps should be, more responsive to the public's will than others are. Federalism, as we call this division of governments, has in the past 200 years or so gone through many transformations, each time affecting the responsiveness of each level of government. The roles of the state and local governments has greatly diminished while, at the same time, the central government has grown to tremendous proportions resulting in a lack of attention to the needs and desires of the public.

Without question, the national government does play an essential role in our way of life. It provides basic functions which smaller units of government cannot feasibly provide such as national security, general economic functions (the Federal Reserve system, National Banks, etc.), regulation of interstate affairs, and protection of our constitutionally guaranteed rights. Nevertheless, the question remains whether the central government is responsive enough to the public's will, and if not, what can be done to rectify the situation?

Although the amount of money spent by the government cannot be directly linked to bureaucratic entanglements, it is evident that increased expenditures can only make the central governments proceedings more complicated and confusing to the American public.

Between 1970 and 1979, 20 new regulatory agencies were added to the government structure, according to a report made by the Center for the Study of American Business. In addition, a statement by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget showed that 42% of the national budget went to

James M. Burns, in *Government By The People*, concludes that "perhaps something inherent in bureaucratic procedures makes bureaucracy less appropriate for certain types of activities." Most scholars agree on this point. Still, what can be done to correct the bureaucratic entanglements that produce inefficiency and public disenchantment?

One answer is simply to cut government expenditures on all levels of the federal system, letting the private sector absorb the economic burden. Doing this alone, however, creates new problems.

of interstate affairs, and the protection of constitutionally guaranteed rights. The federal court system would more than likely have to be left intact (and perhaps even reinforced).

The second, and vital, part of the plan is for the states to assume all other government functions, not the least of which is responding to social problems such as unemployment and welfare. No longer would the central government be responsible in the area of social programs, that would be left to the states.

The benefits are clear. With less functions, the central government would be able to concentrate efforts on its necessary and proper duties outlined earlier. Bureaucracy at this level of government would be greatly diminished providing the nation with a more efficient government that's more responsive to the public.

State governments, largely ineffective in most areas of public concern today, will become the political arena of the nation. Although this increase in states' powers will increase spending at this level, the public will have more direct input on where their tax money and resources will go,

what needs will be served, and what programs are necessary for the good of the public than now exists. Therefore, it is the premise that not only will government become more efficient concerning social programs, but the government will become more responsive to the public's needs and desires, promoting a more ideal democratic system where the people have greater control over the decisions immediately affecting their lives (namely, taxes).

The plan presented here does have its drawbacks, granted. The implementation of this system cannot be achieved overnight, in fact, it would take a great amount of planning, a radical departure from mainstream political thought, and perhaps even some Constitutional changes. The restoration of power from the central government to the states deserve thought, however. No longer can this nation stay motionless on the sea of federalism as we've done for the past 50 years or so. The tide of public concern is changing, and it is up to the politicians, the government at all levels, the law, and even the system to change with it.

*"The first step is to reduce the size . . . of the central government."*

Direct Payments for Individuals in 1981. Since 1974, the outlays for unemployment compensation, Social Security, Food Stamps, Aid for Families with Dependent Children, and other such public assistance programs has nearly tripled, and the outlays for Medicaid and Medicare have increased from under \$20 billion in 1974 to over \$80 billion ten years later.

At the same time these tremendous increases have taken place in the central government, many people feel fraud and mismanagement is commonplace. According to a recent survey conducted by the University of Michigan, 66% of the respondents said they felt government wasted "a lot" of money. This is not the effective, responsive government that this country should be striving for.

Whereas government would be reduced and thus a more efficient system of government would emerge, the need for some social programs would be neglected. In a moral society such as ours, this alternative is clearly unacceptable.

A solution to this dilemma then is presented here. It is designed to untangle the bureaucratic mess that exists, to promote efficiency within the government, to be responsive to the public's will, and to satisfy the need for social programs. It is also rather simple.

The first step is to reduce the size (and thus the expenditures) of the central government. The suggestion here is that the central government should solely stay within a domain in which it is necessary such as the domains of national security, general economic functions, regulation

## Article Raises Controversy

To The Editor:

I would like to comment on Barbara N Neu's article entitled "1984 Election Brings Surprises." What surprises me is not the election, but the opinionated and unprofessional manner in which this article is written. Not only are the paragraphs totally scrambled (which I realize is not Barbara's fault), but the article itself seems to be printed in the wrong section of the paper. This article should clearly be printed as an editorial rather than as a news piece.

First of all, Barbara presents a one-sided opinion on the issue. She says, "No one can deny that the majority of United States citizens are pleased with Reagan," but she fails to recognize that there may be many US citizens who are displeased with Reagan although they do not vote for

one reason or another. I would accept her statement if she could back it up with some facts or simply refer to "US voters" rather than "US citizens." Barbara also writes, "Citizens feel secure and most are more patriotic now than they have been for a long time. . . The U.S.A. is stable and secure." There are many key words that need attention. I ask myself, "How many is 'most'? How long is 'a long time'? 'Stable and secure' in what way and according to whom?" It seems that Barbara is stating her opinion because she certainly gives no facts to support her statements.

Barbara also hints at many of her opinions without directly stating them. She writes, "It could be because people of our generation were born and bred during rather unsuccessful presidencies. For many

of us, Carter remains the freshest memory." Is Barbara insinuating that Carter was an unsuccessful president? If she is, she may be correct, but she is still presenting a subjective view. When Barbara discusses the dilemma of whether to vote Republican or Democratic, she talks about "moving with the phenomenal wave of Republicanism, or going down the path of the Democrats." She says "down the path," is she trying to state that voting Democratic is a step down from voting Republican? It sure sounds that way to me.

In Barbara's article, she sounds like she is trying to urge people to vote for Reagan. I think that is wonderful if the newspaper would print it in the correct section.

Anne Morgan  
Class of 1985

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## Right Over Left

by Tim Pratt

Much has been written of late about an imminent realignment of the American electorate, in which the Republican party will emerge, for the first time in fifty years as the majority faction.

But while such a shift is likely to take place, it will, in fact, only introduce a rough parity to the political equation. For although liberals are indeed a minority, they are a vocal one, with all the self-righteous fanaticism of those convinced that the superiority of their beliefs is not a matter of public debate. History, they proclaim, will vindicate them.

It is precisely in this vision of government as a messianic force ushering in a new kingdom of equality and social justice, that one finds the origin of liberal contempt for private property and personal freedom.

For the liberty of the individual threatens the utopian power of the state. The bureaucratic elite alone is entitled to govern; the citizenry is not to be trusted.

In the current election, for example, the Left has refused to accept responsibility for the failure of its policies, blaming it instead on inherent defects in the American character. They lash out in panic at "the wave of greed that's sweeping America," and plead for a return to "fairness" and "compassion."

By their contorted logic, wanting to keep more of one's own money is "greed"; wanting to take more of someone else's is "decency." Wealth exists to be taxed. Money is evil. Property is theft.

Now the American taxpayer is tired of being branded a

"greedhead" for objecting to the confiscation of his earnings, and plans, accordingly, to vote Republican. This is one of the reasons the Democrats are about to be buried by the biggest landslide in U.S. history.

The GOP could well take control of both houses of Congress, reversing a twenty-nine year pattern. But the Left will not be cheated of its rendezvous with destiny. The Sunday before last they held a "Rally against Reagan" in Conncave.

It was a dismal affair. The speakers were dispirited; the audience meager. A mood of impotent desperation pervaded the room. The theme of the speeches (to the extent that there was one) was that Reagan, like America, is wicked and cruel. One speaker shouted "Forgive me if I sound like a flag-waving patriot, because, believe me, I'm not!" Someone in the audience applauded and cheered; others sat in embarrassed silence.

As somebody once observed in a similar context, "this was no Gotterdammerung, it was the last gasp of a rat pack."

Given, then, its exotic agenda how has the Left maintained its stranglehold on American politics?

They have been assisted in large part by their acute understanding of human psychology. They are shrewdly aware, for example, that the surest way to secure someone's allegiance is to appeal to their sense of victimization.

Everyone, it is safe to assume, secretly believes that he or she has endured more than the usual share of injustice and abuse. Liberals exploit this common human

weakness to justify sweeping federal powers.

Certain segments of the populace deserve government sponsored reparations for "past injustices." Government becomes no longer the defender of individual rights, but the promoter of group entitlements.

That such wholesale social engineering inevitably punishes those who have never been its victim, is, to the liberal mind, irrelevant. Equality of results, not opportunity, is their goal. As long as the quotas are filled, and the timetables met, justice is served.

Liberals also resort to a

sophisticated network of euphemisms and code words to conceal their intentions. Reverse discrimination is innocuously entitled "affirmative action," tax hikes are mere "surcharges," forced busing a "corrective measure."

The Left misrepresents its obnoxious proposals because to present them openly would be political suicide. However, as National Review points out, the public is catching on to the verbal maneuvering.

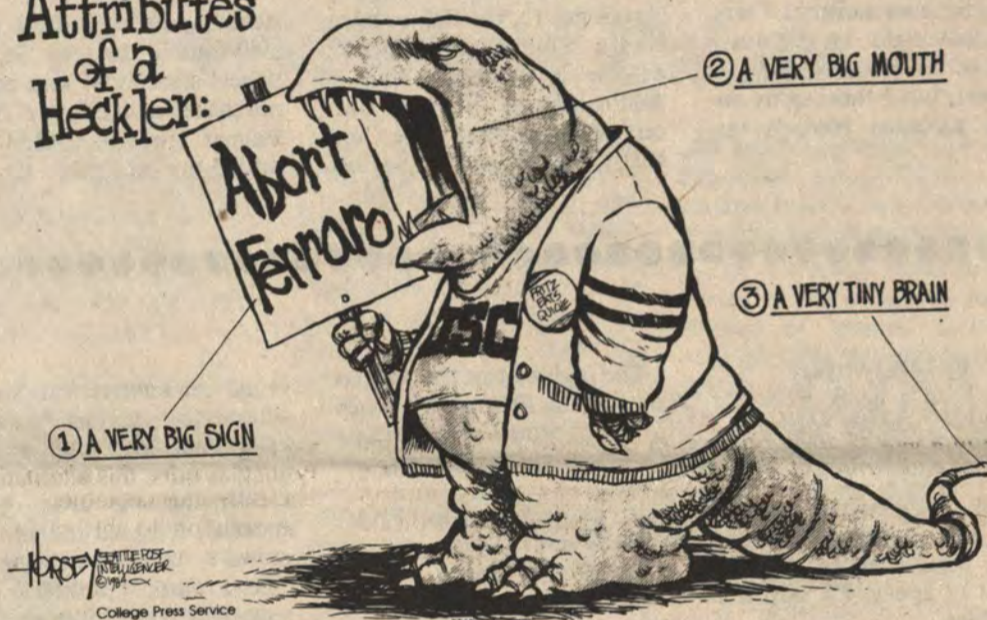
People know that when Walter Mondale talks about defending civil rights, he means enforcing special preferences for "disadvantaged groups." When he talks about

"compassion," he means income redistribution. When he declares the need for a "constructive dialogue" with Central American leftists, he means appeasement. And so on.

But to continue exposing the follies and hypocrisies of the liberal-Left would be pointless. In a democracy the will of the people is sovereign, and the people have made up their mind. Today, they will dump Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro in the ashcan of history.

By doing so, they will signal the final closing of a long and aberrant chapter in American politics.

Attributes  
of a  
Heckler:



## America Has a Choice

by John Kelley

Why is the Republican Party beating the Democratic Party? It is really rather simple, the Republican Party has created two myths. First, it claims to be the party of America. The Republican Party, has, in this election year, wrapped itself in the American flag. It does not deserve this honor. Second, it claims to be the party of the average American. The Republicans assert that they represent the working man in America. For some reason, many American voters have not looked past this Madison Avenue illusion and seen the Republican reality.

The Republican Party is a party that has confused the B-1 bomber with the bald eagle. They believe having more nuclear weapons makes us a greater nation. I am sorry but I define greatness differently. America's strength lies in the fact that she has always been an example to the oppressed in this world. The tall object that beckoned to our ancestors, and exemplified the American Way, was the Statue of Liberty, not the M-X missile. I am proud to be an American. I believe we can beat the Russians. But we shall not beat them through nuclear build-up; no that is a race which has no true winner

and brings no real benefits. We should start a new race, a race that until recently America has always run. The race for justice and humanity. The America of the Marshall Plan and the Peace Corps is the America the Democrats have always represented. An America that shows the world her power through her service to humanity. Washington, Jefferson, Payne, Monroe, Lincoln, Wilson, and Roosevelt are Americans who worked to make the world a better place. They believe in America; they knew that might without right is not the American Way. Let us return to the real America, let us reject the Reagan mirage. America is not apple pie and Chevrolet. America is the Declaration of Independence and the 14 points.

Let us return to the Republican theme of being the defender of working class America. How these modern day robber barons have succeeded in hoodwinking the voter about this is beyond me. The facts clearly show the unfairness of the present tax system. Furthermore, the educational system, the social security system, day care and other social programs which are so important to the working

man, are under attack by Republicans everywhere. The deficit, which has expanded enormously as a result of Republican policies, is a major threat to the working people of America. The high interest rates which have accompanied the deficit have placed much outside of the working man's reach. A new car, not to mention a house or college tuition is an unnecessary burden that they must bear. Republican cuts in student loans have affected many from middle and lower income houses. America is the land of opportunity, but Republican policies seem determined to put an end to this great tradition.

It is clear that through masterful use of rhetoric and imagery, the Republican Party has deceived the American people. They are neither the party of America nor of the working man. They are the party of the wealthy and big business. We all know how patriotic big business is. If they are threatened with assuming their fair share of the tax burden, they relocate in some foreign country without a thought for the working Americans they leave behind.

This year, the choice is clear. Vote for the truly American party. Vote Democratic.

## A Blast from the Past ...

Yo, man! T-sup? C'mere and pound lagers!

Hello, Frank. May I sit down?

Frank? Man, you're twisted. It's Bingeman, good buddy; here, quaff.

Thank you, Frank. I could use a beer this evening.

Toast! Toooooasst!!

Please Frank...

T-snew? D'year Dooman luded out last night at the senior toast? Booted everywhere. Unbelievable. Hey, drinky-uppy.

No, thanks. One's plenty.

Man, you must be skyin! Shrooms? I could tell. But those rags... you think a jacket and tie is gonna hide it? Negative, twister!

I'm not taking drugs anymore, Frank. I have an important career decision upcoming... a meeting with representatives of Pfizer corporation, and...

Hey man, what's all this fruity accent? No drugs? Pfizer's a drug company man! Where's the old Pillman binger we all know. Let me see your eyes. Yo dudes! Pillman's twisting out. Better stand clear, he may snap and blow lunch...

For goodness sake, Frank. Stop your nonsense.

Wha? .

You're a senior. This is it. When are you going to grow up? Do you want to talk and act like this when you get out of here, when you're working for IBM?

Pillman, like I am IBM. Incredible Binge-Meister. Let's twist up a moist, crispy death-dart of sensy, and de-program you a little. You're a hurtin' toast-puppy.

Good night, Frank...

Later, Pillman. What a bummer, hmmm. Hey Pillman! good buddy! What's your real name?



# Arts & Entertainment

## Nadja's 'Violinistic Poetry'

Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg, violin. Sandra Rivers, Piano. Nov. 10, 8:00 pm in Palmer Aud. Bach, Beethoven, Strauss. Students \$5, general \$8. Concert and Artists Series.

by Marc Baylin

It was raining. Actually, Cook County had issued a tornado warning. But, as is the case on every summer's evening, the pavilion was filled. This was 1982 and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra was hosting the astounding twenty year old violinist Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg.

Concentrating on separating the sweet sounds from the wind and rain, the capacity crowd gaver her an emotional ovation. The young lady had once again proven her ability to captivate an audience. I was there that night, on the outer edges of the pavilion and getting wet, but I thoroughly enjoyed watching Nadja's victory.

When I heard she was playing with the Eastern Connecticut Symphony the following season - I of course made sure to be there. The Mendelssohn violin concerto was her vehicle this time, again a standing ovation.

It has been three years since she won the Naumburg Violin Competition. Hundreds of orchestral and recital appearances, several features on the "Tonight Show," and an elaborate spread in *Life* magazine are all in her past. What's in the future for the twenty-two year old? Among others, concerts with the Cleveland Orchestra, the Aspen Summer Festival, and a recital at Connecticut College.

On Saturday night, November 10, the Italian born Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg will be in recital at Palmer Auditorium as the third concert of the season in the Concert and Artists Series.

Sonatas by Bach, Beethoven and Richard Strauss are on the program.

She is a fascinating performer, not only because she is the premier young violinist in the world today, but also because she is literally our peer. A contemporary who has made an international name for herself at twenty-two. Everyone who respects success, or beauty, or brilliance, will find a common bond with Nadja and her music. She plays with drive and technical expertise, and creates beauty before your very ears. The *New York Times* has marvelled at her ability for several years, calling it "... refined violinistic poetry."

Ticket orders have been steadily pouring in from other avid fans in the area. Student tickets start at \$5 and can be purchased at the box office in Palmer from 9:30-12:30 and until 5 pm on Friday. Checks,



"Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg"

credit cards, and cash are always accepted.

If you find yourself lost in the magazine stacks this week, take a look in October's issue

of *Life*.

Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg is magic, Saturday night should be a real show.

## London Line

by Mike Stryker

It's been a hectic week for the Voice's foreign correspondent. In the last week I've seen four concerts. Elvis, Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Park, and 2 Royal Philharmonic performances. In the interest of space, I'll skip the preambles.

Elvis Costello and the Attractions are beginning to gain airplay and popularity stateside. It is unfortunate that most Americans only know EC as the originator of "Everyday I Write the Book." At the risk of running out of superlatives, suffice it to say that Elvis' stylistically diverse catalogue of punk anthems, heartfelt ballads, country croonings and soulful stomps is infinitely superior to that of other musicians today.

When I first saw EC & the A live last summer in America, I was disappointed. The band displayed their undeniable talents, but failed to send my feet into fits the way the albums have. Hoping the singer's vinal passions might emerge more clearly on his home turn of England, I eagerly offered my six pounds (\$7.50) to see the first of his 6 London shows.

Two neo-political Irish punk bands opened to a mixture of yawns and cheers. After a brief eternity, Elvis finally sprinted onstage as the Attractions began "Sour Milk Cow Blues."

What followed was an impassioned 2½ hours of songs from throughout the band's seven year career. Soulful stomps like "I Can't Stand Up for Falling Down," "Watching the Detectives," and "Getting Mighty Crowded" sent the mixed audience of punks and preps into a slam-dancing frenzy.

The highlight of the concert came at the first encore, when Elvis performed solo versions of two remarkable compositions.

Both gave voice to Elvis' political views.

The first, "Peace in Our Time" contained a timely lyric: "There's already one space man in the whitehouse, what do they want the same one again for?"

The second encore was a chilling interpretation of Richard Thompson's "The End of the Rainbow." Sung to a young crowd in a country with 15% unemployment, the lyrics illustrated England's festering economic pessimism with haunting poignancy:

"Life looks so rosy in the cradle./But I'll be a friend and tell you what's in store./There's nothing at the end of the rainbow./There's nothing to grow up for anymore."

Clearly this song would not have been effective if sung to Americans; most of the kids who can afford \$15 concert tickets and \$50 jeans have considerable reason to grow up. Elvis' politics and alleged racism could explain the man's failure to win a Springsteen-like following. English and Americans may speak the same language, but perhaps emotions don't translate as well.

Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dark is another English ensemble that has failed to achieve stateside recognition despite undeniable talent and innovation. OMD's most recent album, "Junk Culture," offers a more streamlined optimistic beat that may improve the band's stateside status.

Opening with the instrumental title track from the new I.p., the band established

visual excitement with simple silhouettes against primary color backlights that proved very effective. Although I was not familiar with much of the material, I joined the adoring crowd's frantic dancing to "Telsa Girls," (OMD's current club hit), "Telegraph," "Locomotion," "Enola Gay" and a rousing encore of Lou Reed's "Waiting for the Man," among countless others.

OMD's music is almost as easy to describe as it is to dance to. Remember S.A.T. logic? True or False: grade school is to grad school as Duran Duran is to OMD. If you answered true, go to the college of your choice. By combining beat-wise New York street funk with English synth-pop sensibilities, OMD produces a uniquely melodic groove. The lyrics, while not revolutionary, are sufficiently clever: "She walks real slow-like an animal/What am I supposed to do?/I try to explain, my heart's not a radio/I can't seem to get through."

If your Duran Duran record is wrapped and you've figured out there's little more to Culture Club than eye-liner and lipstick, get a copy of "Junk Culture." Your feet may never be bored again.

The next night my feet were able to rest. I visited the Royal Festival Hall to hear a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra featuring works by Debussy, Bartok and Berlioz. The Debussy shimmered, the Bartok rattled, and Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" was just that. A few nights later, I returned to hear the RPO's Gershwin night. After missing the first selection, "An American in Paris," because the cute red double decker bus was even less punc-

tual than usual, I was treated to a magnificent "Rhapsody in Blue." The Gershwin theme continued after intermission with "I Got Rhythm" and "Fascinating Rhythm."

The RPO delivered all the Gershwin selections with a brilliant blend of high school pit band enthusiasm and its

characteristic instrumental virtuosity.

If one considers that I heard both these concerts for \$2.00 (\$2.50 each), the RPO is setting new standards of entertainment value. And I think I paid the same amount in early September to attend a Connecave party...

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# Arts & Entertainment

## Vanessa Bell: Effective Art

by Susan Holmes

Vanessa Bell was the sister of Virginia Woolf, and doomed always it seems, to being identified as such. She was, however, an artist in her own right, as much a modernist in her medium as was Woolf in literature. As a twentieth century British artist, Bell's influences can be traced from Edwardian to abstract art. This was the time of John Singer Sargent and Vincent Van Gogh, Victorianism still hung on the walls and in the brocade curtains of England. As a young woman, Vanessa Bell began to discover her talents and to experiment with the various styles of the age.

On October 30th, Frances Spaulding stood behind a podium in room 308, Cummings Art Center and read her discourse on Vanessa Bell. This included a slide show which offered examples of early twentieth century paintings in conjunction with Bell's works. The slides gave one a sense of background in which to consider Bell as an artist, and provided pictorial evidence of the extreme changes taking place in early twentieth century art.

Bell's creed was that: "art to be effective, need never teach nor improve." Her evolution as a painter was gradual and experimental. As a student, she was largely influenced by the Edwardians. She began to believe, however, that painting should not be solely an illusion of three dimensionally. Influenced by the comparatively non-representational work of Matisse and Gauguin, she began to explore the two dimensional world of the canvas. Depth and texture gave way to definite statements of color and flatness. Rather

than illustrate contrived scenes, Vanessa Bell explored the nature of painting, working with the two-dimensional canvas rather than against it. Rather than imitate life, the painting created a life of its own.

Much of Bell's work was a reaction against the Victorian love of order. She was determined to break away from, as Frances Spaulding explained it, "the English love of sobriety and good-taste." Post-impressionism freed Bell to do just this, and the eventual result was a style of painting filled with light and color, and a sense of slight, wavering abstractions.

Frances Spaulding was an authority on Bell and her art, and one suspects that her knowledge of Bell's life would have been equally impressive. Yet she stayed obviously away from any discussion of Bell's private life. Her marriages and friendships were mentioned, and even a slight reference to the jealousy between Bell and Woolf. But I was left with no more knowledge about who Vanessa Bell was than when I entered room 308. I know rather what she was. Her role in the Bloomsbury group was left disappointingly unexplored. I have no idea how she died, whether she made any profit from her art, or what popularity she enjoyed during her lifetime. It seemed as though Frances Spaulding was trying very hard to establish Vanessa Bell outside of the shadow of her famous sister, and in doing so, was forced to neglect a life which must have been very fascinating. I fear now she will not only be remembered as the sister of a famous author, but that she may also be forgotten as such.

## Future Flicks

by Elizabeth Curran

The Connecticut College Film Society will present Louis Malle's 'Black Moon' on Wednesday, November 7 at 8:00 in Oliva Hall. Made in France in 1975, 'Black Moon' is a very loosely structured, yet vivid fable concerning a day in the life of a young girl, Lily, played by Cathryn Harrison.

Lily is somewhat of a cross between Goldilocks and Alice in Wonderland. She flees a world where war between men and women is raging. She winds up finding sanctuary with a batty, bed-ridden old woman and her strange menagerie of family and animals.

The woman has a two-way radio across time, there is a unicorn who can quote Lady Macbeth and a large rat named Humphrey who often talks with the old woman in a strange unknown language.

It's a rather eccentric film by Malle. He has made this

very surrealistic vision of a film look so absolutely literal, it's a fascinating journey through his own Disneyland.

Vincent Minelli's delight of a musical, 'Gigi,' will be shown by the CCFS on Sunday, November 11 at 8:00 in Dana Hall.

One of the classics of the Hollywood musical genre, 'Gigi' is the story of a young girl in Paris who is raised to be a courtesan. She proves to be so charmingly innocent and sprite, she instead winds up the fiancée of the most eligible young bachelor in all of France!

'Gigi' stars the beautiful Leslie Caron in the title role and Louis Jordan as the dashing young bachelor, Gaston.

The two leads are wonderful, but providing close competition are Maurice Chevalier as Gaston's young-at-heart uncle Honore and Hermione

## Orchestra & Serkin : In Stride

by Marc Baylin

Palmer Auditorium was alive with the music of the masters on the afternoon of Oct. 28 as the Springfield Symphony Orchestra and guest pianist Peter Serkin thrilled a large house. The 75 member orchestra, under the lead of Robert Gutter, performed Berlioz's overture to *Beatrice and Benedict* and Tchaikovsky's Symphony no. 2. In Mozart's Piano Concerto no. 13 and Stravinsky's *Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra*, the Springfield provided excellent support to Serkin's capabilities.

The concert opened with the Berlioz overture and from the first notes, it was apparent Gutter was in complete control of the musicians. The winds,

as was the case for much of the afternoon, seemed to lack confidence when it was most necessary. But the brass and the violins gave the audience a hint as to what to expect from the Tchaikovsky symphony. Tchaikovsky, like Berlioz, wrote for a large orchestra and demanded frequent explosions of brass and long melodic passages from the violins.

Serkin then joined a reduced number of musicians for the Mozart. While this may not be one of the most technically difficult pieces in the Mozart repertoire, Serkin played through it with ease but without hubris.

As a contrast to the Mozart concerto, the program offered the *Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra* by Igor Stravinsky.

Here, the orchestra and Serkin really hit their stride. Serkin is building a name for himself as a fine interpreter of contemporary music, and now I know why. He mastered the score flawlessly and was able to get the dynamics necessary to make the piece effective. The orchestra backed him up to the hilt — stopping and starting together as Stravinsky's score jumped and jerked along. Serkin received the recognition due the performance, enthusiastic cheers and several curtain calls.

The second half of the concert was devoted to Tchaikovsky's second symphony, titled "Little Russian." The name, not one given by the com-

## Persnickety Palate

by Patty Cone

The Old Lyme Inn has long been regarded as one of Connecticut's finest country inns. There is a sense of history and tradition about the Old Lyme Inn which was built in the 1850's.

From the minute one steps into the splendid waiting room until it is time to depart, the customer is treated like a king. Nothing is unattended and pampering is what the employees at this inn do best.

Chef Marty Trybulak attends to his cooking with great care. His dishes are beautifully presented. In their superb color and arrangement they cause the dinner to hesitate and appreciate their decorative quality before beginning to eat. The appetizers which we ordered tasted just as good as they looked.

Irish Smoked Salmon was thinly sliced and wrapped around shallots, parsley and pepper. It was served with a zesty horseradish sauce and moist brown bread. A country pate of veal and lamb was enhanced by crunchy pistachios and served on a bed of lettuce with a dijon mustard.

One disappointment was the bland Shrimp and Lobster Bisque. There was absolutely no shrimp or lobster to be found and the 'dash of cognac' which tempted us in the menu description was hard to trace.

The highlight of our appetizers was the Oysters Bienville and Toscanini. This consisted of four broiled oysters, two of which were stuffed with a combination of shrimp and mushroom butter and the other two with prosciutto and mushroom butter. They were topped with melted gruyere cheese. Our normal policy of sharing was put under great strain as these oysters were difficult to part with.

After our appetizer dishes had been cleared, we were served small salads made up of a variety of greens and doused with the house vinaigrette. These salads cleaned our palettes and without being filling prepared us for the main course.

From a creative and tantalizing menu we selected Chicken Breast Farci (\$14.00) which consisted of small chicken breasts filled with a mousseline of salmon, scallops, topped with fennel, vermouth, and cream. This nouvelle cuisine entree was delicately seasoned, moist and, unlike much of nouvelle cuisine, ample in portion.

Fettucine and Shrimp (\$14.00) fell short of our expectations. Although the poached shrimp were plump and juicy and topped with Romano cheese, the fettucine with a vegetable brunoise was bland.

The Filet Mignon with Roquefort (\$17.00) was stuffed with cream cheese, roquefort,

and seedless grapes. This imaginative composition was cooked exactly how I ordered it and melted in my mouth.

The Creamed Shellfish in Pastry (\$20.00) boasted huge chunks of lobster, shrimp, scallops, and was served in a pastry shell which seemed infinite in layers and buttery and flaky. The sauce, consisting of curry, cream, and Midori, was light and tasty with just the right amount of curry.

A medley of broccoli and cauliflower along with two new potatoes accompanied our main course. The vegetables were cooked al dente and even the potatoes were firm and properly cooked.

Having completed a scrumptious meal, we were tempted with cheesecakes, tarts, cream puffs, and chocolate tortes. These delicacies were expertly described to us by our head waitress who patiently reviewed them all over again while we remained speechless.

Finally we chose the cheese cake with pecans, a banana and raspberry tart, and the chocolate torte. We were not disappointed. The tart was light and accented with raspberry liquor.

The cheesecake satisfied that certain craving for richness. The chocolate torte was layered with apricot preserves and coated with a bittersweet icing.

The house coffee, an inn specialty, was served in round goblets and placed on fancy lace doilies. This special coffee is combined with raspberry liquor, topped with real whipped cream, and crowned with a generous chunk of Droste chocolate.

Service, atmosphere, and excellent food are all important aspects of the Old Lyme Inn experience. I warmly recommend it.





# FALL SCHEDULE

## SUNDAY

- 6 - 9 am** Michael & Mari's Morning Music Menagerie  
Mike Neville & Mari Smultea  
*Soft, listenable rock & roll, and we do take requests.*
- 9 - 12 am** Camel Food  
Carter Johnson & Doug Kneeland  
*bluegrass & folk (traditional & acoustic music)*
- 12 - 3 pm** A Sunday afternoon with Mr. "B" exploring the hidden perspective  
Brian Crawford  
*A pleasant mixture of jazz and R & B*
- 3 - 6 pm** "Keepin the Faith"  
Tim Joseph  
*Turn your dial back to the 1960's and keep on keeping the faith!*
- 6 - 9 pm** Peter On The Radio  
*"If you don't know by now, there's no hope for you!"*
- 9 - 12 am** Music for Monotony  
Ben Russell & Richard Brukner  
*Three hours of completely unrelated music. A Mess O' Fun.*
- 12 - 3 am** "Dead Of the Night" Show  
Natalie Mead  
*From the Dead to jazz with a sunsplash of reggae in between, finish your weekend with a smile!*

## MONDAY

- 6 - 9 am** Monday Morning According to John & Patsy  
John Sharon & Patsy Heasley  
*Blues, rock and roll of the 70's & 60's flavor. Reggae topped with tasteful new wave.*
- 9 - 12 am** Bluegrass/Country  
Leslie Williams  
Louwanda Willis  
*Kick back and start Monday off right with bluegrass & country served southern style.*
- 12 - 3 pm** The "Roots" of Rock-n-Roll  
Ted Root  
*Pure 60's rock and rhythm & blues - the sounds and people of today in The Old Guard Style.*
- 3 - 6 pm** "No Stone Unturned Radio Show"  
Jim Sachs  
*"Neo classical rock and roll," you figure it out!*
- 6 - 9 pm** "Nocturnal Noise"  
Mike Gill  
*Whatever is loud and new and in the record bin, I'll play!*
- 9 - 12 pm** "Voices in the Spectrum"  
Tim McDonough  
*From funk to punk, from the new to blues and from old to soul it's all here and if you don't hear it, I probably won't play it!*
- 12 - 3 am** Crossroads  
Eric Peters  
*Blues of all kinds, from the Mississippi Delta to Chicago and Beyond.*

## TUESDAY

- 6 - 9 am** Steve Kupritz  
*Classical sounds to ease you into a Tuesday morning.*
- 9 - 12 am** "Blues and other colors"  
Rick Unruh and Chris Tierngy  
*We'll get you motivated for those old Tuesday blues with a fine blend of colors and some other miscellaneous adventures.*
- 12 - 3 pm** A lonelier guy from the great NY area.  
Marc Agnifilo  
*New-wave, old-new-wave, new-new wave & a DJ as confused as this show description.*
- 3 - 6 pm** The British Show  
Julie Lawes & Paul Hider  
*Mainly British music, not limited to any specific category although some US music and other played; also humor i.e. Monty Python sketches.*
- 6 - 9 pm** Rebecca Gates  
*3 hours of Ernestina playing most kinds of good toons.*
- 9 - 12 pm** Dead Air Radio Show  
The Reducers  
*The Rock & Roll Avengers Return! Zap! Pow! Kaboom!*
- 12 - 3 am** 3D Neighborhood  
Scott Lowell  
*WCNI's Late Night Guru... need we say more?!*

## WEDNESDAY

- 6 - 9 am** Willoughby  
*Join Willoughby and his trusty sidekick The Wombaroo for fun, sun and realms of rock music during your morning.*
- 9 - 12 am** The Cool Gould Show  
Nicole Gould  
*Cool sounds with the Cool Gould soul, funk, and R & B*
- 12 - 3** Sibling Rivalry Radio Show  
Jo & Jen Benoit  
*Old & New Rock with a didactic emphasis.*

## 3 - 6 pm "Loco Lopez and The Pina Colada Show"

Tomas Montgomery  
*Salsa (Latin American music), jazz, Spanish music and all presented in Spanish.*

## 6 - 9 Helter Skelter

Tino Sonola  
*A variety of new and progressive music highlighted each week by 90 minutes of hard rock!*

## 9 - 12 pm Doug Evans

"Listen to that Rock and Roll Music!"

## 12 - 3 "Night Noise"

Jenny Hume and Alison Cornyn  
*Minimal Music, neo-classical Study, Relax, and sleep to our music. It's mostly instrumental, a new outlook on classical music. A calming while interesting musical selection.*

## THURSDAY

## 6 - 9 am Suzette Newberry

*Pearless piano, for particular perfectionists and more mesmerizing melodies from marvelous masters.*

## 9 - 12 am "Out of Control Rock & Roll"

Bill Nightingale  
*Basically rock - old & new will play anything - jazz, blues serious contrasts of old & new but that's cool!*

## 12 - 3 pm The Hardrock Cafe

Jeff Idelson  
*Rock of the 60's and 70's that is guaranteed to make your ears bleed at times. From Aerosmith to ZZ top. If you like it, crank it up.*

## 3 - 6 pm Not So Quiet on the Eastern Front

Bill Winstead  
*Great new wave - fast stuff, buzzcorks & some synth - section 25, etc. & hardcore*

## 6 - 9 pm Housebroken Pop

Chapman Todd  
*This music combines romantic illusion and real-life tension, fantasy and play, tunefulness and mysticism, the ingredients of a happy leap of pop faith.*

## 9 - 12 pm "Culture Shock"

Wiff Stenger  
*Up-tempo sounds for today's on-the-go generation."*

## 12 - 3 am "Emission Control Show"

John & Steven Howard  
*Vintage psychedelic rock and more fun things like acorns! We're on emission from God!*

## FRIDAY

## 6 - 9 am Mark Newman

*Soul and Motown to start your weekend off on the right foot!*

## 9 - 12 am Chip Miller

*Mainstream and older jazz, ranging from the music of 20's & 30's through big bands and bebop to the current interpreters of the tradition!*

## 12 - 3 pm Roots Rock Radio

Sandy Brown  
*From bell-bottoms to the blues: A Generation of Music*

## 3 - 6 pm Marginal Music for Marginal People

Sean Lee  
*Old/New Wave with oddities, call up and talk dirty.*

## 6 - 9 pm Eddy Castell

*Join "Crazy Eddie" as he spins the best in new and progressive dance music plus an open request line to satisfy your musical urges!*

## 9 - 12 pm Reggae Bloodline

Robert Valinote  
*"Reggae music is the key to my heart..." The Key, UB40*

## 12 - 3 am Jazz for Insomniacs

Tom Throop  
*"Fusion to Frustrate the Elderly"*

## SATURDAY

## 6 - 9 am Jelly dude Morning blues

Madge  
*Mix of psychedelic music from the late 60's, blues and a bit of country.*

## 9am-12pm Classical Music and Moor

Peter Moor  
*"Classical music, some Broadway and oldies, to wake you up gently in the morning.*

## 12 - 3 pm Future's Tomorrow

Bruce Rutledge  
*Music for the Ones Who are Ahead Of Everyone Else.*

## 3 - 6 pm Avant garde NEW MUSIC

Francis de Montebello  
*From the most obscure to the newest.*

## 6 - 9 pm Terrica V. Powell

*Tune in to "T.P. Fresh" every week for the freshest funk and dance mixes plus a weekly "master mix" guaranteed to make you sit up and notice! Check it out!*

## 9 - 12 pm The Block Party

D.J. Frankie T.  
*Funk, and some disco*

## 12 - 3 am Rapid Transit

Marc Manser  
*The best of funk and fusion from Steps Ahead to Marcus Miller.*

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academic program with a commitment to excellence and a strong student/faculty ratio. We must present our traditional educational values while acknowledging the realities."

The reality is that out of 60 accepted Black and Hispanic students, only nine entered the freshman class. The admission programs are dedicated to improving this figure. Representatives of Conn. travel to most of the United States on a rotating basis. They also visit urban areas where there is a substantial number of minority students. Invitations are sent to schools with high minority enrollment to have their counselors visit Conn. and see what it has to offer. There is also a Pre-Freshman Program for minority students in November. Prospectives are invited to spend the weekend here and to experience what it is like to live the life of a Conn. College student. Transportation is provided for those who need it.

Admissions is also dedicated to the Affirmative Action Policy of seeking out more under represented groups to add to the student body. When the applications of minority students are read, the fact that they are Black or Hispanic is known. It helps the admission process. (Hypothetical situation:) "If there are two equally

qualified students, a Caucasian and a minority, the minority student would be chosen because there is a need for this kind of representation," says Dean Hersey. Admissions is working alone at this because though the college is an Equal Opportunity Employer, it does not have an Affirmative Action Policy.

Minority presence is an institutional concern. After the admissions or recruiting process is over, the minority student is submerged into the Connecticut College environment. Each student becomes involved in the academic and social aspects of the school, making his own contributions. Miss Scott says, "The number of minority students is appalling. It is an embarrassment to Connecticut College. As a representative, I am hesitant to mention figures because I only want to leave a strong picture of the school. There is a wealth of opportunities here for minority students which enable them to leave with a strong voice of their own."

However, does this small community really meet the needs of the minority students? Does it allow the minority student to grow as an individual? The true question asks what the total experience is for the minority student at Connecticut College.

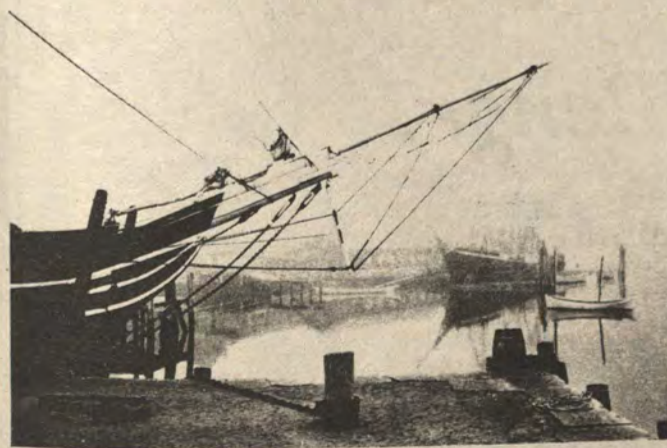
## Senior Auction

It's been said that romance and intrigue are dead or just the stuff of cheap paperbacks, but the senior class thinks that's only an ugly rumor and they're doing something about it. At the senior/faculty auction, you'll be able to bid on many out of the ordinary selections bound to revive your faith in fairy tales. Shades of Romeo and Juliet can be yours when you purchase a private moonlit serenade. Or how about a taste of Arabian Nights, possible when you purchase the services of an experienced palm

reader. Or if Nancy Drew is more your style, there's an afternoon jaunt to L.L. Bean and a lobster dinner that might interest you.

Other donations include tennis lessons, a night on the town for 6 faculty members, and numerous dinners at several of New London's finest, including The Ship's Wheel and The Buckley House. The auction will be held on November 8 in Dana at 8 p.m. Opening bids range from \$5 to \$50 and all proceeds go toward the purchase of the senior class gift.

## THE WILLIAMS COLLEGE MYSTIC SEAPORT



### PROGRAM IN AMERICAN MARITIME STUDIES

Meeting for interested students with program representative  
Tuesday, November 13 4:30 pm  
Fanning 301

poser, refers to the many quotations and passages taken from traditional Ukrainian folk songs and hymns. The Springfield, with all 75 members back on stage, dove deeply into the romantic music and presented a tight, rich, and exciting reading. Gutter should be attributed with keeping the performers

together, especially during the hectic climax. The brass held their own as did the percussionists who played the kettle drums, cymbals, and gong among others. The Springfield justly deserved the cheers and long applause from the crowd.

In answer to our shouts for an encore, Maestro Gutter

took the podium again to lead the march from Berlioz's *Damnation of Faust*. This is a popular piece that affords each section of the orchestra a chance to show-off one last time.

Indeed, Springfield should be proud of this orchestra, as should all of New England.

## 'Maybe I'm Idealistic'

by Linda Hughes

I spent a good part of October break in a TV-induced coma. And it's very likely I would still be in that vegetative state, lying on the sofa, glassy-eyed and comatose, if it weren't for commercials. But the stupidity and ignorance that I was confronted with in a 30-second commercial jolted me from my stupor, spoiled what was left of break, and forced me to reconsider my decision to begin my postgraduate studies with intensive TV I and II.

Okay, okay, I know SAT scores get worse every year but I refuse to believe that the average American is as stupid as the average commercial suggests. I mean there is no way any self-respecting human being can identify with the bozos the media is trying to sell us. Case in point: the California bubblehead. Found on all coasts and all points north and south, you can recognize this type by their scent, a healthy,

vibrant mixture of Ivory soap, coconut suntan oil, Sunkist orange soda and eau de volleyball, or by their looks, invariably golden. These lithe young lads and lasses prance across acres of the whitest sand, selling everything from chewing gum to prophylactics. My theory is that these are the only 12 people in all of California that look and act this way; they're probably all brothers and sisters for chrissake, but the message sent and received is that all West Coasters look like Greek gods and act like bubbleheads.

Of course, even a bubblehead has an image to uphold and must be very selective about the company kept. There is simply no way that a bubblehead, or any other "normal" person, could ever like, let alone love, someone with a dirty collar, a scratchy scalp or dingy teeth. Wisk, Head & Shoulders, and Ultra Bright have spent millions teaching us to reject the dirty,

scratchy and dingy because, the media coerces, with the right combination of products and the right car, you too can achieve the undying love and slavish devotion of anyone you desire, these attributes naturally being what every person seeks. It is obvious that self-confidence and independence are not marketable commodities, nor do they appear to be silent features of the American personality, at least as far as the media is concerned. Maybe I'm just being idealistic but I'd like to think that the average American woman, (read housewife), doesn't spend half her day worrying about finding the softest tissues and the most-peanutty peanut butter, and the other half preparing the martinis and warming the slippers for The Man of the House. I prefer to give the average individual a little bit more credit, but then like I said, maybe I'm idealistic.

## Career Guidance

continued from page 2

Bonnie's objective here at Conn is "to make the Career Center a place where students are comfortable and feel free to use its resources frequently." She hopes to soon have a four year career program which may just prove a cure for the senior syndrome. Her present plans include a number of helpful programs for freshmen, sophomores, and juniors, as well as seniors.

Bonnie's greatest wish would be for "24 more hours in every day." Since she began work in August, her office has redesigned the newsletter, restructured the January internship program, created a new mock interview program, and organized the first Con-

necticut College Career Day which was held last weekend.

One of the most exciting accomplishments of Bonnie's first months with us has been the creation of a career program sponsored by Connecticut College, Stanford, Tufts, Middlebury and Trinity. This program will hold interview days in New York City on Jan. 3 and 4, and draw big name companies from the worlds of finance, public relations, retailing, and advertising. Connecticut College will also join Mt. Holyoke, Union, and Colby in a similar program which will be held in Boston on Jan. 18. This program will include recruiters from the fields of law, higher education, business, publishing,

science, advertising, social service, etc.

Bonnie designed these programs to combat what she sees as a growing trend: companies cutting back on their recruiting efforts. Colleges must either adapt to this situation or their students will not have the opportunity to be interviewed. Incidentally, our group of schools is only the second of its kind.

How does she feel her new job is shaping up? "It has lived up to all my expectations," she replies without hesitation. "The administration has demonstrated a commitment to the career counseling program through new facilities, an increased budget, and a larger staff."

Bonnie finds the people in her office hard working and very supportive. We work well as a team." She is quick to acknowledge the contributions of her associates, Betsy James and Carl Ochnio. "Their experience and expertise has been invaluable" she feels. As for the students, they are "friendly and welcoming. They seem to be hard workers with varied career goals."

I can honestly say that one visit to the Career Center cleared up a lot of this senior's syndrome. If you haven't found the Career Counseling Office yet, just head toward Hamilton and keep going. And by all means, if you get a chance to talk to Bonnie Stern, do so. After all, anyone who created casserole bowls for her first masters thesis has got to have an interesting perspective on things.

## CONCERT & ARTIST SERIES

PALMER AUDITORIUM  
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Nadia Salerno-Sonnenberg  
Violinist

Tickets: \$5, \$7, \$9

Box Office  
447-7610  
9:30 am - 12:30 pm — Mon. thru Fri.



# Sports

## Women's Hockey

by Michele Laine

The Women's Field Hockey Team ended its season with a proud 6-5-1 overall record. In the beginning of the season the Lady Camels jumped out to an early start winning five of their first six games.

But Conn hit a mid-season slump dropping three tough games to Smith, Western Conn and New England-ranked Tufts.

"We played a tough schedule from the mid-season on, and as four of the teams were ranked in the top ten, losing to them was no disgrace," said Coach Peel Hawthorne.

After Conn's three game winless streak, things began to click. In their games vs. Mt. Holyoke on the 22nd, the Unicorns grabbed an early lead, but Conn came back with two quick goals.

The first was netted by Caroline Twomey who received a pass from Amy Buckingham. Then Mary Ellen Martone flicked in another off a drive from Laura Hendricks to take a 2-1 lead at the half.

Sue Landau found the hole for Conn's third goal, but the hosts retaliated with yet another two goals. Then Conn made their final comeback as Twomey netted a penalty shot

and the Camels took their sixth win 4-3; a win impossible without goalie Sue Evans, who made a record 25 saves.

In their final match against Fairfield, the first half remained scoreless between the two evenly matched teams. After intermission Fairfield capitalized on cross passes, netting two shots.

Conn stuck together and found their place at 9:45 with a shot from Amy Buckingham, but the visitors came back with one more widening their lead to 3-1. Conn's second goal, scored by high scorer Landau closed the gap, but the Lady Camels ran out of time and lost a tough 3-2 decision.

Hawthorne's main goal of ending with a winning season was successful, as Conn posted a 6-5-1 slate.

Although the team will be losing four seniors to graduation including: Page Preston, Jody Bates, Mary Ellen Martone and Amy Buckingham, if the underclassmen return then next year's experience will be on their side.

As Coach Hawthorne said, "I feel stronger looking at next year's team than I did looking at this year's, I couldn't be more pleased with the season and every player."



1984-85

### WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

DATE	OPPONENT	TIME
Sat., Dec. 1	Conn/G.C.A. Tour Conn. vs. Newport C.G.A. vs. Bates	7:00 pm 9:00 pm
Sun., Dec. 2	Consolation Championships	1:00 pm 3:00 pm
Tue., Dec. 4	At Nichols	6:00 pm
Fri., Dec. 7	At Mt. Holyoke	7:00 pm
Sat., Jan. 19	Barrington	2:00 pm
Tue., Jan. 22	Amherst	6:00 pm
Thu., Jan. 24	Wheaton	7:00 pm
Sat., Jan. 26	At Tufts	6:00 pm
Tue., Jan. 29	At C.G.A.	7:00 pm

### MEN'S BASKETBALL

DATE	OPPONENT	TIME
Fri., Nov. 30	Whaling City Inv. Conn. vs. Skidmore C.G.A. vs. Newport	7:00 pm 9:00 pm
Sat., Dec. 1	Consolation Championships	1:00 pm 3:00 pm
Tue., Dec. 4	At Nichols	8:00 pm
Thu., Dec. 6	C.G.A.	8:00 pm
Sat., Dec. 8	Middlebury	2:30 pm
Tue., Dec. 11	At Kings Point	7:30 pm
Fri., Sat., Jan 18-19	At Trinity	
Tue., Jan. 22	Amherst	8:00 pm
Sat., Jan. 26	At Wesleyan	4:00 pm
Tue., Jan. 29	At M.I.T.	7:30 pm



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### GYMNASTICS

DATE	OPPONENT	TIME
Sat., Dec. 8	At Hunter	7:00 pm
Mon., Dec. 10	C.G.A.	7:00 pm
Wed., Jan. 23	U.Conn w/Southern	7:00 pm
Tue., Jan. 29	At R.I.C. w/Brown	7:30 pm

### Women's Swimming

DATE	OPPONENT	TIME
Sat., Dec. 1	W.P.I.	2:00 pm
Tue., Dec. 4	At Amherst	7:00 pm
Fri., Dec. 7	At Salem	6:00 pm
Mon., Dec. 10	Fairfield	7:00 pm
Sat. Jan. 26	Bates	1:00 pm
Tue., Jan. 29	At Mt. Holyoke	7:00 pm

### MEN'S ICE HOCKEY

DATE	OPPONENT	TIME
Mon., Nov. 19	Yale (Scrimmage)	3:30 pm
Fri., Nov. 30	McCabe Tournament	
Sat., Dec. 1	At Amherst	
Wed., Dec. 5	Tufts	7:30 pm
Sat., Dec. 8	Middlebury	2:00 pm
Tue., Dec. 11	At U.Conn.	7:00 pm
Fri., Jan. 18	Wesleyan Tourn.	
Sat., Jan. 19	Fairfield & Assumption	
Wed., Jan. 23	St. Michael's College	7:30 pm
Fri., Jan. 25	Nichols	7:30 pm
Sun., Jan. 27	At Quinnipiac	8:00 pm
Wed., Jan. 30	Assumption	7:30 pm



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