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The College Voice

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Hunger: the problem and how to solve it
Living in the city: Urban Affairs
Soccer team almost all the way

VOLUME II, NO. VIII

NOVEMBER 14, 1978



Empty bellies



Mapping out the problems of a hungry Earth

By Adamowicz, Rodwin, and Stone

Hunger is a pervasive problem which no country has managed to escape entirely. Still, because the general standard of living in the Western and Soviet-dominated worlds provides the basics for most of their peoples, it is the Third World that is really suffering. It is the Third World that does not have enough to eat. It is the Third World, including India and nearly all of Africa and South America, where most people live today.

That there are many suffering from hunger need not be dwelled upon; it is enough to recognize that the problem is real and pressing. Those addressing the problem today, rather than aiming to provoke feelings of guilt in the well-fed, focus instead on why the problem exists and what can be done about it: in short, the diagnosis and the cure.

In an effort to draw on the expertise in residence at Connecticut College, the College Voice interviewed a group of professors who are personally and professionally interested in the problem of hunger that the world faces today.

Initially, it is important to recognize that in promoting awareness about hunger, we need not become preoccupied with suffering pangs of guilt. "Guilt is a lousy motive for anything," David Robb stressed. Robb suggested that in fact guilt is actually counterproductive, a phenomenon peculiar to those liberals concerned less with the needy than assuaging their own consciences.

In diagnosing hunger as a malady, several roots were emphasized by those interviewed. Don Peppard (Ass't. Professor of Economics) and Robert Proctor (Associate Professor of Italian), both politically oriented, surrounded the issue of

hunger with a politico-economic framework.

Using Latin America as an example of the Third World, Proctor stated, "Latin America has to go it on its own. It must break away from the multi-national corporations that force production of industrial goods over necessities. These countries do need socialist revolutions, that is, they need a truly democratic political and economic order." Hunger, Proctor implies, stems from the disposition of Third World underdeveloped countries, caught in the web of trade, to gear their struggling economies to production of cash items. This amounts to a misallocation of scarce resources. Were such countries, in reorganizing politically, to stop feeding multi-national corporations, capital and labor could be funneled into the growing of food, not for overseas consumption, but for the indigenous population.

Peppard offered a similar analysis. Agriculture, he notes, is a business. In the international market, food is available but it has a price tag. The United States in particular produces a significant surplus of food. Yet channeling this surplus into foreign aid takes a back-seat to using it as an asset to balance the nation's account books. For example, Peppard referred to the Russian grain deals of Nixon's administration, concluding that they were arranged in part to balance our trade deficit. Of course to supply the tremendous volumes of grain to the Soviets, who could afford to pay their way, food had to be diverted from aid programs to underdeveloped countries, who simply can't pay the tab. This, said Peppard, is typical.

India is a conspicuous example of the hunger problem. India's

continued on page 7

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Opening words

When a new editor takes the reins in a college publication the word change arises frequently. The rhetoric involved with the word change can be boring, tedious and often lead to a lessening of credibility. I would therefore like to first point those aspects of the College Voice that I wish to continue.

The College Voice has attempted to arrive at a format that will provide high accessibility to the entire College Community. The Newsmagazine format will continue with possibly a few alterations. Investigative features will remain the backbone of the magazine. The College Voice will continue to investigate all facets of the College Community.

The Newsmagazine in future issues will attempt to delve deeper into many of the problems that have surfaced as a result of our investigations. There will be articles dealing directly and indirectly with life at Connecticut College and in New London.

The College Voice urges any feedback from all members of the College, as at times we will undoubtedly be regarded as somewhat controversial.

James Polan

About this Issue

Ours is a well-fed society. Few of us have been genuinely hungry a day in our lives.

It is the intention of those sponsoring the Hunger Week on campus to make us aware that much of the world hasn't achieved our position of comfort. The developing countries, lumped under the abstract rubric "Third World," suffer from a basic lack of food, a realism that we, with food markedly abundant, do not remain conscious of.

Clearly it is useless to merely "feel guilty" about world-historical circumstances that have evolved over the course of time and into which we are flung at birth. Rather than suffer guilt, a self-indulgence, we can instead each approach the problem with a constructiveness that can be scaled to match our own personal concern. Perhaps some will be so struck by the plight of the Third World that they will engage in service to help those suffering people caught in the bind of poverty, such as by working for groups like the Peace Corps.

Just the same, others may not respond with such determination, but it is hoped that their bottom line will be to remain aware of the problem. And this, no doubt, will spill over into the form of their personal lives. Those who do nothing more than appreciate the value of food, and whose attitudes and habits reflect their appreciation perform a crucial step in the recognition of the need for reform.

Andrew Rodwin

LETTERS

Grounds

November 1, 1978

To the Editor:

This is to those students who enjoy slandering the hard workers of the Physical Plant. There are those of you who would like to think of yourselves as Adults. Well maybe some of you are, but in my opinion there are some students here still in the Adolescent stage.

If you want to be considered as adults you had better clean up your acts in more ways than one. I will admit that there are some students that do seem to act more mature than others, but if you people think that the Grounds Dept. enjoys cleaning up after you children you have another thing coming. All you people have to do is ask the students work for the grounds dept. and they will tell you how hard they and we work to keep your Campus in good shape, but you people seem to hate all this work we do. What you don't or won't recognize is that it is your parents who pay for it with your rising tuition costs which include dormitory space, grounds space, and class room destruction that you people do.

If I were a student I would first take a really good look at myself and peers before doing anymore destruction and cutting down of anymore of the workers and people who run this or any other school you plan to go to. So, either clean up your act, grow up, or pay for it with your tuition.

I have both read and heard that when you leave high school and enter college you are supposed to be considered an adult, so if you people want to be treated as adults you better start proving yourselves to a lot of people (people who run and maintain your school). As for slandering a person or person's credibility, someone had better think over his statement.

I have worked with the people at the Physical Plant for over two years and they are some of the finest men and women anyone could ever be associated with, let alone work with and for.

Not so long ago this campus was known worldwide for its beautiful foliage and well-kept grounds but in my opinion you students have sold out or in other words: your school has lost the race for the Campus Beautiful Award of the Year.

Thank You,
Joseph A. Parant



Cities

The product of civilization is urban life. The Voice assembles a broad survey of the Urban Affairs Department and a real "sleeper" in the college

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INSIDE OUT

A basic lack of food throughout vast portions of the globe has provoked a movement aimed at reforming production and distribution of foodstuffs through education. Oxfam is such an organization.

Food p. 1, 6-7

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Divest

Vuyo Ntshona, a South African, is frustrated with the ephemerality of the President's response to the college investment issue, and urges action in the form of divestiture; on a different tack, Mike Adamowicz goes back to Immanuel Kant to determine what the moral obligations of the College really are.

p. 8

ON CAMPUS

Forum Analysis

By Alexander Reid Brash

This past Wednesday night President Oakes Ames held his promised student forum. Approximately 100 students came to listen to the President's address, as well as most of the administration hierarchy.

Throughout the talk President Ames proved himself to be a master of vagueness and generalities, displeasing few, but pleasing fewer. When questioned closely about the tenure procedures and policies he said that student out-put was very welcome, however he contradicted himself by first saying that a single, well thought-out, letter would be helpful, and then by saying that one person's opinion was but a minor cog in the evaluation wheel. Concerning the school's investment posture in relation to corporation with holdings in South Africa, he stated that the college's bank had an ethics committee, "though they aren't really a live wire." He further said that the college's morals ought to be considered. Naturally all will concur that Connecticut College's morals ought to be considered above those of the 25 million blacks in South Africa. Who are we?

Jon Goldberg asked President Ames why, if the administration is so open, were several decisions, concerning the hockey rink made in direct conflict with suggestions presented by three different committees? Ames explained it away by saying that "there were major developments between May and September," also because building costs were escalating. But building costs are perpetually rising, and further, wasn't the student body promised that the rink would be available for concerts and parties? Will this be practical, or even permitted, in a residential area?

When queried about the school's long term aims, and whether any departments might suffer, the President digressed from the specifics to insure the audience that the college was maintaining its goals, and it would strive to sustain excellent departments. Asked to specify if the dance and art programs were suffering, he stated that for this year they may be, "but haven't they improved since ten years ago?"

Throughout the forum there was a feeling of evasiveness, and unfortunately most students appeared reluctant to follow up on their questions and pin down the President on his answers. Jerry Carrington and Jon Goldberg were perhaps the most determined of all, yet even so when Carrington attempted to get a firm time commitment from President Ames concerning a redefinition of the room-entering policy, all Ames would say was "very soon."

Finally when asked how he believed the students and faculty perceived him, President Ames merely laughed.

Thus I walked away from the "special" student-president forum with a feeling of cheapness. The real issues and concerns of the students were deftly side-stepped, and few real facts were given. The forum was certainly a nice gesture to the student body, but one which was unfortunately hollow. It would be pleasant to see, in the future, a better informed student audience, and a more open president.

Life and Times

The New York Times hit eager enthusiasts on Monday, Nov. 6, for the first time in 89 days. With a circulation of 900,000 copies per day, The Times is the third largest newspaper in the nation and the most prominent newspaper in the east. The News which circulates 2 million copies is the largest newspaper in the country with the Los Angeles Times running a close second.

The strike began on August 9, when the publishers assigned new work rules to the press rooms. The new rules were a result of the Times renovating the production system in order to compete with the suburban dailies. Because the dailies are soaking such a large percentage of readership and advertising revenues from the Times, the Times felt it must lay off press room workers (stereotypers, pressmen, paper han-

dlers, and machinists) to cut costs.

Upon hearing of these new laws, the pressmen went on strike. Each of the 1,508 pressmen belongs to a pressmen's union, and chose to oppose any commitment to the Times until the workers received a wage increase and the pressroom laws were repealed by the publishers. The result of this strike was that 10,000 workers were put out of work, \$100,000 in advertising revenues were lost by the Times, and the dailies were further allowed to encroach on the advertising market.

On Sunday, Nov. 5, the pressmen of the Times agreed to the new contract that guarantees work for all 1,508 members until 1984 and a pay increase of \$68 to start at the signing of the new contract. Finally, the New York Times is publishing again.

Alternative Education

By Robin Brown

The B. P. Learned House is a drop-in center for kids of New London, ages 4-14. A majority of its funding comes from Trusts and Foundations, although it is also supported by the United Way, the Frank Loomis Palmer Fund, and personal and corporate contributions. Traditionally each dormitory from Connecticut College has made a Christmas contribution, whether through dorm funds, or by taking up a collection from individual students in the dormitory.

Each day after school, the 25-30 kids living near 40 Shaw Street come to Learned House. Some of these have paid the minimal membership fee and belong to Learned House but all are welcome, and if ever a discrepancy arises, John Kashanski, Executive Director, smooths it out. There is a pool room complete with three pool tables, and a game room with a multitude of board games.

A typical day would start out, weather permitting, by throwing a frisbee around, or perhaps swinging on the swings. There are always kids shooting baskets or playing stick ball. Indoor activities include story-telling, painting, and arts and crafts; Learned House supplies most of the materials. The kids have made papier mache masks, pirate hats and super hero masks with the help of Connecticut College volunteers. Christy Martire, a senior here at Conn, is the volunteer coordinator.

Losing in the ozone

For the last six years, two pollutants, carbon monoxide and ozone, have been at higher than acceptable levels in the Connecticut atmosphere. Last week, the Department of Environmental Pollution released statistics that revealed a serious air pollution problem is prevalent in the state and will continue if action is not taken.

Carbon monoxide holds a potential threat because it replaces oxygen in the blood stream and if air is taken in with a high carbon monoxide level, fatigue, headaches, and impairment of vision can occur.

Ozone, the other pollutant, is the most dangerous in the state of Connecticut. It's notoriety stems from ozone's contribution to chronic lung diseases, eye and throat irritation, and other respiratory problems.

Both are warm weather pollutants. Ozone results from a mixture of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides during the sunlight hours. Most of the carbon monoxide in the atmosphere is a product of motor vehicle exhaust.

The DEP has shown that Connecticut must revise its regulatory laws on pollution sources in order to meet the federal air quality standards. By July 1, this new plan must be submitted to and approved by the federal government. The two major sources of air pollution are automobiles and factories, and Connecticut must decide to crack down on either or both of these.

At the moment, Connecticut is regulating the pollution of stationary sources, such as factories, "fairly well," according to the assistant director of air compliance. He predicts that a further tightening of regulations would lead to a reduction of economic growth. Consequently, Connecticut will probably focus on motor vehicle control.

A new law going into effect next year,

requiring automobiles to take an annual emission test, will not correct the problem completely. The DEP is looking into the possibilities of stricter rules on carpooling, busing, and the construction of improved railways and limited access bus lanes, for the new plan.

Citizen participation is welcomed and encouraged. The DEP and the Connecticut Lung Association will sponsor a symposium on Nov. 15, in New Haven.

SGA defense sparked

By Eric Schoenberg

The last item of discussion on the Student Assembly agenda for November 1st was by many accounts one of the most beneficial discussions of this year's assembly. The catalyst for the discussion was an article that appeared in The Spark of October 27th entitled "SGA: An Evaluation." The article was highly critical of both the structure and the level of discussion of Student Assembly. Although many of the specific points went unanswered at this meeting, the general tone of the article was closely examined. The result was a seemingly healthy self-evaluation.

The main point of several Assembly members was that Assembly is a hard-working body, charged with the duty of overseeing much of the day-to-day student activities. While much of this may seem trivial, individual issues are important to various segments of the campus. To the charge that students aren't aware of Student Assembly work with important issues, members responded that they were doing all that they could to make student government open to the student body.

An example of this was provided earlier in the evening in a report from the Student Health Services Advisory committee. Although this committee is in a position to effect significant changes in Health Services on campus, few students respond by presenting constructive criticism.

The prime benefit of the discussion was to make Assembly aware of their own shortcomings, so that they might focus their work more productively for the benefit of all.

Executive Board presented their written response to the Spark article in which they outlined both their philosophy and their accomplishments. The letter pointed out that Executive Board's philosophy was to increase communication and cooperation between all segments of the community. Specific examples of this were cited: the President's forum, the Trustees forum, Financial Aid forum, student-Faculty discussions, increased reporting of Student Advisory committees, and student government involvement in community issues.

More Pope

Pope John Paul II is breaking with tradition. At a recent conference in the Vatican, the new Pope mixed and joked with a group of 2,000 journalists. One of the questions put forth was, would the Pope continue his favorite sport of skiing? To this he replied, "If they let me."

In attendance was John Wohtyla, a cousin of the Pope (formerly Cardinal Wohtyla from Poland). John Wohtyla is a native of Detroit, working on the assembly line of the Chrysler Corporation.

Scholars of the city

By John England and Mary Wright

Cities today are a focal point of our economic, social and political activities, and it is predicted that cities will keep this dominant position in the future. For this reason it is important for students to consider the field of urban affairs, in some capacity during their college career, in order to comprehend and function in an urbanized society.

The Urban Affairs department at Connecticut College, chaired by Asst. Professor Don Peppard, hosts a dynamic combination of studies integrated to give a student a composite view of the city. An urban affairs major has the opportunity to examine the fields of economics, government, sociology, architecture, history and psychology through an urban perspective.

The Urban Affairs major, besides being diversified on campus, has many advantages after graduation. Because of the broad exposure one receives, an Urban Affairs major can be very attractive to many employers. A graduate may be prepared for a job in city government for work in: economic development, housing, redevelopment, community development, transportation planning, fiscal management, personnel and labor relations, or overall city management. On a state level, the same kinds of jobs for an urban specialist are available whether it be for a state agency, advisory commission, or legislative or executive staff positions.

The private sector also has positions for people interested in Urban Affairs. Businesses need expertise in urban dynamics, the urban market, or urban political structures. Business associations need urban experts for research and lobbying aid. "Think-tanks" also use urban specialists. There is also a large number of urban consulting firms specializing in everything from grantsmanship to street design. Many smaller communities hire consulting firms on retainer to do their planning and grant work.

The urban affairs background allows entrance to a number of graduate programs which can expand one's career choices. With such a varied undergraduate experience, an urban affairs major could be a good candidate for law or business school. The most obvious grad school program is urban studies or urban regional planning. Many schools, in all parts of the United States, offer this type of program. Other possibilities are business (MBA) or public (MPA) administration. Both programs can be geared to those interested in city management. Public Policy is another degree program through which Urban Affairs majors can fulfill their urban career goals. Law, especially planning law, is a new and growing field for an urbanist. One can also go on in the area one may have concentrated in at Conn. such as economics or government. Architecture, with the proper drawing and math skills, can also be an alternative for grad school.

As one can see, the study of urban affairs is diversified, as is its application in government and the private sector, and is concerned with equipping an individual to deal with the highly urbanized society in which we live.



Team teachers (l. to r.) Samets, Arms, Peppard, Develin and Cibes

The only way to go...UA 150

One way to develop an understanding of the city and its various "varying complexities" is to take the course being offered next semester, Urban Affairs (UA) 150, Contemporary American Cities. Funded by part of the \$200,000 Mellon Grant intended to promote interdisciplinary courses and programs of study, the course was first offered last year, and because of its overwhelming success, UA 150 will be offered again.

Contemporary American Cities is an interdisciplinary approach to the study of the urban environment. Professors Arms, Cibes, Peppard, Samets and Develin have teamed up to offer their individual specialty and perspective on the City. Among the topics studied are the architectural evolution of urban areas; the physical, social and political impacts of urban renewal programs; the

economics of housing programs; and the psychological responses of people to their communities and their physical environment.

The semester is divided so that each professor has about two weeks to present his or her urban perspective. Mr. Peppard serves as the link between the different sections, and as the Urban Affairs advisor, he also organizes and coordinates the course. The variation of teaching styles and subject matter are major reasons the course has such an exceptional reputation after only one year of being offered. Not only is the class taught by a new face every two weeks (Mr. Peppard attends every class—he says he wouldn't miss a class for anything), but occasional outside lectures, movies, and Mr. Arms' slides further supplant the traditional classroom setting and methods as well.

Urban affairs work experience

The internship or field work experience is an integral part of any urban affairs major's course of study. The student works 8 to 10 hours per week under close supervision as a para-professional in an agency where he or she can receive some experience related to the field in which he or she is specializing academically. This can range from doing community organizing for a tenants or welfare rights organization to helping the city manager of New London prepare his budget. The student is responsible for writing a summary of his or her experience at the end of the semester. The internship can be fulfilled during a semester, the summer, or under the auspices of another institution. Below are three examples of internships held by students from Conn:

Last year for my junior year, I attended the Dymally-Clark Institute (now called Citisemester) at Clark University in Worcester, Mass. Dymally is a program for Urban Affairs and other city oriented majors to have an extended internship with related seminars and course work.

I worked 28 hours per week in the City Manager's Office of Planning and Community Development (OPCD). I was placed in the Economic Development section of OPCD to work on a compendium of economic statistics as part of an economic base study for the city of Worcester.

I was responsible for collecting and compiling data on manufacturing, retail and service sales and employment and other relevant data and analyzing it through the use of urban economic models. It was a challenging educational task. I found working in a city office and doing city work an invaluable experience in achieving my goal of attending graduate school for an MPA and becoming involved in city management.



Mary Wright is graduating in May and is applying to graduate programs in Urban Affairs and Public Administration.

A major force in the creation of the "reform" City-Manager form of government was an attempt to remove the "politics" from the "business" of running the city. As an intern to City Manager Frank Driscoll in the Fall of 1977, I was able to observe how this is not always the case in New London. What makes New London such a fine laboratory for Urban Affairs majors is that on the one hand redevelopment and renewal have given the City a face-lift, and on the other hand, New London has maintained old-fashioned, machine-style, personal politics.

My internship brought this dichotomy to the fore. Throughout the semester one of my functions was preparing the "Consent Motions" section of the weekly agenda. The Council meets each Monday night, and because they have so many items to consider, these Consent Motions enable the Council to pass all those motions no one opposes simultaneously and unanimously.

My other primary function was compiling information about 50 Connecticut municipalities' Personnel merit systems. One of the propositions in New London's 1977 election was an ordinance creating a Personnel Board for the City. With much help from Mr. Driscoll and his secretary-right-hand-woman, Pat Bolles, I wrote this Ordinance along with an accompanying letter to the seven Councilors with the results of the research.

Steven Gutman is graduating in December and is applying to Business Schools.

I am presently working for the City of New London in the Housing Conservation Program (HCP). The program is the only housing office in the City. Funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Community Development Program, HCP offers low-interest loans to people repairing and rehabilitating their property within the City limits. The program serves to beautify the City while simultaneously restoring the tax base.

My function at HCP is larger than many interns because I work 14 hours a week, by choice. My duties essentially deal with the application and qualification process. I take preliminary data, request building inspections, compile verifications of mortgage, employment and bank deposits, obtain credit reports and legal descriptions, and then calculate loan and grant qualifications. Once the data are all together, the actual rehabilitation process can begin. I have found the internship extremely rewarding and truly an educational experience.

John England graduates December, 1979, and is applying to graduate schools also.



Fasting ... slow progress on the food frontier

By Margaret Gibson

Many Americans are used to abundance. As consumers in a well-stocked market place, many of us rather easily equate freedom with the luxury of selecting which commodity we will purchase next. Food has become a commodity to us, its production, distribution, availability, and cost determined by demands of the international market and not by the needs of the people some of whom are hungry and malnourished, in this country and elsewhere. In fact, two-thirds of the people in the world are hungry, a staggering figure. If most countries have the scientific knowledge and the means of production necessary to make food available to the hungry, why then is there hunger? Perhaps because there are confused priorities. In the United States, for example, we have learned how to grow a square tomato, one which won't roll off conveyer belts. But we haven't thereby chosen to learn how to get a wee-grown (round or otherwise) tomato into every needy human hand.

To fast is to choose to learn. In the final sentences in the paragraph above I used the pronoun we. But we consumers do not make the decisions that affect food production and distribution in this country or throughout the world. Knowing this some assume we are powerless, others that we are not responsible. Others feel guilty, and some don't care. Fasting, however, is a way of learning more about hunger, a serious global problem in which we are, if only by our ignorance, implicated.

As an individual act, fasting is more effective when it is not undertaken as an easy means for a "fat American" to achieve self-purification or self-punishment. Fasting may be an act of self-clarification, but it is not guilt-tripping. And when we choose to fast together, collectively, and choose to share that experience, fasting becomes a religious and a political act which can affect a community deeply. By identifying with hungry people everywhere and by studying what causes hunger in society and what alleviates it, we may possibly begin to act, to address the problems concretely and personally, helping others in the community and beyond to do so, too.

While I fasted last spring with others in the New London community, I read Francis Moore Lappe and Joseph Collins' book, *Food First*, a book which helps to lift some of the veils that surround issues of world hunger. Lappe and Collins believe that hunger is not simply caused by overpopulation or by natural calamities like drought and flood. Each country, they say, has the resources necessary to free its people from hunger. Hunger is overcome less by Food Banks and Green Revolutions than by a transformation of social relationships into a democratic economic system controlled by people and not by profit. Lappe and Collins amass considerable information to show how "food security" is always weakened when economic power is concentrated into the hands of an elite which

profits by the generation of scarcity and the internationalization of food control. I think that those who fast should not ignore the role of American capitalism, which must continually seek markets for profit, whether the commodity be food or something else. American multinationals, with the cooperation of the governments and large landowners in the other countries, exploit the underdeveloped nations. Food is taken out of peoples' hands while the profits go into the corporate pockets. In Central America and the Caribbean countries, for example, 70 percent of the children are under-nourished while 50 percent of the agricultural land is used to grow export crops. In Columbia, landowners plant carnations for export, not wheat to sell to local people. In Sinola, Mexico, more tomatoes are grown for export than for local people. In 1973, 36 out of 40 countries classified by American tables than corn for Mexicans. In 1973, 36 out of 40 countries classified by the United Nations as "most seriously affected" by inflated food prices exported the food to the United States. Even in this country, agriculture is controlled by the large conglomerates. When the small farmers are squeezed out, landlessness and joblessness increase in rural areas, and hunger increased for the poor in rural and urban areas whose produce must come by jet from California, Chile, Nicaragua or wherever. These randomly drawn facts indicate, I think, some of the changes in social relationships that are necessary if we seriously want to end widespread hunger.

I have been speaking of how fasting and related study may lead to an increased political and economic awareness. Fasting is a symbolic act, a sign of solidarity with the oppressed, a recognition of inequity and injustice. But it is of course different from the hunger of the impoverished, who do not choose their hunger. And yet fasting is a valuable experience if from it one learns to imagine the deprivation, loss of energy, and loss of life others suffer not by choice.

The fast on November 30 at Connecticut College will also give us an opportunity to make a small material contribution towards the reform of systems which cause hunger. Personal contributions as well as money saved on food preparation in the dorms will be donated to Oxfam, an organization committed to developing agricultural self-sufficiency in underdeveloped and exploited countries. Countries which have introduced land reforms and economic control by workers at the local level have been able to feed their own people more adequately than before. China is such a country, and there are others. The fasting at Connecticut College can be a material support to the hungry as well as a symbolic act of identification.

As a child I was told to clean my plate for the sake of the starving millions. It makes more sense to fast because of them, to identify with them, to act consciously, and to serve life.

Perspectives on Hunger up and coming

Beginning on November 13, the Connecticut College Chapel Board is sponsoring "Perspectives on Hunger," a series of discussions, lectures, films, and presentations on the global hunger problem. The series is designed to help inform the college and local community on issues relating to hunger, overpopulation, and Third World development. The schedule of events is as follows:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 8 p.m. CROZIER+ WILLIAMS MAIN LOUNGE

PERSPECTIVES ON HUNGER- A discussion exploring the systemic causes of hunger and underdevelopment. Leading the forum are Edward Brodtkin of the History Dept., Rolf Jensen, Instructor in Economics, Mary Clark, Instructor in Government, Stanley Wertheimer, Associate Professor in Mathematics, Bob Proctor, Associate Professor in Italian, and Margaret Gibson, a local poet.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 7 p.m. CROZIER WILLIAMS MAIN LOUNGE

DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA- Srikanth, Oxfam Field Director for South India will speak on development work in India. Srikanth represented Oxfam in Andhra Pradesh, India after a double cyclone devastated the village. His work with Oxfam involves working with villages in their efforts towards long-term development. Srikanth is a native of Bangalore, India, and has been speaking about development in the U.S. this fall.

His presentation will include a slide show.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 8 p.m. DANA HALL

Film: BOTTLE BABIES- "Bottle Babies" is a widely acclaimed documentary on the problems of formula-feeding in the Third World. Nestle, a multinational corporation, expanded marketing of infant formulas to underdeveloped nations. "Bottle Babies" depicts some of the destructive side-effects of Western marketing of this product.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 8 p.m. DANA HALL

Film: 3900 MILLION AND ONE- This film addresses the overpopulation problem from the perspective of one Indian father.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 4 p.m. SMITH LIVING ROOM

OXFAM-AMERICA- A slide presentation and discussion on development work done by Oxfam, an independent self-help organization. A representative of Oxfam will lead.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 8 p.m. BILL HALL 106

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN THE THIRD WORLD- Larry Simon, Director of Development Education, Oxfam-America, will speak on the role multinational corporations have in Third World nations. Mr. Simon will direct his comments specifically towards a case study on Gulf and Western Industries. Mr. Simon is a former Dean at Fordham University's Institute for Third World Studies, and has lived in Latin America and in the Caribbean. His most recent study has centered on multinational corporations in underdeveloped nations.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30

FAST FOR A WORLD HARVEST- Connecticut College will participate in a fast. The money saved through the fast will be donated by the college to Oxfam-America to help that organization fund its development and self-help work in underdeveloped nations.

Songwriter, singer, and political activist Bill Crofut will be the center of events on campus throughout the day.

All events are without charge. For further information please contact Bill Kavanagh, Box 683, Conn. College 06320 phone: 447-1055 or campus ext. 420.



Traditional plowing. Peasant farming, which is labor-intensive, seeks to provide.

America is
Temperat
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rica is the "bread basket" of the world.perate climate and a sophisticatedultural technology have combined to givefrican "agribusiness" the efficiency thatacterizes modern industry.



labor-intensive, lacks the efficiency that technological aid

Hungry Earth

continued from p. 1

pattern of development typifies much of the Third World in that there has been a switch in the economic base of the country from subsistent but self-sufficient peasant farming to a snowballing urbanization. Yet clearly even if India is to emulate the prosperous urbanized Western world, it still has to feed itself.

A lack of the proper technology has prevented it from doing so. Not only is 40 percent of the stored grain eaten by rodents, mentioned Mr. Mukergee (Ass't Professor of Economics), but, spread over a large part of Asia, India hasn't developed the modern methods of transportation needed as a vehicle for distribution.

Edward Brodtkin (Ass't Professor of History) emphasized that India's immoderate weather poses a serious threat to its crops. Again, India hasn't developed the means, like irrigation through canals, to regularize the effects of nature.

Both Brodtkin and Mukergee linked hunger with the gathering tide of overpopulation. According to Brodtkin, about one-sixth of India's population, or 100 million people do not have a sufficient diet. Both professors note the difficulty in implementing birth control in India, with its resistant population.

All of which, maintained David Robb, makes the need for transfer of agricultural technology to countries like India especially urgent. Robb believes that overpopulation is rooted in the fetters of poverty in which the Third World finds itself. The poor have large families to assure the readiness of labor for farming which is labor-intensive. A large family is also a form of social security.

Only when such farmers are given the education and equipment to farm in a modern, productive manner, continued Robb, will population rise slope off, as a result of the security inherent in a higher standard of living. The link between standard of living and capital-intensive means of production is tacit. What concerned overseas aid groups, like Oxfam, believe the proper course is, concluded Robb, is to make available agricultural technology, rather than simple crates of food. In this way underdeveloped countries learn to help themselves and can become self-sufficient.

Aid: seeding the land, not stocking the pantry

By Bill Kavanagh

Somewhere the tears and agony are stored into the chest of thunder

...I like to think now that the "chest of thunder" is where all our individual agonies about world hunger and other injustices collect until we are forced to find answers, to seek and find them by our own initiative, and then to translate them into action. Until we make the effort to understand the root causes of human suffering, we can only share in it despairingly and helplessly. We ourselves become victims of the doomsayers who promote scarcity theories and tell us we cannot all live fully human lives on this planet...Once we understand that our Earth's resources are not inadequate but unfairly appropriated and misused by a minority, we can develop a common voice loud as thunder and actions healing as the rain that accompanies the roar.

-Geri Elizabeth Atkins

"Actions healing as the rain..." We all sense that as citizens of the richest and most powerful nation on Earth, we have an obligation to be a part of the healing process. But how can we translate that sense into substantive and sustained action? How can we give aid?

With respect to developmental issues, overpopulation, hunger, and oppression, the key may be to let respect for human dignity guide us. Too often, in our attempts to be "charitable," we citizens of the industrialized West have taken a paternal attitude towards the Third World. Economic aid programs have often been tied to East-West power struggles, military alliances, trade dependency, and attempts at hegemony.

Aid cannot be successful if it is not addressed specifically to conditions in the nations it is aimed at. Some Western-sponsored aid organizations approach developing nations as though they were merely needy carbon-copies of developed countries, desiring only massive infusions of technology and industry. Other assistance schemes see development as contingent on the recipient nation "Westernizing" by adapting cultural and economic systems to the pattern of industrial growth which took place in Europe and the U.S.

Development programs, if they lack vision, can actually preclude self-sufficiency for their recipient countries if they produce dependency on aid, rather than independent growth. For example, the practice of pumping food shipments into agricultural

economies often does not alleviate hunger; misdirected, this kind of aid frequently disrupts farmer's markets and reduces recipients' motivation to work.

Successful development programs must recognize that people have to be allowed to manage their own affairs and create their own destiny. Education, appropriate technological support, and progressive economic assistance can all address this goal. Politically and economically conditional aid rarely does, neither will a disruptive "dole."

Oxfam in action

By Fred Hooven

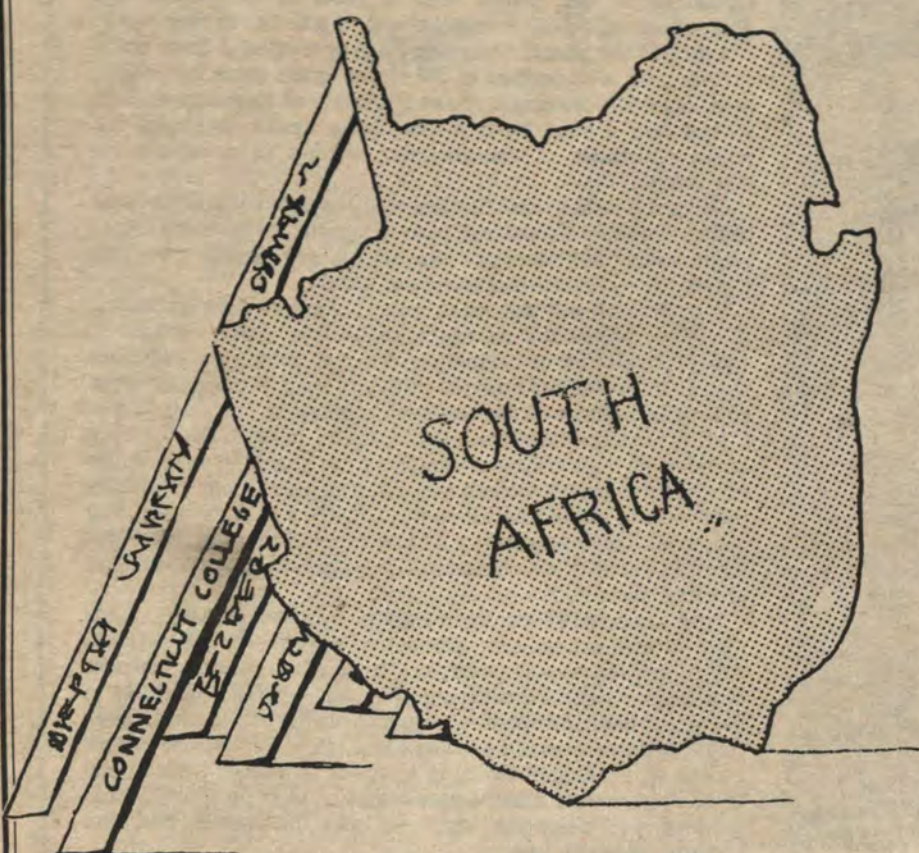
Traditional food relief organizations such as CARE and USAID often attempt to relieve hunger problems through massive shipments to underdeveloped countries. Although their intentions are good, in many cases, these organizations undermine the progress of nations they wish to help; when free food is available, self-sufficiency is discouraged and fragile economies are often disrupted.

Oxfam (Oxford Famine Relief) is a development and self-help organization founded after World War II with the stated purpose of providing aid to European refugees. Since then, Oxfam has developed into an international organization that provides funds and technical assistance for self-help efforts in underdeveloped countries. Oxfam-America, with central offices in Boston, works independently of the U.S. government in aiding Third World countries at the regional and village level.

Oxfam operates in the philosophy that the world hunger problem is partially a result of misused labor and environmental resources; and only through proper education in food production methods and efficient labor organization can underdeveloped countries hope to survive independently. Food relief is only temporary. Rarely does it help put a starving nation back on its feet. People of Third World nations need the skills required to better utilize their own resources.

OPINION

Ethics knock on doors of Fanning



Black sheep in College portfolio

By Vuyo Ntshona

I must commend the article written by David Stern and Lex Richardson in the College Voice dated 11-7. It certainly could not have come about any sooner. It dealt with an urgent issue that affects millions of people around the world and specifically 25 million black South Africans. Unfortunately, despite its urgency and the moral and ethical questions it raises, it has up to now failed to touch even the barest sensibilities in those venerable liberal arts institutions that profess such high idealism.

The question may well be asked, "Who are we trying to kid?" Perhaps with the establishment of the College Liason Committee on shareholder responsibility some positive steps will be taken instead of the hypocritical verbiage we have come to expect. As Messrs. Stern and Richardson suggest, it is time to put our money where our mouth is.

My purpose in this article is not to rehash what has been said before but perhaps elucidate some points for consideration in a humble attempt to implore the gentlemen in Fanning, students and faculty to contribute in their small way to correct a social injustice. We are all aware of the college's investment commitments in South Africa, but less aware of the vile system we are unwittingly being a part of and helpers in its continued perpetration.

South Africa is a society in which a minority of some 4.5 million, aided by its western cohorts, effectively oppresses a majority of over 25 million blacks. They achieve this by denying basic political and economic rights. I am reminded of an interesting analogy used by Donald Woods the dissident journalist who escaped South Africa. He states, "An analogous situation would be where the people of the State of California claim the right to rule over the entire United States. Blacks comprise over 80 percent of the population. Almost 80 percent of all blacks live below the poverty line. Whites may apply for any job; blacks are restricted to certain jobs regardless of their level of skill. The state spends \$340 each year for educating a white child, and only \$30 is spent on a black child. South Africa has been divided into white and black areas. 13 percent of the land is reserved for 25 million blacks; the remaining 87 percent is reserved for the 4.5 million whites. In the black areas half the children die before the age of five. This death rate is 25 times higher than that of the white population.

How is this oppression maintained by a minority? South Africa is a police state. Its most ruthless instrument of oppression is its pass laws. These decree that every black man or woman over the age of 16 must carry a pass or identity book which describes where he or she must work and live. With this law total control is exercised over the population. The South African defense forces are placed beyond criticism. There are eight 'no trial' laws that have penalties ranging from 14 days imprisonment to indefinite detention in solitary confinement.

Perhaps the most important factor is the economic connection. In 1976 the United States lent South Africa \$2 billion. As Senator Clark says "...in spite of these conditions U.S. capital and credit have played a pivotal role in assisting the South African bout to entrench its policies of racial segregation or apartheid". A frequent argument put forth in support of continued investment is that it provides employment, training and learning opportunities for blacks. As a black South African, I believe the hardship of unemployment can be endured for the greater goals of freedom, dignity and self-determination. Training and education are of no consequence if they cannot be used to benefit the country. Furthermore, all the education that could be acquired will never correct the social ills that exist.

In response to a question seeking his opinion on the issue, President Ames replied, "True this is a moral question but we must not forget that our is equally moral". Needless to say, there were no further questions on the issue.

To the College Liason Committee on Shareholder Responsibility, and to the entire College Community, I suggest we join the progressive colleges and Universities across the world. Divest now: Stop dealing in human suffering.

Advice from Citizen Kant

by Mike Adamowicz

The College has a total endowment of about 12 million dollars. It has been said that forty percent of this is invested in corporations that trade in South Africa. This means that Connecticut College has approximately 4.8 million dollars indirectly supporting the repressive government in South Africa. This is no small sum. But in relation to the total stock values of the corporations bartering with South Africa, Connecticut College's investment amounts to little more than a pile of sand along a beach.

The question then arises, what effect will Conn's divestment have on the multinational corporations in South Africa. The answer is none. The College's reproval of IBM by selling its shares in the company will not influence IBM's trade practices. Some other buyer will pick up the stocks and IBM will be just as content to have him as a stockholder. Conn simply does not have enough capital to make IBM do anything; certainly not something as major as withdrawing from South Africa.

Given this, one wonders why the College should bother to divest at all. IBM is a blue-chip stock that pays rather high dividends. Conn makes a good profit from its investment. Added to this, if the College were to divest immediately, it would lose substantial sums of money. The stock exchange has not been healthy lately. Corporations such as IBM have dropped many points in the last few weeks. Therefore, to sell now would mean a sizable loss in Conn's already small endowment. The College would profit most by holding on to what stocks it now has, and certainly would wait till the market rose again if it were to sell at all. That way some profit could be gained by the venture. But again, why sell at all if it will not influence either IBM or South African government in the least and Conn will suffer from it?

To answer this, I turn to Immanuel Kant's categorical imperative. This states that "I ought never act except in such a way that I can also will that my maxim should become a universal law." This is perhaps the most uncompromising morality. Applied to Connecticut College's predicament, over-simplified it roughly resembles this: "I ought not invest in IBM et al. as their tacit support of apartheid cannot ever be reconciled to a universal law." Therefore, even though the endowment is not large enough to persuade IBM to change its ways, the morality of the issue is not altered. Even the indirect involvement by the College in South African is hostile to human freedoms and morality.

What effect will Conn's divestment have on the multi-national corporations in South Africa? The answer is none...other buyers will pick up the stock...

Yet one can still question whether it is realistic to expect someone to follow such a morality when the degree of culpability is small. There are many issues that violate Kant's imperative that have wide spread support. For example, nuclear weapons unleash unfathomable force and will indiscriminately kill the civilian and soldier alike. There are also many daily acts required to get along in society that probably violate Kantian ethics in some way. Yet they are necessary in order to survive. There are multitudes of actions that do not coincide with Kant's imperative to the same degree that Conn's investments do not. But there is much overt support of these injustices. There is even more passive, neutral response to these immoralities that have the effect of actively supporting such ventures by their failure to act to correct the situation. An example of this type of thought is the "so what-there's nothing I can do about it" attitude.

The latter-call it apathy if you will-is characteristic of much of the second half of the 70's. There is a growing tendency towards the "new conservatism." This is a more laissez-faire, individual based era than the late 60's. The introspections of the self and the government have ceased on any large scale. Many of the same injustices of the 60's are still present today. However, they are not manifested in anything as blatantly immoral as the Vietnam War. America still oppresses the poor throughout the world. But it does so in subtler ways. Those in Appalachia and the third world still feel the hunger imposed on them by America's exploitative practices. Some even die from it.

The catch is that now this is done in the course of routine business practices that characterize so much of capitalism. There are not many who will demonstrate and disrupt the system solely on this basis. It is not in their best interests to do so, they profit from these corporate activities at others' expense. It is easy to turn one's head away from the victims in another city-even easier when they are on the other side of the globe-especially when there is a personal profit in not looking.

Perhaps the best example of this is the reaction of many to multinational corporations operating in South Africa. There is not a whole lot that a single person, college, or even one large company can do to stop apartheid. So the negative responses to such activity is muffled. Some gripe about it from time to time, but otherwise little is done. Realistically, it would take perhaps as much as 50 percent or more of the American interests in South Africa to withdraw before there is any significant effect on South African policies. Even though one might not like apartheid, there is little he can do and much profit to be made in overlooking it.

The only way to answer this is by returning to Kant. According to his categorical imperative, there is no difference in morality between Connecticut College's investment in IBM and IBM's financial support of South Africa. Thus the College must balance the immorality of the matter against its personal profit in maintaining the status quo. No doubt that many would choose the tangible materialistic gains of the latter over the abstract satisfactions of acting morally even with little effect on the South African government. Yet the moral course is clear-divest from South Africa. What remains to be seen is what the College does in fact prize most.

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ENTERTAINMENT

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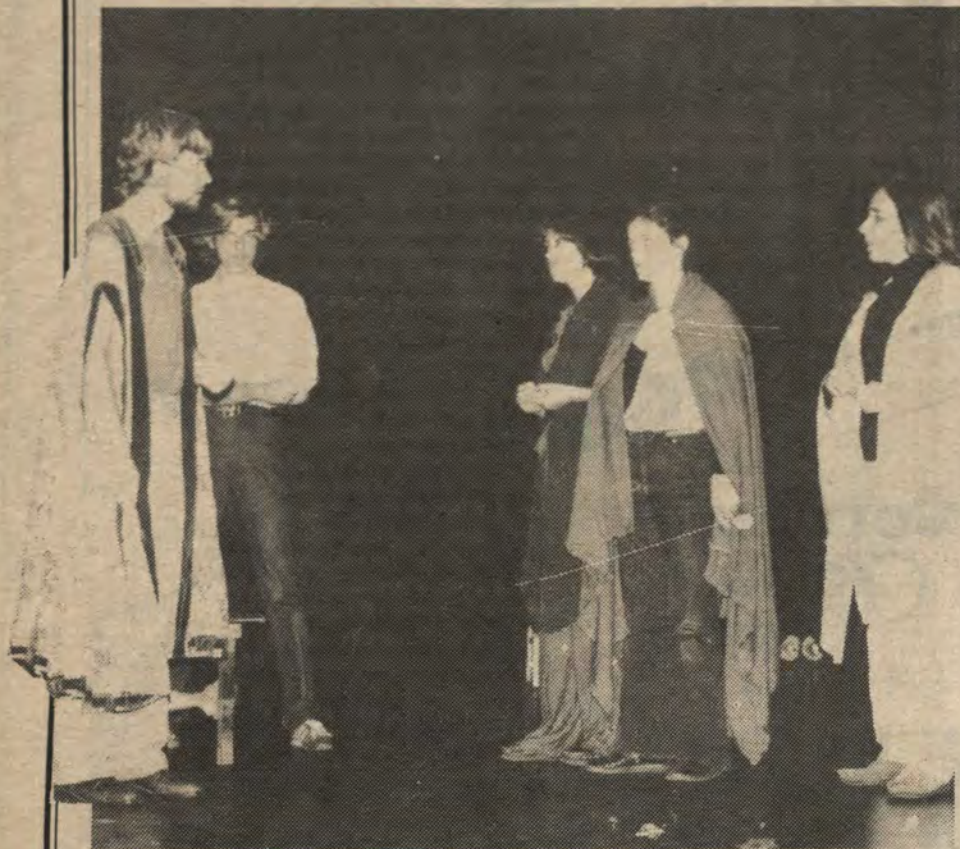
By Stephanie Zacks

"Magic is an art form as powerful and artistic as ballet, with poetry to it and much more." These are the words of a true magician who resides here at Conn College. This year Conn is fortunate to have at its hands a remarkable and intriguing individual. He is freshman Ben Robinson, and his enthusiasm is steering him towards becoming the world's 22nd master magician.

Magic in its true aesthetic sense must be distinguished from tricks. The two bear no resemblance, as one might suppose. Tricks, Ben says, are puzzles. They are fast things done to an audience to fool them, and they are intimidating. The purpose of magic, on the other hand, is to enlighten people, so that they simply accept it as beautiful, wonderful and enjoyable - like nothing else. And this is what Ben's magic accomplishes.

Ben is fortunate because he has no disabilities to stop him from becoming the 22nd master. He holds the enthusiasm and the right schooling. He began practicing magic when he was 12 and became a pro at 14. His debut was a disaster, and he knew then that there was something more than what he was doing. What he had wasn't it. So he set out to find it and magic has since become his entire life and his ultimate goal. He is currently "studying to achieve full understanding of the highest theories of the art of magic."

The great French magician Robert Houdin defined a magician as "an actor playing the part of the magician." Ben explains, "This is what all of us are, and how good you are depends on how well you act." Those who have been fortunate enough to see Ben perform will realize that his illusions are out of the ordinary. His magic is different in that it possesses dramatic structure and leads to a true feeling of pure



The Water of Life on tap at Palmer

By Dan Nugent

Improvisatory theatre has earned itself a deservedly unsavory reputation in the past two decades, so when a work like *The Water of Life* comes along, its appearance is all the more welcome. The major annoyances in this type of theatre, at its worst, lie in the general amateurism of the production and the fanatical zeal of the performers which usually amounts to presentations of infinite boredom. *The Water of Life*, though occasionally falling into the traps of didacticism, uses improvisation to present a dated story to a modern audience who will appreciate its relevance today.

The play is directed by Eliot Joslin, a faculty member of Connecticut College. Mr. Joslin is a Yale graduate and has worked extensively in New York during the 1960's in off-Broadway productions. Joslin is a dedicated reader of fairy tales, and it is from this interest that *The Water of Life* arose. He wanted to express his views on society, on the competition and alienation which he sees resulting in an unhappiness endemic to the modern world, and turned to the Brothers Grimm tale upon which the play is based as an effective vehicle for the theatre. The choice of a children's tale, or at least what is commonly believed to be a "children's tale", is an important directorial choice. The moral becomes all the more potent when it stems from the simplicity of a fairy tale.

The story is one of the Grimm tales in its overtones of violence and treason. It concerns the quest of three princes for the "Water of Life", which is the only thing that will save their father, the king. Two of the princes desire this "Water" to win favor with the king and be granted the kingdom upon his death. The third prince seeks the "Water" only to save his father, without any thoughts as to his own personal advancement. This prince, after a long series of tribulations, finds

this "Water" and his true love, and like all fairy tales, the story ends happily. Good vanquishes Evil.

For an experimental piece of this nature, actors with skills in improvisation are crucial, and Mr. Joslin has cast well. There is a definite spirit of ensemble working in the rehearsals, some actors working very well in pairs, and an overall feeling of unity pervades. The actors care about the piece and have put in long hours to achieve a product of which they can be proud. The show begs for ideas, and Joslin encourages his group to bring as much of themselves to the play as they can. For instance, there is a scene in which a cast member relates a real dream he had about a character in the play; no interpretation is given, allowing us to integrate the dream into the play as a whole.

This involvement of the cast, an involvement more essential than Joslin at first expected it to be, can, however, get a bit out of hand at times. Joslin says, "The more I step back, the prettier it gets", and rather delineates the tone of his direction with that statement. He could have perhaps been a bit more discriminating in the improvisations tacked on to the always-flexible script. Two scenes juxtaposing life in modern society with the message of the play would have been more effective in their absence. And Joslin himself has added small monologues to preface scenes and show us just what to glean from those scenes. It is difficult not to resent this sort of condescension, even in small doses. These, however, are small quibbles. One cast-created scene is worth the entire evening, "The Wedding". The use of visuals in the scene is dynamic and very impressive.

The Water of Life is a play that many people should see, if only to be exposed to successful improvisatory theatre. The making and acting of the play makes it a unique and controversial work. The play will be presented in Palmer Auditorium on November 17 and 18, curtain time 8:00 P.M.



The scoop on the prom

By Julie Stahlgren

Where does one go after the prom? Some go home. Some head out to a romantic spot to eventually watch the sunrise. Some check into a Holiday Inn, and a few wind up at the Peter Pan Motel because it rents by the hour.

"Prom Night At The Peter Pan Motel," written and directed by senior Mark Spina, deals with a guy and girl who check into the sleazy cheap Peter Pan Motel after their senior prom, and explore their sexual relationship. It begins quite comically, a device designed to relax the audience and draw them into the situation, and then becomes more serious. "If it has any message, it's to suggest that people avoid following sexual scripts. The conflict is one of the conventional vs. the nonconventional," says Mark.

The play is short - about half an hour - and will be performed in three-quarters round to convey a feeling of intimacy. The play is Mark's senior project, and he has been working on the script with Robert Montgomery, the resident playwright at the Eugene O'Neill Theater this semester. Seniors George Hayden and Mary Conklin portray the two characters and freshman Rob Richter is the stage manager. George also designed the set.

Mark stresses that the show is a work in progress and not meant to be a perfectly polished production.

"Prom Night At The Peter Pan Motel" will be performed November 17, 18 and 19 at 6:45 in the T.V. Studio in the basement of Palmer. Admission will be 50 cents.

magic on behalf of the audience. In themselves, Ben's illusions are not necessarily original. It is the element of the theatrical and the spectacular which increases the impact his act has on the audience.

One illusion Ben performs he calls "Birth of Aquarium." The theatrical effect is superbly demonstrated. The only prop he uses to literally produce a goblet of wine from nowhere is a red silk scarf. He has no black cape in which anything can be hidden, nor is there any sort of table or box before him. The dramatic movement of his fingers is graceful and artistic. The stage is brightly lit so the audience can see every move he makes precisely. And there is no solution to the illusion but magic, and the illusion is so impossible that the only name for it is magic. It is pure and spectacular.

Ben writes in a poem, "If you believe, you will achieve." Herein lies the beauty of his message to others. He is no longer likely to make mistakes because he has learned from them already. Now he is out to create art. There are three goals Ben has set for himself. Firstly, he wants to make people understand this wonderful art form. Secondly, he wants to give people happiness. Finally (and best of all), he illustrates a message through magic: "Everyone has the potential to do what they want or what they think is impossible." Ben personifies this superbly optimistic in his own theory: "If a magician can do anything, and all things are done by all people, then a magician is all people; therefore all people are magicians." Underneath all of Ben's manifestations is his happy message. When he performs he wears an appropriate symbol on his shirt: a red heart. This heart is his way of conveying his message to his audience.

People often say to Ben, "You are on your way to becoming the next Houdini," to which he replies very simply, "No, I'm the first Ben Robinson."

SPORTS



"Pig-pile on Fred!"

Campus dynasties to flag down Bowl berths

By Carter Sullivan and
Jordan Trachtenberg

It appears as though this year's Super Bowl will be a repeat of last year with Harkness playing Larrabee. Both teams have proven themselves to be the class of the league by decisively beating their opponents.

Larrabee destroyed a good Freeman-Park team 35-0. Mark Fiskio was hot as he threw scoring strikes to Yahia, Wielgus, and "Wheat" McCarthy.

Harkness displayed its muscle by trouncing a weak Quad-K.B. team 45-7, following that win with a 28-0 run away over J.A. J.A., despite having the tallest quarterback in the league, Jeff Sado, could not move on offense. Harkness quarterback Dave Stewart consistently found Beaver Morrin over the middle for large gains.

In one of the most exciting games of the season Freeman-Park dashed the playoff hopes of Morrisson 21-14. Trailing late in the game 14-7, Morrisson used some razzle-dazzle to tie the game. Brad Rost, after taking a pitchout, hit Paul Greeley in the flat with an end over end pass for the tie. With six seconds to play in the game, Fred West made a juggling catch in the end zone to win the game for Freeman-Park.

Smith-Burdick barely eked out a win over Windham-Lazarus. John Bush threw the winning touchdown pass as the final gun sounded. This halfback-option play has become the trademark of the Smith-Burdick team.

The playoffs begin this week with undefeated Harkness playing J.A. and Larrabee playing Freeman-Park. Here is a playoff preview:

The defending champions, Harkness, have excellent size and depth. The offensive line is strong and consistent, giving quarterback Dave Stewart ample time to hit his targets. However, Stewart is not fast and can be caught behind the line. The trio of Carrington, McKee, and Brolley forms a solid backfield, but none are game breakers. The Harkness offense is capable of putting points on the board, but an overall lack of speed is apparent.

On defense the line is anchored by Hugo Smith and Ted Jones, both of whom have had good seasons. Beaver and Carrington spearhead the defensive backfield; both are proven playoff veterans. On the strength of their undefeated record, Harkness must be the favorite to repeat as champions.

Larrabee is a hungry team after last year's Super Bowl embarrassment. The "Bee" boys are string in several areas where Harkness is weak. Larrabee uses offensive speed in employing a sophisticated passing attack. They have used all of the offensive positions in pass patterns thus confusing defenses and producing open receivers for quarterback Mark (Big Fisk) Fiskio. Larry Wielgus is Fiskio's favorite target. Look for Buckwheat

McCarthy, John Krinitsky, and a healthy Larry Yahia as alternate receivers.

Larrabee's defense is superb. John Krinitsky and Bill Davis play the defensive ends. Both command respect. Krinitsky along with Freeman-Park's Peter Capalbo have been the best ends in the league this year. Linebackers McCarthy and Chris Colbert are tough competitors who are not afraid to hit. Colbert produces a fierce blitz on occasion.

Larrabee has good overall team speed, the best quarterback in the league, and the best player-coach in Yahoo. If they keep their heads and play up to their potential, they can win it all.

Freeman-Park is Larrabee's first round opponent. Andy Heffner runs the offense and does a good job. A good runner as well as passer, Andy gets the most out of his offense. Fred West and Dave (Crazy Joe) Rosenberg are offensive linemen who have a knack for getting open. They make up in desire what they lack in speed. Freeman-Park uses several trick plays which may surprise Larrabee.

On defense the team suffers. The line is capable of applying pressure with West and Capalbo at the ends. Charlie Mallon anchors a secondary which will be severely tested by Larrabee.

The fourth playoff team is Jane Addams who will oppose Harkness. New quarterback Scott Pollack looked impressive against Morrisson. Runningback Peter Mendelsohn is a threat each time he touches the ball. Jeff Sado's height makes it difficult for defenders who try to stop him from catching the ball.

Paul Sabatino, the team's best defensive player, was injured in the final game against Morrisson. He will probably play but his effectiveness will be limited. Pass defense is not J.A.'s strong suit. Harkness will make the most of this weakness.

Final CCFL Standings

North

Larrabee+	7-1
Freeman-Park+	5-2-1
Smith-Burdick	3-3-2
Morrisson	3-5-2

South

Harkness+	8-0-0
Jane Addams+	4-4-0
Quad-K.B.	2-4-2
Windham-Laz.	1-6-1

+ Denotes playoff team

The Ecstasy of the long distance runner

By Marsha Williams

The NCAA Qualifying meet at Franklin Park on Saturday, November 11 closes out the most successful cross country season of any in Connecticut college history. Currently holding an astounding record of 26 wins and 1 loss, the Cross Country team was able to win all but one of the predicted "tough meets" of the season.

The one loss came against Wesleyan in late September, by a slim margin of four points. Notable wins were scored against a competitive Trinity team in early October, and against a field of seven schools in the Barrington Invitational held in early October.

Both the men and women were able to outrun Trinity and Eastern on the flat five-mile Trinity course. But really marked improvement was shown at the Barrington "Pop Crowell" Invitational, where Conn placed its top five runners in the first eight finishing spots. Colin Corjery, placing eighth in the meet, beat Ted Fisher's eight-place time of last year by a full minute.

Experience proved to be a definite advantage this season. Returning to the team were last year's most valuable runner, Ted Fisher and last year's most improved runner, Kevin Shustari. Also returning was Colin Corkery, a runner of many years experience who holds his own in the face of the toughest com-

petition.

Other returning runners were Andrew Rodwin and Don Jones, an occasional marathon competitor.

Returning women were Muff Tate, Pam Hinkle, and Laura Phillips. Notably, Tate easily dominated woman's cross country this season, beating every woman runner she faced. Although the men's team is certainly respectable, it is Tate who, in establishing a name for herself in women's college cross-country this season was the most obvious success.

New runners include Paul Nerz and Charlie Kiell. Either could star on most of the teams Connecticut runs against. Both will be members of the nucleus around which future Connecticut teams will form. Other new runners are Craig Lissner, Mary Ann Tilton, and Carla Kaull, and Ruttrell Martin. Although Martin, a senior, will not be back next year, he and Jones backed up the top five runners solidly.

Special credit goes to coaches Mark Connolly and Charles Luce, who ran practices as well as lending constant encouragement. The team's success is in part due to the rigor of their practices, consisting of ten mile distance runs or concentrated speed workouts.

Coach Luce is elated over the success of this year's team, as are the runners. They are all looking towards an equally impressive season next year.

Camels cruise

Steve Litwin and Jim Luce scored overtime goals enabling Connecticut College to defeat Middlebury 2-0 in the first round of the E.C.A.C. Soccer championships at Mitchell College in New London.

Middlebury dominated the first half of play as they continually kept the ball in Connecticut's end of the field. Conn goaltender Trae Anderson was brilliant throughout making 14 saves. Freshman Rocco Damiano led a strong Conn defense which played a near perfect game.

At halftime, Conn coach Lessig, instructed his team to switch from a 5-3-2 alignment into a 4-4-2. This move proved to be successful as the Camels were able to control second half play. However, each time the Camels mounted an offensive attack, the Middlebury defense was there to break up the play.

Regulation time expired with the two teams scoreless. At 5:57 of the first overtime period Steve Litwin broke away from a Middlebury defender and scored on a 30 yard looping shot which hit the crossbar before going in. Litwin later was to recall that he "put the shot up and didn't know where it was going." Litwin's goal was unassisted and proved to be the game winner.

Less than two minutes later, Jim Luce eluded two Middlebury defenders and scored on a 15 yard ground shot with his left foot. Defenseman Bob McBride assisted on the goal. This goal virtually clinched the game for the Camels.

A crowd in excess of 250, most of whom were Conn supporter, attended the game. Never before in the history of Connecticut College sports has a crowd of this size turned out to support their team.

Camels coach Bill Lessig cited a "solid defensive effort" by Conn as a major factor in the victory. He had special praise for senior goalkeeper Grae Anderson and defenseman Rocco Damiano.



Lessig referred to the Camels' victory as "an awesome win." "We played against a very good team who will be heard from in the future." Coach Lessig emphasized that the Camels will be heard from in the future as well. Seniors Litwin and Anderson are the only players who will not be returning next season.

The Camels were outshot by Middlebury 26-15. Middlebury had several good scoring opportunities but each time Anderson was there to make the save.

Colby College defeated the Connecticut College Camels in the ECAC soccer finals played in Maine on Sunday. The game was tight, and Colby had to go into overtime to eke out a 1-0 victory.

Abracadabra,
I sit on his knee.

Presto chango,
and now he is me.

Hocus pocus,
we take her to bed.

Magic is fun;
we're dead.



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