Hunger: the problem and how to solve it
Living in the city: Urban Affairs
Soccer team almost all the way
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 (Asst. 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, Peppard 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 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 for it, 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
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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 newspaper 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 newspaper 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 ••• self-indulgence, we can instead each reflect on our responsibilities and the problems that we and the established corporate structures are creating.

The Urban Affairs Association assembles a broad survey of studies dealing directly and indirectly with the urban as well as rural areas of the Third World that they feel deserves an adequate response to.

So we have attempted to cover the entire world, but it is hoped that the bottom line will be a link between the students and the world outside the College. No matter how ovoid the world of the student is, there is a common thread that we are a part of. The world we know is but a small part of the globe. The world we do not know is much larger.

The developing world does not have the same luxuries that we enjoy. It is the intention of those sponsoring the Hunger Week for students to have a glimpse of the reality that they exist in.

If you were a student I would first take a really good look at myself and peers before before anything else. We have faced 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.

Andrew Rodwin

Letters

Grounds

To the Editor:

This is to those students who enjoy slandering the hard workers of the Physical Plant office. They are the people 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 to 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 seems to think that we only work for the money 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 before anything else. We have faced as a result of our investigations. There will be articles dealing directly and indirectly with life at Connecticut College and in New London.

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Inside Out

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

Food p. 1, 6-7

Cities

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

p. 5

VOLUME II. NO. VII

Digest

Vuyo Ntshepo, a South African, is frustrated with the ephemeralism 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 Emmanuel 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 part of the administration hierarchy.

Throughout the talk President Ames proved himself to be a master of vagueness and generalities, displaying few, but pleasing few, wit. When questioned closely about the tenure issues and policies he said that student out 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 two person's opinion was better than a minor in the evaluation wheel. Concerning the school's investment posture in relation to corporations with holdings in South Africa, he stated that "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 several decisions, concerning the hockey rink made concur that Connecticut College's morals ought to be considered above those of the 25 million blacks in several decisions, concerning the hockey rink made.

A new law going into effect next year.

If a majority of students appear reluctant to follow up on their questions and join 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 rededication of the housing policy, all Ames would say was "very soon!"

Finally when asked how he felt about the students and faculty he received, President Ames merely laughed. Thus I walked away from the "special" student-president forum with a feeling of cheesepa. The real issues and concerns of the students were left side-steped, 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.

Alternative Education

By Robin Brown

The B. F. Learned House is a drop-in center for kids of New London, ages 4. A majority of the children come from Trusts and Foundations, although it is not a requirement of the United Way. The Frank Loomis Palmer Fund, and personal and corporate contributions traditionally from Connecticut College have made a Christmas. at whether through dorm funds, or by taking up a collection from individual students in the dormitory.

Each day after school, the 20-30 kids living near 40 Shaw Street come to Learned House. Some of those have paid the minimal membership fees and belong to Learned House but all are welcome, and if ever a discrepancy arises, John Dougherty, Executive Director, smooths it out. There is a pool room complete with three video games 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 may include: card-playing, painting, and arts and crafts; Learned House supplies all the necessary materials.

The kids have made paper mache masks, pirate hats and super hero masks with masks with clowns. A group of Brothers from Connecticut College volunteers. Christy Marture, 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. At that week, the Department of Environmental Pollution released statistics that revealed a serious air pollution problem is prevalent in the state and one that continues to be taken.

Carbon monoxide holds a potential threat because it reduces oxygen in the bloodstream. It causes a high carbon monoxide level, fatigue, headaches, and impairment of vision can occur.

Once, the other pollutant, is the most dangerous in the state of Connecticut. It's toxicity 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 hydro carbons and nitrogen oxides during the sunlight hours. Most of the carbon monoxide in the atmosphere is a product of motor vehicle exhaust.

The DEP recommends that Connecticut must revise its regulatory laws on pollution sources in order to meet the federal air quality standards. The pollution sources include: smokestacks, factories, and the gasoline that we burn in our cars. The two major sources of air pollution are automobiles and factories, and Connecticut is ranked 19th on the state report card 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 Director of air compliance. He predicts that a further tightening of the pollution laws will 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.

Cigarette participation is welcomed and encouraged. The DEP and the Connecticut Association will sponsor a symposium on Nov. 18, in New Haven.

SGA Defense Sparked

By Eric Schenberg

The last item on discussion of 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 were unanswered at this meeting, the general tone of the article was carefully examined. The result was a seemingly healthy self-evaluation.

The main point of several Assembly members was that the SGA was working, charged with the duty of overseeing much of the day-to-day student activities. While much of this may seem trivial, important issues are important, and the assembly of the campus. To the charge that students are not aware of Student Assembly work, many SGA members responded that they were doing all they could to inform the 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 our own shortcomings, so that they might focus their efforts on the benefit of all.

Executive Board presented their written response to the Spark article in which they outlined both their appreciation of the article and their...
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 government for work in: economic development, housing, redevelopement, 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, community organization, or legislative assistant.

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 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, community organization, or legislative assistant.

The most obvious grad school program is urban studies or urban regional 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, community organization, or legislative assistant.

One way to develop an understanding 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.

The only way to go...UA 150

One way to develop an understanding of the city and its various "varying complexes" is to take the course being offered next semester, Urban Affairs (UA) 150, Contemporary Urban 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, Peppard, and DeVelin have teamed up to offer their individual specialties and perspectives 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 class. The variety of teaching styles and subject matter are so great that the course has such an exceptional reputation after only one year of being offered. Not only is the class challenging, but also demanding. Even a week-week Mr. Peppard attends every class saying he wouldn’t miss a class for anything. We take notes on lectures, movies, and Mr. Arms’ slides. Mr. Peppard’s slides further surpass 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 really get a feel for the kind of work done in 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 Dynamy-Clark Institute (now called Gilemester) at Clark University in Worcester, Mass. Dynamy 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 Worchester.

I was responsible for collecting and compiling data on manufacturing, retail, construction, jobs and employment and other relevant data and analyzing it through the use of urban economic models. It was a challenging research project. I also worked for the Planning and Economic Development Manager in New London and did a lot of city office and doing city work an invaluable experience. I was also looking for a goal of attending graduate school for an MPA and becoming involved in city management.

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

Currently I am an intern at the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). I am involved in making loans to people repairing and rehabilitating their homes. HUD is working to return the $200,000 to the City. HUD has the opportunity to observe the process of applying for and receiving money from HUD.

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I am presently working for the City of New London in the Housing Conservation Program (HCP). The program is the city housing office in the City. Funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the HCP provides financial assistance to low-income homeowners. The program serves to beautify the City while simultaneously achieving my academic goals.

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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. New London is one of the smallest towns in Connecticut with a fire and police force. 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 Consents Motions enable the Council to pass all those motions in one meeting with a minimum number of oppositions and debate. 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, Mary Wright, I was able to write an ordinance along with accompanying rules and regulations, and bring it to the seven Councilors with the results of the research.

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

Mary Wright is graduating in May and is applying to graduate programs in Urban Affairs and Public Administration.
Fasting... slow progress on the food frontier

By Margaret Gibson

Many Americans are used to abundance. As consumers in a well-stocked market, many of us rather easily equate freedom with the freedom of selecting which place, many of us are used to abundance. As consumers in a well-stocked market, many of us rather easily equate freedom with the freedom of selecting which production, distribution, availability, and cost determined by demands of the international market. Many of those who 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 necessary to make food available to the hungry, why then is there hunger? Perhaps because there are contained priorities. In the United States, for example, we have learned how to grow a square tomato, one which won't roll off conveyor 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 word priority. We as consumers in a well-stocked market, many of us are used to abundance. As consumers in a well-stocked market, many of us rather easily equate freedom with the freedom of selecting which place, many of us rather easily equate freedom with the freedom of selecting which hungry, why then is there hunger? Perhaps because there are contained priorities. In the United States, for example, we have learned how to grow a square tomato, one which won't roll off conveyor belts. But we haven't thereby chosen to learn how to get a wee-grown (round or otherwise) tomato into every needy human hand.

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Fasting may be an act of personal dedication, 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 society 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 a person in this community and beyond to do so, too.

While I fasted last spring with others in the New London community, I read Francis Moore Lappé and Joseph Collins' book, Food First, a book which helps to lift some of the veil that surrounds issues of world hunger. Lappé 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 by lack of food and food distribution. Finding a transformation of social relationships into a democratic economic system controlled by people and not by profit, Lappé and Collins consider a remarkable information to show how "food security" is always weakened when economic power is concentrated into the hands of an elite which

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Profits by the generation of scarcity and the internationalization of food control.

I think that those fasts 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 government, have introduced land reforms and economic control by workers at the local level, but have been able to lead their own people more adequately than before. China is a country with surplus food as well as a symbolic act of identification. Fasting is a symbolic act, a sign of solidarity with the oppressed, a recognition of inequity and injustice. But it is of course difficult to do so, too.

I believe there is a valuable expression if from it, one learns to imagine the suffering, 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, but have been able to lead their own people more adequately than before. China is a country with surplus food as well as a symbolic act of identification. Fasting is a symbolic act, a sign of solidarity with the oppressed, a recognition of inequity and injustice. But it is of course difficult to do so, too.

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 compassionately, and to serve life.

Perspectives on Hunger up and coming

Beginning on November 13, the Connecticut College Department of Development and Cultural Studies is sponsoring "Perspectives on Hunger," a series of discussions, lectures, films, and presentations on the global hunger problem. The series is designed to 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 Brodkin 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 Srikanta, Oxford Field Director for South India will speak on development work done by Oxfam, an independent self-help organization. A representative of Oxfam will lead.

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 multinationa,g has undoubtedly benefited from its campaign to introduce infant formulas to underdeveloped nations. "Bottle Babies" depicts some of the destructive side-effects of Western marketing of this product.
Hungry Earth
continued from p. 1

patterns 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 proper- ... urbanization, it still has to feed itself.

A lack of the proper technology has prevented it from doing so. Not only is 60 percent of the stored grain eaten by rodents. As mentioned, Mr. Mukerjee (Anu’s Professor of Economics), but the spread over a large part of Asia, India hasn’t developed the modern methods of transportation needed for distribution.

Edward Brodkin (Anu’s Professor of History) emphasized that India’s monsoon 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 Brodkin and Mukerjee linked hunger with the gathering tide of overpopulation. According to Brodkin, India’s population, at 460 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 f fters of poverty in which the Third World finds itself. The poor have large families to assure the survival of labor for farm- ing which is labor-intensive. A large family is also a form of social security.

Only when such farmers are given the education and equip- ment 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. India is concerned overseas aid groups, like Oxfam, believe the proper course. As concluded, Robb, is to make available agricultural technology, rather than single crates of food. In this way un- derdeveloped 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 agencies 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 doomswayers 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 ap- propriated 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 Akina

"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, over- population, 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 need- 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 adopting cultural and economic systems to the pattern of indus- trial 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."
Ethics knock on doors of Fanning

By Vuyo Ntshana

I must commend the article written by David Stern and Lee Richardson in the college Voice dated 11-10-78. 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 moral and ethical questions it raises, it has up to now failed to touch even the barest semblance 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 liaison Committee on shareholder responsibility some positive steps will be taken instead of the hypocritical verbiage we have come to expect. As Morss, 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 to consider some points for consideration in a humble attempt to impel 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 lose aware of the vital system we are unwittingly being a part of and helping in its continued perpetration.

South Africa is a society in which a majority of some 4.5 million, aided by its western cohorts, effectively oppresses a majority of over 35 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 live in South Africa, but are denied the right to vote. The state spends millions of dollars in the form of indirect aid to correct the situation. An example of this type of thought is the "so what there's nothing I can do about it" attitude.

Perhaps the best example of this type of thought is the "so what there's nothing I can do about it" attitude with the words "no harm done." Indeed, there is little he can do and much profit to be made in overlooking 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 only way to reconcile the immorality of the matter against its personal profit in limiting investment. Corporations such as IBM have dropped many points in the last few weeks. Therefore, to sell now would mean a sizable loss in IBM's already small endowment. The College would merely gain what it has by holding on to its blue-chip stock and certainly would not wait till the market rose again if it were to sell at all. That way some profit could be gained from the venture. But again, by following this course it would lose the substantial sum of money. The stock exchange has not been healthy lately.

The question may well be asked, "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 widespread support. For example, nuclear weapons unless used in a possible 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 Kant's Ethics in some way. Yet these are not considered 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.

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." Perhaps the best 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. It does so in subtle ways. These in the black community and the third world still feels the hunger they imposed by America's exploitative practices. Some even do. Conn simply does not have enough capital to make IBM do anything; certainly not something as major as withdrawing from South Africa.

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 intangible to the universal 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.

Black sheep in College portfolio

Advice from Citizen Kant

by Mike Adamovitz

The College has a total endowment of about 12 million dollars. It has been aid that forty percent of this is invested in corporations that trade with 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 multi-national corporations in South Africa? The answer is none. The College's removal of IBM by selling its shares in the company is not the same as withdrawing its investments. 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 brings high dividends in their hands and is not a significant effect on the South African government. 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

Magic, art and mastery

By Stephanie Zacks

"Magic is an art form as powerful and artistic as ballet, with poetry and art and music. How can anyone say that trick is not magic?" Ben Robinson states, after 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 always with him is that he set out to find it and magic has since become his lifetime's love and his ultimate passion.

Ben is fortunate because he has no disabilities that stop him from becoming the 2nd master. He holds the enthusiasm and the right skills. He is optimistic in his approach, and his happiness. He has learned from the ordinary. His magic is a wonderful art form. Secondly, he wants to make the ordinary look different. He holds the 2nd master. He has done what he was not able to do, be what he is, and has become his entire life and his ultimate passion.

The great French magician Robert Houdin defined a magician as "an a. for possibilities that the only one for it is magic. It is pure and spectacular."

Ben writes on posts, "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 and already. Now he is out to create art. There are three goals Ben has set for himself. Firstly, he wants to make people realize who they are and what they can do. 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, but it is impossible." Ben personifies this superbly optimistic in his own theory: "If a person realizes who they are and what they can do, they are different from everyone, all people, and then realize who they are. Therefore all are magicians, "Under the circumstances of Ben's manifestations is this happy possibility that he performs to serve, find an appropriate symbol on his shirt: a heart. This heart is its way of conveying his message to others. People often say to Ben, "You are on your way to becoming a Mac Magician," but Ben replies, "No, I'm the first Ben Robinson."
The Ecatsthy 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 36 wins and 1 loss, the Cross Country team was able to win all but one of the greatest "meet in the East" of the season.

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

Both the men's and women's teams were able to win Trinity and Eastern on the flat five-mile Trinity course. But really marked improvement was shown at the Barrington "Pig Crowell" Invitational, where Conn placed its top five runners in the first eight finishing spots. Colin Corry, placing eighth in the meet, beat Fred Fisher's eighteenth 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, Fred Fisher, and last year's most improved runner, Kevin Shustar. Also returning was Colin Cokery, a runner of many years experience who was owned down in the face of the toughest competition.

Other returning runners were Andrew Bowden and Don Jones, an occasional returner.
Returning women were Muffy Tuff, Pam Hinkley, 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, made the real news. New runners include Paul Ners and Charlie Kiel. Either could star on most of the teams Connecticut runs against.

Both will be members of the nucleus around which future Connecticut teams will be built.

Colby College defeated the Connecticut College Camels in the ECAC, 31-7, and finished 1-0-1 in Maine on Sunday. The game was tight, and Colby had to go into overtime to eke out a 14-1 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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