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THE COLLEGE VOICE

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De te fabula narratur

APRIL 3, 1984

Watson Fellowships Awarded

by Joseph V. Long, III
Executive Director

Providence, RI -- The Thomas J. Watson Foundation today announced the award of fellowship grants totaling \$720,000. The grants will be made to graduating seniors from 46 small, private colleges and universities throughout the United States. Unmarried Fellows receive awards of \$10,000; the stipend for married recipients is \$14,000.

The Thomas J. Watson Fellowship Program is a national competition which supports independent study and travel abroad for recent college graduates. Fellows are selected for their commitment to a particular field of interest and for their potential for leadership within it. The Foundation hopes to provide Fellows an opportunity for a focused and disciplined post-graduate year of their own devising - a break in which they may explore with thoroughness a particular and demonstrated interest, test their aspirations and abilities, view their lives

and American society in greater perspective and, concomitantly, develop a more informed sense of international concern.

Among the projects to be undertaken by the 1984 Watson Fellows are: research into Bolivian textile symbolism; a study of rural development in southern Africa; an investigation of

'The Thomas J. Watson Fellowship Program ... supports independent study and travel abroad.'

the policies surrounding the decommissioning of nuclear power plants; also a number of studies within the People's Republic of China ranging in subject from traditional music to American multinational corporations; in addition to work in music, art, architecture, and writing.

The Watson Fellowship Program is administered in cooperation with fifty outstanding private colleges and universities. All graduating seniors at these institutions were eligible to compete for nomination. The Foundation selected the 70 Thomas J. Watson Fellows for 1984 from among the 165 finalists nominated.

The Fellowships are awarded annually by the Thomas J. Watson Foundation, a charitable trust established in 1961 by the late Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, Sr. in memory of her husband, the founder of International Business Machines Corporation. The Fellowship Program was begun in 1968 by the daughters and sons of the late Mr. Watson, Sr.: Helen Watson Buckner, the late Jane Watson Irwin, Thomas J. Watson, Jr., former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and the late Arthur K. Watson. Since the inception of the program, 1106 Fellowship awards have been made, with stipends totalling \$8,770,926.

Meredith Kamm (84) and Nancy Rugo (84), were two of 70 students selected from a total of 165, awarded Thomas J. Watson Fellowships.

There were four candidates from Connecticut College competing for the fellowship. These students were chosen after interviews with a selection committee chaired by Acting Dean of the College, John King.

Ms. Kamm will be studying the evolution of contemporary graphic and industrial design in Italy and Japan. Ms. Rugo will be doing a comparative analysis of the philosophy, structure, and effectiveness of outdoor environmental programs in Britain, New Zealand, and Australia. Both students will be overseas for one year.

Tuition Raised for 1984-85

by Ellen Bailey

At their annual meeting last month, Connecticut College trustees raised tuition rates for the academic year 1984-85. The total tuition and fees charge for next year will be \$12,250, which is an \$800 increase over last year's tuition and fees of \$11,450. Tuition jumped \$750 higher than last year, but room and board and cooperative residence fees were only fifty

dollars higher than last year's charges. The boost in total fees for full-time undergraduates was lower than last year's cost due to the lower rate of inflation in the economy. When questioned about the specific breakdown in fees, Mrs. Chambers, secretary of the treasurer of the college, replied that the breakdown is only two-fold: tuition is \$9,500 and room and board is \$2,750.

New State Budgets Extreme for Colleges

by David Gaede

IOWA CITY, IA (CPS)-- University of Iowa biology students peer through microscopes so old there aren't spare parts available to repair them when they break.

Students in history classes are taught on maps made in the early 1920s, and chemistry students can't perform even basic experiments because of the lack of equipment.

More than 1000 Iowa students, tired of such ill effects of state funding shortages, recently staged the largest demonstration since the Vietnam War era, to protest a new 2.8 percent state funding cut for the coming year.

At the same time, California students -- after five years of relentless tuition increases and funding cutbacks -- actually are looking forward to a \$70 tuition decrease, thanks to a huge new state revenue surplus.

For California's colleges, the funding increase also will bring long-awaited faculty salary increases, improved student services, and more instructional equipment.

The boom and bust in

State funding of higher education is perhaps even more important to campus budgets than federal funding. But state governors, who in recent weeks have unveiled their college budget requests for the coming year, have been offering extremes: either very good or very bad times ahead.

The long awaited economic recovery has brightened college prospects in many states, but prospects in other still-struggling states have never been dimmer.

That even some states are doing better, however, cause some experts to breathe a little more easily.

"Things look a little more optimistic now," says M.M. Chambers, of the Illinois State University Department of Educational Administration. Chambers tracks college funding in all 50 states.

"At least we're not seeing the cutbacks we were several years ago," he reports.

Indeed, over the last three years almost every state slashed higher education funding or at the very least froze school budgets to help stretch dwindling state

eliminate students services, freeze faculty salaries, and delay much-needed building improvements.

But now, even as some schools continue to struggle with cutbacks, at least some are beginning to emerge from the recession, officials say.

And, they add, even if the recovery is somewhat spotty, it is probably a harbinger of a better future for all.

"In general the states are getting more in the way of revenues and they're looking at more modest funding and better times for higher education," notes Gordon Van deWater, senior partner of Augenblick-Van deWater, a consulting agency which monitors higher ed funding.

At the same time, he points out, many colleges are still struggling with decreasing state revenues and uncertain state funding levels.

Ohio State University -- where administrators last year had to halt the razing of a campus building because they didn't have the money to pay demolition crews -- just received a \$25 million funding increase.

In Tennessee, Gov. Lamar Alexander has asked for an additional \$1 billion in state

Arkansas, Connecticut, Maryland, and Massachusetts, to name a few, also plan sizable increases in higher education funding for the coming year.

California's budget proposal for next year "is the finest budget we've had in two decades," brags William Baker, vice president of budget and university relations with the University of California system.

The new budget proposal means a 20 percent funding increase for the nine-campus system.

"Our (tuition) fees have doubled in the last five years," Baker explains. "This year our budget calls to reduce fees by \$70 per student, increase faculty salaries by 13 percent, and our budget for institutional equipment will double. It's wonderful."

But things aren't so wonderful in other states.

Idaho State faces a \$1 million cut for next year.

University of Oklahoma President William Banowsky warned state officials in December that as many as 50 classes could be cut because of funding decreases there. The campus library has

Auburn is asking state legislators for an extra \$7 million in funding to avoid "serious" financial trouble, administrators say.

Southwest Missouri State just insituted a \$3 per credit surcharge after Gov. Kit Bond announced an emergency two percent holdback of state funds.

Likewise, Iowa is asking its state schools to give back 2.8 percent of their state funding to cope with a lingering recession there.

"The economic downturn that hit the rest of the country came to Iowa a little late," says Richard Remington, Iowa's vice president of academic affairs.

Still, most higher education officials are optimistic that the period of drastic, ongoing state funding cuts is drawing to a close for everyone.

"Quite a number of states are beginning to project that they'll have budget surpluses next year," says Illinois State's Chambers.

His recent survey found 35 major campuses expecting an average 12 percent state funding increase for 1984. Barring a new recession, Chambers thinks the trend

West Meets East

by Carolyn V. Egan

There is a man sitting cross-legged on the couch. Someone beside me whispers, "the lotus position." I try to imagine a lotus, but, for some reason, I can only envision Monet's water lillies. The man on the couch is silhouetted by the afternoon sun. I squint to see him clearer. His skin is rich brown, his robe the color of Halloween. He smiles to the group of students in the New England sitting room of the College House. It seems he smiles to every single one. I smile back. I want to walk up and touch him. I want to sit beside him and see the straight chairs filled by straight-faced students. I want to see the long shadow he casts. Where I sit, the shadow does not reach.

"March 2," I write on the clean page of my journal. "Hinduism," I write in safe quotes and bold manuscript letters. Swami Yogeshwerananda, an Hindu monk, is delicately introduced. The word "delicately" floats in my mind as the man on the couch sings a low, textured sound in prayer. "All philosophies try to bring about a reconciliation between three factors... man, the universe and God." Mr. Yogeshwerananda stretches the air between his hands in a wide, patient gesture. He begins to ask questions: "Who is man? What is the nature of man? How did the universe come about? Did it have a cause? Did man have a cause? If so, what was the cause? Does God exist? The man on the couch pauses as though the answer to the final question is in his silence. He smiles.

"Western philosophies try to arrive at an understanding of these mysteries through human intellect, logic, empirical data. Philosophies of the East begin, instead, with the experience of truth which is that God exists." The empiricism of the West is articulated in Kant's statement, "there is an unknown, but the unknown is unknowable." The mysticism of the East carries this further. "There is an unknown beyond the unknown which is knowable. They have ex-

perienced the knowable." Mr. Yogeshwerananda confides of those like him, somewhere very east, somewhere where lotuses are easily imagined. I look around the room at the sharp expectant profiles, the shadows of skepticism. I see a girl examining the ends of her long hair in the light. "And what is this experience of truth?" he anticipates our need for definition, for proof. "Well, we are constrained to accept the presence of the divine because the universe exists... the theory of sheer accident is highly improbable. For instance, if there is a pot, we assume there is also a potter." Mr. Yogeshwerananda's hands are higher now, conducting our thoughts in delicate sweeps of his wrists. I glance at the girl with her hands clasped on her lap. She and the man on the couch are nodding together, in recognition. I strain my ears. I look at the light behind the man. I wonder what I've missed. "The assumption of God's existence is a reality, because it has been experienced." I change my position on the floor. "God

has been perceived mystically. The intellect has been silenced." I sit cross-legged and write in my journal, "empathy?"

"The only way to experience God is..." Someone in the room finishes the sentence, "... is to be God." Mr. Yogeshwerananda nods. His hands settle on his knees. "That is the very nature of the divine. And what is the meaning of God?" I wonder if he asks this of me, since "perfection" is called forth from my lips. "A Godly state of existence is perfection and therefore a state of perfection is understood as God." I write in the margins of my journal "nirvana." The rise and fall of Mr. Yogeshwerananda's voice makes my heart beat faster. "God is eternal because he has no birth, no end. Since he has no birth, he has no past. Since he has no end, he has no future. A perfect thing cannot evolve. A perfect thing is constant. Because God does not undergo a process, He is beyond time. Because He is a formless principle. He does not occupy space. Therefore, the

divine exists beyond space and time. It is a transcendent reality." The man on the couch pauses and I sense a release of breath, a slight breeze blowing the curl off my brow. "God is a transcendent reality," I write in the journal in darker ink.

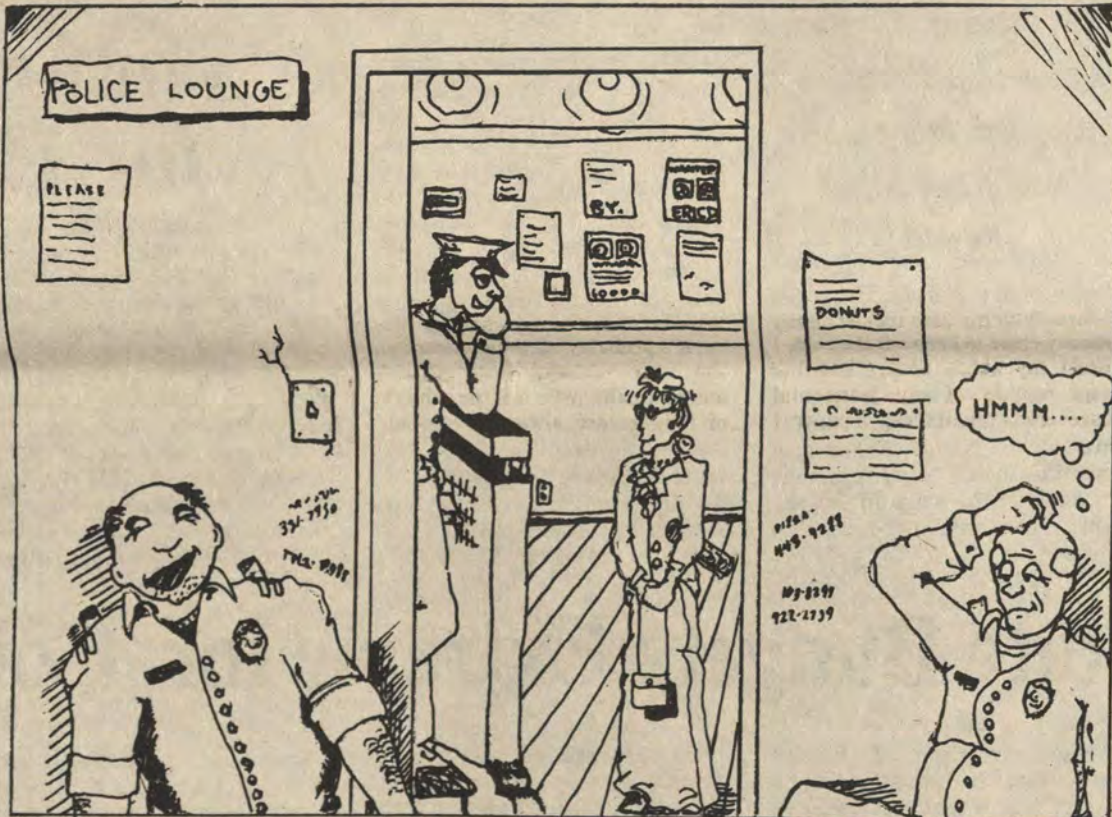
"What is the nature of man?" Mr. Yogeshwerananda asks us now. His voice is lower. I think: He trusts us, we have followed him successfully through the first labyrinth. I fill an empty chair. "Because the divine principle is everywhere, it is within us and outside of us too. Man's essential nature is everywhere." I write in my journal, "the nature of Man is God." "Our purpose in life is to realize our divinity, our 'state of perfection,' which is understood in the world as God." The girl with the long hair pushes deeper into the cushion of the chair. The boy on the floor combs his fingers through his bangs.

"There must be an obstacle between us and our divinity." The man on the couch turns his head in profile, deferring to the sun at his back. "As if

the sun were covered by clouds," he explains. "The curtain between us and our divinity is our individuality... 'Empty thyself and thou shalt be filled in spirit.'" He raises a single finger and smiles. I write in parentheses "art."

"How do we correlate the universe?" Mr. Yogeshwerananda asks finally. "There are other universes so vast... you can imagine how vast is the divine principle. The divine is appearing as the universe, but it is not the universe. The reality of the universe is the reality of a dream we must wake from to see the truth. We can't see both the universe and the divine at the same time. The 'cosmic illusion' is mistaking the physical universe for reality." The girl beside me, who is an artist, rustles in her seat. I rub my moist palms on my jeans. There is a long sigh from a distant corner. "That is, we must wake from this waking dream in order to regain our true natures, which, once we have regained, we have regained forever." The man on the couch is smiling towards me. He does not see me, I think, he sees my divinity. His shadow darkens the girl with clasped hands. "Nirvana is enlightenment, emancipation, God-realization or self-realization. Nirvana is our true nature." Someone stirs the silence, "You mean, the world around us is not real?" I lean forward. "It is relatively real so long as you perceive it." The girl who is an artist struggles with her words. "I paint nature," she tells him. The flush on her cheek deepens. She plays with the hem of her pants. The man on the couch nods once more. "Paint," he tells the artist, "but you will not find God in nature."

I am staring at this man on the couch. He is chanting a solemn reunion with the divine. The sun, directly behind him, plays with my eyes. His form is blurry, shimmering in a nimbus of tiny star rays. Sometimes I see the light; sometimes I see his form. I write in my journal "optical illusion." We clap together, the other students and I, while Swami Yogeshwerananda rises, smiles, and walks from the room.



'O.K. - LEMME' GET THIS STRAIGHT... YOU WANT ME TO ARREST REAGAN AND CHERNENKO FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE.'

Young Alumni Trustee Defined

by Bill Walter

Amidst the confusing rush of nominations and elections during the closing months of the academic year, there is one selection process open only to seniors and which plays a role in the maintenance of trustee-student relations. This election is held to fill the position of Young Alumni Trustee.

According to Jane Bredeson, secretary of the college, the Young Alumni Trustee provides the trustees "with insight into the current student body's perspective on a variety of issues." The Young Alumni Trustee's position requires contact with the student body in order that the student's concerns are made aware to the trustees. But, she also states, the Young Alumni Trustee, as a voting member, is not a spokesperson for the student

body. The term for the Young Alumni Trustee is three years on the Board of Trustees and he or she also is assigned membership on other committees of the Board.

Presently there are five candidates nominated for this position - Ross Cotjangle, Liz Epstein, Will Kane, Annie Scott, and Paul Wisotsky. Although each candidate's background varies, their goals seem to be aligned with each other. Generally, the candidate's goals are the improvement of student life and the maintenance of trustee-student communications and an aim towards trustee awareness of students. Similarly, the candidates' concepts of the positions focus upon being a resource to the board and being in close touch with the student body, even though he or she, or the Board, cannot take action upon student body

issues. David Gleason ('83), who is presently in his second year of his three year term as Young Alumni Trustee, defined his position as one of listening and eventually, he hopes to help reevaluate the meaning of the liberal arts education.

Despite the term "election," seniors nominate a candidate who they would like as Young Alumni Trustee, for the Board of Trustees makes the final selection. To clear up student confusion, in the future the process should be called "Young Alumni Trustee Nominations."

Editor's note -

It was announced Wednesday, March 28, by Will Kane before the Student Assembly, that Liz Epstein was chosen as the Young Alumni Trustee for the Class of 1984.

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Sanity in Uniform

by Michael Stryker

NEWS FLASH...

Earth, (AP) -- Planetary armageddon looms like a leaden raincloud on the political horizon of earth today.

Item One... The Soviets, recently denounced by President Reagan as a "godless empire of evil," walked out of the START talks in response to the U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles in West Germany.

Item Two... When Reagan was asked to comment on the U.N.'s 108 to 9 vote condemning the invasion of Granada, he replied that "it didn't upset my breakfast at all."

Item Three... The Wall Street Journal disclosed in December that although retail Christmas sales were up, the number of unemployed Santas was at an all time high.

Clearly, all is not well on the big blue ball.

The headlines are indeed grey, but what do they really have to do with a college student's life? The pizzas are still delivered on time. I can't really use increased global tensions as an excuse to get an extension on a term paper. The beer lines at the parties don't get any longer or shorter when detente is in short supply. In short, why should I care?

This article, in its infantile stages of conception, was about the importance of awareness as the first step toward solving the nuclear crisis; avoiding "planetary armageddon," or "how to save the earth in 15 pages or less." But as I researched the topic, carefully observing the reactions of my friends to "The Day After," I realized the futility of such a topic. If none of the "distinguished panels of experts" who offer advice on countless TV nuclear discussions could save the earth in a half-hour or less, I doubt that a college sophomore could either. But in the course of discussing my research with my father, he mentioned that he knew of a retired navy captain who had recently written an article in a local paper questioning the continuing arms buildup. Thinking that this would substantiate my paper's arguments, I tracked down the navy captain's address and phone number.

"The Day After" came and went, and I waited for the reactions and increased awareness to materialize that would produce my paper. On the day following "The Day After," the topic of nuclear war was much discussed on campus. Students and faculty alike voiced their feelings of helplessness and anger at the potential destruction nuclear war could bring. But on a nationwide level, the reactions were sur-

prisingly minimal. Nuclear freeze groups manned phones across the country to counsel the thousands of people they thought would call voicing support for a freeze, but the phones, save for a mere trickle, were eerily silent. Time magazine, in its December 5th issue, summed up the outcome of "The Day After":

"If the film's lasting impression is one of fright, then no purpose has been served save to boost ABC's ratings. But if by looking at the unlookable, millions of Americans start thinking about the unthinkable and appreciating the complexities of coping with atomic arsenals, then the show could prove to be a public service."

America did think about and discuss the nuclear dilemma for a few days. But before long, this tortoise head of new-found mass consciousness disappeared back into its shell. Human nature dictates that it is much easier to ignore a problem that does not have an obvious solution than it is to deal with and attempt to solve the problem.

Consequently, my oncoming despair was two-fold: my hope that "The Day After" would represent a turning point in the nuclear history of man had not been realized; and secondly, I was getting nowhere on a paper that was now in search of a topic. Faced with this dual nemesis, I did what any self-respecting college student does. I procrastinated.

One of my favorite methods of procrastination is to go for a walk. On a crisp late January night a mere two weeks away from the deadline, I walked around the campus in my traditional procrastinating uniform: loose-fitting jeans, old sweat shirt, dirty beige trench coat and a white fedora. With my chin tucked neatly into my chest to keep out the cold, I thrust my hands deeply into the front pockets of my jeans and discovered a small scrap of paper. I removed it, unfolded it, and read:

Captain William K. Yates
(the guy who wrote the letter)
99 River Road, Mystic, CT
535-0360

At first, I had no idea who this man was, what letter he wrote, or why his name and phone number were in the pocket of my procrastinating jeans. The handwriting was unmistakably my scrawl, but who was he? Suddenly, it all came back to me, and I rushed back to my room to write him a letter asking for an interview. If he could give me enough information and come across sufficiently colorful in the interview, my paper would have a topic. After all, a

retired nuclear submarine captain who is now a member of the nuclear freeze movement is certainly a newsworthy subject. I wrote and mailed the letter, following it up with a phone call a few days later. Captain Yates told me he would be happy to share his views with me, and we settled upon a time and date. He gave me directions to his house in Mystic, and I told him I looked forward to speaking with him.

To prepare for the interview, I wrote down eleven questions I thought would be relevant to the story. I borrowed my father's portable tape player, and selected suitably anonymous collegiate clothes to wear. I hoped that more questions would come to my mind as I talked with Captain Yates, although deep down I feared we might run out of things to say. As it turned out, this fear was completely unfounded.

Tuesday afternoon arrived and I drove to Mystic through the grey drizzle so commonly encountered in the winters of southeastern Connecticut. I found his house, an attractive, yellow Victorian overlooking the Mystic River, and parked my car. Notebook and tape recorder in tow, I walked around a stained-wood fence, through the front yard, and up the steps to the front door. Not finding a doorknob anywhere, I knocked quietly on the door. As I waited for someone to let me in, I noticed a sign hanging on the front of the house, "Residence of Captain William K. Yates." Mrs. Yates came to the door, but for some reason could not open it. Finally, Captain Yates himself came to the door, and after applying his weight to the handle, succeeded in opening it.

"I just made this door last week, and it seems to still be sticking a little bit," the captain said to me.

"It's probably all the moisture in the air today," I replied automatically. Why is it the subject of the weather always creeps up somehow in every conversation two people have when they are meeting for the first time?

We introduced ourselves, and sat down at the kitchen table. Captain Yates asked me if I would like some tea, and I gratefully said that I would. As he prepared the tea, I studied his house. The smells of the house reminded me of my grandparent's houses: an intoxicatingly domestic mixture of home cooking, mothballs, and woodworking smells.

Captain Yates supplied me with a copy of the letter he had written to The New London Day that questioned the desirability of increasing America's nuclear armament, and specifically the building of the USS Florida, a recently commissioned trident submarine. The letter was a very convincing statement of a man who was clearly torn between his intense respect and admiration for the submarine and its crew, and his deeper disquiet of whether the addition of the Florida was really adding anything to the deterrence capability of America's strategic nuclear weapons. Immediately I respected Captain Yates' courage for publicly voicing such a viewpoint. Before I could begin

asking the questions I had prepared, he started answering them for me.

I began to wonder if I would be able to get to the questions that I had for Captain Yates. But it didn't really matter to me at that point. Although I was born on a submarine base, and my father had been in nuclear submarines for twenty years, much of what Captain Yates had to say was astounding to me. Here was a man who had been at the helm of a submarine with more destructive capability than had been used in all previous wars put together, criticizing some of the most basic notions of our defense strategies. My paper was materializing...

"If you had visited Japan after the war, as I did, you might have been surprised to find that the destruction of Tokyo was more complete than that of Hiroshima or Nagasaki. The atom bombs produced complete destruction, but within a limited range, whereas the firebombing of Tokyo created a desolation that stretched for many more miles.

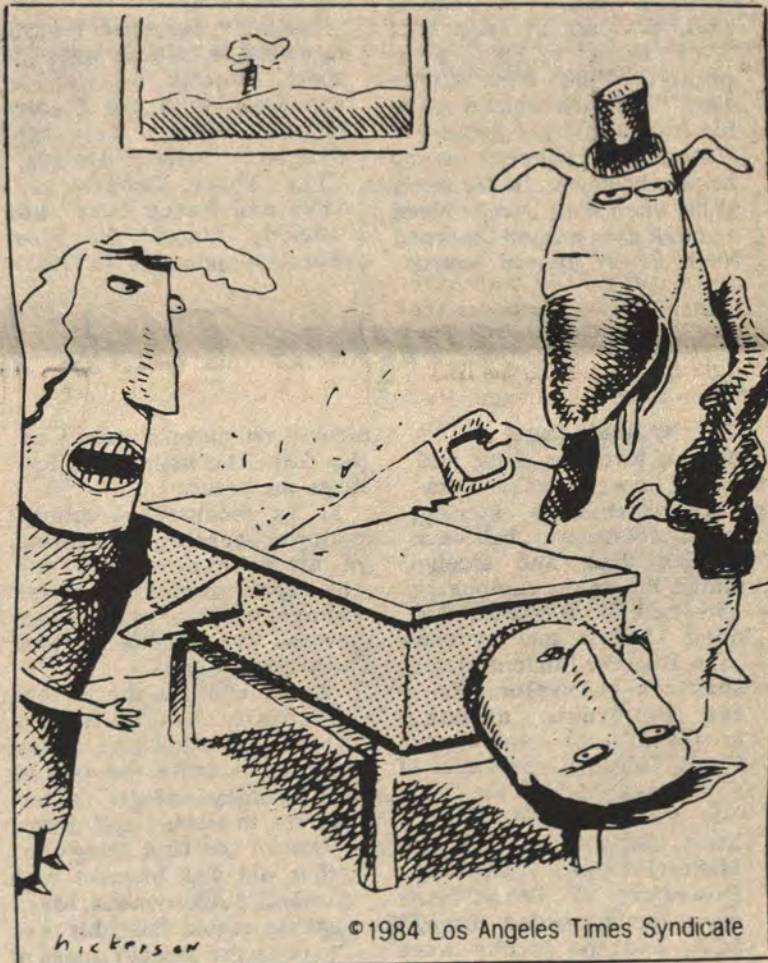
"So over the years, we developed the concept that part of our strategic arsenal would include some nuclear weapons. During the Eisenhower administration,"

Captain Yates continued, "we came up with the idea of more bang for the buck; that is to say that if we maintained a nuclear superiority in Europe, it would be cheaper and more feasible than trying to match the Soviets in conventional strength. This idea is the heart of our problem in Europe right now; we are dependent almost exclusively upon tactical nuclear weapons to deter the Soviets in Europe.

"But can we defend Europe with the atomic bomb? I don't think so. Would the U.S. really indulge in a nuclear exchange with the Soviet Union when we know it would mean the total annihilation of us and them? Would we actually launch in order to deter the Soviets from marching to Paris? Remember that in 1963 DeGaulle said that he didn't believe that the Americans would trade New York for Paris, because that's not rational, and the Americans are rational people. Kind of dumb, but still basically rational. So France began to develop their own nuclear capability."

"The root of the nuclear problem really lies in the fact that we have not changed our basic notions of warfare since the invention of the atomic bomb," Captain Yates began. "I think to understand why

continued on page 10



"Bob! Quit trying to teach the dog to do tricks!"

Seminar On Survival

Thursday 7:30 p.m.
April 5, 1984 ConnCave

Where will you be living 6 months after graduation? Here are some frightening facts:

- Apartment vacancy rates in Boston are less than 2 percent;
- A 'plex size room in Manhattan can cost \$500 per month;
- In the real world water and electricity are not free.

The Young Alumni-Undergraduate Committee of the Alumni Association is sponsoring a SEMINAR ON SURVIVAL that will help answer some of your questions about finding a place to live on the east coast. Young alums from Boston, New York City, Washington, D.C., Hartford, and New Haven will be sharing their experiences in finding their first job, first place to live, and passing some of their secrets on to you. Maps of each city and important fact sheets will be available.

Refreshments will be served.

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Donald Duck Celebrates Fiftieth

..Disneyland, CA -- 1984 marks a most auspicious occasion in the life of one of Walt Disney's most famous characters as Donald Duck celebrates his 50th birthday.

Beloved around the world, the irascible duck with the feisty personality has been lauded as an American original: the incarnation of everyman, facing life boldly against all odds.

Donald himself has had the following to say regarding the scurvy way in which life tosses him around: "Practically everything I do right goes wrong. To me, the world is just a hat with a brick hidden underneath. I represent the little man with big ideas who can't quite put them across."

Universally acclaimed, Donald Duck has become one of film's most popular citizens with movie fans in 76 countries, readers who follow his daily comic strip in 100 foreign newspapers, friends who read his comic books published in 47 nations and television families who watch him in 29 countries.

The web-footed wonder was actually "born" on June 9, 1934, the date of release of Walt Disney's Silly Symphony, "The Wise Little Hen," in which Donald made his motion picture debut.

Donald's success story began, however, in the early 1930s when Walt Disney hired a young man named Clarence Nash to do animal sounds.

When Nash performed his imitation of a baby goat, which he presented as a frightened little girl attempting to recite "Mary Had a Little Lamb," Walt Disney declared "that's our talking duck!" From that day forward, Donald's distinctive voice has been provided by Clarence "Ducky" Nash.

Following "The Wise Little Hen," Donald's next appearance was in "Orphan's Benefit." He was given many more lines in his second role and this time there was no doubt about the force of his personality. His unprecedented rages, his utter incompetence in the face of ever-present obstacles had audiences delirious with laughter. By 1937, Donald had become a star.

In that year's "Don Donald," the gallant fowl wooed a peppery senorita named Donna. Donna later evolved into Daisy Duck whom Donald has been chasing ever since. In 1938, Huey, Dewey, and Louie, Donald's hellion nephews, entered the scene, creating even more chaos for the harried duck.

Donald's meteoric rise to fame led to roles in over 150 short subjects as well as appearances in the feature films "The Reluctant Dragon," "Saludos Amigos," "The Three Caballeros," "Fun and Fancy Free" and "Melody Time." He most recently appeared in 1983's

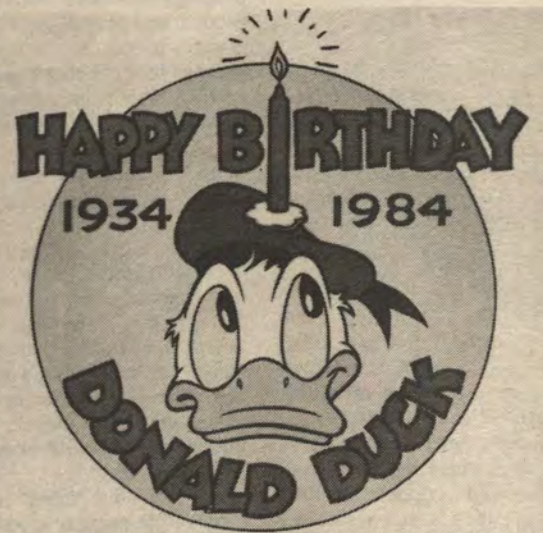
featurette, "Mickey's Christmas Carol."

Along with movie stars such as Clark Gable and James Stewart, as well as millions of other citizens, Donald also served in the military. The duck's Army experiences are documented in a number of wartime shorts. 1943's "Der Fuehrer's Face," one of the most famous Donald Duck war films produced in the United States, won an Academy Award as best short subject of the year.

Besides features and cartoon shorts, Donald has also starred in a number of "awareness" featurettes including "How to Have an Accident in the Home" and "How to Have an Accident at Work." In 1959, the celebrated duck starred in one of the most popular educational films ever produced, "Donald in Mathmagic Land," later followed by "Donald and the Wheel," and "The Litterbug." Donald is also the leading man in his own 16mm safety production, "Donald's Fire Survival Plan."

When Walt Disney entered the field of television in 1954, Donald was right at his side making numerous appearances before the camera.

Donald's continued popularity is demonstrated by the fan mail he receives from around the world. And, as the world's most famous duck enters his second half-



century, he is more in demand than ever before. He personally greets millions of guests annually at Disneyland, Walt Disney World and Tokyo Disneyland. Also, the Disney Channel pay TV service has created yet another outlet for Donald to reach an entirely new generation of fans.

Never one to rest on his laurels, Donald is currently at work on his latest film, an

animated featurette based on the life of Christopher Columbus (played by Mickey Mouse). Donald has a featured role as a stalwart crew member.

After fifty triumphant years, perhaps the words that best express the sentiment of millions were uttered in Noel Coward's "Brief Encounter" by Trevor Howard when he said, "Thank heaven for Donald Duck."

Campus Task Force

by Robin Jagel

A task force on drug and alcohol awareness, comprised of students, faculty, and administration, has been studying drug and alcohol related issues on campus.

The task force is chaired by Marji Lipshez and includes John Bitters, Student Health Services counselor; Frances Boudreau, assistant professor of sociology; Phillip Goldberg, professor of psychology; Jeff Hawkins '85; Kate Hax '84; Charles Luce, director of athletics; Michael Reder '86; and Brian Rosenberg '87. The students were recommended through SGA, and the faculty were recommended by faculty and staff.

The idea for a group that looks at issues of drugs and

alcohol on campus came up this fall. The task force has three purposes:

1) To recommend college policy concerning the serving of alcoholic beverages and the consequences of the change in Connecticut state law as it pertains to Connecticut College.

2) To educate the college community about the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs.

3) To educate the college community about alternatives to alcohol and drugs.

One of the first things the group did was to meet with Alcoholics Anonymous. Marji Lipshez stated that this was "to raise the consciousness of the group." The task force also met with housefellows and dorm presidents. Kate Hax felt that faculty found the

meeting very informative. Students on the task force attributed incidents of vandalism to alcohol and drug abuse.

The task force is now looking for broader input. Housefellows, SGA, Deans, campus safety, health services, faculty, maintenance, coaches, and team captains are all contributing by discussing their impressions on drinking and drugs, and expressing any related concerns they may have.

The task force met with a college lawyer about liability. The lawyer translated for the group the legal responsibilities concerning the issue of drugs and alcohol on campus. "We gave him a bunch of case studies - the

continued on page 10

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Caldicott Speaks on Nuclear Disarmament

by Dave Tyler

Dr. Helen Caldicott, the Australian physician and nuclear freeze activist, spoke to a packed Palmer auditorium last Wednesday night. In a speech that was powerful, emotional, eloquent and direct, she presented several reasons why the arms race should be halted, and how to go about accomplishing this goal.

Dr. Caldicott began by talking about her own personal history, and what inspired her to campaign for this movement. "When I was carrying my first baby, I remember thinking in 1963, 'Should I be bringing a child into this world?' I always felt totally unprotected by the adults, particularly the men. And then I realized I was an adult; and I was a mother. And that meant I had a responsibility for the planet, and for my children, and I couldn't blame anyone else; I had to do it myself."

That was one of her messages: that one person, working alone can make a

power. The women are wimps! They've had the vote for sixty years, and what have they done with it? Look at the Congress, the Senate. Where are the women? Why aren't they there? We have the babies! Do we want them to live or die?"

Dr. Caldicott's argument was often emotional and sometimes quite passionate. She made no excuses for this. "Listen," she said. "Emotion is appropriate. It's inappropriate to be unemotional as we face our deaths. If I had two parents in my office, and I told them their child has leukemia, and they showed no emotion or reaction, I'd get them a psychiatrist, because they're sick and need help."

She stresses the immediacy of our present situation: right now we have approximate parity with the Russians in terms of nuclear weapons, now is the time for a freeze. In seven months the national elections could destroy this opportunity, if Reagan wins and deploys more missiles. Caldicott expressed puz-

you, and was Communist. If Mexico hated you, and was Communist. And they were armed with nuclear weapons. There are four countries in the world that can destroy you at any time. You'd be pretty jumpy. The Russian leaders are pretty jumpy. They're paranoid -- not that the leaders here aren't pretty paranoid -- but I notice physicians don't threaten paranoid people when they come into the hospital."

"By America leading the arms race, and the Russians following and copying, America sets up her own suicide. It's not up to America now whether she lives or dies; she has absolutely no say in it. She has placed the faith of this great nation in hands of frightened, paranoid leaders; self-proclaimed enemies. And people say, 'Well, we don't trust the Russians.' In reality we trust them every second of our lives not to kill us all."

Dr. Caldicott described, very graphically the effects of nuclear war, including the

true proud Americans. That's what this country's all about."

Dr. Caldicott's final pleas concerned two forms of man's immortality that are threatened by the arms race: his children and his art.

As Caldicott finished she mourned that man's aspect of immortality, his creative expression, would also die. "If there is a nuclear war we lose Shakespeare, and Dickens, and Brahms, and Beethoven, and Handel, and

'You Americans have abjected your responsibility to use your democracy'

"What have we done to bring our children into a world where they know for fact they have no future. Why even make children clean their teeth if they have no future? Next time you see a new-born baby, look into its eyes and see the incredible innocence in those eyes, and the archetypal wisdom handed down through the gene pool; and know that it's a baby we're going to save. And that they aren't Communist babies or Capitalist babies. A baby is a baby is a baby."

Rembrandt, and Renoir, and Picasso." She concluded with Shakespeare's Sonnet 18 that has this ending couplet, "So long as men can breathe or eyes can see, So long lives this, and this gives life to thee."

As I walked out I heard many students saying they'd never heard such a perceptive, moving speaker. One girl wondered if perhaps her ideas were too simplistic to work. And many mentioned that the lecture had been more powerful than the movie *The Day After*.

'I'm talking about the positive feminine principle:

the nurturing, caring, loving, principle that will save the earth,'

difference. "I was nobody, nothing, nowhere. I'd never spoken in public, and I was a doctor. And I didn't even know much medicine, either. That's all it takes: one person to stand up and say 'I will change this.'"

Caldicott thinks that women are important in the struggle for nuclear arms reduction because of their special sensitivity as mothers. "I'm talking about the positive feminine principle: the nurturing, caring, loving, principle that will save the earth. Women are full of it, they're born with it. They have breasts to nurture life; a uterus and periods to prove they can give birth. Some men are full of it; some men have allowed it to atrophy. At the moment the world is controlled by the negative, masculine principle, which Jung describes as the animus, which is a killing, power-hungry principle. And we have to help the men get in touch with their feelings and the women have to get in touch with their

zlement at America's decision to start the arms race with Russia after World War II. "I think after the war - I don't know why America suddenly decided Russia was an enemy and not a friend, but she did - it seems that there was a projection of the enemy image from the Japanese and Germans onto the Russians. And you sort of saw the same thing during the Iranian hostage crisis when everyone was so frustrated with the hostages and they hated Iran. Somewhere along the line in the nuclear age America lost its soul. Because America saved much of the world in WWII, and that was very noble."

She went on to give an interesting insight into the Russian viewpoint, noting that four out of five nuclear powers (the U.S., Britain, France, and China) had the capacity as single nations to destroy the Soviet Union. Caldicott asked us to "Imagine how you would feel, the only country surrounded by enemies. If Canada hated

year-long blackout that would result from just 1000 nuclear bombs exploded over 1000 cities. Together the U.S. and Russia can drop 15,000 bombs in 30 minutes.

Dr. Caldicott delivered her lecture in a direct, forceful manner, with a dry, ironic wit coming through in many places, as when she said "It's sort of like coming into Hades coming into New London. You've got an awful lot of awful stuff around here." Or when she described the masculine psychological reason for the arms race as "missile envy."

She admonished the audience to use democracy to regain power from the corporations that now control Washington. "You Americans have abjected your responsibility to use your democracy. And I am not being nasty, I'm being nice, because this is a wonderful country with the most incredible constitution. You do basically have the power. So get involved in your political system. Stand tall as



Hickerison ©1984 Los Angeles Times Syndicate
"And stay away from that bully with the heat lamp."

Who is Who in Faculty

by Ellen Bailey

Most Conn College students consider themselves fairly knowledgeable about who the faculty of Conn are and where they're from. Few, however, understand the difference between assistant professors and adjunct associate professors.

Each title: full professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, lecturer, and adjunct professor is an indication of faculty rank and experience. Lecturers and adjunct professors have tenurable faculty status, but they are subordinate to the other faculty. The distinction that lecturers and

teach a full course load of six courses and-or haven't earned the highest degree in their particular field of study. There are, for example, chemists at Pfizer Co. who teach part-time as adjunct professors in the biology department.

An instructor is appointed as a regular member of the faculty, although he or she has not yet completed the highest degree in their field of study. Once an instructor has earned a Ph.D. or the equivalent, he or she will be promoted to assistant professor.

According to Tom Havens, former Acting Dean of

Faculty, promotion from the rank of assistant professor to associate professor and then to full professor depends on whether the faculty member has maintained the same high quality of teaching, scholarship, and service that earned them the initial appointment and tenure. The distinction between the different faculty titles is essentially based upon years of teaching at Conn and past experience.

In addition to faculty, other teaching positions include assistants in instruction, interns, and teaching assistant which do not have tenurable status.

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FORUM

Eclipse IX Weekend

Dear Editor:

"Slavery is but half abolished, emancipation is but half completed, while millions of free men with votes in their hands are left without education. Justice to them, the welfare of the states in which they live, the safety of the whole republic, the dignity of the elective franchise - all alike demand that the still remaining bonds of ignorance shall be unloosened and broken, and the minds as well as the bodies of the emancipated go free."

Although written over one hundred years ago, the strength in the words of Robert C. Winthrop, delivered in his Yorktown oration, still serve as a beacon for the children of former slaves. The sixties, with the civil rights amendment, mass protest, and marches, and the seventies with equal opportunity and affirmative action, were just steps in the right direction. For the black man, woman and child, the eighties confronts us with such a variety of problems and concerns that we must now look to ourselves as a people and direct our attention towards conquering an enemy which, if done, could easily substantiate Winthrop's words. The enemy?... economic repression.

We, the members of UMOJA, offer to you our first step to the solution of the "black problem." On April 5-8, UNITY House presents to you Eclipse IX, entitled "Black Education: Regression or Progression." The weekend opens on Thursday, April 5th at 5:00 p.m. with the opening ceremony featuring an alumna and former Connecticut College administrator, Janet Foster. Members of the administration and the college community will join us in opening our weekend. On Friday, April 6th, we will be joining Genesis of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy - co-sponsors of the weekend - for a soul food dinner/fashion show followed by a dance concert performed by the widely acclaimed Frank Hatchett Dancers, in Leamy Hall at the academy. The concert is free and open to the public.

The weekend continues in full stride on Saturday, April 7th when, at 1:00 p.m., the students of UNITY and Genesis

will present a Variety Talent Show complete with singing, dancing, comedy and acting, all for an enjoyable afternoon. The students of UNITY include the members of UMOJA and La Unidad. At 3:30 p.m., alumni will gather at UNITY House for a rap session, informally discussing life after Conn, the job market and retrospective looks at life at Conn and what it has done for them.

At 7:00 pm on Saturday, the focus of the weekend will reach a pinnacle with a lecture by Minister Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam. Minister Farrakhan is the first Muslim leader to successfully organize voter registration of Nation of Islam - the sect which brought Malcolm X and Elijah Muhammed into the public eye - followers, and has become one of the more forceful and vocal of black leaders to support Jesse Jackson's campaign for the

allows anything to happen to him from the sick minds that don't want to see any Black person make a stand for justice for the poor, then the covenant between Black America and this government will be broken forever. That is why white people ought to think carefully about how this brother is handled."

As a result of his importance in the successful effort to release Lt. Robert Goodman, Mayor Marion Berry, Jr. proclaimed February 16, 1984 "Minister Louis Farrakhan Day" in the District of Columbia.

After the lecture you are cordially invited to our all campus party. The theme (ah! there's the rub!), a Super Hero/Super Villain Convention. The Hall of Justice (ConnCave for you locals), will be a meeting place for old super heroes, new super heroes (that's up to you), and a host of dastardly supervillains (boo! hiss!). Remember, bring your calling cards announcing who you are and what powers you command. Prizes for originality in costume and theme. This is a peaceful convention, so you may bring weapons but refrain from attacking arch enemies.

On Sunday at 9:30 a.m. there will be a service at the chapel of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy with guest preacher Bernard Wilson. At 1:30 p.m., a grudge match of basketball between the cadets of Genesis and the students of UNITY will take place in our gym. Come see Conn College send the cadets back to sea. At 4:00 p.m., also in the Academy Chapel, a Gospel Extravaganza will be held with guest artists and Conn grad Kathy Alston, caressing our ears with the thrills and chills of her highly melodic voice. Finally, at 7:00 p.m., a Vesper Service will be held with guest preacher Robert Hampton, professor of sociology, and a gospel choir at Harkness Chapel.

The weekend will prove to be a result of the hard work and dedication of your fellow students of UNITY House, as our desire is to provide a truly invigorating weekend, especially in light of recent questions that have arisen around campus regarding the importance of continued participation by the members of UMOJA in campus life.

**'We, the members of
UMOJA,
offer to you
our first step to the
solution of the
'black problem''**

presidency. A former aide to Jackson and a key member of the delegation which accompanied him to Syria to arrange for the release of Lt. Robert Goodman, Minister Farrakhan is quoted in Essence Magazine as stating:

"I believe that Rev. Jackson's candidacy will pick up momentum and will frighten the powers that be. Therein lies a great danger for Jesse Jackson and an even greater danger for America. Why? If the Secret Service does a half-hearted job of protecting him, if America

Black and white education is an important step towards ending discrimination, racism, and prejudice across the land. It is at this time we hope that by immersing all participants in our culture, even if just for a weekend, you will emerge with a better understanding of the "black problem," and perhaps learn what you, as a Connecticut College student, can do to

eliminate it. The lecture by Minister Farrakhan will be \$1.50 if you purchase tickets in advance at the box office, and \$1.75 at the door. The box office extension is 7610.

Come and join us for the weekend. Remember, an Eclipse only comes once a year, so why miss it? This is definitely one eclipse you'll not want to miss.

Brian L. Crawford '85

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Dear Editor:

Due to typographical errors in the faculty profile of Lukosius which appeared in the March 6 issue of the Voice, the quotation referring to Albers is ambiguous, namely: "...His critiques were most apt, perspective was couched in immediately apprehensible

terms and not in high abstractions."

This should have read:

His critiques were most apt, perceptive and were couched in immediately apprehensible terms and not in high-level abstractions.

Sincerely,
Richard Lukosius
Professor of Art

THE COLLEGE VOICE

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'How stupid, how cruel is ignorance!

*It misunderstands always,
condemns always.'*

Emma Goldman

Making Economic Waves

by Don Peppard

In 1966, the U.S. economy reached the crest of a wave of post-World War II prosperity; since then a variety of indicators point to a worsening economic climate, a descent into the trough of the wave, as it were. The reasons for the wave-like behavior of the economy over long periods of time are quite different from the causes of recessions or recoveries. Long waves take 40 to 60 years to complete a cycle, while the business cycle that we see discussed so much these days occurs over a roughly 5 year period. In this article, I describe briefly the causes of the most recent long wave and speculate about what the near economic future may hold.

The theory of long waves holds that periods of stagnation or instability are caused by the deterioration of the social, economic, and political institutions that arose in the previous crisis period. Prosperity, on the other hand, arises out of new institutional arrangements that provide the fuel for a sustained recovery. To understand the past 18 years, therefore, requires knowing the changes that occurred in the 1930s and 1940s and the problems that arose to make those changes unworkable in the late 1960s, the 1970s, and the early 1980s. Likewise, to speculate about the future requires understanding what is different about our socioeconomic system now and the changes that may be necessary to reestablish prosperity.

There were 3 important institutional structures of the post-war period: American domination of international economic and political affairs, and "accord" between large corporations and organized labor, and new role for the government in protecting both individual and corporate citizens from the vicissitudes of the market.

The U.S.-dominated international scene ensured a stable trade and investment climate and the reconstruction and development of productive capacity around the world. In addition to new markets for U.S. products, this period also allowed for favorable access to foreign raw materials and energy supplies and terms of trade (a ratio of an export price index to an import price index) that peaked in 1966. In other words, it was both a U.S. seller's and buyer's market.

At home, U.S. corporations sought labor peace through a series of measures. McCarthyism reduced labor militance, and legislation (the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, for example) limited union activities. The informal agreement between unions and companies left corporations in control of their operations and unions recognized as legitimate representatives of workers. Unions were able to bargain for the economic interests of their members but not over matters to do with control of the corporations. In return for disciplining their members, unions would receive a share of the gains from rising productivity.

The new role for the government in the economic lives of corporations and individuals grew out of fears of another depression and demands for protection against economic insecurities. The government undertook to aid the basic profitability of corporations while creating new programs that provided a margin of economic security for everyone.

These arrangements worked for about 20 years. As they became increasingly fragile, unworkable, or unprofitable, the prosperity they supported also became vulnerable.

Since 1966, the international climate for U.S. corporations has deteriorated as Japanese and European economic

growth set up powerful competitive challenges. Third World political and economic challenges also took their toll, resulting in higher raw materials and energy costs. All these challenges meant that the U.S. could no longer count on having its way: it is neither a buyer's nor a seller's market for U.S. corporations today.

The accord between corporations and unions unravelled for a variety of reasons, the most important of which was a widening gap between union and non-union workers. The civil rights, welfare rights, and women's movements all came from outside the accord and placed expensive burdens on government to remedy inequalities in income and privilege that were largely ignored by the parties to the accord. Furthermore, economic security among organized workers increased, causing corporations to lose some of their control over labor and making it more difficult to maintain profitability.

The increased role of the government did not at first interfere with the profitability of corporations. This situation began to change as the environmental and occupational health and safety movements imposed new restrictions and costs on corporations.

These changes are largely responsible for the decline in corporate profitability that began in 1966, the slowdown in productivity that began at the same time, and the stagflation (simultaneously high unemployment and inflation) that we experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s. What will happen to provoke a new period of prosperity?

There is nothing I see happening now that is an unambiguously good sign for the next 5 to 10 years. For

example, the huge past and projected increases in military spending threaten to impinge on capital formation and productivity by taking funds away from civilian investment and research and development. The new technologies of robotics and computerization in the office and factory threaten technological unemployment and a widening income gap between a relatively few people with jobs that require high levels of skill and the much larger group of people whose jobs pay low wages because they require simple, easily learned skills. The recent tax changes that favor high income individuals and corporations also contribute to increasing income inequality. The ideological battle to assign higher

priorities to corporate interests rather than goals such as greater equality, a cleaner environment, and more satisfying work is being won; if Mr. Reagan is re-elected, I believe the battle will be over for some time to come. Finally, international competition shows no signs of cooling off; that means the instability and uncertainty will continue.

Whatever happens in the next few years will probably obscure, rather than clarify the picture. It may take 10 to 15 years to separate the effects of the business cycle (the short wave) and the dislocations caused by new technology from the evidence that will tell us whether the economy has caught a new long wave.

Off The Eatin' Path: the Mission Diner

by Steven Saunders
and Leslie Williams

What the Mission Diner lacks in sophistication and elegance, it makes up for in inexpensive good food, and homey atmosphere. Located in downtown New London, the MD specializes in soul food and friendliness.

Their menu consists of several main entrees, each coming with your choice of two vegetables, plus either a roll or homemade cornbread. There's a wide variety of meats which include fried and barbecued chicken, ribs, pork chops, beef stew, Salisbury steak, chittlins, and hot sausage. We tried the barbecued chicken and ribs, and the fried chicken. Both the barbecued ribs and chicken were flavorful and spicy a hint of sweetness in the sauce. The fried chicken was crispy on the outside without being greasy, and moist on the inside.

The cornbread was notably good. It was lightly browned and crisp on top, with a moist center. It was slightly sweet, but not cakey, and served warm with butter, it crumbled, then melted in your mouth.

Of the vegetables, don't miss their collard greens, or their potato salad. For anyone who has never tried collards, let the words of Gomer Pyle ring throughout your ears, "For shame, for shame, for shame." Collard greens have a distinctive taste and texture, and when overcooked can become limp and gritty. Their greens were cooked thoroughly without

getting soggy, and both hot sauce and vinegar were available for topping them. The potato salad was homemade with lots of hard boiled eggs, green pepper, and onions. Well-seasoned, and with a good body, the salad reminds you of a picnic with grandma, minus the ants. Other vegetables were also available, and the choice varies depending on what they have that day.

Best of all were the desserts. They serve a sweet potato pie that is in many ways like pumpkin, but it has a richer yet more delicate taste. The other dessert, equally as good, is called Dr. Bird's Cake. It's a moist, cinnamon flavored banana nut cake. The MD is worth going to if you only have a cup of coffee and dessert. So, when you get those mid-semester cravings for home baked desserts, you better scratch gravel and head down to the Mission Diner to get you through the term.

Dinner for three, including beverages and desserts was \$14.50, plus tip. If you want a lot of good food on a college budget, put the MD on the top of your priorities. Hours are from 7 am to 7 pm, Monday-Saturday, and 12:30 to 6:30 Sunday. To get there from Conn, take a left onto Williams St. and follow it until it ends in a T intersection with Blackhall St. Take a left onto Blackhall, and follow it until it ends in a T intersection with Truman St. At that intersection, the Mission Diner will be right in front of you.

The Moonies' Secrets Revealed

by Alan MacRobert

Unlike most religions, the Unification Church tries to avoid telling prospective members what it really believes.

This is probably a wise policy, if not an honest one. Many people react to the secret Moon doctrines, if they hear them unprepared, by bursting out laughing. To avoid this problem, the Moonies spend days, weeks, or months diverting a prospective recruit with side issues. Meanwhile they probe for the person's weak points and try to work him into a state of emotional confusion and acceptance through a slowly escalating overload of friendship, emotion, pressure, and guilt.

To save trouble for those who would like to know what Moonism actually is, but don't want to go through dozens of hours of retreats and lectures in which the real stuff is always promised "very soon," here it is straight. These are the central beliefs that drive every Moonie.

God created the first humans, Adam and Eve, 6000 years ago. As perfect creations, they were supposed to populate the world with perfect people. But Satan, who had been expelled from Heaven for having sexual intercourse with an angel, had sex with Eve first. Hence all humans today have Satan's blood in their ancestry, and so are prone to discord, strife, and disobedience.

God wanted to start over with another perfect couple, but complex laws of numerology restrict what God can do. Thus he had to wait 4000 years before he could send the "Second Adam," Jesus. As the second perfect man, Jesus was supposed to take a holy wife at age 40 (a holy number) and begin fathering the perfect race, which would reclaim the world from the fallen. But the Jews - people who believed only in the First Adam - killed Jesus at age 33, before he could carry out God's plan. Jesus was a failure, the crucifixion was a

meaningless murder, and Jews are still paying "indemnity" as divine retribution for their crime, such as through their persecution under Hitler.

God could not send a "Third Adam" for 2000 more years, but that time has finally arrived. The Third Adam is Sun Myung Moon.

Moon was informed of his status directly by God. He is destined to succeed where the first two Adams failed, since God's work happens in threes, another holy number. Moon married at age 40 on schedule, and has already fathered over a dozen perfect children. These are the core of the perfect race that will restore humanity to the Garden of Eden. Other people can become Moon's "spiritual" children by following him as the Messiah and eventually they can become his "physical" children as well by undergoing the ceremony of *plkarume*, or blood cleansing. At this time Moon removes the lineage of Satan from a person and places

himself in the corresponding position of ancestry. This explains his title in the church as the "One True Parent."

Just as Jews clung to an obsolete religion after the arrival of Jesus, so do Christians today cling to an obsolete belief in the Second Adam. The Old Testament of Judaism and the New Testament of Christianity have been superseded by the Completed Testament, Moon's own *Divine Principle*. This work describes at length why the Third Adam must be born in Korea around the year 1920 (Moon's year of birth) and must have a life

that parallels Moon's in most details. This great revelation that the Messiah is Moon is what the Unification Church's lectures and retreats slowly work up to, inch by inch.

The reason people cannot be told these facts immediately is because they have Satan's lineage. Satan controls our minds - and he is desperately focusing his energies toward thwarting the Unification Church because only the Unification Church knows the truth about him. Furthermore, since Satan lied to Eve when he caused the fall of mankind,

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ARTS

Spring Workshop Presents *BLITZ*

by Michael Stryker
and Robert P. Kovacik

Connecticut College's Spring Workshop production of "Blitz," which opened March 1 and then played for two consecutive nights, had promise to be something quite extraordinary. Not only was the theatre department and Theatre One producing an unpublished work, but the author, Stuart Browne, also made his debut as director of his own play. Browne is a professor of playwriting at Brown University and was educated at Cambridge and Yale Drama School. He said the honest reason why he never directed one of his own plays was that "If anything goes wrong, there is no one to blame but myself." Browne, with Conn also jumping into a risky situation, took the chance with "Blitz." It played off beyond most expectations.

A play embodied during war may not seem like an ingenious idea at first. There are the usual patterns: soldier leaves hometown honey for battle, perhaps he comes home, perhaps he doesn't; he changes, she changes, the dog changes, the heart wrenching drama of farciful comedy is all too familiar. The point is that Browne disregards all conventional story lines and

presents an original plot, one which is serious yet laced with humor.

"Blitz" takes place during World War II when three women, each from different classes, are thrown together in a dowager's house located in Piccadilly, an exclusive suburb of London. The proprietress of the house, Lady, played by Jessica Hecht, comes from the high society and writes a propaganda column for a newspaper. A middle class housewife named Effie, played by Jane McEneaney, drives an ambulance while her husband is off at war and child is away. The third, Strand, played by Alison Crowley, is a cockney prostitute, who keeps her profession and is a firefighter at the same time. She clarifies this as "... being on the game and doing me bit for England at the same time." Not only must they struggle to get along, they must also tolerate a Hitler dummy set up in the house by the hostess for bayonet practice. Though Lady thinks it appropriate, the other two do not... but the tables may turn. There is a constant conflict between Hecht's character and Crowley's whore. They are examples of two extremes, constantly pulling at Effie, who finds herself in the

middle as a referee. But McEneaney's character will make a transition from a diplomat to the aggressor in the climax of the play.

Browne made many good choices in the script adding to its originality and making it explode with creative thought. He does not show Strand's men or reveal Lady's love to her. This proved to be a nice touch which leaves the audience to decide how the disclosure might have effected the rapport between Lady and the prostitute.

One of the most startling effects of "Blitz" is its historical accuracy from the Coward tunes to colloquialisms of the era.

Bleachers for the audience were set on the Palmer Auditorium stage, allowing for a small working space and creating intimacy that the play calls for. The set, at a right angle to the audience, was constructed using stark modular furniture borrowed from the Eugene O'Neill theatre. Since it was not a final product, an elaborate interior was not expected; in fact it helped by not detracting from the serious intent of the play. The few period pieces used, a radio, a chandelier, a clock, an ashtray, and a portrait of Winston Churchill provided



the desired domestic decor for the era.

Browne in his direction used long pauses, made famous by Pinter, which assisted in demonstrating the increasing tensions and anxiety as the war closed in around the three women. Though it was only a workshop, the actresses achieved performance level. It is not an easy task for just a few actors to control the pace of a play and keep the attention span of an audience from waning. Yet this did not seem to be a problem for the trio. They handled the complexity of their roles admirably.

If one saw senior Jane McEneaney recently in the one act production of "Tennessee," it is easy to understand what she is capable of doing. Jane's role was perhaps the most difficult. She had less dialogue than her counterparts, so most of her action is reaction - one of an actor's most demanding tasks. Jane created a puritanical and naive Effie that was most believable. Her performance opening night seemed a little contrived and listless; her concentration seemed to falter. But Friday she improved greatly with much more energy and control of her part. Her accent was believable throughout and she managed to add a dash of humor to her otherwise somber role. Her most

painful moment comes at the end of the play when she tells of the death of a boy she has just witnessed. Her frustration turns to rage and the huge transition she makes from pacifist to activist when she attacks the dummy is convincing as well as touching.

Many members of the audience were heard saying that Strand was a dream role anyone would love to act; not only would it be fun but easy as well. This is certainly not the case. A cockney wench can too quickly become stereo-typed. Sophomore Alison Crowley avoided this with extreme care. Crowley, who appeared last semester in the one act "Overtures" with McEneaney, but is best remembered for her performance in "On the Town," was a ball of energy on stage. Her ability as an actress made a difficult part look easy to play. Strand provided the most comic relief which makes her a very appealing character. Crowley picked up on these comedic touches yet also brought out Strand's frightened and sensitive aspects. Extremely defensive, she attempted to keep the morale up by constantly singing and making jokes. While having a wound stitched after an air raid, Crowley managed to capture the pain expressively and still

continued on page 9

Music Review

by Tino Sonora
and Chapman Todd

General Public - "General Public"... yes, the long awaited effort of Dave Wakeling and Ranking Roger, masterminds behind the success of the English Beat, have finally released a 12" 2 song EP. General Public has not kept the Beat's characteristic uptempo 'pop meets ska meets reggae' sound, instead opting for a more pop-funk feel. The song 'General Public' is good and the b-side, 'Dishwasher,' is alright, but they left us a little disappointed and anxious to hear their forthcoming album. Dedicated Beat fans like ourselves have been expecting great things, so we'll wait for the album before we say anything that could make us look stupid later.

...**Berlin - "Love Life"**... with some help on a couple of songs from producer Giorgio Moroder (Flashdance, Cat People), Berlin doesn't seem to add any new dimension to their sound. Following the cue of last year's hit "Sex (I'm a)", they have assumed that sex sells. Lines such as "See my toys, we'll play the game," "Heart beats fast so make it last" prevail throughout the whole record. These highly "imaginative" lyrics are all presented over an endless techno-pop "boomtsh" bass drum drone, and simplistic synthesizers that prove their lack of musical imagination. The only cut that doesn't get caught up in this is "Fall," the slow

conclusion to the album. Can Berlin match the commercial success of the talented techno-masters Eurythmics? Keep your top 40 radio on, and remember... Boy George says there's no such thing as too much MTV.

The Alarm - "Declaration"... this band, in their follow up to "The Stand" EP, have found a pattern they seem satisfied to stick with, and in the process invoke a lot of comparisons with the early Clash. Touring with U2 last year, the Alarm won many fans with their fiery anthems about standing up for your rights and fighting oppressive authority, and they haven't changed. As angry as ever, they storm through such songs as "68 Guns" and "Blaze of Glory" always dealing with extremes; they want to play music to revolt by. The same

message gets trying after a while, and The Alarm may be digging themselves into a hole. "Declaration" is a great record and a good start for this band, but we hope they take their next steps carefully. Don't be scared off by their haircuts.

The Smiths - "The Smiths"... are huge in Britain and, we think, soon will be American faves. "The Smiths" is an album full of semi-acoustic pop, featuring great guitar work. You heard it here first.

...**Joe Jackson - "Body and Soul"**... We haven't actually heard all of this record, but we have a feeling that it is more of the light-hearted night club salsa of "Night and Day." Though musically Jackson's style has changed, his lyrics still point out the hardships and the toughness of life.

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Marcel Duchamp in NYC

by Eileen Doyle

Walking into an art gallery and seeing works that are far from realistic representations of an image is a fairly common experience for today's art public. We are an art public who have come to understand that art need not be pretty and realistic. Art is ultimately an expression of an idea, of several ideas, or of a void of ideas. Marcel Duchamp was among the first artists to experiment

point for creation, there was not much that Duchamp could not perceive as ready made art.

A coat rack that Duchamp continually tripped over of expression, thus allowing the public to broaden its understanding of art. The current review of his readymades at the Yves Arman Gallery in New York explores Duchamp's manipulation of the realities of art.

became "Trebuchet," a trap, and also a chess term meaning to trip one's opponent. A wooden chess board became a wall ornament, on which to play mental chess. Duchamp's first readymade was a bicycle wheel mounted on a kitchen stool. His explanation: "I enjoy watching it spin just as I enjoy watching the flames dancing in the fireplace."

Duchamp not only created new realities for pre-existing objects, but also fabricated realities for staid concepts, such as measurement. "Three Stoppages" consists of three hanging threads, and three pieces of wood. Duchamp hung a one meter thread, allowing it to fall freely in a horizontal plane. The thread curved as it fell, thus creating a new unit of measure for the meter. Duchamp then cut a board, or ruler, the shape of the string. Doing this three times, the artist created three ways to measure a meter.

Everywhere in Duchamp's work we sense the keen observation and wit with which he viewed the realities of his environment. He perceived everything as having more than one rational for existence: even the "Mona Lisa." Duchamp is notorious for printing on this painting, an established work of art, "L.H.O.O.Q.," which when pronounced in French produces a statement equivalent to the English "Her ass is hot," as Duchamp thought it would be, since she had been sitting since 1507.

Although many question the meaning such a pun has for art, Duchamp's effort to express different views and representations of objects - in a world that was becoming increasingly less rational - vastly opened the art world, making room for artists to experiment with surrealistic and pop art.



Jim Sutton

This semester the Connecticut College dance department is honored to welcome as a guest artist in ballet, Mr. Jim Sutton. He has been a principle dancer with dance companies in the U.S., and has performed in film and television.

At age nineteen, Mr. Sutton began dancing, which is considered late since most professional ballet dancers begin their rigorous training at a very young age. He studied at the University of Texas, majoring in anthropology and languages, but soon became interested in theater which eventually led him into dance. Mr. Sutton then began his training in Texas with the San Antonio Ballet company and later became a scholarship student at the Joffrey School in New York City. That same year he began his professional dancing career at the Eglevsky Ballet with featured roles. Since that time, he has performed as a principal dancer in ten companies including the

Chamber Ballet, Kathryn Posin Dance Company, New World Ballet, Dennis Wayne's Dancers, and the Pittsburgh Ballet.

One mark of a genuinely talented dancer is his ability to share his knowledge and skill with others. Jim Sutton believes a career in performing is for the satisfaction of the performer while teaching is not for the teacher but for the students. In other words, a good teacher must be able to communicate his skill effectively. Mr. Sutton has taught at the San Antonio Ballet School, Dancer's School and Milwaukee Ballet School. Mr. Sutton's accomplishments include his nationally viewed film and television work and the eight ballets which he has choreographed. Jim feels that Connecticut College dancers are a strong group and he is eager to teach. Likewise, students in his classes seem very receptive to his style and respect his skill as a dancer and teacher.

'He perceived everything as having more than one rational for existence.'

with this "modern concept" daily, signed, and called art. As he explained regarding a urinal that he exhibited as "Fountain" in 1917, "Whether Roger Mutt (Duchamp's pseudonym) made the fountain or not has no importance. He chose it. He took an ordinary object of life and placed it so its useful significance disappeared under the new title and point of view. He created a new thought for that object." Using this idea as his take-off

As a founder of the Dada movement (1916-1922), Duchamp's purpose in art was to express to the public that in the wake of the massive destruction and confusion of World War I, life was not rational. In a chaotic world, where death could come so easily, the old established moral and aesthetic values were meaningless. The world was not altogether pretty and rational.

Duchamp's readymades are objects that he dealt with

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BLITZ

struggle through the song "Oh when can I have a banana again," adding a comic touch to a very crucial minute. Her transitions from clowning around to being very sensitive were wonderful. In probably Crowley's strongest moment on stage, Lady accuses Strand of making a joke about the

continued from page 8

bombing of Buckingham Palace. Crowley used a lengthy pause, walked right up to Hecht and strongly whispered in a clear voice, "Just what do you bloody well take me for."

Jessica Hecht, playing the wealthy Lady, became more comfortable with her role as the drama progressed. Hecht, most recently seen last semester as a lead in "Night of the Iguana," seemed to have researched her part and used specific mannerisms effectively. She produced a dignified and intimidating character with experience behind her. She did a thorough job of creating a forty-four year old woman romantically scarred by a previous world war, and needed little physical change to convey such an effect. Hecht has remarkable stage presence without upstaging other performers. She might have improved by showing more class distinction between herself and Effie. She occasionally fell into a middle

class inflexion, a problem which might have been corrected by a more elitist accent. Hecht failed to realize the comic expectations of her role, which subsequently decreased the momentum.

Overall the actresses should be commended for preparing themselves in a short time period of two weeks and for handling rewrites in the script during rehearsals. Credit must also be given to lighting designer and set consultant Jacob Handelm and sound designer Loretta Scheer. The lights and sound were very effective and helped to maintain the harsh reality of WWII, as did Phil Hayden's strikingly haunting dummy of Adolf Hitler.

The play ran about 90 minutes and without intermission. The audience was very receptive all three nights. Those that did attend were treated to a very special night of theatre, possibly one of Connecticut College's finest.

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Moonies Secrets

continued from page 7

God's forces must lie in winning mankind back; this is required by Moon's law of indemnity (spelled out in detail in the **Divine Principle**), a sort of cosmic rule of balance and repayment. This is why Moonies can constantly lie so sincerely and shamelessly to outsiders: their theology says they must.

Today, Satan's manifestation on the worldwide level is Communism. In fact the Communist system, as Moon perceives it, is nothing other than Satan's imitation of the Unification Church! The difference is that the Moonies are God-centered - but the internal administration and external tactics are similar. Satan had to copy God's system because Satan can only imitate, not create; this is one of his basic characteristics.

On the individual level, Satan directs intense onslaughts against each Moonie

and possible future Moonie. He tries to strike at a person's weakest place, which is usually his or her loved ones. This is why parents, girlfriends, and boyfriends inexplicably become hysterical when you tell them you are at a Moonie retreat and won't be coming back for a while. Such violent reactions are proof that Satan's voice is speaking through their mouths, since Satan's essential characteristics are anger, discord, negativity, and an unwillingness to listen.

God's characteristics are harmony, "positivity," love, acceptance, and obedience. A Moonie must hold these feelings in mind at every moment, most especially when dealing with superiors in the hierarchy. Even a momentary intrusion of doubt or negativity is Satan gaining a foothold, and must instantly be stamped out of thought. Vigorous mental exercises drill this habit into good

members until it becomes almost effortless.

Those who accept God and the Messiah must eventually make a total commitment to the Unification Church's battle plan for wiping out Satan worldwide and restoring the Garden of Eden. In the war between absolute good and absolute evil, the very idea of half-measures is a trap planted by Satan. As soon as you are "positive" enough to be told this, you must give all of your time and energy, to the cause of Sun Myung Moon. The universe has never contained anything more important.

So there it is. Any takers?

Alan MacRobert is former editor of the Vermont Vanguard Press. He has studied the Unification Church for the past six years, after being "terribly worked over emotionally but not quite brainwashed" at one of its indoctrination retreats.

Sanity

continued from page 3

we haven't done that, and what we now think about them, you have to go back and remember how they came along.

"The Manhattan project was part of a larger restructuring of military thinking into what eventually became the notion of strategic warfare. We developed the bomb, and right away we dropped it on two Japanese cities, and that was a perfectly rational, acceptable way to use weapons, although it killed civilians by the hundreds of thousands. But we had already been killing civilians for several years. We had developed the notion of "strategic warfare," the idea of defeating an enemy by destroying his capacity to wage war. Instead of only attacking the battleships, why not attack the factories where the parts for battleships are made? By doing this in Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the atom bombs and with fire bombing in Tokyo, we hoped to meet our goal: unconditional surrender of the Japanese. This notion of strategic warfare was a fairly new one at the time, and in my opinion is not a very rational way to use military forces.

"There is little doubt that strategic warfare was very successful in our war with Japan. The bomb ended the war immediately, and probably saved us from having to invade Japan, which we were determined to do if necessary."

As Captain Yates continued, I found myself not listening so much to what he said as how he said it. He spoke with an authoritative, knowledgeable tone, and a somewhat rural inflection, speaking of the "Sovi-ettes" almost as a Nebraska farmer might. In appearance, Captain Yates is a handsome man who looks ten years

younger than his age of 60 years might suggest. He is tall and lean, with pale blue eyes and a dark complexion.

"We now have 13,000 nuclear warheads in our total arsenal. When you go past a certain threshold of nuclear capability, adding to that capability is really meaningless. We are not getting any more utility from the additional warheads we are now building. If there was any utility to nuclear weapons other than as a deterrent, why didn't we get any use out of them in the late forties and early fifties? We could have used them during the Berlin crisis, but we didn't. As I remember history, that monopoly that we had didn't do a damn thing for us. We could have used the bomb in Vietnam or Korea without any serious risk of retaliation, but again we did not.

"As Churchill said back in the early fifties, once you go beyond a certain point with these weapons, all you really do is 'make the rubble bounce.' But since he said that, we have more than quadrupled our arsenal. Why?"

"I think the reason why is that people have not changed the way they look at warfare, and more particularly strategic warfare, since the introduction of the atomic age. Part of this is mistaken strategic thinking, part of it is just plain stupidity. There are plenty of people in high positions that really don't give a rat's ass about the questions I'm addressing. What they want to do is make a buck, or build up a force that they can command, or whatever other motivation they may have. It's a selfish, unthinking act of immorality. I don't think there are a lot of them out there, but there are some people calling the shots who

are not acting in the way that they were elected to act, nor in the way that they could best defend this country."

The interview went on for nearly an hour and a half, during which time we discussed Captain Yates' views on Reagan's arms control efforts (which he asked that I not disclose in this article), his involvement in the nuclear freeze movement, and his naval career. When we talked about his involvement in the nuclear freeze movement, Captain Yates made his most important point of the interview, or at least the point I found the most meaning in.

"Demonstrations, and all of that whole scene, are very abhorrent to me, personally. It goes against all of my military background, and I obviously can't endorse the people who throw blood on subs at EB. However, I don't dismiss it, because I do realize that's what got us out of the Vietnam war. And while I disagree with their methods, the end may justify the means."

LATE BREAKING NEWS FLASH...

Earth, (AP) - As this story went to press, the big blue ball had continued to evade armageddon. Most college students reported on-time pizza deliveries, average length beer lines, and tolerably low radiation levels. Assuming you are now reading this on unburned paper, the earth's nuclear climate is probably still reasonable. Perhaps, if the type of sanity exhibited by Captain William K. Yates is still to be found within the walls of the Pentagon, the White House, and the Capitol building, planetary genocide will be avoided. Stay tuned...

Task Force

continued from page 4

kinds of incidents that occur around here," reported Hax. The lawyer researched the case studies according to state laws and came back to relay his findings. "Overall it was what we expected," said Hax.

Speaking on the purpose of the group, Hax stated, "We make recommendations, we do not go out and start all these groups." Lipshez commented, "We're not here to say 'No one should drink on this campus.'" But she feels that it is important to educate people putting on events in terms of the consequences of their actions.

A sheet presenting the responsibilities of the students concerning the issues of drugs and alcohol may be written up. Cornell has issued a poster titled "Am I Responsible?" which discusses such things as liability as a result of advertising. For example, advertising for a party by using the idea of free alcohol, or suggesting that it is a good idea to come and get drunk may get the hosts of the party in legal trouble if accidents

occur as a result of the liquor served at their party.

Charles Luce, director of athletics, met with coaches and a man from Alcoholics Anonymous who is willing and available to talk to sports teams about drugs and alcohol.

The idea for a BACCHUS group at Connecticut College came up with the committee. BACCHUS stands for Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students. Lipshez hopes that if students educate students, there may be positive results on campus. John Bitters runs the BACCHUS group.

The task force will report their findings to the Dean of the college. They will suggest a policy concerning drugs and alcohol based on the results of their studies.

The issue is primarily one of attitude. Therefore, it is impossible for the task force itself to change the situation on campus. Said one of the members of the task force, "It's a difficult task... I don't know if anything can be done."

Another Trickster

ACROSS

- 1 Soft food
- 4 Shovel
- 9 Shade tree
- 12 Macaw
- 13 Small drum
- 14 Portuguese currency
- 15 Basement
- 17 Prayer book
- 19 Sea in Asia
- 21 Latin conjunction
- 22 Jog
- 25 Precious stone
- 27 Opera by Verdi
- 31 Take unlawfully
- 32 Three-sided figures
- 34 Near
- 35 Chinese pagoda
- 36 Pedal digit
- 37 Note of scale
- 38 Perverted
- 41 Mire
- 42 Exact
- 43 Pronoun
- 44 Country of Europe
- 45 Printer's measure
- 47 Expires
- 49 Extreme disgust
- 53 Reply
- 57 Perform
- 58 Variety of wheat
- 60 Be in debt
- 61 Insect
- 62 Plague
- 63 Seine

DOWN

- 1 Moccasin
- 2 Exist
- 3 Crony: colloq.
- 4 Astral body
- 5 Subdivision of chapter
- 6 Hebrew month
- 7 Monk's title
- 8 Great Lake
- 9 Bitter vetch
- 10 Meadow
- 11 Wire measure
- 16 Unit of Latvian currency
- 18 Platform
- 20 Hawaiian wreath
- 22 Pamphlet
- 23 Moving part of motor
- 24 River in Siberia
- 26 Fabrics
- 28 Negative prefix

29 Hesitate

- 30 Stage whisper
- 32 Greek letter
- 33 Bow
- 35 Woody plants
- 39 Symbol for ruthenium
- 40 Spread for drying
- 41 Note of scale
- 44 Worm
- 46 Bird's home
- 48 Heraldry: grafted
- 49 Catch: colloq.
- 50 High card
- 51 Southwestern Indian
- 52 Simian
- 54 Emerged victorious
- 55 Female sheep
- 56 Soak
- 59 Babylonian deity

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PERSONALS

Jane - Watch that knee! -- Beulah

S.R. - check it out on Wednesday --TN

Bernie - the snow is awesome! --Lisa

S - Dink!

Barreling Bill Walter, The Meathead. So where's the journalism? Keep up the work, maybe it will get good... Shatterin, Suiteless, and Wimpy.

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Men's Lacrosse Off to a Good Start

by John Markbright

TAMPA - Coach Fran Shields' Connecticut College lacrosse team raced to a second place finish last week in the 12th annual Suncoast Lacrosse Tournament among an impressive field of eight northern squads. The Camels won four out of five games in the round-robin affair, losing only to defending Suncoast champ, RPI, 12-8 in the championship contest.

It was the fourth straight appearance in the tourney for Shields' charges (Shields has a 9-6 record in the 4 appearances) who defeated Fairleigh-Dickinson Univ. of Teaneck, NJ, 16-5, Haverford College of Pennsylvania, 9-7, Lake Forest College of Illinois, 10-9 in sudden death and Kenyon College of Ohio, 9-5. Kenyon had defeated the Camels the last two years.

It was a story of a happy reunion, as the Camels' top gun, Carlos DelCristo, returned to the lineup after a

year's absence. DelCristo, who scored 30 goals as a frosh in 1982, returned in style as he led the tournament in scoring with 18 goals and 5 assists for 23 points, only five points shy of the all-time Suncoast tourney record of 28 points owned by present Connecticut College coach Fran Shields, set in 1979 as Shields played for St. Lawrence University.

Lending stability to DelCristo's explosiveness and settling the offense was soph attacker Dave Shore, who finished the tourney with 13 goals and 9 assists for 22 points. Shore, a high school all-American in Denver two years ago, scored 26 goals for the Camels as a frosh and will be counted on heavily in '84.

Defensively, tri-captain Dan Soane was excellent as he held opponents' top attackers virtually scoreless. He received efficient help from Nick Kouwenhoven, a walk-on starter last year as a frosh. Other strong defensive performances were turned in by Ted Root, Zach Karas,

Chip Harris and Aaron Cohen.

The midfield was bolstered by Hal Sizer (6 pts) and Bob Behrens (6 pts). Andy Obstler, a senior speedster, contributed 4 points and the game-winning goal vs. Lake Forest in sudden-death OT. Senior Lee McLaren was a tower of power on faceoffs and defensively and also scored 2 goals. Junior attacker Geoff Barnet turned in a fine tourney with 4 goals and six assists off the crease.

The surprise came in goal where both goalies, frosh Tom Reiling and soph Earl Geertgens had superb performances. Geertgens won both his starts allowing only 12 goals while stopping 25 shots. Reiling, the highly touted frosh, was 2-1 with 48 saves. He allowed 26 goals.

The Camels now return north to face the University of Connecticut in a March 28 scrimmage before opening their '84 campaign at Div. III powerhouse Trinity on Wednesday, April 4.

Men's Crew Still Afloat

by Mark Leapman

The men's crew team is active and looks very promising for the spring rowing season despite unfavorable circumstances early in the semester.

When the team returned in January after winter break, they found that their head coach had not. Family obligations kept Tom Boyer from returning. It would have meant leaving three children at home in Buffalo.

Boyer's absence came as a surprise. The Athletic Department immediately initiated a search to fill the vacant position; but it took several weeks to find a qualified candidate.

February is normally a difficult month for the team.

It is spent in the weight room and not on the river. Strenuous workouts are executed daily. Each member is required to run between three and five miles per day. This period of winter training is a particularly trying part of the season for the team and the difficulty this year was compounded without the guidance of a coach.

But the team has pulled through. Assistant coach Sean Peoples rose to the occasion and was named head coach. Sam Bradford — alumni and veteran oarsman — who was chosen to share the coaching responsibilities, said: "I'm not a seasoned coach but so far the team looks great."



Men's Tennis Looks Strong

by Molly! Goodyear

With the return of four of the top six players from last year's team and the addition of two talented freshmen, Conn men's tennis coach Tom Perrault is optimistic about this year's team.

Perrault is hoping to improve on last year's 5-5 record and to place higher in the NESCAC tournament. They would like to see a repeat performance of their impressive 6-3 win over Wesleyan and have already

placed third in this year's University of Hartford Invitational (which they won last year). "With the team working hard, if we play to our potential, we should attain our goals," he said.

In post-season scrimmages the team was victorious over Eastern and University of Bridgeport, beating both 8-1. Unfortunately the team didn't fare as well against Brandeis but looks toward more challenges against such teams as Holy Cross, URI and

Wesleyan. Returning letterwinners are co-captains Chris Vincze (84) and Carl Soane (85), seniors Bob Bortnick and Neil Helman, junior Dave Fleishman, and sophomores Bradley Funne, Winton Porterfield, and Gordon Rudd. Rounding out the team are freshmen Seth Singer and Bill (Hamster) Saunders. Carl Soane takes the number one spot again this year coming off an impressive 1983 season of eight wins and only two losses. Neil Helman and Bob Bortnick both return to their positions as the number two and number three players respectively.

Good luck this season.



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SPORTS



Womens' Crew Preview

by Molly! Goodyear

The Conn women's crew team is going to prove a formidable threat this Spring season. Coach Claus Wolter sees the team as "Being a closely knit, hard-working and most importantly an intricately motivated group."

The crew team has been working hard all year and spent spring break here at Conn working out twice a day. "This type of dedication and hard work is needed to produce a strong team," Wolter said. He feels that last year's victories for the varsity and junior varsity eights and the third place novice finish in the New England Invitational Regatta can be repeated and possibly improved upon. In 1983 the Conn women attended the Dad Vail for the first time and made an impressive showing with a silver medal for the junior varsity and a fifth place finish for the varsity. Coach Wolter has been "consistently impressed with this year's varsity crews as they have continued to work hard with little or no urging from me." He is also confident in the novice eight who look to be a strong and willing crew.

The first race of the season came on Sat. March 24 against University of Rhode Island and MIT. The bitter cold and rough waters proved too much of a challenge to the crew who were narrowly defeated in all three races.

Returning varsity letterwinners are senior captain Kathy Lynnes, seniors Amy Blackburn Anita Erwin, Kathy Herzog, Karen Landy and Robin Patch; juniors Lisa Cherbuliez, Lauren

Cleary, Anne Giannacakes and Fran Trafton; also returning to the team after their novice year are Molly! Goodyear ('85), Robin Baxendale ('86) and Jennifer Cox ('86). The addition of three experienced freshmen tone varsity, Ripley Greppin, Susan Bryant, Sue Neville and sophomore transfer Mary Laughlin, has improved

the overall outlook of the two crews.

The crews look forward to a challenging season in races against such crews as Brown, Dartmouth, Smith and UNH and will use these meets as stepping stones towards victories at the New Englands and in Philadelphia.



Winter Sports Awards

Men's Basketball:

MVP - Peter Dorfman, Tom Fleming; MIP - Jeff Weiner; Unsung Hero - John Bartolomei.

Women's Basketball:

MVP - Laura Brunner, Tracey Finer; MIP - Lynne Quintal; Unsung Hero - Becky Carver; 4-year - Becky Carver, Mary Jean Kanabis

Gymnastics:

MVP - Maria Leet, Pat Moe; MIP - Denise Llewellyn; Unsung Hero - Cathy Altman, Beth Bria; 4-year - Cathy Altman, Beth Bria, Pat Moe.

Ice Hockey:

MVP - Gaar Talanian; MIP - Don Pasquarello; Unsung Hero - Rick Olson; 4-year - Bill Charbonneau, Steve Heaney, Lee McLaren, Chip Orcutt, Andy Pinkes.

Women's Swimming:

MVP - Sarah Pitt; MIP - Laury Bowman; Unsung Hero - Margaret Dougan, Donna Peterson; 4-year - Liz Sargent.

Tracey Finer, a point guard from East Haven, Connecticut has been named Rookie of the Year by the New England Women's Basketball Association (NEWBCA), Division III.

Finer, who scored a season average of 16.8 points per game, averaged 7.8 assists and 4.3 steals per game. Her average for rebounds was 4.0.

She was named Most Valuable Player of the Connecticut College-Coast Guard Tournament and Division III New England Women's Basketball Association Rookie of the Week.

Last year, the five-foot four-inch guard played many positions, including center, for East Haven High School, but was put in the point guard position when she came to Connecticut College this fall.

Finer was a key factor in a team that racked up the school's best women's basketball season. Ending the year with a 19-3 record, the lady Camels reached the finals of the Northeast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (NIAC) Tournament early this month.

Finer and the team were coached by Bill Lessig and assistant coach Mike Shenault.

You are Cordially Invited

to the General Staff Meetings of

The College Voice

Wednesdays at 5:30

Personals

send message and 5¢ a word to Box 1351

This Week's Answer

P	A	P	S	P	A	D	E	E	L	M	
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