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THE COLLEGE VOICE

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De te fabula narratur

APRIL 17, 1984

Nuclear Free Connecticut College

by Linda Rich

Connecticut College is a nuclear-free zone. In a vote conducted on April 3, 4, and 5, 1051 students and 100 members of the staff and faculty cast their ballots. 77.3 per cent of the faculty and staff voted in support of the referendum which declared Connecticut College a nuclear-free zone.

The idea for the NFZ emerged last semester after Students for Global Peace sponsored a week of education about nuclear war. "Education is only the first step," said Ann Scarritt, president of Students for Global Peace. As people become more aware of the issues they want to take action. Inspired by the efforts to make Cambridge, Massachusetts nuclear-free, Scarritt brought the proposal to Conn. The nuclear-free zone is a community action that makes a statement about the way this community feels.

Jane Bredeson, Secretary of the College and Assistant to the President supports the

initiative taken by the students. "College is a place to learn and discuss issues," she said. "This provided another opportunity for students to learn about the nuclear freeze."

The campaign to make Connecticut College a nuclear-free zone began with the lecture by Dr. Helen Caldicott, the Australian physicist and nuclear freeze activist. Caldicott's philosophy is that every individual can make a difference. She reminded people that we live in a democracy and we must exercise our power. We must take responsibility for the world and we must save it. These inspirational words were heard by many members of the college community.

On Monday April 1, there was an all-college meeting to discuss the issues raised by the referendum. Grace Ross, a member of Boston Mobilization for Survival, along with three Conn College seniors, Brigeda Bank, Cameron Hall, and Ann Scarritt, made up the panel who explained the purpose

and significance of the nuclear-free zone and fielded questions. About 70 people attended the meeting.

Edward Cranz, professor of history, voiced his opposition. The proposal, he claimed, would hinder rather than help the goal to achieve a freezing of the arms race. Cranz verbalized what seemed to be one of the major objections: the wording is too ambiguous and seem to be calling for unilateral disarmament.

The panel responded by saying that this action is a unilateral initiative. The ultimate goal is to make the whole world free of nuclear weapons. America would never disarm herself in some sort of one-sided gesture of kindness. The NFZ movement in America does not plan to make this whole country a nuclear-free zone while the Soviet Union watches. One goal of nuclear-free zones in this country, and on this campus, is to get discussions going, but mainly the goal is to get the government to take the issue seriously.

Junior Marshal Green

added that though turning Connecticut College into a nuclear-free zone has "no practical effect," it is nonetheless a "powerful statement."

Patty Cone, another junior, continued the discussion. "We're supposed to be a liberal college," she said, "and we should take an initiative. Stopping a positive action is ridiculous."

The meeting went smoothly and people discussed the proposal quite rationally. The people who came seemed to find the answers they sought. Sally Everett, '84, went to the meeting to gain more information and to defend her own opinion, that this is a "naive approach to the problem." She believes that anyone who was going to vote

"not" should have come to the meeting to defend their reasoning.

Students for Global Peace is pleased with the outcome of the vote. "None of us really knew what to expect," said Scarritt. The whole project was more difficult than they expected. "I never realized that the wording would be so important," she added.

In the end, people voted to pass the referendum. Many were able to put their initial adverse reactions aside and vote in support of the symbolic action. Nothing would actually change on campus. Nothing would be eliminated, nobody would be forced to leave. What will change is the attitude. Nuclear-free Connecticut College is just the first step.

Young Alumni Trustee: First Female in Five Years

by Suzanne Bohan

In an election characterized by over-qualified candidates, the position of Young Alumni Trustee was won by a female zoology major who took time out from her cloning research to get acquainted with the voters. Liz Epstein will succeed David Gleason, Ken Abrahms and Brian Elowe as the youngest member of the Board of Trustees.

The door-to-door salesman routine works! As a candidate, Epstein visited the rooms of the majority of seniors, explaining her views and encouraging seniors to vote. With other candidates boasting housefellowships, student government appointments and club presidencies, Epstein saw the need for exposure and began knocking on doors. Epstein explained, "Introducing myself to so many people was intimidating, but I think it made the difference." Clearly, her effort demonstrated a great deal of

dedication and a concern for student involvement in decision-making.

Explaining her motivation for running for the position, Epstein said, "I've gotten so much out of this school... the science department in particular. I want to be able to give back something substantial."

Epstein got her first contact with the trustees when she was selected to present her independent study research during a trustee weekend at Conn earlier this year. The senior zoology major is working with a scientist at Pfizer Pharmaceutical Company to develop a mapping system which would determine the reasons behind cloning variability in plants.

A resident of Framingham, MA, Epstein plans to attend graduate school in a year or two. In the meantime, she will continue her scientific pursuits by working as a researcher in a lab.

Farrakhan on Education

by Eleonora Riesenman and Michael Adler

On Saturday April 7, in honor of Eclipse Weekend, Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, gave a speech in Palmer Auditorium. The theme for this year's ninth Eclipse Weekend, co-sponsored by the Coast Guard's Genesis and Connecticut College's UMOJA, was "Black Education: Regression or Progression?" According to Jacqueline Springer and Naresh Duraiswamy, the President and Vice-President of UMOJA, the theme's purpose is to arouse self-expression and awareness for the college community with regards to Black Education. Louis Farrakhan addressed an audience of approximately 350 people on issues such as governmental policies towards blacks, racism, and American Imperialism, but focused mainly on black education.

Louis Farrakhan spoke for two hours, dealing with the question of black education by portraying the world through the non-caucasian perspective. Despite the numerous tangents, Farrakhan consistently returned to the main issue. Farrakhan's references to education go beyond the conventional academic

realms we are all accustomed to. Education, in Farrakhan's terms, entails a heritage, a history and an awareness of and for all minorities. Farrakhan admits that 'education has no color,' yet, he disregards the present educational system in America on account of it being developed by and for the white population. This 'white supremacy' has denied American minorities the privilege of having their own identity and history.

Farrakhan expanded upon this issue and suggested that the crux of this problem goes back several hundred years. Since his origin in America, the black man has been 'Americanized.' Lack of knowledge of their history has forced blacks, from an early age, to deny their own identity. Farrakhan pointed out that little substance or knowledge of black history can be found in conventional childhood stories such as Goldie Locks. Blacks have been deprived of the knowledge of the self in society and have been reared on the already established accomplishments of Western Civilization. Therefore, the black population has no alternative but to depend on other resources for their identity, education, and survival. Farrakhan purports

that a form of slavery, the black's dependency on whites, continues in America for blacks. Since black education is non-existent, the remaining alternative is to seek an education based on white standards. In Farrakhan's terms, the black man is 'trained' to comply with white standards rather than develop his own, pragmatic education.

Farrakhan fiercely opposes this system of conformity and 'brain washing.' All individuals have the potential to cultivate their own minds, and he encourages all students to scrutinize and question what they are taught. He feels that only historical truths can set blacks apart from Western ideas and concepts. Farrakhan's objective is to counter the established white notions and redefine them in terms of a black's perspective. Black education, therefore, must correct 400 years of mislearning for the blacks is the only solution.

The next logical step for Farrakhan is the Nation of Islam. Before reconstructive education is attained, a definite break from the white community is needed. Jacqueline Springer paralleled the idea of the

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Will Kane
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Communist Propaganda at Conn.

Rachel Youree

When Sylvia Henel walked down a Peking street, the masses noticed.

That's because she made the mistake of walking with a whole group of foreigners. During her five-month stay in the People's Republic of China, Sylvia did a lot of observing herself and has returned to Connecticut College, where she is writing her Honors Thesis on the Chinese Communist Party's current Socialist Spiritual Civilization Movement. Recently the Conn College Library served as gallery for Sylvia's collection of propaganda posters and assorted paraphernalia representing the ideals not only of the current party's ideology, but also of the infamous Cultural Revolution.

Sylvia is an Asian Studies-Chinese major and a Winthrop Scholar. She spent first semester junior year at Wellesley College and second semester she went on their China Educational Tours program. Through it she attended the Peking Foreign Language Institute where she studied intensive advanced Mandarin from January to June, 1983.

Sylvia lived abroad for thirteen years in Europe and other countries, and became interested in Asian culture because she was looking for a philosophy of life other than Christianity. She found the Taoist, Buddhist and Hindu beliefs of Asia attractive. At Conn she is concentrating on Chinese history and politics.

The night before leaving America, she tried to imagine what Peking would be like as she lay in her bed. Although well-read and familiar with the culture, there was nothing like stepping off the plane, after what seemed like days, and finding herself on the other side of the world. It was night and she sensed a profound emptiness; there were few people about but plenty of bicycles. Quite a contrast to Newark Airport.

Sylvia describes Peking as a "big town," where there are ten-story buildings. But most people live in smaller residential homes, groups of them clustered around courtyards.

Americans idealize China, she says. They envision the Great Wall and the Summer Palace, when in fact China is a developing country with its share of dirt as well as treasures. China has nuclear

arms, but its main form of transportation is still a bicycle.

As a student, Sylvia observed the manner in which foreigners are treated, and the bureaucracy that binds the workers who pampered her and her classmates. She was treated with great hospitality and fed well. She lived in a dormitory, a utilitarian structure lacking aesthetic appeal, that was one foreign ghetto among several in Peking. The overstuffed school, where four people did the job of one, was a vantage point from which Sylvia observed the interaction between workers and their boss. The attitude, docile and cautious, was one by which everyone knew their place. Creating employment was probably one reason for the abundance of workers at the school, Sylvia says. But they may also have been looking out for trouble.

Many workers interacted with the American students, sometimes joining them in dancing and drinking. However, being overly friendly resulted in at least one worker's transfer. People in general, Sylvia explained, are moved around frequently in China.

On the humorous side, the partying Americans and their native comrades sometimes found themselves being watched by neighbors who congregated outside their first-floor window in order to peek in at the mysterious revelry.

After nearly half a year in the People's Republic, Sylvia returned to America, to a bustling airport, with posters hidden in dresses and Chairman Mao buttons in her socks.

Consequently, the glowing faces of China's ideal workers decorated the Conn College Library March 26 through April 6, when over 20 posters from Sylvia's collection were displayed.

One of the minor goals of the present Chinese leadership, together with the major one, the Four Modernizations, is what Sylvia calls the Socialist Spiritual Civilization Movement. It is spiritual, not in the religious sense, but in the non-material sense. It supplements the material goals which have been promoted since the early 1970's.

The posters, painted in the Socialist Realism style,

depict the mundane and pragmatic ideology of a minor campaign going on for the benefit of workers in factories and stores, and for children in schools. The movement, alternately referred to as the "Decorum and Courtesy Movement," the "Five Stresses and Four Beauties Drive," and the "Socialist Ethics Campaign," strives for public morality in the forms of order, courtesy, and sanitation.

The message in a series of eight posters, entitled "Rules for Workers and Staff Members," is to combat worker apathy, inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption.

The posters are an effort to counteract the effects of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976). At that time youths were encouraged to neglect common courtesy, culture and authority. Their education ended abruptly and they were displaced into fields, and factories. These people were denied a traditional upbringing, which in the ancient Confucian sense instills a strong sense of propriety. They followed the various political swings in the years after.

The problematic generation of twenty and thirty-year-olds, as a result, lack the technical skills for the continuing goal of vast modernization. In addition, youth and people in general have a cynical attitude because of a loss of faith in the stability of their society.

In the effort to counteract the urban industrial sector's low profits and work standards, the posters depict bright faced, ivory-skinned smiling workers with clean straight teeth. In a variety of settings, they pose, promoting industriousness, punctuality, study, comradeship, civility and respect for law and socialism.

A girl on a bus in a bright yellow jacket repairs the torn seat of a public bus. "Love the Collective."

Workers stand gazing at books, at their watches and at each other. Study for the nation's progress, be on time and care for one's comrades, they say.

In contrast to the pragmatism of the contemporary posters, Sylvia also displayed prints of eight paintings from the Cultural Revolution. These political posters depict a feverish

immersion into the ideas of the Four Modernizations (agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology).

In them, idealized farmers and industrial workers embodied a "virile and indomitable spirit." With happy faces they walk in the snow and carry buckets leaden with mineral deposits. Clean and spotless they drill for oil. Without a drop of sweat they feed a raging furnace. Not only is the message unrealistic, but the body-types are as well, Sylvia explains. Today, the pragmatic leadership is embarrassed with these examples.

The current posters are mundane in all comparison, yet reassert the good aspects of society. The emphasis on social mindfulness are values compatible with modernization. Furthermore, these values are more identifiable and promote gradual change. They recognize that individual moral reform must precede a nationwide commitment to technical modernization.

In China, ideas in general originate from the Party's Central Committee and are promoted through mass organizations. Further down the network, unit leaders are

responsible for implementing new orders in factories, stores and schools. They buy and distribute posters such as these.

The posters do not brain-wash, Sylvia says, but are a subtle indoctrination of social courtesy that is addressing an urgent need. Most of the country won't see these posters, where they are hung in factories and stores, as China is 85 percent rural. But the effects of the Cultural Revolution center on urban lives.

Other propaganda in the cities are in the family planning area, not promoting contraception, per se, but asserting the importance of producing one child per family.

Sylvia's favorite poster from the exhibit is a large picture of a huge muscular hand reaching towards the sky. In the background are rockets blasting off and in the foreground is Peking Man. "Labor Creates the Human World," it says, "Love Labor," it implores. Not only does the poster reflect the thousands of years of history, struggle and progress in China, but also the juxtaposition of old and new. This is the continuing attraction of that country on the other side of the world.

Elections Short of Quorum

by Dave Tyler

As of the Wednesday, April 11 SGA meeting, executive board elections were approximately 15 votes short of the 783 mark needed to reach quorum. Only 50 percent of the student body plus one vote was necessary to make quorum in this election. The Student Assembly moved to extend the voting for three more hours Thursday morning. Although the 15 vote margin is close, it could not be accepted because it is enough to give candidates

grounds for recalling the election, according to Brian Crawford, SGA Vice-President. Only two positions were contested: the offices of President and Vice-President. Steve Jacobsen and Ann Babcock ran for President; Janet Christofano and T. Dan Besse were running for Vice-President. Priscilla Geigis ran unopposed for the position of Judiciary Board Chairman, as did Ilisa Sohmer for Student Activities Council Chairman.

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On Reagan In Central America

by Garry Bliss

Two weeks ago (April 2-6) the Reagan administration got what it wanted from the Senate on Central America. It looked like the administration's primarily militaristic approach to the problems in the region would continue, but now the President's program is facing heavy opposition from Congress.

It is expected that the House will not approve the supplemental twenty-one million dollars in aid for the anti-government rebels in Nicaragua. There has been growing opposition to the "covert" war being carried on against the government there, and recently opposition has increased dramatically with the disclosure that the C.I.A. has been overseeing the mining of Nicaraguan ports. This is a dangerous escalation of our military activity in the region and a blatant violation of international law. The fact that these activities can take place without the knowledge

or consent of Congress is extremely unsettling and dangerous.

The news that the C.I.A. was overseeing this mining has been strongly criticized by our European allies; France has offered to help remove them. English and French shipping have been victims of these mines. The Senate responded by voting 84-12 disapproving the

hard time passing in the House.

Despite the efforts of Senator Kennedy to delay and reduce the military aid to El Salvador, the appropriation passed in full. This money will go to the government to help them battle the leftist rebels in that country. The El Salvador aid will go into effect regardless of the outcome of the forthcoming

progressive change, produce the very revolution that the Reagan administration fears.

The willingness with which this administration considers resorting to military actions was further revealed with the news that there are contingency plans being drafted to use combat troops in Central America if the current stop-the-left efforts fail. The Reagan administration vigorously denies such allegations as they have in the past. These denials, in light of recent events and the over-all record of this administration, ring hollow indeed.

This resort to military solutions to cure the instability of the region overlooks the need for diplomatic involvement in the region. The military solution completely ignores the social injustice and economic inequality that forms the root of the region's problems. The cause of discontent is not Russia but the inequalities inside Central America itself. Reagan's willingness, some call it eagerness, to use

military force in the place of diplomacy is dangerous and does not enhance the prospects for peace or progress.

The administration's drafting of the contingency plans is predicated on the belief that Congress would not want to "lose" Central America. This sounds chillingly like talk twenty years ago about Southeast Asia.

Analogies to Vietnam can both help and cloud thinking about Central America. It is a different place and this is a different time. Central America has its own history and set of problems and we, as a nation, have had Vietnam from which to learn. We have learned that actions should not be taken with insufficient knowledge of the source and true character of a problem. We should also have learned to distinguish problems that are local in origin and not confuse them for what they are not. Also, with any luck, the nation learned not to incrementally be committed to involvement in a region before it's "too late to pull back."

Right now it's not too late to reject the notion of a military solution to Central America's problems. But things don't look good. Two weeks ago (April 2-6) a Senator's aid in defending his boss' pro-aid vote said, "just because people were stupid twenty years ago doesn't mean we are now." The Senator for whom he spoke supported the Vietnam war.

In spite of President Reagan's protestations there is room, in fact there must be room for debate on foreign policy. Open debate is an essential part of democracy and the right of every citizen.

And yet, President Reagan has recently criticized and chastised Congress for publicly debating foreign policy matters. Open debate is not only the right of Congress, it is their responsibility. Whether Reagan likes it or not, Congress has spoken loudly and this vote seems a first step toward redirecting an irresponsible and misguided foreign policy.

'...opposition has increased with the disclosure that the C.I.A. has been overseeing the mining of Nicaraguan posts.'

mining. Some of the harshest criticism came from Senator Barry Goldwater who said, "This is an act violating international law. It is an act of war."

This nation's military commitments in Central America were also increased by the Senate in a vote for more military aid to El Salvador. This too will have a

elections there.

The elections in El Salvador could put Alberto d'Aubuisson in power. He is the man many consider to be the leader of the country's death squads. If this happens the U.S. will once again be supporting a government that is morally indefensible. Over the long term, we could end up supporting a government that could, by its opposition to

Farrakhan

Nation of Islam to the formation of the State of Israel. The Nation of Islam would be a productive, direct attempt to create a black heritage and environment, inclusive of all minorities. Farrakhan believes one should not shed his heritage in favor of conforming to the 'norm' in society. According to Farrakhan, developing a separate state would foster black unity, break black dependency on whites, and, most importantly, establish

black education.

Reverting to the theme of Eclipse Weekend, Farrakhan feels that black education can neither regress or progress because it is presently nonexistent. Naresh Duraiswamy explained that the Nation of Islam would rediscover black roots and let the non-white population take a stand internationally. Jacqueline Springer's conclusion coincides with Farrakhan's opinion — 'We can all use black education.'

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FORUM

VOICE's Facts and Policy Questioned

To The Editor:

I would like to respond in two ways to the very unfortunate and inaccurate article regarding the qualifications of alumni sons and daughters who apply to Connecticut College which appeared in the April 10 issue of VOICE and much of which was based on an interview with me. The article, taken as a whole, is a morass of misstatement and misunderstanding. It is also, in my opinion, an embarrassment to the sons and daughters of alumni who are here, to the admissions office, and to the college community in general.

I doubt the author was willful in his misstatements; indeed, he is, himself a son of an alumna and was ironically, a perfect example of the very opposite kind of legacy candidate to those he describes as our norm in his article.

My first purpose in writing is to correct the inaccuracies in the article; my second purpose is to suggest strongly that the editors of the VOICE employ a policy for its staff of checking all facts with their respective sources after each article is written but before the VOICE is printed. Such a policy would be respectful and courteous to those sources who still dare talk to the VOICE staff, and such a policy would at least insure the accuracy of articles, regardless of any conclusions the VOICE might like to draw.

First, the correction: The very opening paragraph of the articles states exactly the reverse of what I said to the article's author and what is actually the case in the ad-

missions process. Far from presenting "less than average records," as reported, alumni sons and daughters, at least in the Connecticut College applicant pool, present credentials which certainly compare similarly to and, in many cases, favorably to the overall applicant group, which is highly competitive from the start.

The VOICE readership might like to know that in this year's almost 3,700 applicants, the alumni group reflected very evenly the cross-section of admissions qualifications of the whole pool - even at the very top! Ten alumni sons and daughters, for example, have been offered Sykes Scholar designations, a designation offered to perhaps only 3 or 4 percent of the entire applicant group.

The inaccuracy of the article's headline, however, was also disturbing. There are no "special admission criteria" for any candidate, or for any

group of candidates, applying to Connecticut College. All applicants are judged on their academic and personal credentials and on what each candidate will bring of special intellectual and personal value to the college community as a whole.

College - that is, the college experience, however you wish to define it - should be more than a four year stay at an institution; a good college experience is a life-long association with a (hopefully) vitally active community of individuals who share a significant, common past in higher education. For that reason alone, all colleges worth their salt try to establish a strong sense of community within their greater college family of students, faculty, administration, and alumni; and colleges also, therefore, try to develop on-going recognition of alumni contributions to that community.

With Malice Towards None

It was a great disappointment to learn that the speaker for UMOJA's weekend was the Black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan. I realize there are problems between Connecticut's minority community and the rest of the College. However, the situation must be severe indeed if there are those who feel that the hatred in Farrakhan voices their bitterness and resentment towards the College community. Connecticut College, in the tradition of the Liberal Arts, has stressed open mindedness and tolerance. Both of these attributes are threatened by gentlemen such as Louis Farrakhan. Clearly the College must move quickly and forcefully towards resolving the grievances and ending the separation between us. Racism does exist on this campus but we should all work to combat it rather than publicize and inflame it.

Sincerely,
John Kelley '85

Cave Speaks Out

To the Editor:

The last time I checked, this was America. Grand Old America where anyone can become president through free elections. But for the past week it became increasingly difficult to distinguish between the SGA elections at Connecticut College and the Politburo elections in the Soviet Union. I have nothing against SGA, they fill a necessary role at the college, but certain regulations are quite unpopular, not only with me but with a large portion of the college community. When I signed up for the SGA presidential election, SGA unsigned me by sighting my academic record. This is surely a small private institution, however if this policy was enforced by our American government we would never have had presidents Dwight Eisenhower or Ronald Reagan.

One might think this is being blown out of proportion - I don't. My campaign was a

statement of principle. SGA needs a change in order to reach more of the campus population in a more positive manner. This is, of course, not a novel idea. In the four years that I have been here there has been much more negative reaction towards a student government which should have an easier time relating to such a small community.

However, I can not condemn SGA because I have no solutions. I raise the issue in light of the number of votes I received and the fact that although quorum is only half of the campus population, it was not reached. My hope is that the Administration can view my campaign in the right light - not as an attack but as a means of breathing life into a stale event.

During my campaign I spoke with many SGA members who fully realized my motives. Others were extremely harsh in tearing down signs and trying to influence voters. The latter in fraction is what disturbs me

most. Many people who voted for my cause related stories of the SGA members working in the Post Office telling voters who and who not to vote for. I couldn't believe it was true until I went to vote. As I was writing in Cave, the girl working (who obviously didn't know my true identity) told me, "Don't vote for Cave, his votes are counted as abstains." I simply smiled and replied, "Well then I guess I'm abstaining aren't I." While I was walking back to my dorm I understood how Russians feel as they vote in the midst of the KGB welcoming committee. Overdramatizing? Maybe. Maybe not.

In conclusion I would like to say to those people who supported and voted for me, thank you. To those I have offended, I apologize and to those who offended me I can only hope that you feel some remorse.

Thank you
Cave

Admissions is one area where that recognition is made. Legacy candidates get a second - and sometimes a third - look from an admissions committee in the same way documented leadership skills, unusual creativity, exceptional athletic ability, interesting diversity, etc., earn candidates extra consideration. Legacy status in an application is one of a myriad number of qualities admissions committees seek to include in a given entering class. But, basic to every decision an admissions committee makes is each candidate's academic qualifications. Take that away in selective college admissions and you have nothing.

My second purpose in writing was to address the VOICE's apparent non-policy on checking factual accuracy of its articles. I trust the body of this letter makes clear the need for exacting accuracy in the future. How easy it is to pick up the phone, check the facts, and get it right the first time. Inaccuracy can only serve to hurt the college community and the credibility of your paper.

Thank you for permitting me to set the record straight. I look forward to talking with a member of your staff again.

Sincerely,
Arthur H. Napier
Associate Director
of Admissions

Straight Facts


To the Editor:

A front page article in *The Voice* of April 10th attributed to "certain faculty members" the view that "the present administration has shifted the curriculum's emphasis to 'male disciplines.'" Your article reported that the anonymous faculty members based their "accusations on the proposed growth of the science, math and computer departments and on the long-range staffing plan." The fact that the Art History course, "Survey of Film," is not offered since Mr. Knowlton's retirement last year is cited to substantiate the observation of the unknown critics that "the arts and humanities will not be able to offer some of the specialized courses as they have in the past."

The sequence of the attributions in your article suggests that your reporter has discovered a number of faculty members who believe

that the disciplines of our curriculum can be characterized as male or female. Not knowing which of my distinguished colleagues harbor this peculiar notion, I can only assume that they are among that diminishing remnant to whom facts are suspect, particularly facts to which numbers are attached. Last year's enrollment in History of Film (there is no course called "Survey" of Film) was fifty-two percent male, the current enrollment in Introduction to Computers is fifty-eight percent female. It would be interesting to learn, then, on what basis these courses are assigned sexual identities opposite to that of a majority of their enrollees. No doubt the phantom critics would be appalled to learn that thirteen of twenty math majors are women.

Respectfully,
William G. Frasure



THE COLLEGE VOICE

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Hart's Progress in Presidential Race

ALBANY, NY (CPS)—When a lonely candidate named Gary Hart visited Albany in May, 1983, Gov. Mario Cuomo was too busy to see him.

Hart's organizers gave up trying to book a room at the State University of New York-Albany (SUNYA) campus because, as one organizer remembers it, they were worried the candidate couldn't draw a crowd big enough to fill one.

Things have changed. In the weeks before the April 3rd New York primary, the campus chapter of Americans with Hart had about 100 volunteers, about 40 of whom were "active," says Michael Schmall, the campus campaign's co-coordinator.

And while there is student support for both Walter Mondale and Jesse Jackson on the campus, Patty Salkin, the officially uncommitted head of the Albany State Young Democrats, concedes that "from what I've seen and personal contact, I'd say there's a lot of student interest in Hart."

Indeed, for the first time since 1972, a Democratic presidential candidate seems to have caught fire among a broad cross section of students around the country.

Now Eric Schwartz, Hart's youth coordinator, speaks of mobilizing a nationwide volunteer corps of 10,000 students to match Walter Mondale's volunteers from organized labor.

At Marquette, Hart seems to be drawing a lot of support on a campus that is "about 80 percent Republican," reports Kevin Jereczek, president of Marquette's Young Democrats' chapter.

With the possible exception of schools in New York and Pennsylvania, adds the

nominal-uncommitted Dave Smith of Young Democrats' headquarters in Washington, D.C., "campuses are pro-Hart as opposed to Mondale."

"I sense a great lack of enthusiasm and lack of inspiration for Mondale," says Cathy Campbell, Berkeley's student body president.

Campbell believes Hart's "spunk" and faithful evocation of the Kennedy style probably help attract student support as much as anything.

Mondale's student organizers contend their volunteers are more concerned with issues than Hart's.

"Students who look at the issues and not at appearance are swinging to Mondale," claims Valerie White, national student coordinator at Mondale headquarters in Washington.

Mondale's campus supporters, adds, Sean O'Brien of SUNYA's Students for Mondale chapter, are more "committed" than Hart's. "Rather than jumping on the bandwagon, they are a determined group."

In a sort of reverse bandwagon effect, O'Brien says "we got 10 new members" after Hart beat Mondale in the New Hampshire primary in early March.

"Since New Hampshire, (the campaign) has really started to roll," adds Schmall of Hart's campus group. Schmall says he has 40-45 active volunteers. O'Brien says he has 30.

Both have been courting student support -- and the immensely valuable free labor that comes with it -- for a long time.

Hart, for example, made campaign hops through



Colorado Senator GARY HART

northern California and Colorado campuses as early as spring, 1982.

Hart spoke against the nuclear arms buildup to University of Denver students in May, 1982.

The month before, Mondale delivered the same message at Yale.

Mondale and his family have worked campuses in all the big caucus and primary states for the last two years. Hart's reach has been a little shorter, due primarily to having less money to spend.

Still, by last November, Patti Grogan, president of the national Young Democrats, told College Press Service, "There is no student candidate. No one has really touched the hearts and minds of students across the nation."

The early primaries and

caucuses appear to have changed that.

"I think there is a revival of student activism," contends Chris Phillips, a Hart national student support coordinator.

"Student activism is coming around a little bit," says Brian Grossman, president of the university of Illinois' College Democrats, of the campus support for Hart. But "we still have a little way to go to get students involved."

Involved or not, students historically don't vote. Only 30 percent of the registered college-aged voters actually cast ballots in the 1980 presidential race.

"The problem is getting people out to vote," points out Ilise Levine, a Hart worker at SUNYA.

The Jackson campaign, which appears to have wilted after an uproarious campus

start last fall, has had the most success in actually bringing new voters into the system, the observers suggest.

At SUNYA, the student Democrats' ambitious voter registration plan has run out of money, and now relies on "word of mouth," Salkin says.

The College Republicans, on the other hand, say they have a registration budget, which they'll use for the general election.

At SUNYA, College Republicans chapter President Will Kamishlian says that, until the general election in the fall, his group will "sit back and watch the Democrats slit each others' throats."

"The interest is there" in supporting President Reagan's re-election drive, Kamishlian says, though "it's not on the surface."

Advisers for 1984-1985

by Tracy Lee Tebo

The process by which student advisors for the class of '88 were chosen began in March, when prospective advisors attended an informational meeting in Brown Hall. Applications distributed at the meeting were returned by March 28, and an open house with current student advisors was held March 30. Personal interviews took place April 1, and the selection committee of ten student advisors and Dean of Freshman Joan King met on April 4 and 6 to decide on the applicants.

In addition to the student

advisors three former student coordinators, responsible for helping plan the orientation programs and ironing out difficulties. Roger Kaufman is area co-ordinator for the south campus. Wendy Hyde for the plex, and Masako Nakamura for the central campus.

Dean King said the selection of the student advisors was "difficult." "We had more people interested in becoming advisors than ever before. We tried to select people with a variety of activities and from a variety of dormitories."

Nuclear Free Zones

by Linda Rich

Some people had never heard of nuclear-free zones before they came back from March break and found themselves bombarded by posters and pamphlets proposing to make Connecticut College a nuclear-free zone.

Nuclear-free zones are not a new idea. They have been appearing all over the world for the past few years. In June 1982, the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security with representatives from sixteen countries met. Security in the nuclear age means common security. "Nations are not condemned to live by the ugly dictates of nuclear weapons. They have the choice and indeed the responsibility to curb and eliminate the horrendous forces of destruction which nuclear weapons represent," said the report filed by the Commission. They recommended a zone free of nuclear weapons for central Europe.

In November 1982, Andreas Papandreu, Prime Minister of Greece went to Rumania to call a conference of Balkan leaders to discuss a nuclear-free zone. Their objective was to put pressure on the rest of Europe to "denuclearize."

Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme called for

nuclear-free zones in Scandinavia and central Europe in June of 1983. Finnish president Mauno Koivisto declared in May 1983 that Finland would not allow nuclear weapons on its soil. In West Germany today the peace movement is making an effort to get communities to declare themselves nuclear-free zones.

been declared nuclear-free zones. In the United States, 23 local communities and eight college or university campuses, including Connecticut College, are nuclear-free zones.

The idea to make Connecticut College a nuclear-free zone came from the recent campaign in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Two groups, Nuclear Free Cambridge and Boston Mobilization for Survival worked together on the proposal that would prohibit any new research, development, testing, or production of nuclear weapons.

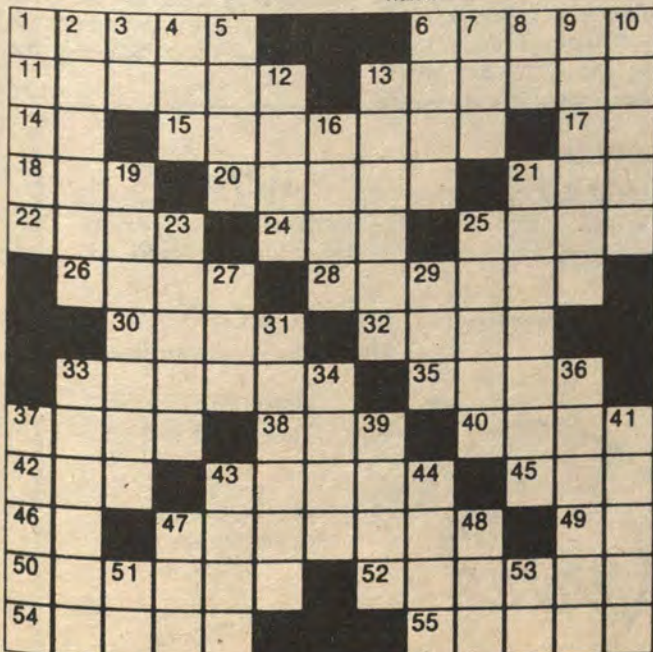
This was the first time in which a city that hosted companies already involved in research and development had attempted to become a nuclear-free zone. Half a million dollars was spent to oppose the campaign. The money per vote was the most expensive in American electoral history. The referendum appeared on the ballot in Cambridge on November 14, 1983. 40.3 percent voted in favor of the nuclear-free zone and 59.7 percent against it. The groups still feel that they sent a powerful message to Washington and they will try again in two years.

'Nations are not condemned to live by the ugly dictates of nuclear weapons.'

The grassroots movement for nuclear-free zones (NFZs) began in Australia, which now has 76 NFZs, including Sydney and Melbourne. New Zealand has 34 Nuclear Weapon Free Zones. In England, 60 percent of the population lives in the 156 NFZs that were declared by local governments. all of Wales has been declared nuclear free, county by county. There are 117 NFZs in Ireland, 71 in Norway, 40 in West Germany. The Netherlands has 71, and Belgium has 241. Five areas in Canada, including Toronto and Vancouver, have also

- ACROSS
- 1 Wire nails
 - 6 Rent
 - 11 Feast
 - 13 Continued story
 - 14 Faroe Islands whirlwind
 - 15 Corrupt
 - 17 Note of scale
 - 18 Away
 - 20 Food programs
 - 21 Ocean
 - 22 Secluded valley
 - 24 Vehicle
 - 25 Imitates
 - 26 Irritate
 - 28 Game fish
 - 30 Linger
 - 32 Couple
 - 33 Pertaining to the mind
 - 35 Post
 - 37 Unit of Italian currency
 - 38 Comparative ending
 - 40 Play leading role
 - 42 Possessive pronoun
 - 43 Escapes
 - 45 Nahoor sheep
 - 46 Saint: abbr.
 - 47 Succeed
 - 49 Roman gods
 - 50 Bed canopy
 - 52 Went by water
 - 54 Goller Slammin' Sam
 - 55 Burdens

- DOWN
- 1 Progeny
 - 2 Close-fitting heavy jacket
 - 3 Symbol for silver
 - 4 Parent: colloq.
 - 5 Winter vehicle
 - 6 Units of Bulgarian currency
 - 7 Before
 - 8 Three-toed sloth
 - 9 Glossy fabric
 - 10 Man's name
 - 12 Heroic event
 - 13 Petty ruler
 - 16 Paper measure
 - 19 Blossoms
 - 21 Liquor
 - 23 Climbing plant
 - 25 Assumed name
 - 27 Illuminated
 - 29 Male sheep
 - 31 Clothemaker
 - 33 Fingerless glove
 - 34 Dregs
 - 36 Alit
 - 37 Rosters
 - 39 Corded cloth: pl.
 - 41 Forays
 - 43 Man's nickname
 - 44 Fur-bearing mammal
 - 47 School group: abbr.
 - 48 Spanish for "river"
 - 51 Compass point
 - 53 Pelican state: abbr.



Talking With Heads

by Michael Stryker

The stage of the Providence Civic Center is bare, and the house lights are on. A man with fashionable clothes and unfashionably greased-back hair walks onto the empty stage, carrying an acoustic guitar and a ghetto blaster. He pushes the "play" button of the cassette player, and puts it down in the middle of the stage. As a slow sporadically electronic rhythm spews forth from the ghetto blaster, he begins to sing:

seen from arm's length. Being a teenager who was weened on the glamour rock of Kiss and Peter Frampton, I somehow did not expect a rock celebrity to have splotches of freckles and acne, or uncombed reddish-orange hair. But after swallowing hard and taking a deep breath, I accepted the fact that someone who recorded music for thousands of people to enjoy, could in fact be, in appearance quite the "Joe average guy." The next question that presented

calmer songs, "Heaven," from the *Fear of Music* album.

"Everyone is trying to get into the bar.

The name of the bar is heaven.

The band in heaven plays my favorite song.

Play it once again. Play it all night long.

The audience is clearly divided now. "Heaven" is one of Talking Head's lesser known songs, and the "older" Heads fans are singing out the words with an almost gospel reverence. The newer Heads fans, many of whom only know the words to the more anthemic songs of the band such as "Burning Down the House," are confused by the Dylan-esque folk quality of "Heaven." Where's that head-banging rhythm? Where are those funky synthesizers and soaring vocals? But the new fans can't help but notice the enthusiasm of the older fans for "Heaven," and the enthusiasm proves contagious.

The game becomes obvious after the second song, when roadies in black wheel out a platform with Chris's drum set on it. David Byrne has decided to add a new musician for each song. This song, "Thank Your For Sending Me An Angel," begins with a rousing snare roll underneath Byrne's wailing.

"Whoah, baby, you can walk, you can talk just like me."

Byrne is the visual focus of all Talking Heads shows, not because he has Jagger's pout or Bowie's flowing blond hair, but because he has perfected the art of buffoonery. He seems to make a conscious effort with every movement and action not to be cool. Of course, in doing this he becomes the very definition of cool: self-confident, non-conformity. Midway through the concert, he dons a red baseball cap, pulling it down low in front so that his eyes and nose are hidden from view. His ears stick out a forty-five degree angles from his head and he bears a remarkable resemblance to an eleven year-old boy who plays third-string short-stop for the home team. At another point in the show, he comes out in a padded dinner jacket that appears to add 130 pounds to his skinny shoulders. In essence, David Byrne is everything the stereotypical rock star is not.

Nine songs into the show, tall of the Talking Heads touring ensemble is on stage. As the band quietly begins the opening movements of "Burning Down the House," new fans and old fans alike roar their approval, joining Byrne in joyful song.

"Watch out! You might get what you're after.

Cool babies! Strange but not a stranger.

I'm an or-din-ar-y guy... burning down the house."

The sound is full and rhythmic; almost symphonic in its stratification. Byrne's off-beat acoustic guitar seems to strum with a mind of its own. The electronic gurglings and burps of keyboardists Bernie Worrell and Jerry Harrison bounce playfully against the phrasing of Steven Scale's congas. Alex Weir's electric guitar scratches Motown riffs that fill the seems. And beneath all the swirling

melodies, Chris and Tina remind the new fans of something the old fans already knew: if you can't dance to the music at a Talking Heads concert, you just can't dance at all.

The rhythmic refinement of Talking Heads is not something the band has always had. On the first album, '77, the rhythms were much more primitive. The second album, *More Songs About Buildings and Food* witnessed a diversification of influences. There was a cover of a sixties soul tune, Al Green's "Take Me to the River." Oddly enough, there was even a country tune on the album, "Big Country." This was remarkable courageous for the band, since during the disco-oriented late seventies country music was about as fashionable as red baseball caps. The band's third album, *Fear of Music*, featured what became a popular party anthem "Life During Wartime." This song is best known for its chorus, "This ain't no part. This ain't no disco. This ain't no fooling around." *Remain in Light*, Talking Heads' next album, sent the band on a musical safari through African polyrhythms and electronic experimentation. It's featured song, "Once In A Lifetime," was an existential self-examination of life in suburbia.

ran around tripping over guitar chords and running into mic stands. Byrne does occasionally take time out from his gymnastics to take a turn at the microphone.

You may say to yourself... 'My God, what have I done?' Same as it ever was."

The highlight of the concert comes towards the end, when the band plays "Naive Melody (This Must Be the Place)." A six-foot tall lamp is brought to center stage; the type you can find in any Sears catalogue. It is difficult to describe what makes this particular moment of the concert the highlight, but everyone seems to agree that the combination of bookcases projected onto large slide screens behind the stage, the homey tranquility of the lamp's soft light, and the simple hypnotic music all make the mood memorable. But there is more than this. Something different is going on here. David Byrne is standing motionless at center stage, without glasses, hats, or padded jackets. And he is singing words which he seems to feel are very important.

"Home is where I want to be.

Pick me up and turn me round.

I feel numb — born with a weak heart

So I guess I must be having fun."

"This man would be much more suited to a comparison with a Nebraska pharmacist than a mass-murderer."

"I can't seem to face up to the facts.

I'm tense and nervous and I can't relax.

I can't sleep 'cause my bed's on fire.

Don't touch me, I'm a real live wire.

Psycho-killer, qu'est-ce que c'est?"

There is a subtle irony at work here; but the audience, comprised largely of college students, is quick to notice it. The man with the three-piece suit is frail of frame and reserved in manner; hardly the type who usually comes to mind when one thinks of the Charles Mansons and Son of Sams of our society. Indeed, this man would be much more suited to a comparison with Nebraska pharmacist than a mass-murderer. He has an impish, childlike grin, neatly ordered teeth, dark brown hair and eyes, and a pale complexion. The man, who's name is David Byrne, is the catalyst and chief composer for Talking Heads.

When I met the members of Talking Heads during their summer of '82 tour, David Byrne was not present. The band had just played to a small but approving crowd in Columbia, Maryland, and Byrne had gone to Baltimore to spend the night at his parent's home. A guitarist with whom I had recently formed a band knew the nephew of Bernie Worrell, one of the keyboard players of Talking Heads. I was invited to party with the band at their hotel after the show.

"After the show," as it turned out, meant waiting around for the band to show up at the hotel bar for two and a half hours. When they finally did appear, minus Byrne, the band members seemed to be suprisingly energetic despite the hour and the fact that they were nearing the end of an exhausting four-month tour. I recognized Chris Frantz, drummer and husband of bassist Tina Weymouth, sitting at the bar drinking what appeared to be a pina colada. Feeling bold and only slightly terrified, I took a seat next to him and introduced myself.

I was initially shocked at how human and normal the drummer of the Talking Heads appeared to be when

itself to me was this: how does one make conversation with a normal looking, but nonetheless quite famous person?

I began by complimenting him on an excellent show (which it in fact was). He thanked me for my comment, adding that the band's live sound had improved dramatically after the touring members had increased to include an additional percussionist, two backing vocalists, and auxiliary keyboardist and a guitarist. When I addressed him as "Mr. Frantz," he was quick to correct me, saying he much preferred to be called Chris.

Chris and I talked for about an hour, about life on the road, his wife Tina (who was seven months pregnant), the band's plans for the future, and what it was like going to college in New England. During Talking Head's embryonic stages of development, Chris had attended the Rhode Island School of Design. When I told him I would be starting in the fall at Connecticut College, he seemed genuinely interested.

The highlight of our conversation came when I told him that I was a musician, and wondered whether he could offer any words of advice on the subject of success in the music industry.

"Whatever success I've been fortunate enough to attain has not really been a reflection of my musical talent," he admitted. "Making it in music has a lot more to do with timing, musical trends, and for the most part just plain luck. There are many thousands of drummers who can play every song I've ever done, and there are also thousands of drummers who are much more technically competent than I am. The popularity that Talking Heads has is really a product of people who happened to be saying the right musical statements at the right time."

David Byrne and his ghetto blaster have finished playing "Psycho-Killer." The ghetto blaster is removed by a roadie dressed in black as bassist Tina Weymouth joins Byrne on stage. The two begin one of Talking Heads'

"If you can't dance to the music at a Talking Heads concert, you just can't dance at all."

David Byrne is continuing his silliness while the band plays "Once in a Lifetime." He has found a pair of large black glasses with a chain that wraps around his neck, keeping them secure while he jerks spastically in a dance that doesn't seem to have much to do with the music. He sprints from one end of the stage to the other, running many laps around Chris's drum kit. With his hair in a jumbled mess, I notice that he bears a remarkable resemblance to a high-school physics teacher I once had, although my teacher never

Having fun indeed. Talking Heads are no longer the obscure group that I once had to force my friends to listen to. They have become, by every definition of the word, successful. And despite the fact that their music has changed since their inception, they have never really molded their music to try coinciding with mass taste. As Chris told me, they make music which they feel is important, music they believe in. When Talking Heads didn't fit the original formula, they persevered. And today their music is the formula.

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Cummings Hosts Fifteen Sculptors

by Eileen Doyle

Sculpture is intriguing because in its three dimensionality it physically enters our world. The Invitational Sculptural Exhibit at the Cummings Arts Center from March 25 through April 11 presented the works of fifteen sculptors, works which startle, bewilder, and amaze us as they penetrate the realm of our existence.

Erwin Hauer's "California Condors" open the exhibit with a leap into our en-

vironment. The condors, in plastic laminate, are in themselves extremely simple in form. Their shapes build elegantly and starkly, with no incised details, from the slender claws, to the outstretched chests, and craning heads. Even the beaks and eyes are a part of this simple fluid motion. This simplicity allows us to experience fully the powerful expanse of the condors' wings. When we think of birds, we think most often not of their physical

anatomy, but of flight. Thus, Hauer has stressed the power and immensity of the condors' wings, as they stretch far beyond the bodies into the plane of space, jutting out at the ends and focusing all our attention on them. From the protruding chests to the cocked heads to the outstretched wings, the birds are the power of flight itself, and they overwhelm us with this power as they burst into our environment.

Equally intense is the effect of Raymond Hitchcock's "Alive" figures. These gymnasts are not mere models performing gymnastic feats. They are instead pure muscle. Hitchcock is not concerned with creating recognizable people, but with creating the idea of movement. In the twisting contortions of the figures, we see the tensing and pulling of the muscles, the exploding power of being alive. Because

Hitchcock has abstracted the human bodies into pure active form, we are not lost solely in the way the figures look. Instead, we feel the bursting forth of the athlete's energy.

Gil Scullion's "The Shaft" consists of an elongated skyscraper, lined so that our complete attention is focused on its absolute verticality. Contrasting with this is the passionate curving of large multi-colored catfish as they are impaled by the building. Painted dots and stripes on the fish enhance their twisting capabilities. The effect of this intense motion on the absolutely still building creates a remarkable contrast, allowing us to experience doubly the effects of stillness and motion.

The works of Tim Prentice vibrate with his love for controlled motion. His "Silver Widget Box" is a play on movement and control.

Miniature silver strips with balls at their ends are enclosed in a maze-like silver cage. The strips each vibrate in their own space, producing a dazzling display of tingling shining silver.

As Prentice's work holds us in puzzled amazement, Daniel Riccio's "Close Encounter" holds us in utter bewilderment. In this work, a wooden turtle resting on an angle holds bronze elephants on its back. The elephants hold a wooden sphere covered with miniature birds and fish. This then is the world beneath and beyond our environment. A surreal world that announces a new concept of the forces beyond our planet.

From the world of powerful motion to the world of the surreal, from the abstract marble works of Bigazzi, to the realistic excavation series of Phyllis Hammond, the exhibit was an utterly amazing feast for the eyes.



Sculpture at Cummings

photo by Robert Valinote

Campus Film Previews

This issue marks the beginning of a new feature in the Voice, featuring previews of upcoming campus films. This week we present previews of the Connecticut College Film Society's Wednesday and Sunday movies, "The Asphalt Jungle" and "42nd Street."

THE ASPHALT JUNGLE

An elaborate jewel robbery is planned by a criminal mastermind with the financial backing of a corrupt lawyer. He assembles a band of local criminals and proceeds with the heist, but from the outset the job and the resulting escape fail because of ill-fated circumstances.

Directed by John Huston in 1950, "The Asphalt Jungle" is a classic example of the genre called 'film noir.' Film noir, literally, 'black film,' is a film style wherein the dark imagery of the camera shots reflects the usually seedy or corrupt plot, themes mostly concerned with the bleaker

side of society. Other examples of 'film noir' include "The Postmans Always Rings Twice" and "Double Indemnity."

Of the many films noir, "The Asphalt Jungle" is among the best, a classic because of its elements of despair and alienation. To its advantage, "The Asphalt Jungle" has a number of fine actors giving compelling performances. Sam Jaffe as the mastermind, Louis Calhern as the crooked attorney and Sterling Hayden as the country boy city criminal who wants to return to his farm, are all superb in the leading roles. Also included in the cast are Jean Hagen, James Whitmore, and Marilyn Monroe.

The seedier side of city life will be presented by the Connecticut College Film Society at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday April 18th in Oliva Hall. Admission is \$1.50.

42ND STREET

"42nd Street" is an old-fashioned musical at its best.

Made in 1933, it brought back the movie musical with a bang, the elaborate Busby Berkeley-choreographed musical numbers sweeping the audiences off their feet.

The story is based on the theatre Cinderella story of the young and unknown chorus girl thrust onto center stage when the star breaks her ankle; the unknown becomes an instant star. The movie follows the production of "Pretty Lady," a Broadway-bound musical comedy from its first rehearsals to its out-of-town opening in Philadelphia. Warner Baxter plays the ruthless director with a heart problem; Bebe Daniels is the star who breaks her ankle and Ruby Keeler in her movie debut is the unknown who makes it big. Also featured are Dick Powell, George Brent and Ginger Rogers.

"42nd Street" is a cheerful, wonderfully corny film that charms you into forgiving its few weaknesses. Berkeley's kaleidoscopic dance numbers will no doubt have the Connecticut College audience enthralled when "42nd Street" shuffles its way into Dana Hall at 8:00 p.m. on Sunday, April 22. Admission is \$1.50.

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SPORTS

Men's Crew Prove Worth

by Molly! Goodyear

The men's crew team has faced some stiff competition this spring but have proven themselves worthy of the challenge by scoring some impressive finishes. With five boats and eighteen returning oarsmen, this year's team has a depth of experience which will prove itself to be a force to be contended with.

The Varsity heavyweight 8 under the coaching of Sam Bradford (Conn. '82) has consolidated their superior oarsmanship to beat UMass by a margin of seven seconds and to blow Lowell and Tufts out of the water - beating Tufts by 21 seconds and Lowell by nearly 37 seconds.

see amongst the medalists at the Dad Vail National Championships.

Also under the coaching of Sam Bradford is the highly competitive Varsity lightweight 8. A slow early start with marginal losses to both URI and Dartmouth didn't stop these men from rowing to a decisive eleven-second victory over one of their toughest competitors, UNH. The race on April 7th, the lightweights attained an early lead and cruised their way past UNH.

Although this year's lightweights are young (only one senior), they are not without experience, with five oarsmen returning from last year's silver medal national

LEAGUE schools such as MIT and Dartmouth and are working hard for Columbia (April 15)," Peoples said. They have lost only one race against a Dad Vail League school (UNH) and were narrowly defeated by a bigger UNH heavyweight crew, coming only 1/4 second behind. This determined crew is coxed by Bill Warren, with Hugh Fraser in stroke followed by Mike Schlott, Peter Twyman, Marcel Dardati, Rich Greenwald, Mark Scott, Paul Bolles and experienced bowman Steve Blackwell.

Peoples is also the coach for the varsity heavyweight 4 and the varsity lightweight 4. The heavy four, with three



Jeff Barnet sets new record with 7 goals in one game. Final score: Camels 17, Nichols 5.

photo by Robert Valinote

Unfortunately in the April 7th race against UNH the Conn heavys were unable to establish a consistently smooth racing cadence and came in 3 seconds behind.

In stroke seat is Rob Feeney, who competed on the Junior National Team that took a silver in the world championships. Comprising the nucleus of the boat are 4 seniors; captain Bob Hannon, John Rice, Paul Ciarcia and coxswain Charlie Griffiths - all former silver and bronze medalists in national heavyweight competition. Juniors Bill Fiora and Eddy Levy, sophomore Rusty Land and freshman Gardner Bradlee complete this strong boat which you can expect to

championship 8. "Readily accepting the challenge of Ivy League schools, they are a tenacious crew aspiring for the gold," Bradford said.

Making up the boat is senior John Crandall, juniors Jon Scheiber (capt.), Steve Geiser, Dirk Murray, Dave Thomas, sophomores Basil Donnelly, Alan Patterson and experienced freshmen John Hughes and Bill Mayers (cox).

Excited about the future prospects for his three boats, Coach Sean Peoples (Conn '83) hopes to increase their strength and style in anticipation of a strong Dad Vail showing. "The freshmen lightweight 8 has faced stiff competition from SPRINT

returning oarsmen (sophomores T. Dan Besse, Walt Papov, Marco Bisaccia), experienced freshman Mark Sutton in stroke and sophomore coxswain Kim Niles, has had a strong early start beating both UNH and Lowell and were only narrowly defeated by Coast Guard in their first race.

The lightweight four coxed by sophomore Sonya Aston with experienced oarsmen Cliff Meiwitz, Paul Bober, Steve Plona and freshman Mark Bloomer is, in the words of Coach Peoples, "a strongly motivated and dedicated crew which is looking forward to improving its performance in the mid-season."

New York — A new "European Summer" brochure listing inexpensive charter flights plus railpasses and student tours, is now available from Inter-Collegiate Holidays. The charter flights leave from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles to a variety of European destinations including Paris, Amsterdam, London, Rome and Zurich. The brochure lists the absolute lowest fares to Europe on Trans America (London, Paris/Zurich), United (Rome), Iberia (Madrid) and other carriers. Prices start as low as \$189.50 for a

one way flight from Philadelphia to London. Also included in "European Summer" is an application for Eurail Youth Pass and Eurail Pass, BritRail Youth Pass and BritRail Economy Pass and the Sea Pass (between England and Europe). Students can also send for details on Inter-Collegiate's student tours to Japan, Israel and the Bahamas. For details write Inter-Collegiate Holidays, 501 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022. Phone (212) 355-4705. The company also has a toll-free reservations line (800 223-0694 (outside New York state).

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Puzzle Answer

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