NOVEMBER 30, 1983

Critique of J-Board and SGA Issued

Jennifer Price

"A Critique of the judiciary Board and Student Government Association of Connecticut College" stating that "the rules and procedures of the judiciary Board of Connecticut College may be in violation of the Constitution of the United States was distributed to the college community, the New London Day, and the Board of trustees on Thursday November 17. The critique, written by writers Lisa Batalla, Norah Martin, and Rob Mahoney, maintains that the mandatory confidentiality of all J-Board proceedings is in violation of the 6th amendment, which guarantees the right to a public trial. "Connecticut College students are denied the right to a public trial. Therefore their rights are denied. Public scrutiny offers protection of the rights of all involved.

When asked to comment president of J-Board Hal Sizer said "I personally have no comment. You can print that."

Marg Watson, Dean of Student Affairs and Will Kane, president of SGA also declined to comment.

According to Martin, "We decided to write the critique after Rob had a run in with the J-Board. We wanted the entire student body to be aware of the fact that they were being denied their constitutional rights. If we had simply discussed the matter with the J-Board or President Ames or SGA nothing would have happened."

Apparently the criticism of J-Board originated when Sizer denied Mahoney access to a J-Board meeting. Mahoney took the following notes from the confrontation:

Mahoney: I am a student. I'd like to sit in on this meeting. Sizer: Who are you, buddy?

M: A student, and I'd like to sit in on the proceedings of my government. S: This is a J-Board meeting. Take a walk, buddy.

Later that evening Mahoney spoke to Sizer as a reporter for The Voice. His notes of the events are as follows: M: Mahoney: Did J-Board meetings are closed meetings? Sizer: Why? M: Mr. Sizer, isn't the J-Board a department of student government? Sizer: Yes, it is, but... M: Is the student government elected by the students? Were you elected by the students? Sizer: Yes, but... M: But it's meetings are closed to the student constituents? Sizer: There are matters of confidentiality you don't seem to understand.

M: So you're saying that J-Board is a department of student government that functions in secret?

S: When the innocence or guilt of a student is in question... Oh, Jesus Christ. I'm not talking to you. You're irresponsible.

M: Is your comment? S: Go away. You're just damned irresponsible. I'm not talking to anyone until your paper sends me someone responsible.

M: Mr. Sizer, may I assume this is your comment? Sizer: Get lost, you're irresponsible.

Mahoney is editor of the Voice. Batalla is associate editor. When asked if the critique is in any way affiliated with the Voice Mahoney responded, "It was an independent section, but the fact that Lisa and I are editors makes it irrelevant to us."

When asked if the J-Board will respond, Sizer responded, "I'd like to sit in on the proceedings of this department as a student. Is this meeting closed to students? S: Read your packet.

Public Scrutiny offers protection of the rights of all involved

M: Isn't J-Board a department of student government? S: Go read your packet, you're not coming in here.

M: I would like to sit in on the proceedings of this meeting closed to students' constituents? M: There are matters of confidentially you don't seem to understand. M: So you're saying that J-Board is a department of student government that functions in secret?

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Wallau on 'Deployment and European Defense'

by Karen Weldon

On November 15, the Department of Government and German sponsored a lecture on "Deployment and European Defense." The guest speaker was Hans Theodor Wallau, Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Washington, D.C.

'The Soviet monopoly of medium-range systems is unacceptable to us.'

Mr Wallau received his undergraduate degree in law from the University of Bonn, and his Masters from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Among other assignments, he has served as Attaché to the Consulate General in New York and the Foreign Ministry in Bonn.

Mr Wallau discussed the need for military equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the NATO Alliance. He strongly supports the planned deployment of the United States' medium-range, land-based cruise and Pershing II missiles. Wallau stressed the importance of defense in preference to war, cold war, or capitulation. He stated that this policy must consist of dialogue and cooperation with the East coupled with arms control and disarmament, both essential elements in actively safeguarding peace.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Wallau's lecture:

"The questions that now arise as regards the security and cooperation affect not only the fate of the Old Continent but also the relationship between the two super-powers and hence global equilibrium and stability. The interests of the European partners, in the Alliance, and the security interests of the United States of America are inextricably linked. On the one hand, our freedom and independence are bound up with America's status as super-power. In Europe, the security of the United States too, is being defended. On the other hand, the Europeans need the weight of the American Super-Power in order to preserve our freedom. Since the end of World War II, the security set-up has seen the United States as a counterweight to the Soviet Union, whose massive land-based power threatens the democracies of Western Europe cannot match alone. Until only a few years ago, the superpower of the American strategic nuclear forces was able to offset the superiority of the Soviet conventional land-based forces. The establishment of strategic nuclear parity between the Soviet Union and the United States was of tremendous significance in terms of European security. The end of American Strategic superiority made it an absolute necessity to reduce the regional disparity between the two super-powers in Europe. Whoever seeks to develop an order of peace in Europe must bear in mind that peace and cooperation in Europe can only prosper and be furthered on the basis of an equilibrium of military forces at the lowest level.

Equilibrium is indispensable for defense and cooperation. We went to safeguard this equilibrium not by means of a arms race but through arms control and disarmament at the lowest possible level.

The Soviet Union can bring its influence to bear on the number of Pershing II's by means of its own willingness to reduce its missiles. The Soviet monopoly of medium-range systems is, and remains unacceptable to us. Our willingness to station American medium-range nuclear forces on our territory, is the decision of a country which has to rely on the protection provided by its allies.

The Soviet Union must ask itself whether it is worth continuing its excessive arms build up in the hope that it can go on changing the balance of power in its favor, or whether its own interests would not be better served by recognizing the legitimizing security interests of the nations of Western Europe and engaging in long term balanced cooperation. The Soviet Union cannot realize that the United States will not be driven out of Europe. Long term political relations are only possible if they are founded on the mutual recognition of security needs.
Origins of Consciousness and the Bicameral Mind

PART II
by Clark D. Macadon

In The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind, Jaynes sets forth his theory that consciousness is a relatively recent phenomenon, arriving only in the human mind which began around 10,000 B.C. Prior to that period, humans had a bicameral mind and experienced their thoughts as coming from outside themselves in a manner that they would describe as auditory hallucinations. Bicameral mind did not know, or were not conscious, that these voices were their own thoughts. They experienced their thoughts as coming from a voice outside of themselves. Consciousness for Jaynes is defined as the inner voice of their sense experiences, and the experience of hearing one's own thoughts within one's mind.

When bicameralism was lost, humans experienced a profound disorientation: their gods had gone away, and we were no longer telling them what to do. Jaynes believes this loss has important implications for our understanding of human history and modern psychopathology.

Dr. Jaynes states that, "We, at the end of the second millenium B.C., something deep in this transition to a new mentality. And all about us was the beginning of our new bicameral past. We had recovered the language which record our births, define us, marry us, and bury us, as well as how we were to respond to our genes. Thisbiccameral paradigm and ego states in Transactional Analysis (TA), he proposes that the TA model in bicameral days would have included only two of the three ego states used today to depict human personality and functioning. TA theory shows the healthy human being as composed of a well-balanced parent, adult and child ego state. For the bicameral person there was only the parent ego state and the bicameral questions. The bicameral adult ego state is used today to handle conflicts that arise within the parent and child ego states.

In conclusion I will share some questions that stirred me as I participated in the conference. My background in defining consciousness in a much broader scope, Consciousness, in psychology, occurs in different states: waking, dreaming and sleeping, each with its own defining physiological marker such as restful alertness. One way to achieve this fourth state of consciousness is through the practice of the Transcendental Meditation technique. I transcribed the lead performance below.

Continued on page 3

Connecticut College is one step ahead of the competition in this new subject area: save the environment. This fact was recently recognized during the New England Conference for College Students that was held at the Lincoln Finise Center for Citizens and the Environment. The conference was held on Nov. 12th and 13th.

Six Connecticut college environmental majors attended the conference held at Tufts University. Close to 200 people, including undergraduate students, graduate students, political activists, scientists, lawyers, journal- ists, and educators were involved in the weekend event that included workshops, meetings, films and panel discussions. Among the topics covered were energy awareness, hazardous waste, wildlife, and the environment.

Suzanne Bohen, a senior at Connecticut College, was one of four speakers on energy awareness and discussed environmental action. Her presentation of Connecticut College's environmental model led to positive results from active environmentalists and to many requests for advice from students attending other colleges. Following are a few of the highlights of Bohen's talk:

Bohen's recycling program began 8 years ago when a small group of studentshorned up a truck from Physical Plant and collected paper which students had deposited in marked bins. This program was incorporated into a local box-making factory where it was recycled. Staff members of this factory are the students' concern and recycling became a major part of the waste-disposal system one year later.

The residence department has been instrumental in food service. At Connecticut College, the students' concern and recycling became a major part of the residence department. In an effort to reduce waste, the residence department is now monitoring every building's temperature and makes adjustments according to an energy-conscious program.

In a letter to freshmen, President Oakes Ames recommends bringing extra blankets to school because of the low dorm temperatures. Physical plant director Dan Little has suggested energy saving fluorescent desk lights be recommended. 1600 lamp fixtures were converted to incandescent models. Energy-saving fluorescent lights were installed in the library by Conn's crew team during spring break. The crew also aided physical plant and reduced the cost to the school by helping to install several tons of insulation in the first floors of the Old North and Fanning libraries.

Student environmental action continued with the erection of the windmill in 1980. In 1981, the "Do It In The Dark" campaign, which included SGA's "Save a Watt. No Gain !" energy contest, contributed to an 8 percentage reduction in the college's monthly energy use.

The major impetus for this movement was the implementation of the smoking ban policy in March 1982. This policy greatly limited the amount of smoke pollution in the dining halls.

Connecticut college human ecology majors Susan Gilman, Annette B. A. Lossky, Janis Jacobs and Cynthia Langer assisted Bohen in preparing the presentation. They agreed that while Conn's system is no longer used, and electricity use is steadily increasing (Sept. 82-Oct. 83: 441,000 kilowatts per hour; Sept. '83-503,000 kilowatts per hour) it is evident that it is the college's goal to exemplify optimal environmental practices.
Laubach Will Retire in June

Dr. Gerald D. Laubach of Lyme, president of Pfizer Inc., will step down as chairman of the Connecticut College board of trustees in June. Laubach served on the board for ten years and as chairman for five.

Julie Quinn, director of public information at Conn., said Laubach announced his intentions to leave the board at an Oct. 7 board of trustees meeting. A search committee has been formed to recommend a successor to Laubach, she said.

Laubach, 57, joined the Connecticut College board of trustees in November 1973 and has been its chairman since June 1978. He also is a member of the corporation of the Polytechnic Institute of New York, the Rockefeller University Council and the executive committee of the Business of Higher Education Forum.

He is a director of Cigna Corp., of Philadelphia, the National Association of Manufacturers, is past chairman and on the board of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and is a trustee of the National Committee for Quality Health Care.

Recently appointed to the Presidential Commission on Industrial Competitiveness, Laubach also is on the visiting committee of the biochemistry and molecular biology departments at Rockefeller University and the U.S. delegate to the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations. He has worked for Pfizer since 1950.

Bicameral Mind

the narration of Julian Jaynes's subjective mind and arrives at pure consciousness, or being, all by itself. When one is able to maintain this state of being while performing action, one has achieved a fifth state of consciousness, traditionally called cosmic consciousness. A Zen archer in this state, for instance, can strike a target without looking because he or she "knows" and "is" the target. One and one's world are now an inseparable unit—hence, the Eastern emphasis on unity and integration of opposites: the yin-yang symbol forming a circle is a graphic representation of this. Modern physics, too, has come to see consciousness as the fundamental building block of the universe. Work in quantum physics and the unified field theory is trying to describe the phenomenon of pure or transcendental reality in mathematical terms. With the popularity of meditation practices of all types over the past 25 years as well as objective science exploring the realm of consciousness, I wondered aloud at the conference whether we are on the threshold of a new context for talking about in our universe. First it was bicameral mind, then it was a narrating consciousness. Are we now organizing an integration of left and right brain in the advent of cosmic consciousness? I asked Jaynes if he might expand his theory to include these new states of consciousness. His reply: "I am listening to what you are saying and thinking about it."

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Laubach served as president of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh and also is a director of the Gulf Oil Corporation and President of the Carnegie Library. His daughter, Mary, is a 1983 graduate of the school, and is currently organizing her own consulting firm specializing in advising small businesses in the purchase and use of micro-computers. While at Connecticut College he served as chairman of Senior Week, and on the Student Advisory Committee for the Department of Physics.

The 28-member Connecticut College Board of Trustees which determines the philosophy and direction of the College, meets five times a year.

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Fussell: ‘Writing in Wartime: Uses of Innocence’

by Carolyn V. Egao

Paul Fussell, renowned scholar and professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania and professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, was called Dana Hall, writing in Washington. The New York Times said, to be according to Mr. Fussell, “a bit of a surprise.” Mr. Fussell had also been called to the book’s title, ‘My Sister and I’, in fact, the disclosure of a great deal of its importance, especially to those whose memory extends to WWII and popular "documentaries" of the era, "My Sister and I." The New York Times wrote, "Mr. Fussell and Mr. Fussell's labors revealed "My Sister and I" as a fraudulent, written by a talented Harcourt Brace employer of the time, Stanley Prestyn Young. This revelation facilitated Mr. Fussell's generalizations concerning WWII literature and the problems such fraudulent "documentaries" pose for the serious historian. “Am I suggesting...” Mr. Fussell wondered, "that Anne Frank never existed?" No, Mr. Fussell did not suggest this, but he did suggest cause when examining wartime literature so easily falsified - a book that had assumed a polished vision of moral decency.

When analyzing the literature and mentality of America during WWII, Mr. Fussell began with his own special powers, perhaps the most of all more surprising to members of his audience. Great authors’ portrayal of the literary public of WWII that so willingly accepted the authenticity of "My Sister and I," Mr. Fussell stated, "It is hard for us to imagine..." an atmosphere in which "H.G. Wells was mistaken for an intellectual, and Pearl Buck was mistaken for a novelist."

World War II literature, according to Fussell, is a peculiar phenomenon lacking real integrity, "moral in-..."

Critique of J-Board

From the Voice completely.

"The signatures financed the printing of the critique." Mahoney was told. According to Martin, the author of the critique "would like 1) SGA to cut its ties with the administration, 2) SGA to abolish the J-Board as it currently exists, and 3) the honor code to be completely rewritten."

"We will see what SGA does. If they fail to take any action we will take this to court," she added.

While Mahoney was talking to Sizer the second time, as a reporter, a minor J-Board official informed Mahoney he was in breach of confidentiality because he asked the defen..." Mahoney answered. If they wanted to..."

Continued from page 1

Minority Open House

by Robin Jagel

On November 13, thirty-three seniors from twenty-five states, including Dana Hall, called Writing in Wartime. The Minority Open House at Connecticut College. The students attend high schools in New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey; roughly half live in Connecticut, New York and the other half in the minority cultural center. Minority students receive invitations to all Unity House events, and they occasionally receive whole class tickets to events on campus. They are..." Operation in the minority, Tim Napier, director of Unity House, said. "I don't think we can ever do enough."
OP-ED

Lots of Flash, Very Little Substance

To the Editor:

BT Robert Mahoney, crafty editor of the College Voice, has once again, seen through some hapless cover up and revealed all the shining truth. He has quietly entered the halls of power, unnoticed by all the housefellows who are busy burying the truth. Through this careful investigative reporting, he has shown the campus the true nature of housefellows, a sly bunch of rascals, if ever there was one. Unfortunately, BT Robert Mahoney's truth shines like chrome, lots of flash, very little substance.

Mr. Mahoney has seen too many movies and read too many books about the oppression and suppression of the freedom of the press. He is tying himself to his printing press and hurling invectives at his oppressors. Wake up, Mr. Mahoney, it's all a bad dream. When Nina and Paul wrote the story, they did not 'report the incident;' we were up until 2:30 in the morning discussing the problem, and deciding on a plan of action. We were checking the story out by 8:00 a.m. the next day. We may be gullible, but we are not irresponsible.

Mr. Mahoney has accused Paul and Nina of not being able to substantiate their criticisms. He had better look to his own writing and that of his staff. He weals the pen mightily in his own defense, but towards other, Mr. Mahoney slings mud. Nina and Paul, as well as the other housefellows, are still cleaning up. Let us hope we are not forced to wander through another of Editor Mahoney's paranoid nightmares.

The Housefellows' foremost concern is for the well-being of the people in our dorms, not their images. We are concerned with people's feelings. Maybe Mr. Mahoney should take a lesson.

Sincerely,

Thomas Smith
Freeman Housefellow
Class of '84

Chinese Imperialism in Tibet

by Naresh Duraswamy

Tibet is a land in central Asia isolated from the rest of the continent by desert and high mountains. It occupies 471,000 square miles of territory and has a population of about two million. It is a high plateau region which lies to the west of China. Its unique culture contrasts with Indian and Lamicastic Buddhism. Tibet has been influenced both by the cultures of India and China. In its history, it has enjoyed both long years of freedom, as well as periods under Chinese political control.

However, at all times the people of Tibet distinguished themselves from the Chinese by preserving their own ways and customs. Since 1913, Tibet had been an independent state and even declared its neutrality during World War II. At the head of the Tibetan administration system was the Dalai Lama, a Buddhist patriarch, believed by Tibetans to be the reincarnation of the Buddha. In 1949, the forces of communism swept through neighboring China, overthrowing the old administration, and establishing a Marxist government. Revolutionary changes were brought about in the Chinese socioeconomic structure. In October 1950, the Chinese communist force attacked a Tibetan garrison on the Tibetan-Chinese border. Tibet appealed to the world in vain for help, but no country responded. Therefore, Tibet was forced to accept Communist China's terms and recognize Chinese sovereignty over Tibet and Tibet's autonomy. Chinese rule was extended to cover Tibet. At first, the Dalai Lama agreed to abolish the Tibetan administrative system and in fact, to recognize the "preparatory committee for the autonomous region of Tibet" with the Dalai Lama as chairman. However, Chinese

insistence to incorporate eastern Tibet into the mainstream of Chinese history led to a revolt in eastern Tibet. In 1958, the Cambodias between Tibetan and communist forces spread, leading to a spontaneous uprising on the part of all Tibetans against China's domination. The Chinese government, rearmed by moving their armed forces into Tibet, suppressing the revolt, and carving the Dalai Lama to fleel India. The Dalai Lama was accompanied by many other Tibetans fleeing Chinese rule.

China then exerted her authority even more stringently. The Communist government attempted to transform Tibet into a carbon copy of China by pursuing a policy of cultural genocide. Buddhist monasteries and shrines which were the centers of Tibetan learning and culture were closed and the Tibetan people were denied the freedom to promote their political and way of life. Traditional forms of dance, drama and literature were suppressed. All vestiges of the traditional polity were destroyed.

The Tibetan people were treated on equal terms with the Chinese majority. The government followed a policy of organized population transfer of ethnic Chinese into Tibet so as to make the Tibetan people a minority in their own land. The Tibetans were already small in numbers, but nevertheless birth control measures were forced upon them so as to prevent Tibetan population growth. Tibetans died and did not reproduce. Today, only 25% of the administrative posts in their own state, 300,000 Chinese teachers, red Buddhists, and even some of the limited food resources, famine threatened often. The living standard declined drastically.

Continued on page 11
Arms Race & A New Ideology

To the Editor:
After a week of education concerning the nuclear arms race, many of us feel overwhelmed by the prospect of a nuclear war but feel helpless to prevent one. However, although these feelings are not unwarranted, given the global situation which has been handed down to us, we must not allow them to become a justification for non-involvement and apathy. As citizens of a democracy, we are not helpless! We have the freedom to protest, to push for change, to speak out and to be heard. Our voices can and do matter.
Suppose, for example, that American citizens elected a new administration whose ideology focused on peace rather than "Supply-Side economics." This new administration could take steps towards easing the East-West situation. It could convert domestic propaganda to a means of promoting internal admiration for the Soviet Union, rather than inflaming fear and hatred through manipulation of the media. It could refuse to allow fear to dominate its foreign policy and instead let its peaceful ideology reign.

None of these measures have been taken by the present administration. With enough citizen involvement, however, they could yield a very good chance of being implemented. As members of an academic community, we at Connecticut College have a social responsibility. We must get involved and spread the word. There are solutions to the arms race!

Sincerely,
Sara Nightingale

Marketing a Degree

by Bill Walter

In Professor Addison’s article, “Education and Self-Determination,” two quotes caught my attention, “history is boring” and "philosophy is not a marketable skill." He mentions that it is discouraging to an educator to hear such utterances, but what of students? The fact that my peers, especially at this institution, believe and are guided by such foolishness is indeed troubling.
A degree or area of study need not be “marketable” to be useful. One cannot expect to come out of a liberal arts college with skills that will place one in high demand in today’s job market. If it is a particular skill that you desire, then a particular, focused institution is what is required. No, it is here that students are molded into intelligent, well-rounded individuals who are adaptive, creative and most of all, appreciative of all aspects of life, not just the focused degree of a “marketable skill.” It is the attitude of 'history is boring’ and ‘philosophy is not a marketable skill’ which erodes the very foundations of the liberal arts college. The concept being the exploration, development and realization of the mind. If such areas and subjects are left unexplored, then the student is that much less a complete person. But what can one do with a philosophy or history major? A look through the alumni magazine and alumni listings would answer this question. One look and you will see that a philosophy or history major does not limit an individual to teaching. An example of this was present on Monday, Nov. 7 when Ms. Suzanne Harrison spoke in Palmer Library. Ms. Harrison graduated from Connecticut College in 1975 with a major in philosophy. After having worked at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, Ms. Harrison now works for the Blue Cross/Blue Shield on their Institutional Review Board, in which she helps hospitals to trouble shoot any administrative problems not only medicine, but law, government, business and any other pursuits are open to such "unmarketable skills" as philosophy. Professor Addison speaks of a suffocated potential. It is up to each of us to examine, understand and appreciate his world. It is this potential which, despite the fact that "history is boring" and "philosophy is not a marketable skill," can and must be realized through the liberal arts college.

The College Voice will be sponsoring weekly teas to which all students and faculty are invited.

Times and locations will be posted.

At a Symposium for Parents
Parent: Please forgive my asking. All of this business about philosophy is well and fine, but what does one do with philosophy?
After a long pause and flustered thought.
Professor: Well I don't really know what one does with philosophy. I suppose you live it.
Kennedy's De glorification

by John H. Sharon

On November 22nd, 1963, the nation and much of the rest of the world were temporarily paralyzed as four decades of hope and change rang out across America. News of the tragedy spread quickly, and immediately a question arose: John F. Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, was dead.

Today marks the twentieth anniversary of the stunning event, and throughout the Country last week the media raised the same probing question that recently appeared on the cover of Time magazine: How good a President was he? Strangely we are rediscovering that maybe he wasn't so great after all, and that he had a number of other enemies besides Lee Harvey Oswald. But by investigating the possibility that Camelot was a myth, we are faced with another, more contemporary question: Why, after so many years of mourning that I glorify the man, are we now compelled to de-mystify the greatness of his presidency?

Most of the students at this college were either not born or too young to remember secondhand accounts by those who knew John Kennedy was killed. But history shows us that in the period of mourning that followed, his achievements were seen only as the result of his age and of the political climate of the time. It was not until later, when the media pointed out to us last week, Kennedy may have enhanced the arms race when he ordered the deployment of 1000 new weapons in response to the so-called "missile gap" that favored the Soviet Union. After the Soviets responded with their own deployment, it was discovered that the real advantage was with the United States - by a margin of nearly six to one. Yet JFK led the country through the nightmare of the Cuban Missile Crisis, and he learned an important lesson. But one has to wonder why the military challenges to the Communists were almost never attended to in the documentaries of his presidency.

True, one of the reasons for Kennedy's "de-glorification" on the twentieth anniversary of his death is to show that he wasn't, in fact a god, and that his faults give us all the more reason to appreciate his humanity. But about those of us who grew up thinking that this man was an ideal president? What are we to think now? Inevitably, we must accept John Kennedy for what he was, and in doing so we are once again reminded that heroes are never perfect.

Judiciary Board

'A Time For Change'

A student is able to yank a toilet from a bathroom wall with no consequences. Why? A student is free to cause $250 other students to evacuate their rooms at 3:30 a.m. because he decided to light a styrofoam cup on fire in the bathroom. Again, why?

Should these students be turned into the Judiciary Board, the act would be a breach of "confidentiality." Even if those who committed these acts turned themselves in, what will the consequences be? What punishment, if any, will they receive? The answer to these questions is known only to the nine elected students of the Judiciary Board.

The Judiciary Board is supposed to exist as a body under the jurisdiction of SCA. Instead, it has evolved into an autonomous structure which sometimes makes policy without the support or knowledge of the student body. There exists no checks or balances on the process.

Judiciary Board needs to be subject to the scrutiny of SCA and the student body. There are three fundamental measures which can be taken to insure this necessary course of action. They are:

1. There should be a public file established by the J-Board.
2. There should be an appellate board established in order that students have a sound means of appeal.
3. There should be an appointed committee to completely review the policy and procedure of not only J-Board, but also the entire constitution and by-laws of the Student Government Association.

Howard B. Gelen '84
House President

All Who Are Concerned Need to be Assertive

To the Editor:

I would like to clarify a point which evidently I did not make with sufficient care or in enough detail when I interviewed briefly for the last issue of The College Voice ("Marshall: Studying New, Be More Assertive," Nov. 8, 1983). It has to do with the misleading conclusion that I have no reliable source in my participation in the college community in my efforts to help learning disabled students.

Whereas it is correct to note that the Administration has yet to make any promise of recommendation that steps be taken to alert all members of the faculty to the symptoms, needs, and methods of instruction that are associated with learning disabilities, it is unfair to imply that no support is presently available at Conn College to a student who falls into this category of hard-working but under-achieving students.

Theresa Ammirati who directed the second usability study on the accessible computer center had valuable concern and sympathy with students who had problems with the computer center. She provided space for Natalie Bieber, and off-campus counselors who could help the student over whom I had become concerned because his achievement in a succession of my courses clearly was not keeping with his potential.

I am referring to a student who was disabled in the academic environment. She provided space for Natalie Bieber, and off-campus counselors who could help the student over whom I had become concerned because his achievement in a succession of my courses clearly was not keeping with his potential.

To the Editor:

I notice that you have devoted nearly one quarter of the space in the last four issues of the College Voice to attacks on me and innuendos against the College Administration. This is, no doubt, great fun (the spirit of Holden Caulfield lives on), but it gets to be a bore. Further, you have failed to shake my opinion that the present administration conducts the affairs of the College with efficiency and wisdom. So I suggest a system of weekly rotation within each month for attacking different targets. Week 1 - the administration, week 2 - the food in the dining halls, week 3 - the weather, week 4 - the faculty, week 5 - the administration, and so on. This variety would, I am convinced, increase the charm and readability of your journal.

Sincerely,
Richard Birdsell

Rotate - Our Attack
by Andrea Lowen

Art critic's creative process should involve a sense of exploring a new world. This is a process of \_

by Eileen Doyle

"Everything I have I use for the service of art," comments Eleanor Hubbard, one of six artists represented at the "On, With and Of Paper" exhibit at the Cummings Art Center. These artists have collected moments, ideas, and objects from their lives and organized them into a process: the process of creation. The artists not only stimulate us with their art, but in the ways they have used process and paper to create it.

Eleanor Hubbard's works are from the "Institute of Voleu." Voleu is an imaginary term Hubbard invented to explain her technique "because it sounded French." In the Institute, people and animals of all colors and sizes hang on mazes of rope. Hubbard makes "three-dimensional" figures because she feels that some of her paintings work better as actual figures. Painting then is the first step of her process. In the process of creating her institute, Hubbard abandons exact representation and paints masses of white and all the figures. As she explains, "the edge has more meaning and a lot of excitement. The paper and I do it together." Under Hubbard's guidance, the figures form themselves. As a result, the figures wear a delightful defensiveness of reality.

As the director of the process, Hubbard uses collected moments of her life to shape the figures of the Institute. She constructs a row of ballet dancers out of newspapers from various countries she has visited. Newspaper, complete with editing, also forms a news reporter. The "man in a sewing machine" has a special story. Hubbard's mother once gave her a sewing machine in the hopes that she would become more domestic. Instead, Hubbard used the sewing machine in her creative process. The man clinging to an unrighteous trapeze stems from the artist's fear of heights. The Institute also features animals from the artist's imagination, such as a row of stray cats, and an array of sheep. There is a definite spontaneity in the "voleu" process. The freedom with which Hubbard works with the paper, the purposeful abandonment of realistic images, and the use of imagery as a metaphor make the Institute a pleasure palace for our eyes. Hubbard's creative process does not end with the making of the figures. She plans each exhibition she gives for the space she will have. Represented at this exhibit are about one hundred of her works, which she felt most strongly connected to the Cummings gallery. To enhance her work, Hubbard covered the walls of the gallery with black fabric. She also precisely plans the hanging of her creations to further their impact. The "patron saint" of the Institute towers above the other figures as she ascends into the ceiling. Imagination and wit are also dominant forces in Hubbard's process.

Proctor Exhibit at Lyman Allyn

by Andrea Lowen

Art critic's creative process should involve a sense of exploring a new world. This is the art of Martha Wakeman Proctor, currently on view at the Lyman Allyn Museum. Illustrates precisely this ability.

Working in a combination of oils and pastels, Proctor paints both abstractly and figuratively. Her work encompasses impressionistic proclivities, realistic landscapes, whimsical statements and abstract studies concerned with color and light. Her ability to paint expansive areas of rich texture in contrast to areas of transparent space and luminosity creates a tension within the works that holds the viewer in suspense.

Proctor is now a resident of New London; however, she spent ten years in Italy and had one-man shows in Florence, Milan and New York City.

She attended Skidmore College and her willingness to absorb a new culture year abroad at the Tyler School of Art in Rome. While in Italy she became enchanted with the cities, countryside and the buildings. She continued on to study painting at Gonzalez University in Florence. "I want to return to Italy, to be there."

On "The Big Dipper," Proctor explores the nature of curiosities that are always with us. Because she has always seen the big dipper, Proctor feels it is part of his life. He transmits, or processes this feeling into his art with the formation of an abstract big dipper in black dots on a grid pattern. As in many of his works, he uses seashells that he has found. In "The Kiss" Proctor's technique involves showing how the child is related to the remnant of a large balloon. Proctor's technique involves showing how the rhythms of the child's day and night are repeated. He has perhaps one or two new ideas that interest him. Proctor uses a layering of oil technique. Use of lively colors contains a wisp of excitement. The luminous statement of Italy is palpable in Proctor's works. Proctor also invites the viewer to appreciate the human figure. The colour of the city has been translated onto the canvas through bright colors and energetic brushstrokes. The greenish blues, oranges and yellows of "Venice Summer 1979" dance upon the canvas, as if Venice were charged with sunlight.

In contrast, "Night Journey" is a sea of dark blues and blacks. Ziggurat brickwork makes the movement of the water. This is Venice in the winter, when everything is surrounded in fog. Only the occasional patch of color breaks through the fog. The suggestion of reflections is Proctor's technique involves showing how the rhythms of the child's day and night are repeated. He has perhaps one or two new ideas that interest him. Proctor uses a layering of oil technique. Use of lively colors contains a wisp of excitement. The luminous statement of Italy is palpable in Proctor's works. Proctor also invites the viewer to appreciate the human figure. The colour of the city has been translated onto the canvas through bright colors and energetic brushstrokes. The greenish blues, oranges and yellows of "Venice Summer 1979" dance upon the canvas, as if Venice were charged with sunlight.

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Pizzazz: ‘An Energetic and Thoughtful Program’

by Stacey Bobbitt

Pizzazz, the Dance Club's first concert of the year proved to be an energetic and thoughtful program of choreographed and performed by Connecticut College students. Each of the pieces was performed with commitment and energy. The program included a variety of different kinds of pieces, each of which added its own special flavor to the evening's production.

The concert opened with a high energy piece titled "Move," a fast-paced jazz dance solely concerned with expressing the sheer joy of movement. The dancer's enjoyment of the movement was apparent, and their energy was contagious.

"Untitled and Unfinished" expressed the struggles people experience in fighting things that pull them down, whether it be gravity itself or something more abstract in realm of human psychology and or emotion. The choreographer created some very effective "stills" or "movement pictures." She was successful in using repetitions of simple movement phrases to create the illusion of the recurring struggles people face in everyday life. The simple structure of the piece enhanced its ability to express its point, and I felt that the choreographer did a thoughtful job of constructing a choreography that defined conflict and resolution.

"The Wrong Seed" was an amusing and innovative dance. The choreographer-performer is one who never overstates his welcome on stage. His many talents were evident in this piece in which he carried the audience into another dimension, inviting them to join him in his vision.

"On the Right Track" was a fun "show piece" performed with style and finesse. "A Night on the Prowl" was a sly, sexy piece in which two feline friends strutted their way to a song from the recent Broadway musical "Cats." The dancers created a contained, mysterious energy that made the audience watch carefully so as not to miss a step they made.

"Selection from Ernestine" is part of a larger work to be performed later this year. It is a technically advanced piece in which ballet vocabulary is scattered with gestures which are not traditionally balletic. The contrast between the very full, one gesture and the more contained ballet moments was fascinating. This piece has been carefully designed and constructed by a dancer whose sole aim at making dances is apparent in this work. The piece was performed beautifully, and I am curious to see the piece in its entirety to determine what significance this section has in the context of the entire piece.

"Once a Pomegranate" seems to be expressive of a relationship between two people and their individual experiences within the relationship. The piece was constructed carefully and both the idea and the performance of the piece showed a great deal of thought.

"I was just wondering as I was passing by" reads the title of a work by Cashika Ross. This geometric work gives us a "looking through the window" view of Ross' pondering. Ross made "I was just wondering" with a colored cotton rag sheet as a base. The sheet is broken in two, thus we look into the pattern process of the first as it continues into the second. Ross uses pigeons, lines, and figures to create angular rectangles that project on the flat surface of the work. We are struck by geometric wanderings on a flat surface. A pattern of broken lines and sweeping marks aids us as we follow the wanderings of Ross' wondering.

Susan Krisoferson also applies abstract geometric shapes to her process. She uses close stitching to sew paper shapes together at varying angles. Close stitching also forms line designs on the paper. These stitches give works such as "Square Urchin 12" a sense of waveness. The layered and multicolored pattern of the paper also add a flowing sensation to the work.

"Just a Little More Time," a technically advanced piece, performed by Tina Riedel's jazz class was a credit to both the performers and to their teacher. The choreographer did a great job of manoeuvring a large number of dancers around in a small space and of maintaining movement on stage without letting the piece get chaotic. The performers gave the piece full energy and their enjoyment showed in both their faces and in the movement.

Pizzazz was a very enjoyable evening of dance. Every piece presented had some sort of motivation, a reason for being, and every dance was performed with energy and style. I wish to compliment all of the dancers and choreographers on a job very well done, and look forward to next semester's concert.

Of Paper

Continued from page 8

ideas each month. In his creative process he makes as few as ten collages a year. He states, "When I feel a shift in conscience I move on." In organizing this process, he uses only the very elemental forms of squares, circles, and occasionally triangles. He intrigues us with the process and minute organization of these exact forms to represent his abstract themes.

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Hogenson: The Ethical Dilemma of Refugee Relief

by Suzanne Boban

Ambiguity and complexity plague worldwide refugee efforts. On Nov. 14, George B. Hogenson, Visiting Professor in Residence at the Yale School of Organization and Management, lectured at Commons on the ethical dilemma of refugee relief. He focused his attention on the use of power and politics in the pursuit of the good. With a background as Director of Plans for the Air Force in N.E. Asia, and consultant to several Pentagon planning programs in Asia, Hogenson is acutely aware of the role of power politics in decision-making. The 1980 refugee relief efforts in S.E. Asia typify the complexity of the issues and interests involved.

According to Hogenson, a genocidal military organization, the Khmer Rouge, ruled Cambodia between 1975 and 1979. During this time more than one third of the country's population died because of starvation or government execution. In 1980, a non-communist group, backed by the Vietnamese, entered Phnom Penh and ousted the Khmer communist regime. The fierce fighting caused many people to flee to the safety of the Thai-Cambodian border.

The newly-formed Kampuchean government, the Vietnamese government, the Thai government and the U.S. government quickly involved themselves in the crisis. Four international organizations (I.O.s) including the International Commission for the Red Cross (ICRC) and 3 United Nations organizations including the Children's Fund (UNICEF), the High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Program (WFP) stationed themselves on the Thailand side of the Thai-Cambodia border. The third group of players in the area were voluntary organizations (VOLAGS) such as Catholic Relief Services, Care, Christian Outreach, and World Relief, and evangelical Christian groups. Thus, there were 12 organizers and potential leaders in the relief effort.

Refugee relief in S.E. Asia led to a bi-modal problem which involved both military and humanitarian concerns. As the health of the 51,000 debilitated refugees improved, various armies emerged; the refugees included male and female Khmer Rouge soldiers and their families. The soldiers wanted to regain power in Cambodia and proceeded to launch attacks from the Thai refugee camps. Wanting to keep a buffer area at the border, the Thai government was alarmed by the Khmer Rouge soldiers' attacks on the 200,000 man Vietnamese army in Cambodia, and the ensuing retaliation. The activity of the soldiers presented severe problems for the international organizations as well. According to the I.O.s, organizers and voluntary organizations could not supply relief to military organizations. This would complicate the political effectiveness of the groups as they would be seen as taking sides between member states of the United Nations.

The use of VOLAGS could not be relied on to solve the problem. Hogenson explained that World Relief was discouraged from partaking in the effort because of its reputation as a bible-toting missionary organization. Competition between the voluntary agencies also led to an unfavorable situation. Humanitarian organizations must raise money by demonstrating active involvement. It is to their advantage to exclude other groups from the effort.

The 1980 S.E. Asia refugee relief effort dwindled as the crisis diminished. Having violated their charter, the disorganized I.O.s pulled back from the front line. Distribution of medical care and food proved unequal as political groups fought over market rings and coercive groups existed in the camps.

Democrats Take New London Elections

by Susan Spencer

In the November 8th elections in the City of New London, incumbent Democrats took six out of seven seats on the City Council, gaining one seat. Jay Levin and Carmelina Como, Connecticut College graduates, were elected to the Education elections, winning seven out of seven seats. Connecticut College's political groups, the Young Democrats and the College Republicans, were active in this year's campaigns and elections. They offered a ride service to and from the polls, put up campaign posters, canvassed door-to-door among registered students and did last minute telephoning. Both groups, however, were not completely satisfied with the outcome.

Rara McCormack, Vice President of the Young Democrats, was "very disappointed" with the campus response to the elections. She stated that many students don't realize the influence they could have on the outcome of the election. Steven Saunders, President of the Young Democrats, said that the party was disappointed with the voter turnout from Conn. This, he pointed out, could hurt our lobbying efforts when the College needs money. Saunders felt that the main reason for the lack of response was that students don't feel any "vested interest" in the New London area, and probably voted in their own home towns elections through absentee ballots.

Republican Vice President Chris Boyd similarly commented that "students aren't concerned with the City of New London," despite the fact that the city's decisions affect the college, such as with the zoning of the new athletic center. Chris Wanat, a member of the Republican group, also stated that many of the people who don't vote do so out of a sense of obligation to their party, and only "10 or 12 people on campus" actually knew the issues and candidates. The College Republicans were, however, pleased with the victory since only 79 percent of the 50 registered students voted.

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Women's Tennis Finishes 6-2

by Robin Canton

The 1983 Women's Tennis Team, coached by Sheryl Yearly, ended its season with an impressive 6-2 record. Coach Yearly, on this year's performance, commented, "We only lost two -- one to Trine and one to English -- in Division III and to Central Conn. who finished first in Division II. These were not bad losses. We did not get to play three of the four matches which is unfortunate. We were very competitive and tended to better last year's 2-12 record but fell short due to the shortened season.

A look at this year's roster showed a sharp division between experienced and inexperienced players. Representing the singles line-up was an amalgamation of players with plenty of competitive play behind them. Sophomore Chris Stinemark, team MVP, received a lot of recognition at the No. 3 position for her record-breaking 10-0 record. Turning in every bit as much as a strong effort was No. 1 player Mary-Ann Somers. The sophomore's 10-3 tally demonstrated an incredible performance considering the intense level of competition.

Four seniors will be sorely missed next year. Joanne Nkrowton in the No. 2 position consistently contributed reliable play and competitiveness to the team with her dominating play and court sense. The seniors were competetive in their leadership abilities which will face play experience. Rounds off the singles line-up was Liz Grechek who played an important role at the No. 6 position, and her win record reflected a strong desire to do well.

This year's doubles line-up was marked by the constant rotation of players. As a result, the least-experienced players, some of whom had previously only played singles, learned to adapt to the strategies of doubles play. Although performance was lacking in the short season, the new players, Robin Canton, Susan Grantham, Most Improved Player for the season, Amy Michelman, and Casey Sims, contributed to the team's overall success.

A highlight to the Camels' season was the New England Division III Tournament, a team which placed ninth last year, finished seventh out of twenty this season. However, this year's placement does not reflect the team's true standing as weaker Division III teams conversely, made competition tough. For the 1983 Camel tennis team, enthusiasm and spirit were never lacking as every member of the team provided support each through and every match.

Next year's team will consist of a highly disbanded group of players due to the loss of this year's seniors and also five sophomores, including Stinemark and Somers, who will be studying abroad. Thus, the nucleus of next year's team will consist of this year's freshmen who play like the seniors, incoming freshmen recruits.

Gymnastics' Strength is in Depth

This year's Women's Varsity Gymnastics team, according to head coach Jeff Zimmerman, is at a higher level than any team he has been associated with. Leading the group of women are co-captains Pat Moe ('84) and Tricia Cooney ('85), who set a new record in the floor exercise. The top returnees include seniors Beth Bria and Cathy Daniels and sophomores Kate Flens and Cathi Helms. The team, which consists of a highly skilled group of gymnasts total is "smaller than in past years but it has more depth with six women who are able to do all-around performances," and the fourteen-year head coach.

Chinese Imperialism

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Four seniors will be sorely missed next year. Joanne Nkrowton in the No. 2 position consistently contributed reliable play and competitiveness to the team with her dominating play and court sense. The seniors were competetive in their leadership abilities which will face play experience. Rounds off the singles line-up was Liz Grechek who played an important role at the No. 6 position, and her win record reflected a strong desire to do well.

This year's doubles line-up was marked by the constant rotation of players. As a result, the least-experienced players, some of whom had previously only played singles, learned to adapt to the strategies of doubles play. Although performance was lacking in the short season, the new players, Robin Canton, Susan Grantham, Most Improved Player for the season, Amy Michelman, and Casey Sims, contributed to the team's overall success.

A highlight to the Camels' season was the New England Division III Tournament, a team which placed ninth last year, finished seventh out of twenty this season. However, this year's placement does not reflect the team's true standing as weaker Division III teams conversely, made competition tough. For the 1983 Camel tennis team, enthusiasm and spirit were never lacking as every member of the team provided support each through and every match.

Next year's team will consist of a highly disbanded group of players due to the loss of this year's seniors and also five sophomores, including Stinemark and Somers, who will be studying abroad. Thus, the nucleus of next year's team will consist of this year's freshmen who play like the seniors, incoming freshmen recruits.

Gymnastics' Strength is in Depth

This year's Women's Varsity Gymnastics team, according to head coach Jeff Zimmerman, is at a higher level than any team he has been associated with. Leading the group of women are co-captains Pat Moe ('84) and Tricia Cooney ('85), who set a new record in the floor exercise. The top returnees include seniors Beth Bria and Cathy Daniels and sophomores Kate Flens and Cathi Helms. The team, which consists of a highly skilled group of gymnasts total is "smaller than in past years but it has more depth with six women who are able to do all-around performances," and the fourteen-year head coach.

Chinese Imperialism

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**Men's Hockey Preview**

by J.P. Nahill

Considering the loss of last year's top scorer, Craig Bowers and MVP Nigel Bowers from this 1983-84 Conn College Hockey Team does not appear to have the same magic they possessed in the 1982-83 season.

The recruit's recruited freshmen, as of yet are not making a big impact. The freshmen were all last year, but may prove promising. One plus that this team can boast about is that they only lost two players from last year and with five goalies vying for position, the net should be safe. According to Coach Doug Roberts "Last year we had that first line which took care of most of our scoring, hopefully due to our depth we will have three solid lines instead of one outstanding line." Unfortunately the defense remains that this team lost two prolific scorers, neither of whom are being sufficiently replaced.

At forward spots Tom Scala and Greg Donovan are two key players to watch. They were among Conn's top scorers last year and are looking even faster this year. Other tough forwards include Mike Fishge (85) who switched from defense and appears to be doing a great job, Chip Orcutt who, though momentarily sidelined with an injury, does in fact hold the school scoring record, and finally Rich Olson and Phil Mara both freshmen who seem to be able to fit in nicely.

"There is no doubt about it, our defense is the strongest part of our team," opined Coach Roberts. With the likes of veterans Gaur Talianas, P.J. O'Sullivan, Lee Mcallen and a new transfer Ted Wood-Prince it is hard to argue against this squad. Talianas led the team in the plus-minus ratings in 1982, while O'Sullivan led the team in penalty minutes. With a year's more experience under their belt this duo's potential is scary. Meanwhile Mcallen is easily one of the hardest hitters and most aggressive defensemen that most Division III teams will ever face. John McCormick, who Roberts believes "is improving a great deal," showed the school he can shoot as he cranked a shot past R.I. College's goalie from outside the blue line this past week in an exhibition game. Together this crew has the ability to make things happen and will probably be the key to Conn's success this year.

At goalie, co-captain Andy Pinkes is being seriously challenged by the likes of freshmen Steve Barrier and John Simpson. All three are playing well and the spot is wide open.

If this team is going to do anything this season, a good attitude and solid teamwork is going to be essential, because the days of relying on a few individuals are over. Conn College would also like to welcome new assistant coach Mike Picanian who has already been instrumental in helping the team's attitude.

**Getting into the Swim of Things**

by Mollyl Godsey

The prospects for this year's Women's Swim Team are excellent and with high expectations. "This should prove to be the best swim team Conn College has ever had," says Coach Clift Larrabee. "In spite of the loss of seven seniors who graduated, we should do better because of the addition of seven freshmen (Sue Bonner, Sarah Bork, Cathy Lanida, Mary Hope McQuiston, Julie Morton, Helen Murdock and Heidi Sweeney) and two transfers (sophomores Donna Peterson and Patty Walsh)." Returning to the team are co-captains Karen Clooney ('85) and Anne-Marie Parsons ('85) and five sophomores including Bettye Green, Margaret Dougan, Cynthia Lorte, Claire MacLeod and Sarah Pitt.

Conn College has set high goals for the team with hopes to place tenth or better in the New England Division III championships. Another talent, but we definitely have considerable. The Sports Department would like to recognize senior sailor John Harvey as Athlete of the Week. Harvey, who will be graduating in December recently finished third out of fifteen in his division at the Atlantic Coast Championships at Harvard. This regatta was considered the "fall championships" of sailing, hosting some of the best schools on the East coast. What is even more astounding is that upon coming to Connecticut College Harvey had no sailing experience whatsoever. According to teammate Peter Shope, "John made tremendous strides as a sailor, probably more than any other sailor in the country." Today's sailing team was begun by several persons, Harvey being one of the foundations of that group. Also to be mentioned is John's racing partner senior Maria O'Brien who has crewed for him this fall. Congratulations to both John and Maria for a great fall season.

**Athlete of the Week**

by Kathy Smith

Two sports clubs are in action for the winter season - Women's Ice Hockey and Men's Swimming. The first of these, coached by Byron White, ('84), is in its second season as a club. The senior expressed the team's interest in "improving on last year's performance with good solid hockey." The coach looks to seniors Tammy Brown (captain) and Liz Ridgway, who, along with sophomore returnee Amey Schenck, Andrea Wong, and Kathy McMorrow, will lead the squad consisting mostly of new players. The team begins its season with a match at UCONN on November 30 and will end on February 23 with the annual faculty-student match. Coach White, putting the team's status in perspective, added, "Having fun is an important aspect of this club.

The Voice Sports Department would like to congratulate five of this year's field hockey players who have been selected to play for the National Men's Field Hockey squad at the national tournament in Long Beach, CA. These players, Tammy Brown, Mary Ellen Martone, Page Preston, Caroline Twomey, and Nancy Weldon all proved their skills in the national competition over the Thanksgiving holiday. All of these players, except northeast of Brown, will be returning next fall to the Camel line-up led by seniors John Simpson and Jody Bates. Good luck and good hockey to these players.

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