Back to Vietnam: a talk with two profs.
Candid conclusions about Campus Safety
Walking the campus beat

By Cris Revaz

Unfortunately, for most people, “Connecticut College Security” brings to mind a picture of a uniformed officer wildly ticketing any car in sight. Or else it might be that no clear image is formed at all, that not enough is known about the duties of Campus Safety to come to any conclusion about this mysterious organization. To be sure, not enough students, especially freshmen, recognize the importance and scope of a security officer’s position, nor do they fully understand the type of authority he represents. As hard as it may be to believe, they don’t just hand out parking tickets and unlock doors all day.

Campus Security, directed by Mr. Joseph Bianchi, is comprised of 55 persons, including the members of the Student Patrol who act in conjunction with the security force and the on-call officers. Security has at its disposal one car equipped with a two-way radio, and two standby vehicles. The car radio makes it possible to receive and transmit information to the base stations located in Crozier-Williams and also to the gatehouse by the main entrance. Campus safety officers and student patrols also use small but rather expensive walkie-talkies to keep each other enrobed of where they are and what’s going on. They are basically the instruments of Campus Safety — guns are not numbered among them.

The officers themselves come from interesting backgrounds. Because about half the force holds other part-time jobs as well, we have officers who are also policemen, retired military personnel, and even one who is a chaplain. The training they have received for their campus employment varies among the officers. Obviously the police and ex-police are more qualified in this regard. Eight of the officers now hold licenses in C.P.R. (Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation) and this first-aid course is being encouraged among the other officers as well.

The Security System works around the clock in three shifts and the duties of the officers on each shift differ accordingly. The first shift, which runs from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 a.m., is not a very active one, nor is it a very desirable one to work. According to Officer Sylvia Miller, “It’s a horrible job. Unless you can rearrange your entire biological mechanism you aren’t going to get any sleep.” The duties during these long hours include running the Security Escort Service, (escorting students to their campus destination when called upon) and keeping an eye out for campus intruders.

The day shift, which runs from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., is less security-oriented than the night shift. The officers on duty at this time are usually the ones called upon to unlock doors and hand out parking tickets. Because student contact with campus safety is usually limited to these daytime activities, it is easy to see why some feel this is “all they do.”

Further tasks, however, await the third shift, from 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight. Academic buildings must be locked when all classes are finished. All dorms must be locked by 11:00 p.m. Cars entering the campus are checked for parking decals more heavily at this time, since Townies will often invite themselves to campus parties. Once again, the Escort Service is ready for action.

Aside from these basic assignments, Campus Safety last semester had to deal with 51 cases of vandalism, 51 cases of theft, 12 cases of breaking and entering, 24 accidents and 12 prowlers, to name just a few. Mr. Bianchi, Director of Campus Safety, is happy to report, though, that these figures are going down. He attributes much of this positive trend to the Student Patrol System, directed by Fred West. The student patrols, working two hour shifts, guard South Lot and the Upper Campus as well, and provide the manpower that the regular officers cannot. Although cases of student irresponsibility in this position have been reported, Mr. Bianchi feels this is the exception to the rule and not the norm, and is quite pleased with the program.

It is serious crimes, then, such as theft and vandalism, that distress the security officer, while parking violations are surprisingly low on the list of priorities. Unlike some students believe, the security officers have no parking ticket “quota” system, whereby an officer hands out tickets only for purposes of personal reward. In fact, the money acquired from $5.00 parking tickets all goes directly into the general deposit at the Accounting Office.
If you've ever listened to a JVC music system with a separate tuner and amplifier, and thought "One of those days,"

Well that day is here. The new JA-S44 DC-integrated stereo amplifier with its exclusive built-in SSA graphic equalizer and dual power meters, provides clean, unannoyingly-accurate music reproduction without the power you're ever likely to need. (46 watts/channel, min RMS less than 0.6%.)

Roberts also carries the JVC JA-S44 "TN-DC" amplifier that further eliminates distortion causing capacitors within the DC phone equalizer. DC tone controls and DC power amplifier section. It has dual power supplies—not one for each channel, as in conventional designs—but one for the class A-operated preamp-tone control section. This unique design helps to eliminate the "Sonic Backlash" and results in increased tonal definition and brilliance especially with high level transient signals.

The new JVC JT-AM-FM stereo tuner is a standout in its class. With an FM front end that uses an FET RF amplifier, combined with a 3-tuning capacitor, the JT-V22 brings in the most limpid FM stations and amkes them sound as though they're just around the corner. The new JA-S44 integrated amplifier makes the perfect start to any stereo system. At ROBERTS JVC amplifiers and tuners are priced from under $200.

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It gives you more of what other decks wish they could.

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Letters

Learning Process

To The College Voice,

It was upsetting to learn that the English Department has rejected Mr. Polan's request that his work as Editor of The College Voice serve as the raw material for an independent study course. Such a course would fulfill the requirements of an English Department class (as indicated by the past), and would provide an interesting form of experience. Here are the reasons why.

After working on The Voice, I was naturally very concerned to see that the English Department, and S.G.A. President, learned a great deal. There has been no improvement in the past between S.G.A. and the Voice. Whatever the disagreements, it seems clear that members of the groups learn a great deal in their respective fields. An independent study in English Department recognition of the Voice editing.

Some members of the community may say "But what of the precedent? Where will it end? Soon everyone will be able to get credit for work on the English Department's decision!" This is the case of everyone "who is in the process of obtaining."

It is hard to believe that a study of the entire experience, which was requested by more than 20 people, is anything learned in

Contributed by Michael Adamowicz

The College Voice is an editorially independent news magazine published weekly during the academic year. All copy is student-written unless specifically noted. Unsolicited material is welcome but the editor does not assume responsibility and will return only those accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. All copy represents the opinion of the author alone. The College Voice is a student-run, non-profit organization. Editorial offices are located in Room 212, Cramer-Williams Student Center. Mail address: Box 131, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320. Phone: (860) 443-2895, Ext. 234 or 297.

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Spare ribs

gather at center

By Tamara Vertefeuille

On the seventh floor of Unity House there is a small room containing a group of very interesting individuals. They are women and they are a paradox; they believe in being women and they don't want to be.

THE COLLEGE VOICE, FEBRUARY 27, 1979

The Women's Center. Beyond the door is a small room containing a group of very interesting individuals. They are women and they are a paradox: they believe in being women and they don't want to be.

By Kathryn Bonner

The College's present computer, an outmoded IBM 1130, may soon be replaced. The computer center hopes to find a more modern and efficient model to serve the College's growing needs.

The impact of the computer on society has been diverse and powerful. Yet, this is only the beginning of the potential impact of computers on our culture. Issues such as the ethical considerations of computer design, computer fraud, telecommunications, and microtechnology have far-reaching implications. However, many women are unfamiliar with the full scope of these controversies. Computers are fast becoming an integral part of society and the effects of computers can be felt everywhere.

For many persons, computers have a mysterious, futuristic aura. This is often the result of incomplete understanding of the enormous impact computers have had on our lives. Computers are integral to modern society - in all walks of life, and the acquisition of a new computer would do much to aid all students in understanding the role of the computer in a technological society.
Letters cont. from page 3

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extension 333 is reserved for
genuine emergencies.

Patrol continued

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Conscientious objector

Bruce Kirmmse spent his undergraduate years at Wesleyan University. It was there that Mr. Kirmmse received his first introduction to political activism. The civil rights movement was the first cause that Kirmmse became involved with. Through his civil rights activities, he developed a concern over the immorality of the Vietnam war. He states, "For myself and for many people at the time, the concern with the Vietnam war grew out of the civil rights movement. I got involved with the movement in 1961. At that time I was involved with a civil rights project. I worked with black and white people on voter registration. I became chairman of a group called the Wesleyan Committee on Civil Rights. I spent a lot of time freedom riding, sitting in, registering voters, doing community work in the upper South, and I also had a more long-term commitment working in the black community of North Philadelphia. There I did voter registration, community work and I taught in the local Y.M.C.A."

Mr. Kirmmse experienced a personal struggle with his work for the civil rights cause. The difficulty of justifying his actions to himself caused him to experience a reevaluation of his morals and beliefs. "The problem of commitment or political engagement was something that was very much in the air, both for myself and for most of the people I knew in college. The problem that I faced was the relationship between my religious background and my current situation. I was from a very politically quiescent, anti-political, Lutheran background. In real life terms, to be an American anti-war activist tended to mean that one was extremely conservative. Basically, politics and the world of affairs was messy and evil and not worthy of my consideration. But when I went to Wesleyan, I was confronted with a completely different ethos. I was deeply influenced by a number of professors there. One of those was a personal friend of Martin Luther King. I had a chance to meet King and ultimately ended up introducing Dr. King to gathering of students at Wesleyan.

While I was considering whether or not political involvement was worthwhile for me, I found the common denominator in my background to be the idea of conscience, which lies at the heart of Lutheranism. And I had a healthy skepticism that politics holds the ultimate solutions to any problems. Yet conscience may tell one to take stands which are risky and in which the outcomes are both uncertain and already discounted as being the ultimate solutions to anything. So conscience can tell one to take stands even when one is not sure of having a concrete solution with which to replace the present unjust one. This resulted in my speaking out against the Vietnam war, not because I was in favor of the Viet Cong, but because I knew that American involvement in Vietnam was wrong."

Three moral convictions led Dr. Kirmmse to express his discontent with American involvement in Vietnam. "The actions that I took were rather typical of the people who were graduate students at the University of California at Berkeley. I wrote letters, I picketed, I legislated, I witnessed anti-Marxist tract sales. I demonstrated. I blocked shoulders with a broad spectrum of the Left. Ultimately, when the war was over, I realized how very far from being a Marxist I really was. I'd never been one, but my association with people who were making me realize how very different the view of the world was from my own. I saw how much more certitude they have in their decisions, and how much easier it is for them to make certain moral decisions. I didn't have their optimism about history. So that the odd thing about this movement is that although I participated in it, and I'm proud of it, it didn't make me any more idealistically solid with my allies in the movement. It made me more of a social skeptic, more of a democrat with a small 'd'."

Vietnam - haunting fl

The war in Vietnam and the civil rights cause had long-lasting effects on Dr. Kirmmse. The issues that were raised at Berkeley carried over into the 70's and are still very much in controversy. "Several of the issues that were raised at Berkeley carried over into the 70's and are still very much in controversy. These issues were that cut across traditional Marxist lines. I feel that the Marxist position does not handle these questions adequately. The Marxist either dismiss them as cooked up bourgeois baloney, or they deal with them in the least of ways."

Mr. Kirmmse believes that the individualism of the 70's may be a good tonic for America in the wake of the activism of the 60's. In this way, America can perhaps and reassess its ideologies and it's position in the world. "As odd as it seems, I may be the only one around who thinks that Carter is doing a good job on foreign policy. I think that he understands the limits of our power and at the same time he doesn't want to renounce it. We have to learn what we can and can't do. We must learn to use our power wisely. I think that Carter's talk about human rights though is very good in some ways and very hypocritical in others. Human rights can be damaged as a cause when they are embraced by a President of the United States who are not truly involved in the fight or the support of human rights. That makes me doubt his intentions."

But if you confuse the arguments, then you damage the arguments for both positions. So I think that Carter's stand is in some ways leadable and in other ways hypocritical. I think we should be it all the leverage we can to make oppressive regimes cease up, and make them understand that it is in their own self-interest not to use oppression and torture. In that sense our traditional policy towards South America has been disastrous. In the short run, we can get rich supporting their regime and all and all means. But I don't think that in the long run that our interests are best served by this policy, I would seriously like to see power shared by as many people as possible. This is not a moral position only, but is a realistic one on a realistic assessment of the facts and human nature."

One of the bases for Kirmmse's political views is belief that men everywhere are capable of committing the grossest atrocities. He believes that "power should be shared as widely and as equitably as possible, by nations and by the people within them. My grounds for this are not the traditional liberal arguments, but are real arguments. These people could say that since people are so good that they should all have their hands on the wheel of their destiny. I wish that were so. But my position does not stand on the reverse. We are so collectively prone to wickedness and disorder, to creating monstrances, which only human beings could think up, that the only way to
counter this, that I see, is that we disperse power as evenly as possible. Perhaps then the world community... has meant to me. It's... imply something that hasn't left me in all the years. Since I left Vietnam."

Many people would like to change the way in which they acted during one period or another during their life time. One instance where Peppard would not act the same way again is in his decision not to avoid the draft by leaving the country. "I basically did what I did because I had not thought seriously about the war or the military. I thought that now if I had to go back and do it over again I would probably have left the country or resisted the draft in some way. I don't think that I could have honestly claimed to be a Conscientious Objector because I'm not opposed to war as a general principle. I mean that once I was there, it wasn't very hard to shoot or pull the trigger. Knowing what I now know about myself after having had that experience I wouldn't want to claim to be a C.O. So I think I'd have to leave the country."

When Peppard was serving in Vietnam he found that most of the soldiers there were "neither gun-ho nor anti-war, they just wanted not to die or get hurt. So they did things to avoid dying or getting injured. Some people wouldn't do what they were ordered to do; or only do it half-way. Sometimes they'd send a group of guys out on patrol. And if you went out on some of these missions you were really risking your life. Many guys didn't want to risk their lives so they just said to one another 'let's just go a little way out and then sit down.' They'd eat their C-rations or whatever they had with them and they'd go back to camp about a half hour later. Many people were just afraid and they reacted in ways that would keep them out of danger as much as possible."

Serving in Vietnam also brought about changes in Peppard's personal life and his relations with others. While I was over there it wasn't really obvious to me what had changed within me because most of us over there did the same things. We drank a lot, for example. You frequently don't think about what you're doing over there because everybody else is doing it too. But when I came back, I started to talk to veterans' groups and I started to do anti-war things and I went to Vietnam Veteran's Against the War. I started to talk to people and see how their lives had been affected by the war and I saw how people had changed from being very naive. Some people came back from Vietnam with a great deal. I don't think I suffered psychologically from being there, but I know many people who did. What many of the people who came back from Vietnam did have in common was that their experiences in the service had taken them almost completely out of the mainstream of political and economic thought in America. I don't think that I'd be a radical economist if I hadn't had the experience in Vietnam and the anti-war movement. If I had just gone into graduate school straight out of college I probably would have been exposed to different people and I would never have had to confront that kind of situation directly."

Reluctant draftee

Dr. Donald Peppard came into more of a direct contact with the Vietnam war. His plans for attending graduate school after college were disrupted by a letter from his Selective Service board. He was notified that he was to serve in the Army. This was Peppard's first real encounter with the war. Prior to his induction into the service, Peppard had only briefly thought about the war and its implications. "I didn't know very much about the war until 1968 when they were in teach-ins. And even than I had trouble making up my mind about which side was right. When I graduated from college in 1966, my intention was to go to graduate school. It never occurred to me that I might end up in the army. It wasn't until the summer of 1966, when I was drafted, that I did any serious thinking about the war. In the mid-west there had been much demonstrating against the war. So I was just doing some reading about it and the war remained an abstract for me; until I was drafted. By the fall of '69 I was against the war but I hadn't done anything about it."

His first assignments about the war came only after he was a member of the United States Army. He says, "By the time I got to Vietnam, my understanding of the war was a great deal more sophisticated. At this time I was very definitely against war. I was an anti-war activist of sorts. "When you are in the army, you can be anything you want to be: anti-war or pro-war. The only thing that mattered to them was that you did what you were supposed to do at the time you were supposed to do it. So I had very briefly engaged in demonstrations against the war while I was in the service. I participated in a march in Boston on the Commons during 1967. At that time I did not feel I had a choice about serving in the Army. I knew that people went to Canada to avoid the war, but the idea of desertion never really seemed viable to me. This was because I knew what happened to people who got caught for desertion."

Mr. Peppard was assigned to a tour of duty in Vietnam in 1968. He had premonitions that he would never return from the war alive. There was also a certain amount of tension that he felt due to the conflict of fighting in Vietnam and his belief that the war was unjust. "I went to Vietnam thinking that I didn't want to go there. I didn't think that the war should be there. Also I was pretty sure I was going to die. I was in the Infantry as a Second Lieutenant. All the time that I was in training they kept telling us that 'you Second Lieutenants are going to have a life expectancy of a few days after you get to Vietnam.' This was because at the time they were killing lieutenants left and right over there. So I never thought I had much of a chance to come back alive. But it turned out that I was relatively very lucky. I was assigned to a non-combat duty. I had a few operations in the field, but I was relatively safe."

The tour in Vietnam demonstrated to Peppard what he believes to be a great deal of hypocrisy. "Think the thing that many of us learned from being in the military was that a lot of the things that we had believed about what Americans were turned out to be false. We say we're not racist, but all of those people over there were 'niggers.' We say that we have a respect for human life but what we really had was a respect for our lives, not theirs. And anything that we did to the Vietnamese, whether they were Viet Cong or just South Vietnamese, was alright. It didn't matter whether the victims of our actions were on our side of not. And I think that was allowed fundamentally because they were so different from us."

Many people would like to change the way in which they acted during one period or another during their life time. One instance where Peppard would not act the same way again is in his decision not to avoid the draft by leaving the country. "I basically did what I did because I had not thought seriously about the war or the military. I thought that now if I had to go back and do it over again I would probably have left the country or resisted the draft in some way. I don't think that I could have honestly claimed to be a Conscientious Objector because I'm not opposed to war as a general principle. I mean that once I was there, it wasn't very hard to shoot or pull the trigger. Knowing what I now know about myself after having had that experience I wouldn't want to claim to be a C.O. So I think I'd have to leave the country."

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Don Peppard was drafted, and served as a 2nd lieutenant in Vietnam

The war had long range effects on Dr. Peppard's views on politics and economics. He is now a socialist. However, during his undergraduate years he was far from his present views. "If I had been a socialist in college, I don't think I would have accepted it. Yet when he went to graduate school after his tour of duty, he found that Marxist analyses explained much more than mainstream economic thought could. I found that radical or Marxist economics was more appealing to me because it's very good economics. It's not ideology without analysis. I believe in democratic socialism and I think that the people who come back from Vietnam were a democrat and most radical economists certainly are. Radical economists don't claim to have all the answers, they simply identify a great many problems in capitalism and conclude that there is probably a better way. And you can get closer to the better systems if you give people the incentive not to act in ways that are merely selfish."

Peppard feels that his experiences in the war have left deep imprints upon him. Yet he is still unsure of all their implications. There is still much about that period in his life that puzzles him to a certain extent. He states, "I think about Vietnam and what happened to me probably at least one day, I don't really know all the influence it had on me. Sometimes I don't even know why I'm thinking about it now... The war never occurred. It had a profound effect on me but I don't really know all that it has meant to me. It's simply something that has not left me in all the years since I left Vietnam."

Photo by Wendy Weeks
A scant four years ago the sounds that permeated this campus were the likes of Elvin Bishop, Commander Cody, Jimmy Cliff and Bob Marley. What have they to offer? They were deemed impossible by "experts," disco crept into the party scene and the mirror ball became the flag that everybody pledged allegiance to. Now punk rock and the new wave sound has found its way onto turntables and into party regalia.

Photo by Wendy Weeks
Photo by Taliana Lopuchin
Bikers, pizza, brew, atmosphere

By Ann Allan

If your taste runs to the slightly bizarre or weird in the extreme, have we got a bar for you! Located in Waterford, the Bach-Dor is distinguishable from other bars of its type and caliber by its live bands. These bands (excepting an occasional group of wasted bimbos who should be quietly but firmly disabused of the fantasy that they are at all musically inclined) are excellent, as is the service, drinks, pizza and general atmosphere. The clientele is an interesting mix of bikers, young townies, younger girls and Navy men. These last are usually easy to spot because of (1) their non-existent hair and (2) a certain glassy-eyed, wan-hungry stare that

is probably a direct result of being cooped up for months at a time with nothing to look at except submarines. The decibel level is high and pounding, and the general tempo stays lively through frequent squabbles at the door, some playful, some brawling. A surprising number of individual biker's who, if the door is open, you can see, that they are not the biker type and caliber by its live bands. This bouncer" is considered or order of dignity as "the doorman, not the bouncer" is the cus-todian of order and does a remarkable job considering the size and tasked condition of some of the regulars, in particular five bikers who are permanent fixtures at the door, drinking snow or rain notwithstanding. The building itself is spacious and comfortable with three main areas. The first of these is a circular bar, where prices are reasonable but not dirt cheap and the bartenders, Dan and Dale, are friendly and seriously calm despite occasional uproar. The second area is the dance floor, which is usually packed and offers the casual spectator some pretty interesting sights. The juke box plays Rolling Stones and Jimi Hendrix and the bands that play regularly, such as Powerglide, are loud, metallic and talented. Finally there is an alcove with pool table, pinball machines and a fast-food type kitchen specializing in pizza and hamburgers.

While most of the Bach-Dor is illuminated dimly to say the least, this last room is glaring in its harsh source, perhaps symbolizing the painful journey from drunkenness to sobriety. Getting up from the bar for pizza is somewhat like facing a wrathful God and is better left to Jennie the waitress, who is both intolerant and efficient.

So, if the well worn phrase "drugs and sex and rock 'n' roll" strikes a chord in your yearning soul, go across town to Waterford and check out the Bach-Dor. The cover charge is $2 on weekdays and $1 machines and a fast-food type kitchen specializing in pizza and hamburgers.

The program opened with Toccatas look at a tango in A minor for Two Strings and Continuo which featured Carol Wincenc on flute. Wincenc, first prize winner of the 1978 Walter W. Naumburg Solo Flute Competition, showed a freest technique on this his other solo piece. Vivaldi's Concerto No. 2 in C-Major for Piccolo, Strings and Continuo while her playing was pleasant and perfect, her music lacked expression and warmth.

Vivaldi's Concerto in D minor for Violins, Strings and Continuo followed featuring the Chamber Orchestra of New York. Alexander Schneider, Suzuki, only 23 and already an established soloist in her homeland Japan as well as throughout Europe and the U.S., was unexceptionally superb. Schneider accompanied Suzuki's solo in an acoustic way. While the conducting was beyond reproach, his violin virtuosity seems to have peaked some time ago. His playing is rather choppy and dragged a bit in spots.

Perhaps the highlight of the concert was Vivaldi's Concerto in G minor for Two Cellos, Strings and Continuo. The two Cellos, Young Chang and Lisa Lancaster, were excellent; their playing was expressive and moving as well as being technically perfect. The largo movement was especially beautiful as was the emotion and serenity of the second movement.

The finale of the concert was J.S. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F-Major. The piece was so well received that Schneider received an encore with an encore of the Allegro assai movement from the same concerto. The Baroque orchestra, led by Gerald Schwartz, began his part flat, but soon righted himself. Schneider's interpretation of the piece was sober, dispelled all mistaken renditions, however, the tempo was slightly faster than the ensemble.

The Brandenburg Ensemble is in many ways analogous to the period films which are in name as much a part of the fresh, joyful, disciplined yet experimental. The word Baroque was given to this period because it meant bizarre or unique. In fact, the Brandenburg Ensemble is unique and deserves to be listened to.

The Brandenburg Ensemble, a chamber orchestra which was founded by Frank Salomon and now makes its home in Manhattan, performed at Palmer Auditorium on Feb. 15. The program, which consisted solely of virtuoso Baroque music, is among the best concerts the Conn. College Concert Series has presented in recent memory.

Although Palmer was apparently not built with acoustics in mind, the poor sound situation couldn't disguise nor distort the quality of the orchestra. This problem may have been over-come, too, by the enthusiasm of the musicians. Those involved, with the exception of the conductor, Alexander Schneider, were very young—usually young if you consider their accomplishment. Youth, in turn, probably accounts for the vitality and enthusiasm embodied in the ensemble.

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SPORTS

B-ball dominates sports scene

Camels hump Nichols

By Seth Stone

A funny thing happened on the way to an easy Camel victory over Nichols on February 17. The Camel took a 101-10 victory in the last two minutes, and ended up winning by one point, 106-107. The Camela managed to hang on to the victory despite doing everything possible to lose. The Camela had all the momentum, and lost it. This last momentum carried over into Connecticut's next two games against Wesleyan and Manhattanville. They lost both games by over 20 points.

The Nichols game should have been the Camela's best game of the year. It certainly started off that way. Wayne Malnowski netted 36 points in the game, and was virtually unstoppable during the first half. Herb Kenney gave his usual hunting performance, scoring 21 points in the process. There were also many pleasant surprises. Two big men, Chris Berg and Rup Bowden, played well. Bowden may have played his best game of the season. He had a soft touch, hitting seven baskets for 14 points. He also rebounded well and boxed out effectively. Berg gave a hint of the dominating force he has to be. He played good positional ball, and added nine points.

But all good things must come to an end, and for the Camela it all fell apart in the last five minutes of the game. They went into half time with a 46-42 lead. Both teams had an amazing shooting average in the first half, but the Camela huddled to their deserved loss. Nichols lived up to their reputation as a good offensive team that cannot play defense.

The Camela were outplayed in the first ten minutes of the second half, as Nichols got the lead down to five points. The lead stayed at 5-7 points, until the Camela took control again. Through the middle five minutes of the second half, they played as well as they had in the first half. They maintained a 9-11 point lead heading into the last five minutes. The last five minutes were some of the most harrowing moments of basketball ever seen on this campus. The Camela stopped running. They still managed to find themselves with the ball and a 101-94 lead with 90 seconds left. But then Nichols stole the inbound pass and made it 101-94. Then the Camela threw the next inbound pass away. Make it 101-98. After a time-out to regroup, the Camela threw away the next inbound pass. Nichols got the ball and converted to make the score 101-98.

The fans in the stands did not know whether to laugh or cry. In the proceeding 30 seconds, the Camela had made some feeble attempt at playing something that resembled basketball. They even made the Celtics look good. The Camela had the ball and a three point lead with a little over a minute left.

Coach Luce could not let this travesty proceed any further. He called another time-out and changed the strategy. The Camela then proceeded to inbound the ball successfully. So far so good. But Wayne Malnowski got the ball and was forced out of bounds. Unfortunately, the referee did not see that way. Mal was called for stepping-out, and again Nichols got the ball, and again they converted. The score was then 101-96. People who managed to blink during that time still thought the score was 101-92. Serve them right for blinking.

The teams managed to trade baskets for a few seconds. What won the game for the Camela was Wayne Mal's clutch foul shooting in the last 20 seconds. He went 4-4 and gave the Camela a 105-10 lead with four seconds left. The Camela at Nichols score on an assisted basket in the buzzer and the final score was 105-106 Camela. But don't blame Connecticut - they had to lose.

Special recognition must go to Chris Berg who was "right on" in the Wesleyan game according to one observer. He just could not miss and finally put it all together. Despite the Camela scored only 35 points, Berg scored 23. This just points out the fact that the Camela have a lot of individual talent. When they start playing as a team for a full 40 minutes, they will be a winning team.

The Camela's last two games are against MIT and Coast Guard. The Camela have the ability to win both games. Andy Chaff, MIT is a "scrappy team that is fairly tall." And the Coast Guard can be beaten in their current injuries. What the Camela have to do to beat MIT is "keep the ball moving. They must play together for a full 40 minutes and not quit. The team has to expect to see the full court press from the experienced Cadets. Now all they have to do is be tight.

North stuffs South

By James Dicker

The Men's Intramural Basketball League has passed the halfway point of its season, a season which has been characterized by upssets and competitive balance. KB-Day and Larrabee are competitive squads capable of winning on any given evening and figure to complete the final playoff field.

Undefeated KB-Day has rarely been tested so far. JA-Freeman fell to them 61-43 under a barrage of 64 points from Fred Sams, Tony Delyani and Dave Fiederer. Fiederer has contributed 28 points in KB-Day's two games against Morrison, with 14 points and Delyani scoring with 23 in the 74-63 triumph over Lambdin. The Camela were barely beaten, 62-46, thanks to a slow down tactic but Harkness-Park succeeded to another KB-Day blowout, 63-46, Fiederer collecting 23 points. The next two victories were 63-48 over the Faculty and 57-47 against Hamilton.

Larrabee's victories started with a 70-45 triumph over Harkness-Park, Jimmy Luce leading the way with 13 points and Mark Fiskio adding 17. Smith-Burdick fell 64-50, Luce and Smith combining for 16 points. Jeff Wright scored 23 in defeat for Smith-Burdick. Larrabee was away from the Faculty, 51-40, behind Luce's 20 points. Luce tallied 21 in a 60-40 rout of Larrabee, and Fiskio scored 20 in a 63-58 runaway against Morrison.

Gene Gallager led the Faculty in its 53-51 rout of the Quad with 17 points. Robert Hamption added 15. The Faculty's other victory came against the Lambdin, 53-36. Jeff Simpson led the "old men" with 19 points, Hampton supporting with 11. The Faculty had a game postponed due to "travel troubles." And the Coast Guard has been fairly tall. "And the Coast Guard can be beaten in their current injuries. What the Camela have to do to beat MIT is "keep the ball moving. They must play together for a full 40 minutes and not quit. The team has to expect to see the full court press from the experienced Cadets. Now all they have to do is be tight.

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Standings

North Division

KB-Day 9-0
Larrabee 6-3
Smith-Burdick 5-3
Lambdin 3-5
Morris 3-5
Hamilton 0-9

South Division

Faculty 4-3
Quad 4-3
JA-Freeman 4-3
Windham 2-5
Harkness-Park 1-4
Smith-Burdick 1-4

Photo by Wendy Weeks
Student Puppet Association?

By Mike Adamowicz

The structural relationship between the students and the administration at Conn constitutes a classic example of cooption. The administration absorbs the students' groups with what it considers to be winning solutions to investigate the matter, or by declaring that it will look into the issue itself. The administration also dislikes the critics and deals with them mainly by sponsoring the decisions that they initiated; investigated, and resolved the dilemma. The process of cooptation thus generates the illusion of responsive and fruitful activity. Whereas, the reality is that nothing is accomplished except that the administration has quelled the dissatisfaction and buried the matter in smooth sounding rhetoric.

Some concrete examples will illustrate this point well. Last spring, the Student Government Association planned a student rally to express discontent with the administration's decision-making process and the effect of student input. This was ostensibly to occur on the following Saturday when the Board of Trustees was meeting. The administration quickly jumped on this and began to implement the proper processes. What followed were administratively engineered attempts to change the number of students attending the rally, and decrease the exposure of the discontent to the Board.

These days may happen in the following days - too much to recount here. It suffices to say that the administration achieved a delay in the announcement and planning of the demonstration. This created enough confusion so that few persons actually knew what was going to happen, when, where, and why. They also brought in speakers from the administration to make it appear that the College was to blame and was co-sponsoring the event. The result was that Fanning looked good to students and trustees alike while blunting the thrust of student requests. The net change in student input was none; unless it lost some importance. Indeed, it is inconceivable that it was not considered a threat in the future.

The next illustration is the room-entering policy. Two years ago, two students questioned the legality of the College's stance on room-entering. They did not even make it clear that the College had the legal grounds to enter student rooms at will. The College Treasurer, E. Leroy Knight, promised that he would have the College's attorney investigate the matter. Two years later the policy was officially printed in the Student Handbook. Never did the College state its legal premises.

The issue resurfaced this September and enjoyed some publicity. The matter was brought before the S.G.A. on September 20; E. Leroy Knight again stated that the College's attorney would investigate. It was hinted at that he would reappear within the next few weeks. Yet, he and the administration have been silent for almost two months.

Finally, this issue has been coopted. The S.G.A. allowed the administration to take the matter into its own hands. The College has not quickly responded and any energy behind the issue is now expended. Thus, another potential for conflict has been spirited away by the administration.

The last example used here, although many more exist, is the Physical Plant issue. The College Voice printed articles on October 23 charging many members of Physical Plant and Mina E. Voorhees with a series of complaints ranging from neglect to sleeping on the job. The Physical Plant department and M. Voorhees have not even denied a similar of the allegations. The College President, however, stated that he would form a committee, except the President who wrote two weeks later expressing his appreciation for the efforts and concern and said Mr. Knight was investigating.

Again, it is blatantly clear that the administration is a master of cooption. The S.G.A. has not issued a statement of their own, nor have they chosen to voice anything. The student population is in danger of being elected in 1980 a President who appeals only to the most shallow and ignorant, and hence the nature - I refer here to the current phrase termed the "people's tax revolt." We will be all too aware of the free-wheeling tactics of that economic clown, Howard Jarvis. We have been bombarded with reports of his crusade against property taxes, government spending, and excess fiscal irresponsibility. Like a Madison Avenue genius, Jarvis was able to isolate the bitter frustration of America's middle class taxpayers, people who feel that they and they alone have been burdened with the full weight of financing the nation's enormous expenditures. As if he were some sort of a poor-man's Richard Nixon, Jarvis has marshaled the America into his camp, and to convince them that the government in Washington was a money-hungry, spendthrift bandwagon.

I am certainly not trying to suggest here that Jarvis and Reagan are not indeed, they have been seen on several occasions to shuffle from one eye to the other eye on the Presidential elections of 1980. Yet this fact remains that this is a significant event, and, even more importantly, will very much influence the outcome of the next Presidential election. Indeed, so popular, the idea of "tax-revolt" become that the current Democratic Administration has gone to great lengths to bring to the Republican brandwagon of cutting taxes and restraining government spending.

This is a long, stupid, and worse, dangerous. To begin, for all of their screaming, these great financial revolutionaries have accomplished absolutely nothing. Somebody's got to pay for the gross inequities of our current tax system, that is a phenomenon for another article. Why is it that people like Jarvis and Reagan never criticize the fact that huge corporations pay only a fraction of the taxes which they should be paying, can only be attributed to the rule of this that would be the smart thing to do and men like themselves rarely do smart things. Unfortunately, without a doubt, to 1980, it will be just such men who will carry the greatest weight in the Presidential elections. They will scream about the high cost of social services (which actually account for a very small percentage of federal expenditures), while never mentioning the huge allotments which the government devotes to defense spending. They will purport to represent the middle class, when in actuality they are more loyal to large corporations which pay virtually nothing. In a tragic sense, all of this is to be expected as par for American politics. One only has to note, for example, the differences between opposition to large-government welfare payments and even greater federal defense expenditures. Who is really around to praise and defend social services? Virtually nobody; even the recipients of those services themselves are not a strong enough political voice to 100's after the their concerns. Yet nowadays anyone with the audacity to criticize defense expenditures is immediately labeled as unpatriotic. And so we face 1980. The middle class, led by self-appointed leaders, while never mentioning the huge allotments which the government devotes to defense spending. They will purport to represent the middle class, when in actuality they are more loyal to large corporations which pay virtually nothing.
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Keith Monks

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