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Poverty p. 7
CULT OR CREED

Who knows the way?

By Ann Allan

Recently the nation’s attention was focused on cults because of the bizarre tragedy at Jonestown. We are all aware that the Guyana deaths, though extreme, are not an isolated occurrence but, rather, the gruesome culmination of a movement that has been swelling in this country for more than a decade. Anyone who has ever been pestered by a Hare Krishna in an airport or seen a Moonie standing in the freezing rain at two in the morning desperately street-corner proselytizing has encountered the cult mentality.

Just what is a cult? Webster’s defines a cult as “a system of religious beliefs and ritual; a religion regarded as unorthodox or spurious; great devotion to a person, idea or thing.” The Christian church started as an obscure cult that openly financed the established state religion and was severely persecuted as a result. But today the word cult has taken on a frightening new connotation involving visions of brainwashing, deprivation of sleep and food, and mind control that has frightened parents fleeing to the likes of Robert L. Patrick, a famous deprogrammer, for answers. Perhaps the single most terrifying aspect of the rise of cults is the threat to individual freedom of thought posed by the seemingly unquestioning, zombie-like conviction demanded of their followers.

Chaplain David Robb observes: “The attraction of cults in my mind represents a significant reaction of young people particularly, to the failure of the culture generally and of the religious institutions in particular to provide meaningful communities. It’s also a reaction to the enormous moral relativism of our time. Right now all thoughtful people really feel kind of cast adrift because all the values seem to have come under question. Illhows all thoughtful people really feel kind of privatism. People hack into a kind of privatism. They are at the point where you are so mentally and physically fatigued that you could go to sleep and food and mind control that you are so mentally and physically fatigued that you are mentally and physically fatigued that you could go to sleep and food and mind control that you could go to sleep and food and mind control that you could go to sleep and food and mind control that you could...”

The Me-first generation represents a failure of all our institutions-political, economic, religious, the family-to provide any kind of support systems for our lives. One response to this is the attitude that “I’ll get mine,” which makes for a very competitive and destructive culture. On the other hand, the response can go in the other direction—one feels into communities that seem to provide all the answers, which is to relieve the individual of his or her freedom.

There is on this campus an obscure religious group known as The Way. Its members are few on campus, though it has a larger following in the New London area, including branches in Deep River, Gorton, and Norwich. A pamphlet put out by Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, a fundamentalist Christian youth group that also operates here on campus, entitled The Way of Victor Paul Wierwille claims that “While The Way sounds quite wholistic, it has very few members and some parents of current believers feel that some recruitment techniques have the potential for creating severe personality orientation. One former Way member experienced the friendly concern but now feels that gradually his mind was manipulated.

He reported that life in The Way was ‘exercise, going to work and fellowship.’ This lifestyle also featured a high starch, low protein diet (said to help initiates reach perfect health) and only four hours of sleep a night. This cycle of deficient diet, exercise, work and fellowship led him to physical and mental exhaustion.

“When you are at this point is when they really get heavy and start coming down on you, reading Scriptures to you, explaining what they mean. You are at the point where you are so mentally and physically fatigued that you take exactly what they say for granted... You are so brainwashed that anything they tell you, you are going to believe.”

The Inter-varsity pamphlet also stressed the ‘brainwashing’ aspect of The Way, noting “The doctrinal problem is not some small little offshoots of orthodox Christianity.

An article in Time magazine, dated September 6, 1977, has this to say about The Way: “Externally, The Way looks like any other branch of the Jesus Movement: its adherents are mostly bright-eyed, smiling teen-agers ecstatically exchanging ‘Bless you,’ telling of drug cures, perpetually thinking their Bible... It is The Way’s message that is offensive. That message is preached by the movement’s founder, Victor Paul Wierwille... a cracker barrel theological promoter who grandly claims to have done the only pure and correct interpretation of the Bible since the first century. He has burned religious books to ‘clean myself out’ before starting his own research.

Wierwille dismisses the doctrine of the Trinity as a throwback to Paganism because it proposes, he says, three Gods. To him, Jesus is the Son of God, but not God the Son... Attendance is gd at the sermons that Wierwille delivers in person at New Knoxville.

His brother, Harry, 24, the treasurer of the center, claims that Sunday services take in as much as $10,000 a night. The money, they say, is being used for a three million dollar building program to expand The Way still further.

The May 17, 1977 issue of Life magazine also featured an article dealing with The Way entitled Those Groovy Christians is Rye, New York. Here, too, the eagerness and enthusiasm of the new converts is noted, as well as the scepticism of their parents.

“Radiant is the word that everybody keeps using to describe these kids, with reason... Ask any of the Rye kids, any time, how he feels and he’ll answer ‘Terrific!’ and mean it. Remark that a shah storm seems a bit unseasonal, and me’ll say ‘But it’s always a beautiful day when you’re walking with the Lord!’ and mean that, too. These kids are not invincible. So long as we keep our shield of believing up, any other day their ears won’t crack; they won’t get can-
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CITIZENSHIP

I was quite distressed by your recent article on Campus Safety. Not only did it sound like administrative propaganda, but it was also extremely incomplete. Your article relayed the message that security on campus is necessary, that the officers are filling an important role and you reviewed some of the flaws in the system. While the article also included some of the officers’ complaints it failed to mention many of the complaints which students have, complaints that lead to security’s less-than-respected status. There are a few of the unreported complaints.

First, when people get locked out of their rooms it takes anywhere from a half hour to an hour and a half for security to come and open the doors. Walking from one end of campus to the other takes almost ten minutes — how can security then, take any longer than this?

Secondly, housefellows have been told by the administration not to use their keys to unlock student doors. In your article, Mr. Bianchi stated that this is the housefellows’ duty. Who’s responsibility is it really? Often, students are locked out of their rooms late at night, after curfew. Frequently, security will wake up housefellows at these late hours of the night to tell them to open the door. Considering the housefellows’ many responsibilities above their personal work loads, why should they be burdened with this duty?

Thirdly, if security locks every dorm door, why do students just have to unlock them in the morning? Again, why must they be burdened with this duty?

Up until this year Connecticut College hasn’t been too big on sports. Considering some of the accomplishments of some of the teams this year, the R.C.A.C. second place soccer team and the women’s state championship in volleyball, I don’t see why we can’t have a reputation for competitive athletics. However, this reputation has not started on our own campus before other schools will recognize it. The articles in the Voice have been both unconstructive and degrading all year. In one article on soccer there were six out of eight paragraphs devoted to our loss to Assumption while the other two briefly listed the scores of the wins. At the time the team was 9-2, how could there be anything negative to say?

In your most recent article on the basketball team’s win over Nichols College, 106-10, you finished by saying “But don’t blame the camels, they tried to lose.” What kind of thing is that to say about your own varsity team? How much longer must this team improve if they aren’t even supported by their own school?

I hope that Seth Stone attended the Coast Guard basketball game on Tuesday. Even though we lost, I hope he saw the reality that the game brought to this campus (those members that were there) even for two short hours. This school saw a basketball game and I hope Mr. Stone can see clearly to describe it as such. I’m sure we don’t try to lose games and I’m equally sure that many athletes on this campus resent the sarcastic remarks written about them.

I don’t blame Seth Stone only, obviously he doesn’t understand team sport, but I also cannot understand how an editor can allow something such as those negative articles to get into the Voice. I have only named a few instances, there are more but I won’t get into them. I think you get my message.

Sincerely,
Margot Mower

Sports coverage

Dear Editor,

I was disgusted and disappointed with the sports section in the College Voice (our school newspaper) and have been all year.

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Sincerely,
Kevin Seyward
ON CAMPUS

Trustee forum
By Michael Sittenfeld

New requirements for the general education program which will make students familiar with the areas necessary for graduation have been proposed by two faculty committees and are going into effect.

Last year the general education program first went into operation for the class of 1981. Under the new proposal the requirements for graduation will be altered for the class of 1982 and all future classes. Two committees - the Administrative Academic and Procedures Committee (A.A.P.C) and the Special Committee on the Middlebury - proposed during their summer meetings that general education requirements go under three headings: humanities, behavioral and social sciences, and sciences.

According to the new plan, three courses are required from the humanities, three from behavioral and social sciences, and two from the sciences, the first of which is a course in interdisciplinary studies.

Deans Johnson and Francis J. Johnson, who succeeded Minor Myers, associate professor of government, as coordinator of interdisciplinary courses, has remarked, "I would characterize the proposals from the summer project as a process of clarifying and simplifying requirements so they could be more easily understood and thereby gain the approval of the faculty."

The question and answer period following the forum was "without money to remodel together as a community. Being more autonomous, cooperative nature the dorm becomes a unique setting for our students to thrive."

Abbey Abbey House plays an important role in the college's financial management. The Abbey House, and a language laboratory. The "cooperative spirit," which reflects some popular and terse descriptions of the dorm, is a example of a productive effort to bridge nature and human needs.

"It is a unique and attractive dorm. Actually, while many resident students are active in the arts, the house has only one theatre major, and students' academic interests range from studio art to the sciences. Dorm residents are also active in many extracurricular activities from various varsity sports to the Survival Club.

Cooperative living
By Bill Kavanagh, Stuart Lassman, and Patricia Lanning

Emily Abbey House is the sole sur-

vivor of what were once three cooperative dormitories on the campus. The other two, Lazarus and Unity, have since changed status in the college. "It is a reduction in applicants and a change in college priorities," an executive assistant to the president, said. "Lazarus is now a part of the year-round system." Unity serves a dual role, as both a center for minority and older students, and as an experimental dormitory.

Located on the east side of Rt. 22 opposite the main entrance to campus, living in a small group and working together, dorm residents have an opportunity to get to know one another.

Although Abbey residents are content with their living situation, there is considerable frustration with what they firmly believe are misconceptions regarding the nature of Abbey. Many students are unaware that residents in the dorm is open to all members of the student body. When financial need is considered, it is by no means

Regarding another popular myth about the cooperative is that it is a dorm that "gets pretty right.

It is a unique and attractive dorm. Actually, while many resident students are active in the arts, the house has only one theatre major, and students' academic interests range from studio art to the sciences. Dorm residents are also active in many extracurricular activities from various varsity sports to the Survival Club.

"Unfortunately, the dorm's浏览器不支持图片，加载失败。"
Fuel crisis: the heat’s on

By Peter O’Connor

It is not uncommon to be walking on campus at Connecticut College late at night and see lights burning in academic and administrative buildings. It is not uncommon to walk into an unoccupied room to find it fully lit. It is not uncommon to see dorm room windows on campus open during the cold weather because those rooms are too warm. Yet it is common knowledge — there is an energy crisis.

From the standpoint of our small college community, the energy crisis may not seem to be a pressing problem, but the economics of this situation is something we cannot ignore. It is reflected in those bills we get from the Accounting Office twice a year. Increasing energy costs at the college eventually mean increasing costs to students and their parents.

An effective way to keep these energy costs down is through conservation. Physical Plant has had a great deal of success in this area. Recently Physical Plant received a HUD grant of $44,000. Part of this was used to install “heat sensors” in the foam heated dorms which more efficiently govern the amount of heat produced for these dorms. The remaining part of the money will allow the college to install a “mini-computer” which helps Physical Plant cut energy costs through power load distribution and monitoring. According to Mr. Ingersoll, director of Physical Plant, this computer alone will mean at least a ten percent savings in energy costs to the College.

The energy conservation efforts of Mr. Ingersoll’s department have saved the College an estimated $800,000 over the past few years since conservation has been of primary importance. There are more such plans in the future, including a heat reclaimer for Harris Refectory. But some energy conservation projects are simply too expensive for the College to implement in the foreseeable future. A reduction of glass area in Harris would reduce heat loss but it would be 17 years before the savings in heating costs would equal the costs of the project considering present prices.

While Physical Plant devotes much of its time to energy conservation there is a limit to what can be accomplished by one department. Mr. Ingersoll feels that much of the responsibility for keeping those costs down is with the college community as a whole. A substantial part of our electric bill, in fact 60 percent of it, is attributed to lighting costs. Conservation in this area is mainly up to the user. Turning off lights when leaving a room and not using more lights than necessary could have a substantial impact on this:

This could be if Big Powers get involved in a fight in a nuclear age. Luckily, international sense has been of primary importance. Nations, like individuals, should learn from past history or experience. China, in 1962, being a friend of India, in 1962, being a friend of..[

News analysis

Big Powers keep cool

By Charles Chu

After two weeks of border fighting between China and Vietnam, a cease fire was reported in order. The war was short, both were bruised but not fatally wounded, and neither interested in fighting over the other’s shoulder. To Peking this quick encounter was necessary in reacting to the Soviet Union then, provoked the Chinese into a war. The Soviet Union refrained from intervening on heavily guarded border lines with China; the Carter Administration’s non-involvement and business-as-usual with China by sending the Secretary of Treasury Michael Blumenthal to Peking as scheduled, all indicated a healthy and responsible thinking on the part of the Big Powers.

It would have looked bad and dangerous if the Soviet troops crossed the Ili River in the west or the Amur River in the east. If “by teaching the Chinese a lesson” the Soviet Union pushed China into a war which would delay or even destroy the Chinese dream of modernization, (Japan did start such a war against China in 1897 when China was entering a construction period) the world would have heightened. We must count ourselves fortunate that Russia has made calculated restraint.

From this vantage point, China needs a resting time internally and externally in order to put her house in order. To do this she needs peace, international good will, and help from Western industrial nations, especially America. She will not risk a new friendship with the U.S. for any gain from a war with Vietnam. It seems to me that in our era, international economic cooperation and development should be the first consideration. No lawless poking around is allowed beyond one’s own sovereignty or territorial integrity. I would like to see Vietnam buy copper from China and China buy rice from Vietnam again.

Big Powers have learned the limit of power, and the short border war between China and Vietnam is a case in point.
Who Knows the Way?

continued

cer...Poverty, spiritual or otherwise, will never vex The Way, because they know how to handle it. But what about the people who do not know how to pray? Some of them are so basically unprepared that they don't even know basic about the changes in their offspring, however, one was quoted as saying: "Sometimes I almost wish the world would fire us so that we would have a change of scenery." Poor people are poor because they don't know how to pray.

Some people are so basically unprepared that they don't even know the basics of their own world that we need a set of answers, any answers, to come to terms with it? The kids I've encountered in The Way seem kind and the personalities of the Holy Spirit, they still have a sense of the Holy Spirit. They are driven by what they believe. They stress their own private Biblical interpretation on any number of issues. I'm highly suspicious when something happens somewhere comes up with something from the first century and announces it:

"There are some strange things about The Way in terms of their program. The donation for the PFAL course is usually at least $100 but I've heard of cases where a great deal higher in some circumstances.

On a positive side, the cults pick up on what's lacking in institutional Christianity. They point out the chinks in the armor. The two strong points of The Way are firstly the stress on the spiritual experience, the importance of community which is often missing in the institutional church. You can see the stress on family and "right living" - two concepts that are being shortchanged on our society today.

Connie Kordaras: Campus Twig leader

home) 7) enables you to separate truth from error, (b) disciplines you by teaching (c) teaches you to pray directly and thus, 100, maintains health. The non-Trullianist of the Holy Spirit, we believe the Bible is the Word and will of God and we therefore follow it. We want to help people who want to help themselves. We're different from other Christian fellowship groups in that we're a Biblical research group. If we were to be dogmatic and follow tradition, we would say that Jesus is God but because of research, we have found that Jesus is the Son of God. In the Bible it says 'Son of God' at times but never 'God the Son.'

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When questioned about this, she replied, "It's just what we've always done. We've live our lives according to the press isn't invited. Basically, because I didn't want anybody there. I wouldn't have let anybody in. It's my home.

On Sunday, March 5th, a Voice writer and photographer went to attend one of the The Way fellowship meetings held in Ms. Rosen's home. When questioned about this, she replied, "It's just what we've always done. We've lived our lives according to the press isn't invited. Basically, because I didn't want anybody there. I wouldn't have let anybody in. It's my home.

In the spring, the religion department is offering a symposium entitled Cults and Conversion in Modern America. Mr. Eugene V. Gallagher is the coordinator for the symposium. When asked about Wayne's theology, Mr. Gallagher replied, "That kind of precision is anachronistic and can verge on ignorance. Originally in the New Testament, people referred to every living thing as something that can be argued but not understood. It's obvious that this is not a fly-by-night organization - it's a group of people who are interested in spreading the truths of God's Word. We like to make it available to everyone, yet it's not our aim to harrass. We just want people to know what's available to them. It's not us who harrass our own. When asked about the cost of the PFAL course, Gail said, "There is no charge unless one is willing to pay one hundred dollars. None of those charges hold water, they're all lies. The Way is the greatest thing that ever happened in my life."

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Ghost towns, once dotting the landscapes of western states like Utah and Arizona were victims of the caprices of history. In the haphazard and wild explosion of growth that stretched across nineteenth century America, economic and demographic trends were uncontrollable. Towns that flowered briefly and wilted in that season of growth were ghost towns, dying because the reasons for their prosperity spent themselves quickly.

While New London, Connecticut, is far from being a ghost town, it too, like Tombstone, Arizona, is an unfortunate victim of history. Once a thriving whaling town, New London had naturally deep shore waters which made for an excellent harbor in an era in which trade and shipping brought easy riches to coastal towns.

Whale products, though, grew obsolete, as might be expected. Thomas Edison, among his many other accomplishments, robbed whaling towns like New Bedford and New London of their livelihood by inventing the electric light. Apparently, New London was not diverse enough to recover from that blow, as ports like New York did.

Today, anyone who takes the time to see the streets, buildings, and businesses of New London is struck by the economic depression that has taken root in large sections of the city.

On the college campus, New London is a standard butt of jokes, like New Jersey or Gary, Indiana. Although students are city residents, it is ironic that few, if any, know much about New London, beyond where its good bars are.

Admittedly, it is a platitude to claim that students ought be more involved in the community, or at least know more about it. But a walk around the Crystal Avenue projects, just beyond Hodges Square, makes a much bolder point.

Similarly, there are other large areas of the city suffering from obvious dilapidation, and a neglect inviting the broken glass, graffiti, dirt, and ugliness that composes the inner city nightmare. That the ease and prosperity of life on campus exists shoulder-to-shoulder with the troubles of New London should prod any real student into asking questions.

Clearly, then, New London is a small city with big-city problems. Poverty, unemployment, and inadequate housing plague this once-thriving whaling town. Though it is a city that transients may easily ignore, or lampoon, New London is a salient example of the decay of cities that constitutes the infamous "urban problem."

Population study

A population study, or "demographic analysis", is a first step toward understanding the degree and density of poverty in New London. Central to such an understanding is a breakdown, by region, of concentrations of low and moderate income groups, as well as concentrations of minority groups, like blacks or Hispanics.

It is also useful to determine where old housing is concentrated, as age of housing is usually, though not always, a valid indicator of the general quality of the buildings in which people live.

It is unfortunate that low income groups, minorities, and old housing are concentrated in certain areas of the city. It is even more distressing, however, that these three factors tend to coincide in the same regions. According to maps issued by an urban planning consulting firm, for example, one downtown area of the city has 1) the highest concentration of blacks in the city (34 percent), as well as 2) a 75 percent concentration of low income groups, and 3) 84 percent of its housing built before 1940 and unlike college dormitories, such housing is in poor condition because it is not kept up.

Another downtown area is similarly constituted, but is dominated by Hispanics. Poor whites live in New London too, particularly in a third downtown area where homes are made above stores and
restaurants. Here live some of the city's poorest people, in housing that was built before 1940 in 93 out of 100 cases. It is intriguing, but not unexpected, that in the south end of the city, where the most management problems exist, many of the old housing contains § in the area. IIn turn over rate of 25 percent per year. Olber larle employers such as Pfizer and Dow are not greal factors in New London, bench new projects suffer from Vandalism, like Square, is characterized by the same ill that many large-scale, big-city projects suffer from: vandalism, odors, and general lack of care. and there are a few of the same problems that Winthrop faces. This project is an example of the national failure to make large scale, low-income housing work.

Ghetto housing is also a problem in poor New London neighborhoods. There are usually single family homes which have been allowed to dilapidate beyond standard health levels. The problem here lies in the high degree of slumlord laziness. 48 percent of all the people live in rented facilities in New London. 73 percent of the New London blacks live in rented facilities. These facilities are rented at low cost from the middle class owners who reside on the city outskirts. The landlords have no incentive to renovate. They simply wait for their monthly checks to arrive. Upharp is often neglected.

Both of these situations are aggravated by a domino effect. As living conditions deteriorate, members of the community lose respect for themselves and for property, and they tend to contribute to an already horrendous situation.

Renovation

As bad as things are, New London will not become the Tombstone of the northeast. Currently, neighborhood renovation plans are being implemented to curb the city's decay. The emphasis of such programs is on the restoration of some community facilities as recreational parks and sidewalks, on social services, and on renovation of shoddy housing. Almost all of the funding for the special poverty programs in New London originates from the federal government. Because of the weak tax base, city taxes only cover such traditional needs as the police dept., fire dept., and schools. United Way also contributes a portion of money based on need, and the amount donated from a particular area

The Office of Community Development (OCD) schedules meetings throughout New London during the year. At these meetings OCD officials get a chance to hear from the people what the most pressing needs are. From this information, the OCD determines priorities.

After analyzing cost-benefit ratios they make their recommendations to the New London city council. If the council passes these recommendations they are then passed on to the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development for final approval.

The New London OCD constantly keeps tabs on how their funds are used and assures the most efficient possible use of these funds.

The OCD has initiated an extensive, well funded, and reaonsable success program of housing rehabilitation in New London. The program's director confidently asserts, "New London probably has the finest housing conservation program in Connecticut."

The renovation bill for the average house is between $20,000 and $23,000. The OCD facilitates rehabilitation in 2 ways. First, if the owner can demonstrate sufficient need, a direct grant will be made for renovation. Secondly, 3 percent loans are available to others for the same purpose.

These grants and loans are targeted at lower income groups. Unfortunately, not all the structures most seriously in need of repair are inhabited by renters. The owners usually live elsewhere and see little advantage in spending personal money into renovation of their property, and do not qualify for the grants or loans offered by the OCD.

Nonetheless, the efforts of the OOD have spawned numerous redevelopment projects. Most notably is the program in a section of town, just above Bank St. Not only have funds been made available for the rehabilitation of houses along the street, but sewer and water systems have been installed in addition to repaving of the sidewalks and the street itself.

The immediate benefits of programs like that of
Winthrop Project, low income housing south of Hodges Square

London labor market. Pfizer employs 400 people but their turnover is only 2-3 percent each month. This is probably due to their generous benefit policy for employees. Dow Chemical is a large money maker but they are highly capital intensive, hiring only about 140 people.

The heavy reliance on Electric Boat leads to instability in the labor market. When E.B. went on strike, unemployment soared in New London. A single union strike can effect the employment picture for theentire city, because New London has not the kind of labor market that maintains stability through diversities.

Employment programs. But in the area of employment, as in housing, there are programs designed to offset, and perhaps eliminate, pressing problems. Almost all of the funding for employment programs in New London comes from CETA. CETA is a federally sponsored employment training plan geared to create jobs and also train people for retailing jobs.

The major problem in New London has been that the bulk of the funds have been spent on titles 2 and 6 of CETA. These sections provide lump sums of money to create temporary jobs. Titles 2 and 6 do not create a market, so there is little or no regeneration effect. Streets get cleaned and grass gets cut but unemployment reamins the same over the long run under these titles.

Moreover, title 1 of CETA provides for the training of employees while they are on the job. Title 1 offers the largely uneducated workers of New London a chance to acquire skills without having to go to costly trade schools which they cannot afford. New London is now currently working on writing more of the money allocated under titles 2 and 6 to title 1.

The unemployment office also has a program for professionals who are searching for jobs. Often these people would rather not visit the unemployment office because of pride. The office sends out workers to the homes of these people to help them secure positions.

There is also the Trade Adjustment Act that provides funds for retraining and relocation of employees. businessmen that move out of town.

All these programs are unfortunately being cut back by the federal government.

Discrimination

Discrimination in New London is "subtle" according to the Director of the regional office of the Connecticut Department of Labor. Be that as it may, the facts remain that blacks and Hispanics are generally poorer and live in lower quality housing than do whites. Furthermore, the unemployment rate among black males is 12 percent while it is 4.9 percent among white males. These statistics reveal that minority groups are definitely disadvantaged economically.

Nonetheless, observers contend that the system is geared toward identifying discrimination in the labor market and that the courts are ready to prosecute those who exercise prejudice in hiring. To insure that a proportional number of employees of minority status are hired, the City of New London instituted a city wide Affirmative Action Plan which prescribed quotas for city offices and services. The fact that the city might use any funds received to renovate the state pier, improve access roads, and develop railroad lines for extensive use by freight trains. In so doing, the city would become economically competitive, and be able to accommodate both manufacturing and shipping of goods.

It has also been maintained that the city could attract new commercial interests through public relations and incentives. Clearly, though, New London must become self-sufficient if it is to achieve permanent prosperity. This can only be done by attracting enough industry to build up a stable tax base and a diverse labor market, and by continuing job education programs and housing renovation to prepare residents for a better life in the future.

The city, it is said, cannot rely on constant shots in the arm with Federal money, but must use that money to build up its store of resources. Yet it is expected that federal money in the form of grants and loans is going to be cut drastically soon. If such cuts are carried out before the city can stand on its own base, or done so abruptly that the city is not weaned carefully from its reliance on federal funds, the progress New London is currently making is likely to be thrown into serious jeopardy.

HUD Standards

There are no absolute standard for determining an area is physically and economically distressed. However, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has established rough criteria by which one can identify relatively depressed areas.

Comparing HUD standards for depressed areas with statistics for New London results in a thumbnail sketch of the degree to which poverty infests the city.

1. Age of Housing

HUD Standard: 34 percent of the year-round housing was built prior to 1940, based on U.S. Census Data.

The City of New London has 43.5 percent of its year-round housing built prior to 1940.

2. Per Capita Income

HUD Standard: The net increase in per capita income for the period 1968-1974 was $1,432 or less, based on Office of General Revenue Sharing Data.

The city of New London had an increase of $1,296 in per capita income for this period.

3. Population Lag-Decline

HUD Standard: The percentage rate of growth for the period 1968-1975 was 14.7 or less, based on U.S. Census Data.

The City of New London had a population decline of 10.9 percent for this period.

4. Unemployment

HUD Standard: The rate of unemployment, for 1974 was 13.6 percent or greater, based on data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The City of New London had an average unemployment rate of 8.7 percent for this period.

5. Poverty

HUD Standard: 11.34 percent of the population was at or below poverty level, based on 1970 U.S. Census Data.

The City of New London has 12.0 percent of its total persons at or below poverty level.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development also cites factors unique to a region as essential to an analysis of that region's relative economic distress. In New London, that region possesses such a unique factor: labor market dominated by one employer—Electric BOAT. Clearly, New London suffers seriously from an economic alocenia.
Rise of the Connecticut Camel

By Beth Stone

The Camels lost their last game of the season to the Coast Guard Academy (CGA) 29-30 last Tuesday night. That is the fact that will go down in the record books, along with the Camels final record of 12 wins and 13 losses. But what the record book will not show is that the CGA game was probably Connecticut's most important game ever, and that the Camels played perhaps their best game ever. It was a fitting end to a basketball season that gives promise for a bright basketball future at Connecticut.

A victory over the Coast Guard would have been nice, but a good showing was more important. And the Camels certainly made a good showing. They carried the play-off bound Bears into overtime. They were strong on the boards. Connecticut played a very effective 2-3 zone, and showed a patient and disciplined offense. Most of the pieces fell together for the Camels, and if they could have avoided some of their season long problems ( sloppy ball-handling, and turnovers), the Camels could have defeated the Bears.

For the seniors especially, a victory would have been nice but they can go out with their heads held high. All the work they have put in to improve the program has been worth it. Ted Cotjarie, Dan Levy, and Paul Canell led a Camel team from inexperience to respectability. The Camels went from 6-16 last year to this years vastly improved record.

The contest was a classic basketball game. No very high scoring, but well played, text book basketball. The lead changed hands many times in the first half. Wayne Malinzowski opened the scoring at 10:18, but CGA quickly came back for a 2-2 lead. The Camels regained the lead 4-3, only to give up again at 5-4. CGA had a 13-12 lead with 7:30 left, and slowly ran it up to 17-12 for the games biggest lead to that point. But using a steal by Wayne Mal and a jumper from Dan Levy, the Camels closed the gap to 17-16. Both teams missed their opportunities for last shots in the half, and the score at halftime was 17-16 "coastal." In the first half both defenses were effective, and both offenses very cautious. The Camels did a good job controlling the boards and setting picks for Wayne Mal. As for halftime, it was taken up by the debut of the Connecticut College Camel, Oaken Ames told the crowd that the school should be proud of the "camel," but after viewing our "camel" perhaps he should have reconsidered his statement.

The Camels looked excited as they came out for the second half. CGA scored the first 5 points for a 22-16 lead at 16:15. But Wayne Mal had a hot hand, and scored two straight hoops to bring the Camels back at 22-20. Coast Guard ran the score back up to 26-20, with 13:00 left, on the strength of good outside shooting.

The vocal and well juiced Camel fans were looking for another comeback, and got one. A beautiful inside shot by Dan Levy made it 26-22. With 11:16 left, Herb Kenny banged in a jump shot at 10:40 to make it 28-24. The action was becoming physical, and the Camels called a timeout.

When play resumed, quick Camel hands forced a CGA turnover, and gave the team a chance to tie. With 9:45 left, Rex Bowden fed senior Ted Cotjarie, and Cotjarie hit his shot to tie it at 28 all. The two teams traded baskets, and the score was tied at 28-28 with 10 minutes left. Cotjarie drew a foul at 6:43 and hit his two foul shots to give the Camels a 30-28 lead. Both teams then turned the ball over, and CGA tied the game at 30 with 2:46 left, on a forced shot by Dave McLeab. The Camels got the ball back, and turned it over once again with 27 seconds left. But the "Defense men" to the occasion again. The Bears could move the ball inside at all, and forced a shot with 2 seconds left. It was of the mark, and regulation play ended with a 30-30 tie.

It was clear that the Camels were tired by this five minute session. CGA managed to escape with a 30-30 victory over Connecticut. And so the Camels finished their season at 12-13.

The Camels had given their best performance of the season against their toughest opponent. CGA finished at 28-2. They are heading to the NCAA playoffs. In their division, CGA is the BOSTON team in the country. Our Camels had been able to play basket for basket against them.

The Camels will have to continue the level of excellence left behind by seniors Ted Cotjarie, Dan Levy, and Paul Canell. And mostly what the Camels will have to do is play consistent basketball over their entire season.

What the fans are left with is a fond remembrance for a vastly improved basketball team this season. What the fans are left with is an expectation for the future, based on the promising Camels. They have to become leaders in control the ball, and cut down on their excessive turnovers. They have to learn to be patient, and to play as a "TEAM" for 40 minutes.

The Camels gave those who watched in Cro last weekend a real treat. Displaying fine ball control, crisp passing, solid goalkeeping, and devastating shooting they crushed Providence College 5-1, New Haven 4-2, Southern Connecticut 4-0, and Eastern Connecticut 9-1, while tying both Massasoit and New Haven 2-2.

The Connecticut College soccer team captured the second annual Whaling City Indoor Soccer Tournament in a most convincing manner. Coach Bill Lessing's Camels posted an unblemished record of 4 wins, 2 ties, and no losses as they proved to be the class of the field.

Once again it was the dynamic duo of Luce and Gabarra that led the way. With Luce getting 9 goals, and Gabarra 6, the two became candidates for more goals than any of the other six teams. There were other stars as well. An-hi-ming Bottone was "Man of the Match," Jamie Popkin in goal, and Rocco "Italian Stallion" Damiano at sweeper.

Randall Klltz, Steve Barnard, and Argentina's own Andy Shasha all played well, while Tom Sargent and Needham's finest Dave Geller proved to be invaluable substitutes.

Form and excellence

By Lisa Klingman

The Connecticut College Women's Gymnastics team, after an interesting introduction to their season in the form of an unexpected tie against the University of Connecticut, worked hard for an excellent record for the 1979-1980 season.

Meeting a total of sixteen teams, the Camels' record stands at 11 wins, 3 losses and one tie. Briefly recapping the season, on February 6th, Conn College met Yale University and Rhode Island College on home turf. Although Yale won with the meet with a score of 122.55, Conn performed well, scoring 108.65 and beating Rhode Island by more than twenty points.

On February 12th, also at home, Conn beat Boston State College, though by a slim 107.55 to 106.8 margin. The following three meets were away. Although Conn suffered a disappointing loss to URI, losing 113.10 to 104.86, the team did splendidly against Smith College, scoring a new team record of 111.1 on the Vault. The Conn College women also defeated Mt. Holyoke College, the teams scoring 104.35 and 86.90 respectively.

On Saturday, February 24th, MIT and the University of Bridgeport came to Connecticut College, only to be beaten by the Conn women, who scored 106.90 to MIT's 88.95 and Bridgeport's 68.25. The season has been an outstanding success.

You will believe a girl can fly
Shoot a hockey high

By Peter Mello

This year the hockey team has produced its best record ever since hockey has been introduced here at Conn. The Camels finished their season with a record of seven wins and seven losses. The relative success of the team can be attributed to the arrival of new talent, the acquisition of a coach and the increase in ice time.

This year's squad consisted mainly of freshmen, sophomores and juniors while only two seniors, Walter Murray and Captain John England, will be lost. With the return of most of the team, along with next years freshmen and an even larger increase in ice time, Conn College hockey will prove to be better in the future.

The Camels opened their season on November 7 at Wesleyan Arena against a much improved Rhode Island School of Design and won the game 5-4. For their next game they went off to Hartford and beat Central Connecticut 3-1. The next two games proved to be tough for the team as they lost to a very powerful Rhode Island Junior College and Western New England. Then on Dec. 8 the Camels beat Central Connecticut again 5-3, this time at home. Coming back from the break with a 3-2 record, the Camels played an exciting game and best Springfield Technical Community College in the third period by a score of 4-1. The team then hit a hard spot in their schedule losing to UBI twice and WNE once again but beating Rhode Island School of Design.

On Feb. 18th, the Camels played in the Western New England Invitational Tournament. Coming into the tournament the team had a 5-5 record and had hopes of bringing home a trophy. In the first game the Camels faced Springfield Tech, a team they had previously beaten. However the team became victim of a hot goalie who stopped almost everything that was shot at him. The Camels outplayed the other team and outshot them by nearly two to one margin, but lost the game 10-1. The only Conn goal came from a shot by Bob Krey.

The second game of the tournament proved to be disappointing as the first, as Conn lost to Central Connecticut in the third period by a score of 7-0. Camel goal scorers in this contest were Paul Brock, Chip Maguire, Peter Mello and Tony Morazzini with two. The highlight of the tournament was the selection of defenders Fred West and Brian Elowe to the allstar team.

On March 3rd the Camels played their last home game against the Coast Guard. Conn dominated all aspects of the game and beat the Coast Guard 13-4. Fred West Paul Brock and Will Stackpole each scored hat tricks. The Camels last game of the season was against Rhode Island School of Design in Providence. The team finished their year with a solid win, outscoring their opponent 7-3.

This year's hockey team was the best ever to play at Conn. Led by scorers Paul Brock. Paul Dayton. Fred West, Peter Mello, Brian Elowe and Will Stackpole, along with solid goaltending by John Brayton and Duncan Dayton. The Camels played to a seven and seven season against opposition that was much tougher than that they played in previous years. This year also, despite the long drive, the Camel fans were there cheering the team on at all home games.

The Connecticut College Hockey team is looking forward to skating on their own rink next year.

Girl's hoop

By Claire Quan and Ginny Bedell

The College Women's Basketball Team's record of 5 and 12 is not representative of the improvements in the team's ability. Competition was strong as in past years, but the Camels this year were able to maintain the momentum throughout the season. Opening the season against the Coast Guard, a close game was fought that ended in an overtime loss 68-66 for Conn.

Following this game, the Camels faced tough competition against University of Hartford, Trinity, and Amherst and were victorious in all instances.

Connecticut captured the next two games that were home games against St. Joseph's and Amherst. The scores were 57-21 and 64-28 respectively.

After a couple of losses to Barrington and Western Conn. on their home courts, Connecticut came back strong to fight Bryant in a well-played game that was lost by a score of 68-62.

Traveling to Newport for a double header against Salve Regina, both the Men's and Women's teams returned with sure wins. The Camels showed they did not have a heart on Valentine's Day as they sought revenge on the Coast Guard. Opening the game in the early minutes with a 6 point lead, they continued with full force to win with a 13 point edge, 63-51 over the Bears.

Height and strength were the dominating factors that gave Quinnipiac and RIC victories over the Camels in the first two games of the season. Following this game, the Camels beat Central Connecticut in overtime loss 69-65 for Height and strength were the dominating factors that gave Quinnipiac the victory versus Lambdin. Tony Lambdin.

Windham had a busy week with two games played that resulted in losses. Their opponent was run out of the game. The highlights of the game were the improvements The Camels showed they did not have enough experience to fight Bryant in a well-played game that was lost by a score of 88-62.

By Claire Quan and Ginny Bedell

The Women's season will end with a home game against Clark University, followed by a nine-school weekend tournament at Smith College.

Dorm ball home stretch

By James Dicker

The Men's Dorm Basketball League moved closer to the playoffs despite a sparse schedule this past week. A break in the schedule occurred because of the league All Star Game, a contest which pitied the best of the North Division against their counterparts from the South Division. The game, close throughout, ended with a thrilling 56-54 decision going to the Stars. The Faculty's Jeff Simpson was the game's high scorer with 18 points and 17 rebounds. David Murray sup-ported Simpson with 16 points and the Game's high scorer with 26 points while Ron Rabin added 19 in a 65-55 victory over Lambdin. Toby Sowinsky totaled 23 points in defeat for Lambdin.

The player of the week had to be Rich Hazzard, the Quad's scoring machine. He led a 64-48 win against Smith-Burdick with a tough high 27 points. Rich Goddard supported from the front line with 14. Hazzard then went out and broke his own scoring record with 40 points in a 74-47 Quad triumph over JA-Freeman. The Quad, with its patient give-10-to-Hazzard offense, was definitely in high gear.

Windham had a busy week with two home games. Peter Mykrants led a 50-38 rout of Harkness-Park with 18 points. Mark Jones and Randall Kilt each added 10 points in the victory. Windham also beat Hamilton, but had to go to overtime to trimphng 50-42. Mykrants again led the way, this time with 12 points while Klitz added 11. The Camels outplayed the other team and outshot them by nearly two to one margin, but lost the game 5-4. For their next game they went off to Hartford and beat Central Connecticut 3-1. The next two games proved to be tough for the team as they lost to a very powerful Rhode Island Junior College and Western New England. Then on Dec. 8 the Camels beat Central Connecticut again 5-3, this time at home. Coming back from the break with a 3-2 record, the Camels played an exciting game and best Springfield Technical Community College in the third period by a score of 4-1. The team then hit a hard spot in their schedule losing to UBI twice and WNE once again but beating Rhode Island School of Design.

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Standing

NORTH DIVISION

KB-Day 9-0
Larrabee 9-1
Wright-Marshall 5-3
Lambdin 5-5
Morrison 3-5
Hamilton 9-10

SOUTH DIVISION

FY (5-3)
Quad 5-3
JA-Freeman 3-5
Windham 4-4
Harkness-Park 2-7
Smith-Burdick 2-7

Photo by Wendy Weeks
The sun came out of retirement last week, and the first blessed effects of lethargy were instilled upon the campus. Speakers were placed in the windows to let music flow, the chaise lounges emerged on the sun decks and the smell of cocoa butter was in the air. The hot, luscious sun caressed the serene, sleeping faces of Sue Spillman and Vic Salten as they lay with visions of sugar plums dancing in their heads.

Park Davis preferred reading to sugar plums, but he is still young yet.

For others such as Julie Steinberg and John Dare the nice weather meant fine to winter sports, so they decided to make use of the last vestige of snow for one last ski run.

In a cultural exchange program between Conn and the Coast Guard basketball teams, our mascot, the camel, and the Guard bear exchanged kudos at a recent game. The only snag was that their bear was for real whereas we produced a synthetic camel. In light of the recent tuition hike a live camel mascot should be forthcoming.

In the meantime, for those of you who have never gazed upon the "ship of the desert" feast your eyes.

Photos by Wendy Weeks, Vicky McKittrick and Sandy Lepore
Mini-concert is maxi-success!

By Ann Allan

(The following dialogue is a rough transcript of the conversation between the writer and the performers, from which the writer created the narrative that follows.)

Antron: I can’t believe it worked!!!

Antron: Shut up, bird-brain. I told you so, Antron.

Antron: You know what I’m really interested in is the real work in music is to be able to create, to hear the silence and the music.

The real work in music is to be able to create, to hear the silence and the music.

Fischoff started the show with Georgia Perpetua, recorded in 1984, and immediately followed that up with Lazy Day, a hit in the early sixties that he wrote for Spanky and Our Gang. Fischoff next displayed remarkable improvisational skills in composing The Connecticut College Super Tune, during which process he pulled people from the audience up on stage for help. Throughout the length of the show, Fischoff demonstrated a wide breadth of composition. His next piece was Bulldog Blues, a jumping, fast-paced song that demanded amazing fingerwork. He then changed the tempo with Blue Night, a haunting, melancholy piece with a strong crescendo finish. He then proceeded to compose an Original Blues for College, with John Antron assisting him on stage.

Fischoff then recounted an anecdote about his father’s demand that he write for a “real singer,” like Perry Como, and how he ended up writing for him in yet another phase of his varied career. After that, Fischoff decided he needed to come up with something “catchy” to cap off the show. He selected Wise, the song that had the audience maple snapping fingers in response to his jumping up and down on the piano bench.

His next number further emphasized the value of persistence. The Plass Picker was turned down by thirty-eight record companies and is now a hit on contemporary radio. Lately, listeners have been asking him for more acoustic guitar with the intense musical concentration that had marked the last two performances. We’re very pleased with the turnout, and hope that more people get tuned into it.”

Fischoff’s undeniably lively demeanor led up to his pre-show publicity — Ten, there is such an animal as a cross between Truman Capote and a Carribean writer. He captivated the audience with his dashing musical talent and his wriggling and posturing on stage. He was literally up and down, left and right, turning his head to catch everyone’s attention and with loud applause and whistles of appreciation.

The next performance in the mini-concert series featured a pair of guitarists named Kleeman and Dandurand. Between the two of them they played a total of ten different instruments, including the dulcimer and mandolin. The stage was a jumble of different pieces and the sound equipment was enveloped by the presence of two big dogs, Sundance and Carole, who wandered around the stage and in the aisles.

Kleeman and Dandurand started off with what they called “An Episcopalian Ditty” for dulcimer and guitar and quickly had the audience spellbound. They proved to be amazing musicians and, between numbers, favored the audience with their views on any number of relevant issues, including the amount of MSG in Harris turkey. Used to playing in crowded, stuffy bars, they also gracefullyrocked the cover of “Hey Jude” by the Beatles.

While the show started with mellow instruments, it soon progressed to more intense vocal numbers. They used a rare old Gibson mandolin-cello in the song River by Shelby Flint, then moved on to the electric guitar, usually a big hit with the audience.

The formalities over, Kleeman and Dandurand began to clown around on stage. The suggestion “Let’s do something that’ll have your chops” was met with howls of delight from the crowd, at which sight of approval the musicians went into a rocking Bonnie Raitt song. They followed that up with Rainin’ and Rollin’ by Muddy Waters, then changed the tempo with two original songs for guitar and dulcimer. In these two numbers, Kleeman and Dandurand demonstrated some really fine playing, and the tunes were soothing without putting the audience to sleep. The next song picked up again as Kleeman and Dandurand kicked it out on stage and sang falsetto, commenting “We once nick-named ourselves a punk-folk act.”

During intermission, the two guitarists sat onstage and talked to members of the audience. Arthur Berg commented “Everybody I talked to really liked them.” Back onstage, Kleeman and Dandurand launched into Suicide Squeeze by Stephen Stills, which gripped the audience in absolute stillness.

They followed that up with Stevie Wonder’s Can’t Find My Way Home (Laura, you should have been there). Joni Mitchell’s A Case of You was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and applause. The next song, by Harry Becker, was a comic routine dedicated to those who make the most out of tips and was easily the highlight of the show. Besides very pithy lyrics, the number featured a remarkable vocal imitation of a saxophone that had the audience rolling.

Continuing on that note, Kleeman and Dandurand launched into Ditty-Boop-Ditty, a number with scat singing and high-speed guitars by Cab Calloway and Ella Fitzgerald.

The next number was entitled Forty Years in the Saddle, which little gave out of Dandurand’s religious confusion as a youth with a Jewish father, an Episcopalian mother and a Roman Catholic grandmother (a background which the audience found extremely comical). Kleeman and Dandurand performed this duet for dulcimer and acoustic guitar with the intense musical concentration that had marked the entire concert.

The next piece was also for dulcimer and guitar but was more lively, being entitled Scratch It When You Can. Its inspiration came from “summer living in New England with dogs.” The closing song was entitled, ironically enough, I Know A Song But It Ain’t Worth Singing. The audience disagreed, apparently, because they gave it a standing ovation and clapped for an encore.

In an interview after the show, Kleeman and Dandurand noted that they had been together for five years and that they have progressed as a group during that time. Dandurand’s first musical inspiration occurred at age nine when he played over The Rainshow on a plastic saxophone while Kleeman took up the drums at age five. They both have playover all over, including on riverboats and airplanes. Kleeman concurred, “The real work in music is to be able to create, to be able to hear the silence and the music.”

The audience thought that was just great. They nuts and bolts of the music business and the music itself. Well, you can’t do that when you’re running from gig to gig.”

So when you return from a “run and gun and finished two weeks” as they say in the tourist brochures, be sure to check out the concert in the mini-concert series. If the artist is as good as his predecessors, it might even be worth the trip. For Co-op spring favorite, fricassee and Bud. And, if not, it won’t be our problem after the Chinese blow up Groton.

By Wendy Weeks

Photo by Wendy Weeks
Masters’ choreography

By Maggie Morff

On February 23 and 24 in Palmer Auditorium the three Master of Fine Arts Candidates, Laurie Boyd, Sat Hoon and Joy Vrooman, presented a series of seven dances, which they had choreographed.

The show opened with a dance entitled “Tumbleweed”, which was choreographed by Joy to music of Duke Ellington. The dance was danced by Joy and Sat, both of whom wore ordinary street clothes. The dance was somewhat reminiscent of the dance marathons of the forties.

The second dance was a more abstract number. It was titled “Images in Black and White”, choreographed by Sat Hoon and inspired by two poems written by David Ignatow. The first section of the dance, “The Tic-Toe Man”, was danced by Jeff Frank and by Sat himself. Jeff seemed to represent time personified, and Sat a man obsessed and trapped by time. The second part of the dance was a solo danced by Sat entitled “The Man Changes Shape”. With a sweater worn over his head and his arms entangled in those of the sweater, he appeared animal-like. Throughout different stages of the dance, he freed himself more and more of the constraining shapes of the sweater.

Joy choreographed, costumed and danced the “Dances Created From the Haft Payker Of Nizami”. Nizami-E-Ganjavi was Persian poet of the twelfth century, who wrote the Haft Payker, a story of King Bahram Gur and his seven wives. Joy, inspired by the seven distinct tales of the poem, danced each part differently, representing the respective wife and her own adventures.

“Gathering Clouds” choreographed by Sat, and danced by Denisa Dale, Julia Davis, Sat, Lisa McKahan and Nadine Moll. It was a careful and delicate piece, resembling the motions and unusual patterns formed by “gathering clouds”. After the intermission Joy presented a dance entitled “Stillness”. The dancers, Audrey Culver, Andrea Freed, Leslie Kreisman, Pat Laming, Mary E. Morrisette and Amy Roberts, moved together in a canon of rather satirical and peaceful movements.

“Horse-Play”, another dance choreographed by Sat, was danced by Julia Davis, Sat and Joy. All three were dressed in shorts, sweaters and tee shirts. They danced to live music played by Anne Goldberg and Peter McKann. The dance opened with Anne Goldberg, a cellist, attempting to play what turned out to be Joy. The dance was similar to children’s play and to “horse-play”.

The final dance, “Subject To Change”, was choreographed by Laurie Boyd, to J.S. Bach’s Brandenberg Concerto. The dancers, Libby Butcher, Amy Condren, Susan E. Davis, Lynn Lesniak and Nadine Moll, began the dance by wandering onto the stage and talking to each other as if they were at a rehearsal. This was the only jazz piece of the evening, and an exciting way to end the program.

One final and interesting note is that all proceeds from the concert will be put toward a renovation of the Crane-Williams East Studio dance floor.

The Mischievous Carrot is located on Holmes Street in Mystic.
Honor code flunking out

By David McCall

There exists on this campus a pressing issue which is rarely discussed. That issue concerns the self-accreditation of our examination procedure and its effectiveness. I believe it is time everyone in the college community consider the issue and reach their own conclusion. As a student and as a member of the Judiciary Board, I have contemplated the issue and reached a conclusion which I would like to share with the college community in hopes of eliciting some positive agreement, which I would welcome, or at least some strong and sincere disagreement with which I might argue. I believe that the self-scheduled examination program is a hindrance to the academic process of the college.

Any discussion of the self scheduled examination system must address the benefits to the individual student and to the school as a whole, interest in the system. A recurring position assumes that the student profits from the arrangement because of being freed of the burden of taking tests in a state of unpreparedness everyone will test once they are ready. However, one need not attend Connecticut College for a semester to realize that one could have three weeks to complete one's studies and that despite this many students will prepare at the last possible moment while others will shirk their responsibilities entirely.

These small groups do operate on campus, trading exam questions as if they were baseball cards.

Granted, for those who are responsible and organized academicians the system is both helpful and convenient. I wonder, though, if those same students would be disadvantaged by scheduled examinations with an extended reading period. My guess is that they would not be hurt by the system preferred by the majority of colleges and universities in the country.

Dismissing the case of the malicious worker and vixen, one sees that of the average worker one sees a contradiction between the advantages and the incredible temptation offered by the system. We have all heard such stories as one sees exams in the election of their conclusions. One needs hardly inquire before one's friends have revealed information concerning exams, difficulty and other pertinent details of exams.

The entire system is flawed and begs reevaluation.

This type of casual discussion goes unrecorded and is most likely less damaging to everyone's chances than are, not always anonymous, cohorts who exchange test questions outright in complete privacy and, therefore, security. These small groups, I believe, do operate on campus, collecting and trading exam questions as if they were baseball cards. One hears of test questions that are "out" late in the exam week; available for the asking. Such activity can only be expected in a system as ludicrous as ours, where temptation, for some, easily overcomes moral values. (As a brief aside, I would like to inquire, "Does anyone know of other cases of the average worker one sees a contradiction between the advantages and the incredible temptation offered by the system. We have all heard such stories as one sees exams in the election of their conclusions. One needs hardly inquire before one's friends have revealed information concerning the difficulty and other pertinent details of exams."

I was quite surprised, in the wake of this atmosphere, that at the conclusion of this fall's examination period, not a single instance of testing misconduct was reported to the Judiciary Board. This lead me to question the effectiveness of the entire Honor Code and to conclude that since, during my tenure on the Board, there has been only one case in which a student has reported another student's violation of the academic Honor Code, the entire system is flawed and begs revaluation. It is unrealistic and naive to expect people to begin rating on each other as a result of external pressure or action. No one wants to be a damn, and this is a tendency deeply rooted in our society. Therefore, I propose that we remove some of the temptation by petition for a schedule change. In this way no one would be greatly mistrusted by the system. By extending the reading period and shortening the exam schedule, those dire-hard students could have plenty of time to prepare while the more socially inclined students could enjoy ample time to party as guaranteed under the old system. How could such a system fail to please all parties?

Many students will question the necessity of altering a system which works fine for them personally. They will argue that cheaters are only hurting themselves due to the ridiculous cost of college and the little or nothing they will learn as a return on their investment. I object to this argument on several grounds. It distresses me to think of one student working diligently for long hours in preparation for a test while another, insured of success by nefarious means, relaxes. Still worse is the instance where dishonesty yields the higher grade. Finally I object to our present exam system because it makes life unrealistically easy for all students and thereby contributes to the country-club atmosphere of this institution.

I sincerely hope that the current situation will take a fresh scrutiny. Once again, I maintain that the college must discard this outdated remnant of sixties gibberish in favor of the realistic, fair, and generally accepted system of scheduled examinations.
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