Mc Garry: 1941-1986

by Alexandra Voodard

Louise Lacey McGarry, a teacher at the Children’s School, died Wednesday, June 29 at Lawrence and Memorial Hospital. She was 45.

Mrs. McGarry was admitted for “routine” surgery, which was performed on Tuesday afternoon, and she died the following morning from a cardiac arrest.

Mc Garry was very active both in and around the New London community. “We are terribly distraught over this loss. She touched the lives of so many of us. I can almost still hear her voice,” June Patterson, director of the Children’s School, said. “She did her work with such commitment and caring. She had an unusual ability to set priorities, to organize her work and her personal life in such a way that the important things were done well.”

Mr. and Mrs. McGarry was actively involved in various day-care programs and was a member of the Connecticut Association for the Education of Young Children. Between January and June of 1981, she also participated in the designing of the pediatric waiting/playroom in the outpatient surgical wing at Lawrence and Memorial Hospital, New London.

Mrs. McGarry became interested in and around the New London community early in her life. She received her Master’s Degree in teaching from college in 1971. She has taught at the Children’s School, which both of her daughter’s attended, in 1971. She received her Master’s Degree in teaching from college in 1980.

The funeral service was held on Saturday morning, Feb. 1 at St. Mary’s Church in New London. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Lacey from New London, her husband Donald McGarry and her two daughters Maureen and Margaret McGarry.

South Africa’s Troubled Past

While there is worldwide concern and condemnation of the South African government and its policies of apartheid, many are unfamiliar with the past history of the country and how apartheid began. Presented here is the first of two parts at a historical overview of South Africa. It will be printed in full in the spring issue of the Politics.

The only thing modern about apartheid is its name. It was not invented in 1948, as some may believe. The institution evolved over centuries of leaders and philosophies, and there has been an ongoing struggle ever since the Dutch East India Company landed at what is now Cape Town. From this inauspicious beginning, the institution, known as apartheid began.

In 1652, Jan van Riebeeck landed at Cape Town, establishing the first permanent Dutch settlement on the Cape of Good Hope. It was established by the Board of Trustees, a body of Dutch settlers and the Hotton-born, the Dutch name given to collective African tribes established around Cape town.

The Hotton-born were required to stay on their side of the fence, and they were allowed only on the white side if they obtained a pass from a white person. Without such a pass, a Hotton-born was automatically assumed to be a criminal.

The Dutch imposed the segregationist policy for their own personal safety, but they also separated the races on the basis of religious grounds. In their interpretation of the Bible, whites were the superior race, and blacks were created for the sole purpose of serving the white man.

Later, in 1806, Great Britain seized the Cape of Good Hope from the Netherlands in order to secure their trade route to the Orient. Eight years later, the Dutch signed a treaty, which gave ownership of that part of the Cape to the British. England was suffering through an economic depression, so its government encouraged citizens to migrate to South Africa.

The two European powers were constantly at odds with each other, especially on the issue of slavery. The English gave the blacks more freedom through a series of decrees and proclamations. Blacks could buy land, as well as their freedom. Families could no longer be split up, and farmers would have to pay their slaves.

All these reforms culminated in an eventual collapse of slavery in South Africa. The catalyst for the collapse was Dr. John Phillip Bourke, the head of the Cape of Good Hope in 1858. He supervised the missionary work being done in the Cape at the time. He criticized the Boer farmers and the British government for their cruelty and treatment of the Hotton-born.

Philipp eventually brought his case to the House of Commons. The English government ordered Governor Bourke, the head of the Cape government, to take action in the situation which made null and void all laws restricting the movement of the Hotton-born.

Africa and attempts to foresee the result of actions which the Board of Trustees might institute.

The packet produced by the committee approaches divestment from four different, and often opposing, angles. The topics are “Effecting Change in South Africa,” “The Case Against the Sullivan Principles,” “The Case for Selective Investment,” and “The Case for Total Divestment.” Each paper attempts to present the possible implications each case holds for the school as well as the long-term impact certain actions would have upon South Africa and effecting an end to apartheid.

Also included in the packet is an “Education Strategy” which would prepare the campus for any action which the Board might take at its meeting on February 21-22. The strategy includes a Fireside Forum which will be staffed by teams composed of members of the Liaison Committee to address students, an open hearing on the issue of South Africa during the Trustees and Liaison Committee meeting on February 15, as well as an address by the student members of the committee during Sunday Evening Vespers on February 9.
Correction

The article on the Minority Affairs Office, appearing in the February 5 issue, was incorrectly printed. Dianna Okoli, Assistant to the Dean for Minority Affairs, along with her student assistants, has organized the activities for Black History Month. The Office for Minority Affairs has presented Dean Atherton with a packet of longterm programming which focuses on educational needs of minority students.

Apathy

During the 1960's student awareness and concern in national and international issues, such as the Vietnam War, peaked at Connecticut College, as well as at other Colleges and Universities. It was a time when important ideas were questioned and debated. Of course all of us were too young to really remember clearly the events of the Chicago Democratic Convention, race riots, Cambodia, the War, and Woodstock. Today's events are just as serious and life threatening as they were twenty years ago, maybe they're more serious. Students at Connecticut College and students everywhere have a moral responsibility to be concerned and aware of what is happening around them, whether they choose to be concerned about their campus, their hometown, or the world. We have this responsibility because we are intellectuals who have been taught by some of the most brilliant minds on this earth. It is selfish to just sit back and wait for what we are taught and not use it to better our lives. Having a concern for the affairs around you and supporting movements that you personally feel will benefit all mankind makes use of our individual intellects. It also counts as a generous act.

Apathy at Connecticut College has reached epidemic proportions. How can we stand idly by while the world is on the average of tremendous crises? While other campuses have always seemed to take a genuine concern in today's issues, such as Apartheid, we protested lunch last September by blacking out our meal stickers.

Surely, with such an intelligent group of students like ourselves gathered in one place, we can do something more than this. The sixties have long been dead and there's no reason to try and emulate them in any way, but we learned some valuable lessons from that era. The problem may be caused by a lack of information about the world around us. In the coming weeks, "The College Voice" will strive to bring to students' attention important issues in national and international news. Also, a column on news from other college campuses made its debut in last week's issue. It is hoped that this will give us all a better understanding of where we should stand on certain issues and enable us to make more contributions to the welfare of our society on all levels.

THE COLLEGE VOICE

The College Voice, February 12, 1980

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Publication Policy: All articles and letters submitted for publication must be typed, double spaced, have a word count, and be signed. Neither solicited nor unsolicited articles and letters can be returned to the author. The deadline for all submissions is 5:00 Monday evenings, Room 212 in Crozier-Williams.
Forum

Fallacies of SDI Debate
One Viewpoint

To the Editor:

Recently, there has been an explosion of interest in Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and the war in general and the space based Strategic Defense Initiative also called SDI, 弄到R舞也s called SDI. While undeniably all those who have expressed an opinion have been sincere, many of these opinions have been based on guesswork or assumptions. Some of the fallacies that have been voiced are as follows.

Fallacy #1: SDI will neutralize the effects of nuclear weapons, and would therefore enhance US security.

Many do not realize that SDI would have no effect on exoatmospheric delivery systems, or delivery systems that travel outside of the atmosphere. Thus, it would not neutralize the effects of Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs). This is due to the fact that atmospheric weather, re-entry vehicles and other factors would be unaffected by any space based system. Strategic bombers, which can deliver all three of these weapon systems, would, likewise remain invulnerable to space based defensive systems.

Likewise, Sea and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (SLCMs and GLCMs respectively) would remain unaffected by SDI. Tactical nuclear weapons would also be immune to SDI, due to their endoatmospheric trajectories. The American Lance and Honest John, and the Soviet FROG and Scud are examples of such SDI-resistant Ballistic Missiles. Nuclear artillery would remain a viable delivery system.

This would include the controversial Enhanced Radiation Weapons (ERW), or what some have called the endoatmospheric bombs. In addition, ICBMs and SLBMs would eventually be able to circumnavigate SDI and deliver their warheads, thus neutralizing the depressed trajectory mode. Essentially, this entails utilizing an endoatmospheric trajectory that would enable an ICBM or SLBM to target its intended target without going exoatmospheric.

Fallacy #2: SDI will make war obsolete.

Reason: Viable weapon systems can ever make war obsolete, for the simple reason that wars can never be permanently prevented. Normally, wars begin because one side or the other believes that its aims can be gained at reasonable cost through violent means, as when Nazi Germany invaded Poland. Or, war may be viewed as a continuation of politics by other means, as when an anti-tank gun and various tank hunting missiles would be used by the enemy to counter a space based defensive system.

This would include the controversial Enhanced Radiation Weapons (ERW), or what some have called the endoatmospheric bombs. In addition, ICBMs and SLBMs would eventually be able to circumnavigate SDI and deliver their warheads, thus neutralizing the depressed trajectory mode. Essentially, this entails utilizing an endoatmospheric trajectory that would enable an ICBM or SLBM to target its intended target without going exoatmospheric.

Fallacy #3: Third World nations can acquire "nuclear missiles," and clean therefore threaten the US with such weapons. Therefore, SDI is needed to negate this threat.

Reason: The People's Republic of China has been attempting to develop nuclear weapons for years, and they have found it to be a long and tedious process. It is plainly impossible for any small state, with far fewer resources than Red China, to acquire and develop long range missiles which could threaten the U.S.A. However, it may be possible for a small state to acquire a nuclear device and deliver it against an American target by utilizing a short range rocket, a bomber, or a clandestine delivered device. Yet a space based defensive system would have no effect on the so-called Third World Threat, since any of these weapons would be endoatmospheric. This "Third World Threat" calls for a strengthened CIA, an end to nuclear proliferation, and does not call for space based defense as envisioned SDI.

A crucial component of nuclear strategy deals with preemption, with preemption of a state's forces being destroyed by an attacker. Even if a small state could miraculously have an ICBM or two, the fact is that they would be vulnerable to preemption. These small powers could not possibly obtain or develop an efficient C3 (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence) network. The small power would be subject to the instant obliteration of the threat forces via a US preemptive strike. The vast plethora of offensive systems presently in the US inventory would threaten a small power's nuclear forces many times over with preemption.

The only exception to this would be a clandestinely delivered nuclear device. But no one, not even the most astute SDI proponents, have ever asserted that a defensive system could prevent a clandestinely delivered device. Yet a space based defensive system would not even end the usefulness of exoatmospheric weapons, because they could still be used if the defensive system were degraded or destroyed. The only defensive system that would make nuclear delivery of nuclear missiles impossible would be a ground based system. Since the only one with a realistic chance of being effective is SDI, the only one with a realistic chance of being affective is SF.

Fallacy #4: SDI will not fuel a new arms race

Reason: Historically, whenever a technological innovation has occurred, countries have always sought to develop and employ it. For the bomber there was the fighter and anti-aircraft gun. The development of the tank also brought on the anti-tank gun and various tank hunting aircraft. The U-boat threat brought on the convoy system and various kinds of anti-submarine warfare (ASW) developments. A space based defensive system would be no different. The national interests of the superpowers would dictate the development of ways to neutralize or negate the defensive system.

For example, AMARUs (Advanced Maneuvering Reentry Vehicles) and FGRVs (Precision Guided Reentry Vehicles) are being developed right now, and could be used to make SDI obsolete on the day it is deployed. Decoys, radar absorption, and jamming techniques, and ASAT (Anti-Satellite) technology would all be developed and improved to counter a space based defensive system. A space based defensive system would not even end the usefulness of exoatmospheric weapons, because they could still be used if the defensive system were degraded by an attack directed against the defenders. Also, depressed trajectories could be fully tested and used. If a space based defensive system is ever deployed, the arms race would not end. It would only be channeled into a new and much more expensive realm.

Sincerely,

Greg Waleo
Abraham Lincoln had a strong ego but lacked egotism, and therein lies, in my view, his relevance for us all. As President he found himself surrounded by egomaniacs—generals, admirals, Cabinet members, Senators, Congressmen, governors, editors, and office-seekers—all of whom he dealt with patiently but firmly.

He bore no grudges, quarreled with no one, took nothing personally, engaged in no vendettas, harbored no vanity. His "utter forgiveness of self," as two contemporaries called his leading characteristic, enabled him to keep united his party and the North as a whole. Without such unity, the Union may well have been unable to focus its superiority in manpower and economic resources well enough to win the war. Lincoln's psychological wholeness, his truly remarkable conscientiousness, was the North's secret weapon. If he had been a more normally egotistical man, like Jefferson Davis, the Confederacy might well have won its bid for independence.

Such conscientiousness as Lincoln displayed is rare in anyone, much less a President. We all face the challenge of becoming whole—becoming conscious but few attain that goal nearly as well as Lincoln did. It is a Heraclean task, requiring us to acknowledge and own our dark side (or "shadow") and not project it onto others (attributing their quirks, neighbors, children, roommates, and various others all the things we dislike in ourselves): not to disparage others our repressed feelings against negative ones like rage, spite, bitterness, envy, etc.), not to allow our vanity and quibbles: not to assume that everyone is just like ourselves and thus to be unable to read with psychological types different from our own: not to allow power to corrupt us and lead us to tyrannize over subordinates; not to think that we are the center of the universe and that everyone in our lives must play roles we assign them.

Such conscientiousness allows us to become our true selves, to be capable of working, living, and playing to our full potential, to treat others as real people rather than as screens for disassociated projection or as actors in our own unconscious psychodramas.

How Lincoln achieved his high level of conscientiousness is a mystery. It was not easy, for he long struggled with debilitating depressions, survived a bloody experience in childhood (his mother died when he was seven and his father was a notably unconfidential and unsympathetic soul), patently endured marriage to a notoriously disagreeable (and woefully unconscious) wife, survived the death of two of his children, and overcome several failures in his political career.

The Dutch managed to regain the captured land, after both sides had suffered much bloodshed and losses.

The two sides lived in a relatively peaceful existence until 1886. When gold was discovered in Transvaal, growing tensions over the region led to a more serious conflict: the Boer War (1899-1902). The Boers were soundly defeated in the Battle of Julias River in 1900, but they carried on guerrilla warfare until they finally surrendered in May 1902.

Great Britain granted self-government to the colonies of the Orange Free State and Transvaal in 1906. The two Boer states agreed to unite the Cape of Good Hope and the Natal Republic, both British colonies, in 1910. These four colonies formed the Union of South Africa in 1910.

The Boers now called themselves Afrikaners—the people of Africa, because they wanted to be their own separate entity. A new language, Afrikaans, which developed from 17th-century Dutch, was also adopted as the official language of South Africa. The British in South Africa, however, wanted nothing to do with this because they had kept close ties with Europe.

Next week, the Historical overview of South Africa will continue from the creation of an independent state to the present.
The myriad of issues which surround the decision to divest South African holdings are complex. The analysis of these issues often involves a discussion of economic and political topics. Little or no light, however, is shed on the players in the current South African crisis. Although the debate often hinges on highly abstract moral arguments, the people who are intimately involved in the conflict are little known.

The following is a list, compiled by the Voice Editorial Board, which seeks to help readers participate in the debate over South Africa.

NELSON MANDELA

Imprisoned since the early sixties, Mandela is the acknowledged leader of the African National Congress (ANC), and the spiritual father of the protest movement. The ANC is committed to the violent overthrowing of the white-minority government of South Africa. (The government has often called the ANC "Marxist"). Mandela has called for a revolutionary restructuring of the government of South Africa, which would reflect the Black population's numerical superiority.

Recent offers to free Mandela, contingent upon his disavowal of violence as a tool of political change, were rejected by him.

P.W. Botha

State (National) President of South Africa. Under continued pressure from the international community and facing massive protests at home, Botha has announced a restructuring of apartheid. However, his call to reform has fallen short of expectations, and has been denounced by Black leaders. Botha has vowed not to allow proportional representation based on population, the major demand made by radical and some moderate Black leaders. His reforms have been interpreted as seeking to entrench apartheid while retaining the apparatus for minority control of the government.

DESMOND TUTU

Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg and Nobel Prize Winner. Tutu favors the abolition of apartheid. His vision of South Africa is one in which all ethnic groups would live together in peace. He favors divestment as the means to achieve the collapse of apartheid and the reform of the government to include the participation of the Black majority. He has refused to join the government in negotiations until political prisoners, such as Mandela, are freed. During Tutu's recent visit of the United States, he called for further protests in this country against the South African government.

MANGOSUTHU GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Chief of the Zulu tribe and leader of the "independent" Zulu homeland. He favors negotiations with the government only after political prisoners are freed. His moderate stance has been criticized by more radical Black leaders, but his charismatic leadership has garnered him the loyalty of the strong and large Zulu tribe.

Buthelezi favors some form of federalism to solve the apartheid problem and has presented probing moral and ethical dilemmas which nations and industries have attempted to answer or have attempted to ignore. Unfortunately, ignoring the situation has proven to be a much simpler solution than discovering answers to the myriad questions which have arisen from the South African situation.

For Connecticut College, these questions are no less real simply because they are concerned with a country thousands of miles away. The school's Liaison Committee for Shareholder Responsibility has been attempting to educate the community as to the different questions and possible answers which the school, as an investor in industries with South African holdings, must face.

According to a packet recently released by the committee, "the objective of any action by the College," faces two major possibilities: 1) the "moral imperative" position and 2) the "effecting change" approach. "The moral imperative" position attempts to establish the moral obligations which the college, as a liberal arts institution, must confront and what action should or should not be taken in order to be consistent with the college's goals. The committee's statement reads, "The moral imperative position: it is incumbent upon an educational institution, as part of its commitment to the basic principles of a liberal education and as part of its educational mission to make moral statements with respect to ethical issues of overriding importance and, at the very least, to disassociate itself from actions which are manifestly unethical or otherwise harmful to the society which it serves: that this imperative is not inconsistent with a college's or university's commitment to the unfettered pursuit of truth or its respect for diversity opinion.

Counterargument: there is a conflict here: the raking of what is, in effect, a political position by the college as a corporate entity promotes the idea of and encourages excessive politicalization and anti-intellectualism.

The committee has also established an "effecting change" approach which examines the actual political and economic impact which action by the school might take. The committee's release states, "The pragmatic or effecting change argument: that a college or university may through a particular action become the instrument of change, for example as the result of political/moral/psychological economic/social pressures. Counterargument: doubtless that any one institution can by its actions have such an effect. And if it does have an effect, can it always anticipate or control the nature of that effect (i.e. prevent immoral consequences)?" These are some key questions of which the college as a community, must become aware. But the Liaison Committee has presented several more issues which look at the South African situation in a broader, international light.

To make an intelligent decision on the South African issue, please read the position papers on the following two pages and attend tonight's forum.
A Case for Total Divestment

A Case for Selective Divestment

Pressures for Change

Background

A Case for Total Divestment

A Case for Selective Divestment

Practical Considerations
The effect of more severe economic policies on the success of liberalization is more difficult to predict. A more repressive economic policy could provide a clearer signal of intent and weaken the Black community's leverage to negotiate. However, a more liberal economic policy could also provide Black leaders a wider range of strategies to improve the situation. It is possible that a combination of both policies could be effective in bringing about change. However, it is difficult to predict the exact effect that such a combination would have on the process of liberalization.

In conclusion, the findings of this study suggest that economic policies can have a significant impact on the success of liberalization in South Africa. The more severe economic policies are likely to be more effective in bringing about change, but they also carry a greater risk of provoking violent resistance. A more liberal economic policy is less likely to provoke violence, but it may not be as effective in bringing about change. It is likely that a combination of both policies could be effective in bringing about change, but it is difficult to predict the exact effect that such a combination would have on the process of liberalization. It is important to continue to monitor the situation and to be prepared to adjust policies as necessary in order to maximize the chances of success.
It's a tough job keeping a varied entertainment, Charde says. All of which were "successful" according to Charde.

To aid in their search for varied entertainment, Charde with three other S.A.C. members attended the National Association of Campus Activities in Boston to see and meet entertainers who travelled the campus circuit. This semester S.A.C. plans many varied events that will climax in what Charde calls a "very different" and exciting Floridays. During the spring semester, S.A.C. will help sponsor the dance troop, "Solidaridad Dancers," and will completely fund the Human Factor (a band), Mrs. Bredson's secretary, said there were memorial services, events that have not cost so much more." As for the reason that the school ended Christmas vacation on Jan. 20, the King holiday, as opposed to Jan. 21, Mrs. Bredson's secretary, said bottled that the school calendar was planned a long time ago and that the end of Christmas vacation just happened to coincide with the holiday.

From the standpoint of Frank Tuitt, president of the black cultural organization umoja said the lack of activities concerning national issues, such as divestiture, originating from the minority community is due in part to their concentration on minority issues here at Connecticut College. As for the low level of activity from students outside the minority groups, Mr. Tuitt says, "the atmosphere at Connecticut College is conservative and hinders greater student awareness." Despite this, however, Mr. Tuitt says the minority community might be willing to organize more active protest in the future.


In the wake of the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in what direction should the U.S. space program go?
Arts & Entertainment

Conn. Alumni Exhibit Works

by Joanne Rich

For the first time an all Alumni Art Exhibition is on display in Cummings Art Center. Part of the College's 75th anniversary celebration, the exhibition features works by alumni from various years. Ranging from craftwork to mixed media collages by sculpture, the exhibition will be open until February 12th.

Mixed media collages by Mark Millof and Brian O'Grady both feature vivid colors. O'Grady's more flashy coloring and raw painting style seem more abstract in comparison with Millof's works, which portray a conflict between man and nature. Elizabeth Ive's striking textural studies in shades of black, white and gray present a sharp contrast to abstracts by Elizabeth McCrum, Cathy Halstead, and Joan Ross Bloedel. Both abstracts by Bloedel and Halstead feature bright colorful geometrics, while McCrum's show sensitivity to placement and shape.

Among the sculptures are Poetic Van Etten's brightly colored wooden geometric and Frances G. Pratt's diverse mediums that all exhibit sensual elegant lines. A past featured artist, Charles Moser displays representational landscapes that portray quiet country scenes and interesting perspectives.

There is an interesting headress/mask among the craftwork by Ellen Leich Moon, but the highlight of the show seems to be the beautiful painted earthenware pottery by Lori Lapin. Their colors and lines are geometric but can be interpreted in many fascinating ways. In all it is an exhibition worth the effort of checking out.

Old Times at the Theatre

by Christine Hardt

The Theater Department and Theater One are pleased to announce that the first workshop production of the semester has been cast. The play, Harold Pinter's Old Times, will be directed by James R. Lee, Co-chairman of the Dept. of Theatre. The cast is as follows:

Anna: Andrea Bianchi
Deeley: Tony Ward
Kate: Allison Crowley

Old Times will be performed on Feb. 26, 27, 28, 1986 in Palmer Auditorium. Curtain time is 8:00 p.m. Tickets will be on sale Wednesday Feb. 19, 1986, at $2.00 for students and $3.00 general admission. Seating will be limited.

Short Story Contest

Do you like short stories? Do you write short stories? If so, send them to The Voice.

The College Voice and Professor Richard Birdsell of the History Department are sponsoring a short, short story contest. Submissions must be no more than 850 words and must be typed, doublespaced and in The Voice Office, Cro 212, no later than February 23.

Oh, almost forgot. The prize is $20 for the best story, judged by The Voice Staff, and the best three stories will be printed in The Voice.

Good Luck!!!
by Jennifer Schelter

Mankind declared itself the most intelligent form of life on earth, justified by the fact that only man rationalizes for himself, rather than existing on instinct alone. With this in mind, select an evening to attend aerobics and then ask yourself if you are participating in its rational. It is almost like a scene from "Wild, Wild World of Animals." But instead of Marlin Perkins would be proud of his animal habits of the aardvark, while you lounge on the couch, snickering, "Oh, yuck," you are in front of the cameras, forced to perform, distinctly more unintelligent than any aardvark.

Most of us explain our participation in aerobics as "I'm staying in shape" or more often "I'm trying to get in shape." However, it is ironic that we imitate our forefathers, returning to the primal movements of the forest and jungle animals, questing for a new body, at- fous, engaging in "Rovers Revenge," lifting ricotta cheese legs and industrial size inner tube waistlines.

During the warm up we are birds. Owls, turn- ing the head from side to side or pigeons bobb- ing the head back and forth, as if searching for seed. Our arms are naked clipped wings, flapp- ing unable to lift our torsos, shattering dreams of flying around Cross gym.

"Now bend at the waist. Lean over and lift those arms out from your side." By this time, exhausted from the aerobic another metacrophones, many chose the orangutanseque pose, slouched back, simply letting it all comfortably hang out. The majority of aerobic partakers are women, seeing that most of us refrain from foaming at the mouth.

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"On all fours, hands and knees, and kick!!" Some into spirited colts, while others resemble the team of Budweiser horses, some into spirited colts, while others resemble the team of Budweiser horses.

"Last thing everybody. Stomachs!!! Crunch it up and suck it in!!" We are disabled hawks, or gardeners plagued by millions of seeds or schizo-horiculturalists rampanantly pulling up beets and carrots.

"Take it to a trance."

Simultaneously we trot in place, transform- ing into horses. Some into spirited colts, while others resemble the team of Budweiser Clydesdales, "the full figured women," labor- ing as if harnessed to three legs. Respectively, most of us refrain from foaming at the mouth.

"On all fours, hands and knees, and kick!!" We are still in the same family being donkeys, asses, kicking and bucking to the rhythm of Chaka Khan. Diligently, we remain on all fours, engaging in "Rovers Revenge," lifting our lefts for invisible fire hydrants. The gym becomes a kennel.

"O.K. Lay on your backs, legs open and pulse...." Pathetic frogs, immobile amphi- bians, destined to dry out on our backs, dehydrated from the flourescent lights.

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"Last thing everybody. Stomachs!!! Crunch it up and suck it in!!" We are disabled hawks, or gardeners plagued by millions of seeds or schizo-horiculturalists rampanantly pulling up beets and carrots.

"Take it to a trance."

Simultaneously we trot in place, transform- ing into horses. Some into spirited colts, while others resemble the team of Budweiser Clydesdales, "the full figured women," labor- ing as if harnessed to three legs. Respectively, most of us refrain from foaming at the mouth.
Sports

Fitness Craze in Conn. Course
by Joanne Rich

The health and fitness craze that has turned people all over the country into non-smokers and health club members has hit Conn. College. Offered for the first time this semester, Phys. Ed. 124: Health, Fitness, and Lifestyle probably has the highest enrollment of any first time course—over 100 students.

It's a different type of course; it's certainly not your typical "gym" class, although the students will occasionally show up in gym clothes. The focus is living patterns and the way they affect health. Topics that will be covered include alcohol and drugs, cardiovascular health, athletic injuries, nutrition, sexuality, mental health, stress management, and environmental health issues.

Health Education Coordinator, David Brailey, who teaches the course, sees it as a way of providing students with the health assessment tools that will allow them to properly analyze the health recommendations that bombard us today. Students of themselves had a lot of input into the actual topics that are to be covered, which will ensure their interest and their ability to contribute.

More than just a course in preventative medicine, it uses experimental learning to look at what is a healthy lifestyle and then evaluates those life skills and how they can be applied.

The general excitement about the course, particularly from the students, comes from what seems to be the need to assess our own lifestyles. John Sharon, a student in the course says it "is really needed in a college environment where there is partying, poor eating habits, and promiscuity on the sexual level." Does this mean that students are ready to stop drinking, smoking and eating junk food? It may be more accurate to say that they are interested in looking at their options, in thinking about ways to have fun that are not so self-destructive.

The course is just one example of the health awareness that has taken over Conn. This type of class, along with the more traditional kind of phys. ed. courses are what Brailey refers to as the department's attempts "to reach out, not only to athletes but also to the general student body. Because it's the first time the course is offered, it's hard to say if it will have a concrete effect on the lifestyle of those who take it.

Lady Camels Win Again
by Mark LaPlace

The Connecticut College Women's Basketball Team added two more wins last week, defeating Salve Regina, 69-50 on Tuesday, and crushing Trinity on Saturday, 83-56. The Lady Camels are riding a six-game win streak.

At Salve Regina, Freshman Kelly Johnson led a balanced scoring attack with 14 points, Junior Jill Zawacki snatched 13 rebounds and leads the way with 70. Senior Laura Brunner and Junior Lynne Quintal leading the way with 16 points each. Kelly Johnson and Junior Tracey Finer had 13 and 12 points respectively, while Sophomore Beth McKiernan and Junior Charlie McCaghey had 12 points, six rebounds, three assists, and three steals.

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The Connecticut College Athletic Center, the Connecticut College Men's Basketball Team lost a heartbreaker to Trinity last Saturday, in overtime by a score of 81-70. The game was much closer than the score indicated. With Conn leading for most of the game, including a 30-26 halftime advantage.

Trinity took the lead 63-61 with less than a minute remaining in the second half and after a Conn time-out, Sophomore Scott Sawyer tipped in Freshman Dave Blair's layup as the buzzer sounded to put the game into overtime. Trinity came out on fire in the extra period, scoring 13 points to Conn's seven, thus icing the victory for Trinity.

"Trinity scored first in overtime," Conn. College Head Coach Martin Schoepfer commented, "and in overtime games, the first one to knock in two is at a great advantage." Sophomore Scott Sawyer and Junior Charlie McCaghey led the way for Conn, with Sawyer hitting for 14 points before fouling out in overtime. McCaghey had 12 points, six rebounds, three assists, and three steals.

Senior co-captains Kevin McGann and Dave Benjach added 11 and eight points respectively. Freshmen Pat Violette and Dave Blair chipped in eight points each.

"This was a real good effort," Coach Schoepfer said. "I'm hoping that the players realize that with this effort, we can beat a lot of people."
Men's Varsity Hockey Smothers Wesleyan Goalie
Photo by David Ewing.

Business as usual for Hockey
by Dan Colla

For this year's Men's Ice Hockey team winning games has simply become one of its usual routine. Business as usual.

In their last game, against Amherst, Conn's freshman goalie, Lou Schweng, turned aside 36 of 38 shots as the Camels won, 3-2, in overtime. The victory was achieved after another freshman, Jim Brown, tied the game with 3:38 remaining in regulation followed, by senior Greg Donovon's winning goal in overtime. It was Donovan's third game winning goal of the season and Conn's third over-time victory, against no losses.

Business as usual.

How has this team changed its complexion from a beacon of mediocrity to a first-place winner, from 8-12 last year to 13-2 this year? "The nucleus has been here. We've just never had the depth to translate into wins," said senior co-captain Garr Talianis. Indeed, the introduction of a vast number of talented freshmen has created depth on the team that has allowed seniors such as Talianis, co-captain Dan Collins, P.J. O'Sullivan, Ted Wood-Prince, Greg Birsching and Conn's new all time goal scorer, Greg Donovon to not only get a well-deserved rest but to flaunt their skills in the company of a large number of other skilled players in a positive atmosphere.

The combination of youth and experience, in the form of 14 freshmen and 8 seniors on the roster, has put Conn College at the top of the ECAC South Conference. "The seniors have turned this program around," observed junior defenseman Sean Fagan. "Without their experience and leadership, this team would probably lose."

The sense of team unity seems to be shared by all members of the most successful hockey team in Conn's history. This is a team in the true sense of the word," explained freshman Mike Moccia, who is answering perhaps unreasonable pre-season expectations with a team-leading offensive effort. "When I got here I didn't know what to expect. The team's reputation was not exactly impressive but I think that will change. This has been a dream year."

The depth of this year's team forced Head Coach Doug Roberts and Assistant Coach Fran Shields to make some difficult decisions early in the season. When time to make cuts came, some very familiar faces from past years suddenly disappeared. "We realized that making these cuts would be very difficult but we had to look at the program in terms of the future," said Shields. Collins commented, "It was a tough weekend (after the cuts were made) but we all realized that we had a job to do, to play good hockey and win," Business as usual.

With the team able to dress only 20 players per game a glut of players has replaced shortages seen in the past. This situation puts pressure on players who are not already assured of ice time, such as senior Chris Byrne. Yet Byrne takes his limited role in stride.

"We're number one! Whatever I can contribute to that is fine with me. We're winning—what more could I ask?"

Likewise, many freshmen who had expected ice time before the season started only to find themselves in stiff competition for a spot in the regular lineup display similarly mature attitudes. For example, defenseman Jay Ackerman who said, "After a while I started bulling out because I wasn't getting any ice time in games. But then Garr (Talianis) and P.J. (O'Sullivan) helped me realize how much talent there is out there and that if I'm patient I'll get my chance."

The glue holding the Camels together this year has been the leadership of the captains and the seniors who have so aptly shared their knowledge of the game with the younger players on the team.

This leadership has created an unprecedented positive attitude toward hockey at Conn. The Camels go into games expecting to win. They come out of games with wins. Thirteen wins. With only three games remaining on their South Conference schedule (six, overall), the Camels can clinch first place with wins over second-place Trinity and third-place Iona and thus gain home-ice advantage throughout the ECAC playoffs which begin on February 26. To do so would make the Camels favorites to win the conference championships, a first in the college's hockey history. But, then again, it's only business as usual.

"Why?" When one is puzzled, one often asks "Why?" Recently I've been puzzled.

Last year the Connecticut Men's Varsity basketball team rolled onto a 16-8 season. However, Coach Martin Schoepfer lost Jon Bartolomei, Brennan Glasgow, Paul Rogers and Jeff Weiner to graduation. The four seniors started along with pre- existing starting point guard Kevin McCaunn. Anyone will tell you that they had a big hand in the basketball program's success last season. But when I spoke to Coach Schoepfer towards the end of last season he indicated that, although the Camels would have to rebuild, they would continue to play well.

I listened to what Schoepfer had to say. It made some sense. After all, the team that was a lot of good young talent in the program (co-captains McGann and Benjack are the only seniors on the team). By the end of last season I was sure that the loss of the 4 seniors would hurt, but I figured that the young guys would pick up some of the slack.

This year however... I am confused. There is lots of slack lying around just waiting to be picked up. Well, I was puzzled. So Wednesday I spoke to Schoepfer and asked him why. "Coach," I said, "Why are the Camels only 9-9, fourteen games into the season?"

After two seasons (83-84, 84-85) of great success many Conn fans have come to expect a lot of the basketball program. Schoepfer explained to me that during the rebuilding process everyone, especially the fans, must be patient.

He was quick to point out that last season's success was relatively surprising. "After the 82-83 season (during which the Camels were 21-6) we found ourselves without the four players who made up the nucleus of our attack. We lost Peter Dorfman, Tom Fleming, Doug Kirk, and our playmaker, Rich Wolf. Amazing enough our seniors last year pulled the team together and we surprised a heck of a lot of people in winning two thirds of our games," said Schoepfer.

Schoepfer also stressed the fact that this year's schedule has been very competitive because many teams have been playing exceptionally well.

Thus far the Camels have played one division I school, one national top twenty school, and seven other opponents at one point been ranked in the top ten in the Northeast. The Babson College team serves a good example of the improvement all around the league. "In the past," said Schoepfer, "Babson has been a walkover, a pretty easy victory." This season, however, Babson is 11-4 and has beaten the always tough Clark University squad. Although the schedule has been tough and the Camels have not reached the 300 level yet, Schoepfer has maintained his optimistic outlook.

"I am growing more pleased with this team recently. We have been playing much better team basketball as the players have grown increasingly familiar with each other. Our basic problem this season has been inconsistency—this stems from our lack of experience. When we put everything together we are a good team. I see an improvement with each game. I see the daily growth of the team in each practice. We're still figuring out what works—a guy will make a good pass during practice and he'll realize, "Hey, that works!"

With a 5-9 record (as of printing time) and 10 games remaining, the Camels still have a good chance of posting a good record.

Said Schoepfer, "We're still a long way from that encouraging." Just as encouraging is the fact that (at printing time) the Camels have won 3 of the last 4, and the loss was a well played but unfortunate overtime defeat at the hands of rival Trinity on February 1st.