Nuclear Free Connecticut College

by Linda Rich

Connecticut College is a nuclear-free zone. In a vote conducted on April 3, 4, and 5, 1061 students and 100 members of the staff and faculty cast their ballots. 77.3 per cent of the students and 60 per cent of the faculty and staff voted in support of the referendum which declared Connecticut College a nuclear-free zone.

The referendum, which was to be held two weeks after the referendum at Students for Global Peace sponsored a week of education about nuclear war. "Education is only the first step," said Ann Scarritt, President of the Student Government Association. "We must take responsibility for the world and we must save it. These inspirational words were heard by many members of the SGA.

On Monday April 1 there was an all-college meeting to discuss the issues raised by the Farrakhan chair. Grace Ross, a member of Boston Mobilization for Survival, along with the eleven Conn seniors, Brigeda Bank, Cameron Hall, and Ann Scarritt, made up the panel who explained the purpose and significance of the NFZ. Several hundred students were present to learn and discuss issues," she said. "This provided another opportunity for students to learn about the nuclear freeze."

The campaign to make Connecticut College a nuclear-free zone began in late fall when the panellists began the lecture by Dr. Helen Caldicott, the Australian physician and nuclear freeze activist. Caldicott's message was that every American, no matter what their occupation, can make a difference. She reminded people that we live in a democracy and we must exercise our power. We must take responsibility for the world and what we must save it. These inspirational words were heard by many members of the SGA.

According to Jacqueline Springer, a member of the Student Government Association, Connecticut College is a nuclear-free zone. "Students for Global Peace is pleased with the outcome of the vote. "None of us really knew what to expect," said Scarritt. The whole project was more difficult than they expected - "We never realized that the wording would be so important," she added.

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

Farrakhan on Education

by Eleonora Riesmann and Michael Reeder

On Saturday April 7th, in honor of the annual Eclipse Weekend, Elijah Muhammad Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, gave a speech in Palmer Auditorium. The theme for this year's ninth Eclipse Weekend, co-sponsored by the Coast Guard's Genesis and Connecticut College's UMOJA, was "Black Education: Regeneration of the Masses."

According to Jacqueline Springer and Naresh Duraiswamy, the President and Vice-President of UMOJA, the Nation of Islam's philosophy is to arouse self-expression and awareness for the college community with regards to Black Education. Louis Farrakhan addressed an audience of approximately 350 people on issues such as governmental policies towards blacks, racism, and American education, which is focused mainly on black Education.

In his speech Farrakhan spoke for two hours, dealing with the question of black education by portraying the world through the non-causative perspective. Farrakhan spoke of the numerous tangents. Farrakhan's consistent reference was the main issue. Farrakhan's references to education go beyond the conventional academic realms we are all accustomed to. Education, in Farrakhan's terms, entails a heritage, a future, a talent, and for all minorities, the right to free black Education has no color; yet, he disregards the present educational system in America on account of its being made up by and for the white population. This 'white supremacy' has denied Americans the privilege of having their own identity and history.

Farrakhan expanded upon this issue and suggested that the lack of knowledge of their history has forced blacks, from an early age, to deny their own identity. Farrakhan pointed out that little substance or knowledge of black history can be found in conventional childhood stories such as Goldie Locks. Blacks have been deprived of the knowledge of the self in society and have been reared on the already established biases and perceptions of Western Civilization. Therefore, the black population has no alternative but to depend on other resources for their identity. "Black Education and survival. Farrakhan purports that a form of slavery, the blacks' dependency on whites, continues in America today. Blacks have no education; black education is non-existent, the black population is 'trained' to comply with white standards rather than develop his own, pragmatic education. Farrakhan fiercely opposes this system of conformity and brings things 'all in' on this campus, is to get the goal, the point of our existence. Farrakhan's terms, the black man is 'trained' to comply with white standards rather than develop his own, pragmatic education.

Farrakhan also addressed the question of black education about nuclear war. "Education is only the first step," said Ann Scarritt, "Getting people involved will make Cambridge, or anywhere, a nuclear-free zone."

The idea for the NFZ "came from a chance meeting of April 15, and we thought we could do something," said Grace Ross, former SGA President. "We should take an initiative. Stopping a positive action is ridiculous."

The meeting went smoothly and people discussed the proposal quite rationally. The people who came seemed to find the answers they sought. Sally Everett, '84, went to the meeting to gain more information and to defend her own opinion, that this is a "naive approach to the problem." She believes that anyone who was going to vote "no" should have come to explain why their reasoning. Students for Global Peace is pleased with the outcome of the vote. "None of us really knew what to expect," said Scarritt. The whole project was more difficult than they expected - "We never realized that the wording would be so important," she added.

In the end, people voted to pass the referendum. Many were able to put their initial reaction to one side and vote in support of the symbolic action. Nothing would actually change on campus. Nothing would be eliminated, nobody would be forced to leave. What was changed was the attitude. Nuclear-free Connecticut College is just the first step.
Summit Meeting
When Sylvia Henel walked down a Peking street, the whole group of foreigners. The mistake of walking because she was looking for a interested in Asian culture other countries, and became other side of the world. and finding herself on the night and she sensed a parting Americans and their congregated outside their goals which have been returned to America, to a relations. In a variety of fields, and factories. These people were desired a touch of the body-type in the ancient Confucian something about their propriety. They followed the various political social courtesy that is ad- as a result, they lack the technical skills for the continuing goal of vast modernization. In addition, youth in general in general have a cynical attitude because of a loss of faith in the stability of their society. In the effort to counteract the urban industrial sector's worker apathy, inefficiency, for Workers and Staff worker is a bicycle. Not only is the transportation is transportation is a bicycle. When the student, Sylvia ob- served the manner in which foreigners are treated, and the bureaucracy that binds the workers who pampered her and her classmates. She was treated with great hospitality, and well lived in a dormitory, a utilitarian structure lacking aesthetic appeal, that was one foreign photo among several in the Peking Evelyn, where four people did the job of one, was a vestige of the life of a worker which Sylvia observed the testing but, with workers and their boss. The attitude, docile and cautious, was one promoted by which everyone knew their place. Creating employment faces of China's ideal workers hidden in dresses and leadership, together with the display. The problematic, alternately posters, entitled "Rules the "Five Stresses and Four movement, alternately posts depict a feverish Revolution. These political also displayed prints of eight such posters, where they are not promoting mass organizations. Further down the network, unit leaders are responsible for implementing new orders in factories, and distribution of products. They buy and distribute posters such as dormitory, a bachelor's room, and the common courtesy, culture and authority. Their education ended abruptly and they were dispatched into fields, and factories. These people were desired a touch of the body-type in the ancient Confucian something about their propriety. They followed the various political social courtesy that is ad-

Elections Short of Quorum
by Dave Tyler
As of the Wednesday, April 11, 1983, meeting, executive board elections were ap- proximately 15 votes short of the 735 mark needed to reach quorum. Only 50 percent of the student body plus one vote is necessary to make quorum in this election. The Student Assembly moved to extend the voting for three more hours Thursday mor- ning. Although the 75 vote total close to the mark could be accepted because it is enough to give candidates grounds for recalling the election, according to Brian Crawford, SGA Vice- President. Only two positions were contested: the offices of President and Vice- President. Steve Jacobson and Ann Babcock ran for President; Janet Christofano and T. Dan Hesse ran for running for President. Priscilla Greig had won- ned for the SGA Judiciary Board Chairman. The SGA Student Activities Council Chairman.
On Reagan In Central America

by Gary Blais

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

It is expected that the House will not approve the supplemental twenty-one million dollars in aid for the anti-government rebels in Nicaragua. There has been growing opposition to the "covert" war being carried on against the government there, and recently opposition to the government has increased dramatically with the disclosure that the C.I.A. was overseeing this mining of Nicaraguan posts.

The news that the C.I.A. was overseeing this mining has been strongly criticized by our European allies; France has offered to help remove them. English and French shipping have been victims of these mines. The Senate responded by voting 84-13 disapproving the hard time passing in the House.

Despite the efforts of Senator Kennedy to delay and reduce the military aid to El Salvador, the appropriation passed in full. This money will go to the government to help them battle the leftist rebels in that country. The El Salvador aid will go into effect regardless of the outcome of the forthcoming elections there. The elections in El Salvador could put Alberto d'Ambusson in power. He is the man many consider to be the leader of the country's death squads. If this happens the U.S. will once again be supporting a government that is morally indefensible. Over the long term, we could end up supporting a government that could, by its opposition to progress, change, produce the very revolution that the Reagan administration fears.

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

This resort to military solutions to cure the instability of the region overlooks the need for diplomatic involvement in the region. The military solution completely ignores the social injustices and economic inequalities that form the root of the region's problems. The cause of discontent is not Russia but the inequalities inside Central America. Reagan's willingness, some call it eagerness, to use military force in the place of diplomacy, doesn't cure a problem and does not enhance the prospects for peace of progress.

The administration's drafting of the contingency plans fits into its belief that Congress would not want to risk a war in Central America. This sounds chillingly like talk twenty years ago about Southeast Asia.

Analogies to Vietnam can both help and cloud thinking about Central America. It is a different place and this is a different time. Central America has its own history and set of problems and we, as a nation, have had Vietnam from which to learn. We have learned that actions should not be taken with insufficient knowledge of the source and true character of a problem. We should also have learned to distinguish problems that are local in origin and not confuse them for what they are not. Also, we have learned not to incrementally become committed to involvement in a region before it's "too late to pull back." Right now it's not too late to reject the notion of a military solution in Central America's problems. But things don't look good. Two weeks ago (April 2-6) a Senator's aid in defending his boss' pro-aid vote said, "We haven't lost because people were stupid twenty years ago, we mean we are now." The Senator for whom he spoke supported the Vietnam war.

In spite of President Reagan's recent declarative defense policy, open debate is an essential part of democracy. We need to have a full discussion of the proposals for Central America. Now is not only the right of Congress to determine its own legislation. In an election year, people have the right of every citizen. And yet, President Reagan has recently criticized and chastised Congress for publicly debating foreign policy matters. Open debate is not only the right of Congress; it is also the responsibility of every citizen. Whether Reagan likes it or not, Congress has spoken loudly and this vote seems a first step toward redirecting an irresponsible and misguided foreign policy.

Farrakhan

Farrakhan, the leader of the country's most radical black education. Reverting to the theme of #78, Farrakhan again feels that black education can neither regress or progress because it is practiced in the #78, an existing inter. Na. h. Duraswamy explained that the Nation of Islam would rediscover black roots and set the "norm" in rediscovering black roots and forming a stand internationally.

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To The Editor:

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

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

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

First, the correction: The very opening paragraph of the article could be reversed of what I said to the article's author and what is actually the case in the admissions process. Far from presenting “less than average records,” as reported, alumni sons and daughters, at least in the Connecticut College applicant pool, present credentials which certainly compare similarly to and, in some cases, favorably to the overall applicant group, which is highly competitive from the start.

The VOICE readership might like to know that in this year's almost 3,700 applicants, the college alum group reflected very evenly the cross-section of qualifications of the whole pool - even at the very top! Ten alumni sons and daughters, for example, have been offered Sykes Scholar designations; 150 such should be offered to perhaps only 3 or 4 percent of the entire applicant group.

The innacuracy of the article's headline, however, was also distressing: there were no "special admission criteria" for any candidate, or for any group of candidates, applying to Connecticut College. All applicants are judged on their academic and personal credentials and on what each candidate will bring of special intellectual and personal value to the college community as a whole.

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

To The Editor:

The last time I checked, this was America. Grand Old America where anyone can become president through free elections. But for the past week it became increasingly difficult to distinguish between the SAC elections at Connecticut College and the Politburo elections in the Soviet Union. I have nothing against SAC, they fill a necessary role at the college, but certain regulations are quite unpopular, not only with me, but with a large portion of the college community. When I signed up for the SAC presidency, I joined a SAC underminded by my admission record. This is surely a small private institution, however if this policy was enforced by our American government we never would have had presidents Dwight Eisenhower or Ronald Reagan. One might think this is being blown out of proportion - I don't. My campaign was a statement of principle. SAC needs a change in order to reach more of the campus population in a more positive manner. This is, of course, not a novel idea. In the four years that I have been here there has been much more negative reaction towards a student government who have had an easier time relating to such a small community. However, we can not condone SAC because I have no solution to raise the issue in the numbers of SAC and I received and the fact that although Boyum is only half of the campus population was not reached. My hope is that the Administration can view my campaign as a light - not as a attack but as a means of breathing life into a state event.

During my campaign I spoke with many SAC members who fully realized my motives. Others were extremely harsh in tearing down signs and trying to influence voters. The latter in fraction is what disturbs me most. Many people who voted for my cause related stories of the SAC members working in the Post Office telling voters who and who not to vote for. As I couldn't believe it was true until I went to vote. As I was writing in Cave, the girl working (who obviously didn't know me or my cause) told me, "Don't vote for Cave, his votes are counted as abstains." I simply smiled and replied, "Well then I guess I'm abstaining." I was walking back to my dorm when I realized, "Then I guess I'm abstaining isn't I." I was walking around campus and I understood how Russians feel as they vote in the midst of the KGB welcoming committee. Overdramatizing? Maybe. Maybe not. In conclusion I would like to say to those people who supported and voted for me, thank you. To those who offender, I apologize and to those who offended me I can only hope that you feel some remorse.

Thank you Cave

Admissions is one area where that recognition is made. A front page article in The Voice of April 10th attributed to "certain faculty members" the view that "the present admissions policy has shifted the curriculum's emphasis to male disciplines. Your article reported that anonymous faculty members based their criticism on the perceived growth of the science, math and computer departments and the long term survival of the arts in this community. The fact that the Art History course, "Survey of Film," is not offered since Mr. Knowlton's retirement last year is cited to substantiate the reservation. In fact, the unknown critics that "the arts and humanities will not be able to offer some of the specialized courses as they have in the past." The sequence of the attributions in your article suggests that your reporter has disregarded a number of faculty members who believe that the disciplines of our curriculum can be characterized as male or female. Not knowing which of my distinguished colleagues harbor this peculiar notion, I can only assume they are among that diminishing remnant to whom facts are suspect, particularly facts to which numbers are attached. Last year's enrollment in History of Film (there is no course called "Survey of Film") was fifty-two percent male, the current enrollment in Introduction to Computers is fifty-eight percent female. It would be interesting to learn, then, on what basis these courses are assigned sexual identities opposite to that of a majority of their enrollees. No doubt the phantom critics would tell us that thirteen of twenty math majors are women. Respectfully,

William G. Fasue

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Hart's Progress in Presidential Race

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

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

Things have changed. In the weeks before the April New York primary, the campaign of Hart, a name that has become familiar to many in the state, has been steadily gaining strength.

For months before the April primary, Hart's campaign has been trying to build support in the state. And now, it seems, it is paying off.

In interviews with SUNYA and other college-aged voters, Hart's campaign has been successful in building a base of support. And in the weeks leading up to the primary, Hart has been able to draw crowds of thousands.

The early primaries and caucuses appear to have changed things.

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

"Student activism is coming around again," says Brian Grossman, a volunteer at the University of Illinois College Democrats. "The groups still feel that they sent a powerful message to Washington and they will try again in two years.

Involved or not, students historically don't vote. Only 39 percent of registered college-aged voters actually cast ballots in the 1980 presidential race.

"The problem is getting people to vote," said Patti Grogan, a volunteer at SUNYA.

The Jackson campaign, which appears to have willed up after an up roarous campaign in northern California and Colorado campuses as early as spring, 1983.

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

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

Mondale and his family have worked camps in all the big campuses in the state. And the bandwagon effect, O'Brien says, is a "committed" one. But "we still have a little way to go to get students involved."

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Advisers for 1984/1985

by Tracy Lee Teo

The process by which student advisors are chosen began in March, when prospective area coordinators attended an informational meeting in Brown Hall. Applications distributed at the meeting were returned by March 28, and an open house with current student advisors was held the next day. Persons interviewed took place April 1, and the selection committee ten student advisors and Dean of Freshman Joan King met April 4 to decide on the applicants.

In addition to the student advisors three former student advisors were named area co-ordinators. The others helping plan the orientation programs and ironing out difficulties are student advisors.

"The interest is there," in becoming advisors than ever before. We tried to select people with a variety of activities and from a variety of dormitories.

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Nuclear Free Zones

by Linda Rich

Some people have never heard of nuclear-free zones before they can't even name the largest zones.

March break and found themselves bombarded by posters and pamphlets proposing to make Connecticut College a nuclear-free zone.

Nuclear-free zones are not a new idea. They have been appearing all over the world for the past few years. In June 1982, the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security with representatives from sixteen countries met. Security in the nuclear age means common security. Nations are not condemned to live by the ugly dictates of nuclear weapons.

They have reaffirmed the responsibility to curb and eliminate the horrendous forces of destruction which nuclear weapons represent," said the report filed with the commission. They recommended a conference of one hundred leaders to discuss a nuclear-free zone. Their objective was put on pressure on the rest of Europe to "denuclearize."

Prime Minister of Sweden Olaf Palme called for declaration of nuclear-free zones in Scandinavia and central Europe in June of 1983. Finnish President Urho Kekkonen declared in May 1983 that Finland would not use nuclear weapons on its soil. In West Germany today the official position of the government is that an effort to get communities to become themselves nuclear-free zones.

"Nations are not condemned to live by the ugly dictates of nuclear weapons,"

The grassroot movement for nuclear-free zones (NFZs) began in Australia, New Zealand, and several European countries.

In England, 60 percent of the population lives in the 156 NFZs that were declared by local governments. All of Wales has been declared a nuclear-free zone, county by county. There are 26 NFZs in Ireland, 71 in Norway, 40 in West Germany. The Netherlands has 71, Belgium has 24. Five areas in Canada, including Toronto and Vancouver, have also been declared nuclear-free zones.

Nuclear-Free Zones

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Talking With Heads

by Michael Stryker

The stage of the Providence Civic Center is bare, and the house is empty. There is an aura of fashionable clothes and cigarette smoke, mahogany wood paneling, and the hair walks onto the empty stage, carrying an acoustic guitar. Byrne puts it down in the middle of the stage. As a slow stamping rhythm swells from the floor, the glider blaster, he begins to sing:

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

“I can’t seem to face up to the fact that I’m tense and nervous and I can’t relax. I ought to keep ‘cause my bed’s on fire. I’ve been through a lot, I’m really a live wire. Psycho-killer, quest—que—que—que—que—que—que.”

There is a subtle irony at work here. The man who has comprised largely of college students, is quick to notice it. The stage, music, etc. is all the same. He is the type who usually comes to mind when one thinks of the Charles Mansons and Son of Sam’s of our society. Indeed, this man was perfectly suited to a comparison with a Nebraska pharmacist than a mass-murderer. He has an impish, childlike grin, neatly trimmed goatee, and a pale complexion. The man, who’s name is David Byrne, is the catalyst and chief composer for Talking Heads.

When I met the members of Talking Heads during their summer of ’82 tour, David Byrne was present. The band had just played to a small but approving crowd in Columbia, Maryland, and Byrne had gone to Baltimore to spend the night at his parent’s home.

A guitarist with whom I had recently formed a band knew the nephew of Bernie Worrell, one of the keyboard players of Talking Heads. I was invited to party with the band at their home. Byrne was present.

“When I told him that I was a musician, and wondered whether he could offer any words of advice on the subject of success in the music industry,” I recognized Chris Frantz, drummer and husband of bassist Tina Weymouth, according to Byrne, who appeared to be a plaid colada. Feeling bold and only slightly terrified, I took a seat next to him and introduced myself.

I was initially shocked at how human and normal the drummer of the Talking Heads appeared to be when seen from arm’s length. Being a teenager who was weened on the glamour rock of the Stones and Springsteen, somehow did not expect a celebrity to have splochets of freckles, a freckled nose, and an uncombed redish-brown hair. But as I was swallowing hard and taking a deep breath, I accepted the fact that someone who recorded music for thousands of people, didn’t feel quite, in appearance quite the rock star stage "guy." The next question that presented itself to me was this: how was it that a man who had grown up with a normal looking, but nonetheless quite famous looking, name?

I began by complimenting him on his show (which it in fact was) and thanked him for my comment, which was of course, meant to be an added to include an additional percussionist, backing vocalists, and auxiliary keyboardist and a guitarist. When I addressed him as "Mr. Frantz," he was quick to correct me, saying he much preferred to be called Chris.

Chris and I talked about an hour, about life on the road, his wife Tina (who was seven months pregnant), the tour and how his band’s music had improved dramatically after the tour. He has complained that his band has creased to include an additional percussionist, backing vocalists, and auxiliary keyboardist and a guitarist. When I addressed him as "Mr. Frantz," he was quick to correct me, saying he much preferred to be called Chris.

"Talking Heads" is the very definition of cool: self-confident, non-conformity. Midway through the concert, he doffs a red baseball cap, pulling it down low in front so that his eyes and nose are hidden from view. His posture has got a forty-five degree angles from his head and he bears a remarkable resemblance to an eleven-year-old boy who licks a lollipop, but is six years off the home team. At another point in the show, he comes out of the dressing room, still in his pajamas, and the shirtless beneath his T-shirt.

In essence, David Byrne is everything the singer as a group isn’t. Songs into the show, talks of "Burnin’ Down the House," and the three tours. I had a chance to roar approval, joining Byrne in joyful song.

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

"I’m an ordinary guy... born with a weak heart... I guess I must be having fun." David Byrne is continuing his all-star tour while the band plays "Once in a Lifetime." He has found a pair of large black glasses, enough that wraps around his neck, keeping them secure while he jerks spasmodically in a dance that doesn’t seem to have much to do with the music. He sprouts from one end of the stage to the other, running many laps around Chris’s drum kit. With his hair in a jumbled mess, I notice that he bears a remarkable resemblance to a high-school physics teacher I once had, although my teacher never ran around tripping over guitar chords and running into mic stands. Byrne does occasionally take time out from his gymnastics to take a turn at the old microphone. You may say to yourself, "My God, what have I done?" Same as I ever was.

"Your highlight of the concert comes towards the end, when the band plays "New Jersey." The stereo is brought to center stage; the type you can find in any Sears store. It is difficult to describe what this means. It is a combination of bookcases projected onto large slide screens behind the stage, the homely tranquility of the lamp’s soft light, and the simple hypnotic music all make the mood memorable. But there is more than this. Something different is going on here. David Byrne is creating a stage, without glasses, hats, and most of his fans. I guess I must be having fun.

The name of the bar is Factory Square. Myself: 536-1494

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

"I’m an ordinary guy... born with a weak heart... I guess I must be having fun."

"Burnin’ Down the House"

"Home"

"Disco" name? Let me know what you think...
Campus Film Previews

This issue marks the beginning of a new feature in The Voice, featuring previews of upcoming campus films. This week’s preview presents the works of fifteen artists from Cummings Arts Center.

THE ASPHALT JUNGLE
An elaborate jewel robbery is planned by a criminal mastermind with the financial backing of a local lawyer. He assembles a band of local criminals and proceeds to rob a bank from the outset and the result is a wild ride of suspense and drama.

THE SHAFT
Gil Scullion’s “The Shaft” is an elongated skyscraper, lined so that our vision of it is focussed on its absolute verticality. Contrasting with this is the constriction of dense multi-colored cash as if they were impaled by the building. Painted dots and stripes on the fish enhance their twisting capabilities. The effect of this intense motion on the absolutely still building creates a remarkable contrast, allowing us to experience the difficulty of stillness and motion.

THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE
"The Postman Always Rings Twice" is a play on movement and control. Hitchcock has abstracted the human bodies into pure action: the form, we are not lost sight of the way the figures look. Instead, we feel the bursting forth of the archite’s energy.

THE HITCHCOCK MUSICAL
"The Silver Bullet Box" is a musical at its best. It is a surreal world that an
tainment of our existence.

Rugged Wear
Eagle Shirts
with a leap into our en-
vironment. The condors, in plastic laminate, are in themselves extremely simple in form. Their shapes build elegantly and starkly, with no incised details, from the slender claws, to the out-
stretched chests, and craning heads. Even the beaks and eyes are a part of this simple fluid motion. This simplicity allows us to experience fully the powerful expansive of the condors’ wings. When we think of birds, we think most often of their physical anatomy, but of flight. Thus, Hauer has stressed the power and immensity of the con-
dors’ wings, as they stretch far beyond the bodies into the plane of space, jutting out at the ends and focusing all our attention on them. From the protruding chests to the cocky heads to the out-
stretched wings, the birds are the power of flight itself, and they overwhelm us with this power as they burst into our environment.

from the abstract
Earth sphere of huge, black, fishlike, and far-out, from the world of powerful
forces beyond our planet. "The Widgeon Box" is a play on its absolute verticality. Contrasting with this is the passion cast of large multi-colored cash as if they were impaled by the building. Painted dots and stripes on the fish enhance their twisting capabilities. The effect of this intense motion on the absolutely still building creates a remarkable contrast, allowing us to experience the difficulty of stillness and motion.

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Men's Crew Prove Worth

by Molly! Goodyear

The men's Crew team has faced some stiff competition this spring... EUROPE.

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

In stroke seat is Rob Feeney, who competed on the varsity eight under the coaching of Sam Bradford (Conn. '82) has consolidated their superior oarsmanship to beat UMass by a margin of seven seconds and to blow Lowell and Tufts out of the water - blowing Tufts by 21 seconds and Lowell by nearly 72 seconds.

The lightweight four, with three returning oarsmen, was also competitive. The rowers, this year's silver and bronze medalists at nationals, are senior; captain Bob Hannon, Mark Scott, Paul Bolles and experienced bowman Steve Blackwell.

Peoples is also the coach for the varsity heavyweight 4. He accepts the challenge of Ivy, MIT and Dartmouth and are working hard for Columbia and Yale.