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FEW NEGRO APPLICANTS EXPLAINS ENROLLMENT

by Larry Billings

"We have no special policy regarding the admission of Negro students to Bates," asserted Dean Milton Lindholm in a recent interview. The Bates Dean of Admissions further assured that the relatively low percentage of Negroes presently attending Bates is not in any way attributable to discrimination on the part of the admissions staff.

Dean Lindholm pointed out that the 1500 applications which his office received last year contained no mention of the race of any of the applicants. Despite the fact that Maine, unlike many other states, permits the college to request this information, Bates does not do so. Unless there is a picture accompanying the application or a personal interview, the admissions de-

partment does not know the applicant's race.

When asked about statistics concerning past Negro enrollment, the Dean replied simply, "We have never thought it that important to keep a record of this. If you do it for Negroes, then why don't you say how many Jews, Catholics, or other groups you have?"

Shift of Emphasis

In addition, he went on to point out what he considers an unfortunate shift in emphasis today. "There has been a switch in the Civil Rights outlook. It used to be that it was considered unfair to ask an applicant's race. In Massachusetts, for instance, it is illegal . . . Now it appears as though this is information you should ask for in order to treat groups differently." Such an approach, he adds, is unfair to

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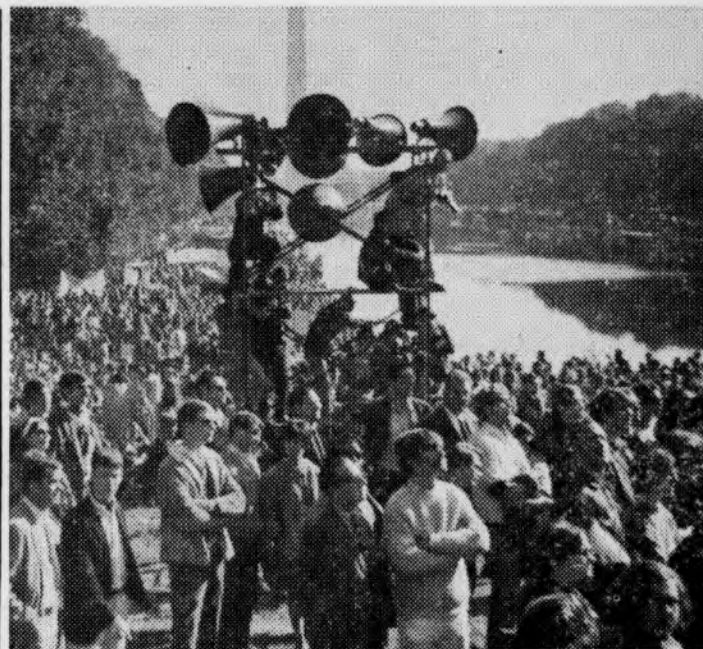
200,000 DEMONSTRATE AGAINST VIETNAM WAR

16 BATESIES ATTEND

By Linda Knox

Sixteen Bates students participated in last Saturday's Washington demonstration against United States' policy in Viet Nam. The group left Bowdoin College Friday night, and they arrived at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., at 8:00 a.m. Saturday, after a thirteen-hour-long ride on a school bus. Having listened to several speakers, including Dr. Benjamin Spock and the sister of Malcolm X, and having sung folk songs led by Peter, Paul and Mary as well as Phil Ochs, the group marched for about five hours from there across the Memorial Bridge to the Pentagon. The Bates and Bowdoin students left Washington at 10:00 p.m. that night and returned to their respective campuses, Sunday morning.

Officially titled "Confront the War Makers in the Pentagon," the demonstration was organized by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam. Pentagon officials estimated that there were 55,000 demonstrators. Police on the scene said that the number of people was between 140,000 and 200,000. The demonstrators, representing a wide variety of interest groups from 47 states, held many different opinions about what methods should be used to express their desire for peace — a fact that was very evident even among the Bates group when this reporter inter-



Demonstrators Line Reflecting Pool Between Washington and Lincoln Memorials

viewed several of the participants: Dan Johnson, Duane Brown, Phil Beauchesne, Pam Alexander, Bruce Wilson, Mary Calhoun, Penny Miles, John Baraldi, Richard Fiske, Kathleen Fiske, Dan Dustin, Joyce Brown, Tom Seamon, Lynn McMillan, and Sarah Geraghty.

It should be emphasized that there was an underlying

unity of purpose among all the demonstrators. In general, according to these Bates students, the crowd was orderly, cooperative, and sincere. For example, when a window was accidentally broken at the Pentagon by a banner, the crowd immediately took up a collection to pay for the damage.

The Bates participants feel

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Carleton Extends Open House Hours

Carleton College of Northfield, Minnesota has recently extended its Open House hours in the men's dormitories. Under its new arrangement the houses will be open between 7:30 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. on Fridays and until 1 A.M. on Saturdays.

Carleton, similar to Bates, is a century-old, private liberal arts college which has an enrollment of approximately 1300 students.

The extended hours have met with widespread approval

by student government leaders and the college deans. Ann Laws, Chairman of the Open House Committee, attributed the extended hours to the "Dean's willingness to listen with open minds to our arguments."

Dean Jean Phillips agreed that the arguments were "quite convincing. They made very good arguments; with the later women's hours it makes good sense to have longer open houses."

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SECURITY POLICE

The appointment of Chester Emmons, of Sanford, as Campus Security Officer has been announced by Bernard R. Carpenter, Business Manager.

Mr. Emmons will be involved in a variety of areas ranging from the protection of college buildings and property to student motor vehicle registrations. In these duties he will be assisted by the night watchmen and maintenance personnel.

A Maine native, Emmons served with the United States Navy during World War II and has been with the Maine State Police since 1947.

Mr. Emmons and his family will make their home in Lewiston.



Sadie Calls Wednesday, November 8

Dance will be Saturday, November 11

Maine Indian Abuses Receive Attention

By Mary Williams

A per capita income of \$430 dollars per year, inadequate housing, drug addiction, unemployment, and lack of education — this is the lot of many of the Indians on reservations in the state of Maine.

To quote Jo Ann Levine, staff writer of the Christian Science Monitor, "Yes, there are Indians in Maine. Drive to the easternmost tip of the state and you'll find a tribe of Passamaquoddies living on 100 acres of land called Pleasant Point. . . The houses have no landscaping to break their bleakness. Each perches alone on grassless ground that has been hammered flat by generations of Passamaquoddy children." About 1,000 of the 2,500 Indians in Maine live on three

reservations, one at Old Town (for the Penobscot tribe) and two Passamaquoddy reservations at Pleasant Point and Indian Township in Washington County, the poorest county in Maine. The reservations are under state rather than federal control because treaties were made with the tribes before the Constitution was ratified.

A group of Bates students first met last spring in response to an article by Richard Clapp in *Ramparts* which defined the situation of Maine Indians to be "severe". When the group organized this year under the auspices of C.A. and the direction of Chris Hager, "enthusiasm was generated," in Chris's words, "toward a symposium, speakers, and pos-

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North Vietnam Bombing

SALISBURY FEARS WAR WITH CHINA

Friday, September 29, Harrison E. Salisbury addressed an audience at Northeastern University. One hour later, Pres. Johnson addressed the nation. In both cases, the topic of concern was the U. S. involvement in Vietnam; the immediate issue was the U. S. bombing.

Johnson's defense of administration policy, delivered in San Antonio, was "the gentlest version" he has yet given of his condition that reciprocal restraint be exercised by Vietnam during a halt of the bombing. The President assured his audience that America was willing to cease bombing North Vietnam, but only if productive discussions would soon follow, and if Hanoi would respect the cease-fire agreement while these talks took place.

Need for Halt

Salisbury's lecture also stressed a need for a halt to U.S. bombing, but his terms were immediate and unconditional.

Harrison Salisbury, the assistant Managing Editor of *The New York Times*, and a Pulitzer Prize winner, was the first lecturer in Northeastern's "Distinguished Speakers Series." His lecture gave a frank and analytical view of the situation in Vietnam.

Salisbury believes that "the foundation of any judgment on Vietnam should be based on fact." This idea led him to travel to Hanoi last December 23-January 7. His findings there are published in his re-

cent book *Behind the Lines — Hanoi*. This idea also served as the basic framework for his lecture, which presented the highlights of his book.

Route to Facts

"The route (to facts) is open in a most unusual fashion," Salisbury observed as he told of his privilege to watch the activities of the North and thus form accurate impressions of both the enemy and the war. These impressions were that Hanoi was the scene of wide-spread destruction and that, despite the recent escalations, the war has not come any closer to an end; the United States is still not "winning."

In January, 1965, three basic assumptions led to a decision to bomb the North. The morale of the army and government of South Vietnam would be restored by such bombing. Such bombing would discourage Ho Chi Minh and eventually force the North to hold peace talks. Bombing would strongly prohibit supplies to the South.

North Vietnam United

So far, only the first assumption has been proven valid. South Vietnam's morale was sustained, Saigon was saved, and a national election took place as "We saved the government of Marshal Ky." Otherwise, Ho Chi Minh has not been "bombed to the conference table," and supplies continue to flow at much the same rate because their peasant society is not easily crushed. More important, the bombing has made the North



Pam Alexander (left) and Joyce Brown (right) at Washington Demonstration

Vietnamese "more stubborn, more reluctant, more difficult," and more united than ever.

During a discussion, Premier Pham Van Dong told Salisbury "We are preparing for a long war. How many years would you say? Ten, twenty—what do you think about twenty?"

Teen-age War

For most Vietnamese, war is the only way of life they have ever known. This is especially true of the youth, making it a "teen-age war." If peace should come, the transition would be difficult for those whose whole purpose in life has been war.

Salisbury feels that the United States should learn from past experience, such as Korea. Even with the Allies in absolute control of the air, they could not completely destroy the supply lines. The people's primitive nature for survival is not to be matched or conquered by our technological superiority.

To illustrate this, he stated that "If American highways were hit by bombs, we'd be in trouble." Our concrete and steel takes considerable time to repair, whereas their dirt and gravel can quickly be replaced with little effort. The people are used to bumpy

roads. Make-shift pontoon bridges and alternate routes keep Vietnamese supplies moving while repair crews are busy at work.

The people contribute largely to their country's defense. Men and women travel for hundreds of miles carrying artillery and machinery on their backs. "Bicycle Brigades" leave Hanoi daily, often traveling as long as two or three months.

Chinese Danger

Salisbury's basic concern is that our present bombing policy could lead to a war with China. In most cases, "no statement can be made today about China with the slightest degree of confidence." However, with American bombing raids so close to the Chinese border, "the dangers of involving ourselves with China (are made) real."

The lecture raised several questions, the most central one being: why, in view of these facts, does the United States still continue bombing North Vietnam? Salisbury's honest answer was "I don't know . . . it's difficult to say."

But of one thing he is certain: negotiation is a better alternative than the dangers and failures of the present policy.

Washington from Page 1

that the press distorted the rally by playing up a few isolated incidents of violence and juvenile behavior.

Why did these students go? Each, of course, had his own personal reasons. Perhaps, these motives could be generalized by the following statements: "We wanted to avoid the crime of silence — to let people know that there were some against the war." (Bruce Wilson). "We want history to know we were against this war." (Phil Beauchesne).

The group was impressed by a Freedom Torch that has been lighted at Hiroshima, flown to California, from where it was carried by runners to the rally. As Penny Miles said, "The true measure of the rally's success is the great numbers of people who went, and the non-violent civil disobedience which took place."

A few of the demonstrators, including Bruce Wilson, chose non-violent civil disobedience as their form of protest by crossing the barriers around the Pentagon. Bruce's purpose was to show that he thinks some laws are unfair, to point out how fruitless petty ordinances are when the whole country's acting immorally because of our involvement in Viet Nam.

Others, such as Duane Brown, are skeptical about the value of civil disobedience. While committed to the same goals as Bruce and generally in favor of the rally, Duane wonders if civil disobedience is the best method to make their opinions known. Perhaps, some less emotional method would be more productive. Nonetheless, he feels that "we were saying something to the world by being in Washington. We showed that we're standing against the policy of our government but not against our government."

Co-operation

The students received support from Dean Boyce and Dean Randall, as well as The Social Action Commission of the C. A. In contrast, the Bowdoin group had a "lot of trouble getting administrative support." While in Washington, the group met a Bates graduate who was thrilled to see Bates students there. He felt that their participation indicated that Bates is changing to become more actively aware of the outside world.

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PATH TO VIETNAM: FOLLOW THE FRENCH

By Ronald Cromwell

The road to Vietnam and our position there today is an involved series of commitments and circumstances going back as far as 1945. At that time, the French had lost control in Indochina, and it was President Roosevelt's opinion that the French colonial power should not be restored. To prevent the French from returning, we gave weak aid to Ho Chi Minh against the Japanese and when France did finally return in 1946, we merely looked on, without aiding them. Although the French had broken agreements, including the Fontainebleau agreement, they had, nevertheless, regained power in Indochina, and this was their first step on what they hoped would be their road to being once again a world power.

From 1950-1954, the United States policy in Vietnam was two-fold. We gave more aid and assistance of the economic and military type to the French and at the same time, we encouraged France to give independence to Indochina as a means of preventing Communist control. It seems that even if France had acted wisely with respect to these suggestions, all that she could have accomplished would have been to divide the area into a Communist and a non-Communist sector. Had France granted independence, non-Communist nationalism might have been able to stand on its feet before 1954, and everything up to the present might have been different.

At the resulting Geneva Conferences, the U. S. played a key role by maintaining the possibility of military intervention; this seems a sure factor which induced the Soviets and Communist Chinese to urge Hanoi to come to divide Vietnam at the 17th parallel. France was now ousted from the area. At the same time we began to make provisions for SEATO. The final results of the conferences were that we made two limitations on ourselves: the United States would view any aggression as a violation of the accords, and it would continue to seek reunification of North and South Vietnam through free elections supervised by the United Nations. In other words, we stood with the French, or alone if necessary, in fostering non-Communist nationalism in

South Vietnam.

In the SEATO treaty, the United States considered South Vietnam as a "protocol state" and pledged to take action in response to any attack against South Vietnam. Our second commitment in these agreements came in the form of economic support for Diem's regime controlling South Vietnam. So we began then, in 1954-1955, to take a major supporting role in defense of the South and toward reunification. These decisions reflected our policy, not merely toward Vietnam, but toward all of Southeast Asia. At that time the major issue was how much should the United States involve itself in Southeast Asia. It was then decided that if we did not take an active part in defending this sphere, the small nations would become the object of pressures from North Vietnam and Communist China. Although we ourselves did not and do not wish a special position in Southeast Asia, the transfer of a large land area to the Communists would add power status to the enemy. The only road we could take was to support the new nations of Asia, hoping that they would evolve a sense of our own ideals. These are the underlying reasons for the position we took at that time.

President Kennedy came to office at a time when South Vietnam was already under attacks of enemy subversion, but the deteriorating situation in Laos took precedence. The initial actions of the Kennedy administration toward the Vietnam issue were increases in military aid, signifying that we would continue to be deeply engaged. Kennedy expressly supported the "domino theory." By 1961 it seemed that without U.S. aid, the North Vietnamese would be victorious. By 1963, we changed our policy and now supported the overthrow of the Diem regime in South Vietnam. This came

about in November 1963. Our actions tended to deepen our involvement in the conflict. Unfortunately, the fall of Diem failed to produce an effective new government. For a year and a half, political confusion reigned. In 1965, Thieu Ky came to power. North Vietnamese and Viet Cong terrorist and military actions were stepped up with the overthrow of Diem.

In the summer of 1964, American naval ships were attacked in the Gulf of Tonkin. This triggered two attacks by the United States on North Vietnamese naval bases. President Johnson and the Congress came up with a resolution stating that the United States would militarily support any Southeast Asian nation requesting assistance to defend its freedom. More attacks by the North Vietnamese on U. S. installations proved that the North was confident of victory. The only thing for the United States to do was to step up self-defense and counter-attacks.

What are the cornerstones of the U. S. policy? Our objective has been to protect the independence of South Vietnam. We are ready for discussions without conditions; it has been Hanoi that had rejected fruitful discussions. We place every emphasis on restoring stability and control; militarily, our actions are directed toward showing North Vietnam that its aggression must fail. We encourage the South Vietnamese to move to a constitutional form of government.

In April 1965, President Johnson strongly supported the development of regional cooperation and of economic projects created through Asian initiative. Our objective is to construct a Southeast Asia of cooperative and independent nations. In retrospect, it seems that every step in the Vietnam story taken by the leaders of the United States, from Roosevelt through Johnson,

NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER

Continued from Page 1

sible work projects." Tomorrow, October 26 at 7:30 Mr. Walter Moulton will present a slide program on the Unitarian Church's project at the Passamaquoddy reservation. Professional workers and students tutored and organized community projects during the past two summers under the church program.

Edward Hinckley, Indian Commissioner of the State of Maine, spoke last week to Bates students about problems of Maine Indians. Mr. Hinckley, a Harvard-educated cultural anthropologist, was chosen for the post in 1966. He has served in the past with Indians in the West under the Department of the Interior and has served four years with the United States Department of Public Health. Since Mr. Hinckley has taken over the post, he has effected several important changes. The Christian Science Monitor article lists some of these changes:

"First anti-poverty Community Action Program at a state reservation. — Payment by check rather than grocery voucher for the two Passamaquoddy tribal governors and the one Penobscot governor. — Pay hikes for constables on the reservations. — Approval of legislation by the tribal councils, for the first time last year, before it was presented to the State Legislature. — First six VISTA volunteers in Maine arrived at the three Indian reservations last year. — Indian scholarships recently approved by the state board of education at five Maine colleges, three vocational technical institutes, and two schools of practical nursing. — A detailed report to the reservations each month from the Indian Commissioner. — A state housing bill was signed into law . . . This means that the tribes can start planning for federally assisted, low-income housing programs similar to those available to cities and towns and Indian reservations

has been warranted, since in each case, not to act would have had graver effects. The population size, resources, and geographical location of this area would enable Communist doctrine to spread its control to truly disastrous limits if victory were to be theirs.

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There has been considerable difficulty in receiving adequate aid from Augusta. Mr. Hinckley was given 20 minutes by Governor Kenneth Curtis to explain the need for budget increases. The increases were subsequently rejected.

John Stevens, Indian governor of the Indian Township Reservation, described his problems with the government in Augusta and with the people on his reservation in the Christian Science Monitor article. "In the middle of April, the Governor (Curtis) invited the three Indian Governors to a 'governor-to-governor' breakfast in Augusta. Commissioner Hinckley was omitted . . . 'I thought our Indian Commissioner would be there,' commented Mr. Stevens. 'The reason the Governor brought us up there was to undermine our Commissioner Hinckley. I was so mad.'" Housing, which depleted the Indians' trust fund by \$190,000, was constructed in 1959. Mr. Stevens noted, "The only thing we got to choose was the color tile on the floors . . ." He goes on to describe the problem. "Health and Welfare (the department that used to administer Indian affairs) used to have sort of a leash on the people. We have not been educated enough to start anything. I think the state made sure we didn't. They tried to keep us as ignorant as possible. . . . Right, now, if we can only catch the little children and teach them right. I don't have any hope for the older people."

"Miss Mary Clarke, remedial reading teacher for the two Passamaquoddy reservations, compares the situation of the Indians 'way out here away from everybody' to that of Negroes in the Deep South. 'They are now starting to realize that they should have rights.' The Indians were not heard from for years, despite the fact that their treaties were broken, and they never had control of their own trust fund" of which only about \$770,000 is left. "But now they have a lawyer who is determined to get back some of the treaty lands and compensate the Indians for past wrongs."

Joe Mitchel, governor of the tribe at Pleasant Point commented, "I've always had this feeling since I was a kid," he said. "You are an Indian. You belong on a reservation." He motioned towards the cemetery. "My grandfather is lying there with five wounds from the Civil War."



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EDITORIALS

CONCRETE CASE FOR COURTESY

For many years the activities of the stands at athletic contests have been a source of embarrassment for the coaches and athletic department. Apologies have been sent out and excuses made for the harassing and personal insults that stream from the stands if the score is not going our way.

At the University of Bridgeport soccer game a representative from the Appointing Officials Association who observes and rates officials in action, lodged a formal complaint with an administrative official concerning the actions of students and faculty members toward the referees and the UB team.

Colleges are rated on their stands. Bates basketball crowds have been tied for 106 in a descending scale of 177 schools. These standings have a real influence on the quality of refereeing we receive. Since men are requested, not required, to ref, and since few are willing to accept the position if it means continued, personal assault, Bates can expect either men who are very defensive, or those who are just beginning to referee. Either way the teams we are out to support have a harder time.

The captains of the soccer and basketball teams have asked in a letter this week that our enthusiasm be directed in positive channels. This is little to ask, and we are being, practically speaking, selfish and stupid if we do not comply.

WISCONSIN AND AFTER

Wednesday, October 18, 1967, United Press International reported that 'Police in Madison, Wisconsin . . . broke up a shoe and stone throwing crowd of rioting students on the Madison campus today'. The riot was a result of Anti-Draft Week activities on that campus. Is there any more to the story?

It seems that there is indeed more — at approximately 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday morning there were 200 students "sitting-in" the Dow Chemical interviewer in protest of Dow's involvement with the war effort. (Dow makes napalm.) By 4:00 p.m. there were 61 students in the hospital. How did that happen? Was it violent rioting on the part of the demonstrators? Some say not. And some say further that the reason was police brutality.

Forty-seven men from the State Riot-Control Squad arrived at the University building with instructions to clear the building and to make no arrests. Their method of "clearing" was to beat and then to carry out the bodies. No attempt was made to use tear-gas or any other non-violent means of removing the students.

For example, in order to clear a freshman girl from that building, she was kicked and beaten so badly that she will never have children — if she lives and that is still a question. One graduate student was beaten so badly about the head that as of Thursday night he could still not see or hear. Need this kind of action be taken against people who are sitting on the floor refusing to move of their own accord, in order to "clear the building"? Newsreels of these troopers in action are reminiscent of Nazi Storm Troops of the WW II films. Beatings were carried on outside the building as well. Is this our protection of the right of dissent?

The major question that has arisen it seems, is whether or not a law enforcement agency should be authorized to use such a method on civilian, non-violent demonstrators. This has become the focus for the Madison campus now because of what these students have seen.

To what lengths will we go to "keep the peace" they are asking. What is the sickness in our society that makes men so afraid or so incensed that they may act in this manner? Fifteen thousand students and three hundred faculty members, on strike at the University, are trying to find an answer. And at the same time they are attempting to make sure that such action as that which they have witnessed will never happen there again.

J. F.

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TEAM CAPTAINS
ASK COURTESY

To the Editor:

The spirit shown by spectators at both basketball and soccer games in the past has done much to dispel the attitude of apathy which has been said to be prevalent among Bates students. This support given by students and faculty is much appreciated by the athletes who are representing you and the school in athletic contests. But when this spirit is misdirected, as was the case at the soccer game against the University of Bridgeport last week and at several basketball games last year, our athletic teams suffer as a consequence. Continual harassment of the officials on the part of athletes, students and faculty creates resentment towards the school, the athletes themselves, and produces hostility towards Bates athletic teams as a whole.

The officials who come to Bates do so of their own will, so that the quality of officials will not improve if they feel that they will be abused if they choose to come here. We all should realize, as athletes and spectators, that the official's job is a difficult one, and that no game will be called perfectly. What we do ask is that the strong spirit which is shown at the basketball and soccer games be channeled in support of the Bates athletes who are participating, not negatively towards the officials and members of the opposing teams.

James Alden, captain of the basketball team

Steve Johansson, captain of the soccer team

Unfair to Admit
Unqualified Negro

Continued from Page 1

the student. "There are a lot of Negro and white students who would have difficulty with academic demands at Bates . . . If our prediction for a student, whether Negro or White, is that he is going to fail, we do a disservice to him to admit him."

In regard to recruitment of Negroes, Dean Lindholm said that Bates cooperates with the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, an organization which attempts to locate colleges suitable to the needs and abilities of the Negro and help him get scholarship aid. This group often refers applicants to Bates. Moreover, Bates representatives visit many high schools that have Negroes in attendance to interest prospective students.

Geographical Problem

According to the Dean, a



Dean Milton Lindholm

major disadvantage that Bates suffers from in drawing qualified Negro applicants is its geographical location, and he notes, "You can only admit students who apply to your institution, and this certainly has a great bearing on how many Negroes go to a college." Also, many Negroes may be accepted by Bates who eventually decide not to attend.

Congressman Writes:
HOW TO END THE DRAFT

Vermont Congressman Robert T. Stafford has announced that he has authored, together with four other Congressmen, a book entitled **How to End the Draft**, which will be published before November 1.

In making the announcement, Congressman Stafford said that while there has been much discussion of the desirability of replacing military conscription with an all-volunteer service, "for the first time there now exists a study which provides a specific program of how draft calls can be reduced to zero." He added that such a reduction could

hopefully be realized "even while our government is involved in a Vietnam-type of war."

Stafford stressed that the 31-point program of draft reform which the book spells out could be implemented immediately and could lead to an all-volunteer military manpower procurement system "within two to five years."

"The needed reforms," he said, "are not restricted to those steps requiring Congressional action, but include programs which the Defense Department may institute on its own."

TIME LIMIT HALTS
OPEN HOUSE PLANS

The Men's Council proposed an Open House in men's dormitories after the October 28 football game with Middlebury at their regular meeting, Sunday, October 15. The Council suggested that the dorms be open from 4-6 p.m.

The measure was placed before the Dean of Men on Wednesday, October 18. After consideration, the Dean informed Barry Richelsoph, chairman of the Council, that there was not sufficient time between the proposal and the suggested date to arrange an open house.

The Council plans to resubmit a plan in the future allowing sufficient time for plans to be formulated.

HAVERS REPLIES
TO WAR CRITICS

To the Editor:

On October 18 you published a declaration of opposition to the United States' role in Viet Nam. In that declaration, mention was made of the Nuremberg decisions. If, then, the signers of the declaration in question really believe that the U. S. action in Viet Nam represents a series of war crimes, why are they so concerned about the "(wanton destruction) of the lives of young Americans" there? The young Americans in Viet Nam are, after all, the ones who are doing the shooting, bombing, and shelling. Those things are not being done by some monolithic Army and Marine Corps, Air Force and Navy. I should think that your indignant faculty would applaud at the thought that so many war criminals are being "executed" by the gallant Viet Cong. Indeed, it would seem that "in accordance with that (Nuremberg) principle and in the name of human decency" they should write to the North Vietnamese government and encourage that innocent victim of raw aggression promptly to try, convict, and execute those war criminals whom (perhaps I should say "which") it has captured. But it may be that they feel that their declaration and others like it offer sufficient encouragement to the North Vietnamese to do so?

Then should your correspondents not prepare a brief to prove conclusively (as I am sure they could) that, whereas the U. S. involvement in Viet Nam is vicious because it "violates our American Constitution which specifies that only Congress has the right to declare war", the U. S. involvement in the late unpleasantness in Korea (in which some of your signers served willingly) was something different?

Robert J. Havers

letters to the editor.....letters to the editor.....letters to the editor.....
letters to the editor.....letters to the editor.....letters to the editor

MULLER ENVIES CERTAINTY

To the Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate those members of the faculty who last week so forcefully announced their stand respecting the war in Vietnam. I envy them their certainty. What to them is obviously "shockingly clear", I confess is somewhat obscure to me. What pellucid serenity they must find in the absence of all doubt as they categorically proclaim that the actions of the United States are "immoral, illegal and ultimately futile." I stand in awe before them as I wrestle with my own questionings.

I find it difficult to discover an unerring moral yardstick which will permit me to decide with confidence which is more immoral — the refusal to abandon a people in Asia today or the refusal to assist the Jews after "Krystall Nacht" in 1938 or the Hungarians in 1956. I find it equally difficult to accept in so positive a manner the notion that the present action is an undeniable violation of the Constitution in the light of so many precedents to be found in similar military operations beginning with the Undeclared War with France in 1798. This war had been undertaken by the generation that drafted the Constitution and certainly had some idea of what they intended it to permit. Finally, I am not as yet convinced that the last word is contained in Marx's dialectical materialism and that therefore, whatever we aspire to do in Southeast Asia, must be inevitably futile.

Let me close by assuring you that I have no wish to initiate a debate — what could I say to those already possessing the Truth — but only to acknowledge my envy of my colleagues who stand upright in their unwavering conviction that they are absolutely correct in their assessment of the present situation. I humbly hope that I may some day also find a direct pipeline to the Ultimate Verities so that I too may declare my judgments undiluted by misgivings.

Sincerely,
Ernest P. Muller

MURRAY SUPPORTS THE WAR

To the Editor:

As a member of the United States Army Reserve, I wish to express my support for the Vietnam War. I want nothing to do with current academic anti-war demonstrations, statements, or opinions, be they originated by students, drop-outs, or faculty.

I am an infantryman, a basic combat trainor, and should the 76th Division (Reserve) be activated, I would be taken from these "sheltered" halls and begin training combat troops to kill — with rifle, bayonet, and bare hands. And

I would train them well — for the same purpose that my father trained them in 1943: to protect my country — including the men who will not think straight enough to defend themselves. Eventually, I would probably be rotated overseas to practice my own teaching. I think I have rather a more personal and intimate concern in the matter than some of the signatories last week. And I strongly support the war effort in Vietnam.

I find it encouraging that some of the faculty has had the conviction to sign a public statement. I find it incredible, though, that such an impressive array of college professors — with such a weighty sum of rational education — would sign a statement so decidedly one-sided and not so very far from fuzzily thought through.

To plagiarize a bit, I am outraged by the conduct of the Chinese Communists and their Viet Cong terrorist tools in Vietnam. It is shockingly clear that their involvement in that country's civil war is immoral, illegal, and ultimately but a step in a path whose end is world domination. No moral or ideological justification can possibly be made for the systematic destruction of a country and its people in the name of "liberation." The United States Armed Forces, despite a vocal faction at home who lack the moral courage to support them, are putting up a valiant fight in defense of those who have requested their aid and in defense of their own country from aggression.

I, like the servicemen in Vietnam, "am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free." And I, like them, "am prepared to give my life in their defense." Not, then, in a spirit of jingoism, but from love of country and hate for God-less Communism, I feel compelled, as a college student and a soldier, to speak out in support of the War in Vietnam.

Sgt. Timothy F. Murray '68

DEBATABLE CUTS

To the Editor:

Regarding the announcement on the bulletin board at Commons stating that any freshman or individual denied of cuts should be granted same in order to attend the student anti-war protests in Washington on October 21st. Does the college not in fact encourage by this action, such protestors and indicate support and approval for such movements? Surely nobody can deny that an individual has the right to take part in such movements, for as Americans we must all respect the freedoms of speech and dissent. However, is it right for a non-political institution such as Bates to passively sanction

and promote such a purely political undertaking? Who is to decide when the no cut rules are to be arbitrarily overlooked; and do such decisions not reflect a measure of support for such occasions as deemed worthy to merit suspension of a college policy?

Dana Basney '70
David K. Minster '70
Bruce Hodge '70

REPETITIVE MOVIE THEMES

To the Editor:

I think I am speaking for a great many Bates students when I say that the movies shown recently in the Little Theatre on Saturday nights are becoming more and more tedious. The theme of depression and hopelessness has become dominant to the point of ridiculousness, and I feel it is time to speak out against them.

I am not in any way belittling the quality of these movies. I am aware of their value as art, and I can appreciate them as such. The acting has been superb, and there is no question but that each movie has had some valid point to make.

But I, for one, am sick of points. We spend week after week studying, taking exams, and living in a state of more or less constant tension. Possibly many of us find ourselves depressed by the many varied aspects of life at Bates. We look forward to the weekend as the time when we can release some of this tension — in a word, we want to have a good time and block out any memories of academic Bates. We have very little choice of campus entertainment, and it is a long, cold walk downtown. As a result, date or no date, the Bates movie becomes the most convenient spot to spend a few hours of our Saturday nights.

It is certainly the most convenient, but **not** the most enjoyable. I find myself fighting off depression after each movie, and I have noticed many other gloomy faces besides mine. Justifiably so! In the past few weeks there have been numerous murders,

rapes, suicides, thefts, wars, as well as a good deal of starvation and poverty. Week after week, this kind of movie is shown, and week after week, its audience diminishes. No doubt it will continue diminishing until the only ones left are those who select them.

Speaking again for others, as well as myself, I would like to see a variety in the diet of movie fare and have it brought down to the plebian level of the week-end mind.

Kerry Heacox

BECKER'S SATIRE GOOD

To the Editor:

Thank you, Mr. Becker. Though one finds few gems in

the rockpile of "Letters to the Editor," one must note your recent satire on Bates tradition with admiration. I wonder, however, to what extent your caustic comments of last week were appreciated by your fellow students. I wonder if you, yourself, are fully aware of how close you cut to the core of the problem. Recognizing college as the institution which bridges the problem-free days of high school with the life out there, I found your remarks on the Bates' "life of Riley" especially discerning.

Or were your tongue-in-cheek observations completely in earnest? If so, then you have forgotten an important fact. Those "full time critics" aren't attacking colleges as a whole, which is what you appear to be defending, but rather they are merely noting the short-comings found here at Bates. Almost any school can offer your first three opportunities: girls, the chance to be with girls and the facilities for sports. I found those things in high school. Where did you spend your student days before entering Bates? If that is all one can and should expect, then perhaps you're right, perhaps we should be happy. Personally, however, I feel a college education should offer much more. Admittedly your fourth point is well-taken, we do have a good faculty here at Bates, and it is probably this would keeps many of us from accepting your alternative and transferring. Where, however, did you ever dig up your fifth and final gem, that we are "blessedly sheltered here at Bates?" What is the purpose of college, if not to prepare us for becoming responsible, adult citizens? Just what good does four years of sheltered life here at Bates do us if this protective environment does not leave with us, once we graduate from these blessed walls? Perhaps the grass not only appears greener on the other side of the fence, perhaps it is.

Barry Benedict

MORE PRAISE FOR SATIRE...

To the Editor:

I would simply like to say 'Bravo' to Andrew Becker. His letter to the editor in last week's STUDENT was one of the most brilliant pieces of satire I have read in at least a week. Mr. Becker's subtle comment "... we are blessedly sheltered here at Bates," sums up the situation here very well.

For example, not only is written permission necessary for one half of the campus (the women's half) to be able to leave the sheltering wing of the school on the weekends, but written permission is also necessary to obtain that permission. The individual's own personal desires are scrutinized by impersonal regulations and subjected to a bureau-

cratic system that has totalitarian overtones.

Yes, Mr. Becker, thank you for your illuminating comment on the Bates situation.

Jeffrey Rubinstein

... AND MORE

To the Editor:

I would like to praise Andrew Becker's recent satirical letter to the editor. It is certainly a refreshing approach to the inherent problems of Bates.

Who said that flattery will get you no where? Undoubtedly this exquisite form of complaint will be more effective than the perfunctory, plebian harangue which has become so customary. Congratulations are indeed in order for the instigator of such a unique form of criticism which is destined to become one of the most effective means of illustrating the various inadequacies of this 'institution.' Yes, "Let's face the facts. We are blessedly sheltered here at Bates."

Robert Skelton
Robert Morey

BUSINESS MANAGER EXPRESSES APPRECIATION

To the Editor:

On behalf of the college I would like to express our deep appreciation for the fine cooperation we received from the student body Thursday, October 19th when we were host to the Annual Meeting of the Maine State Chamber of Commerce.

The comments we have received from the guests indicate their fine impression of Bates College, its students, and the facilities we made available to them.

Bernard R. Carpenter
Business Manager

Carleton from Pg. 1

Joel Tibbets, assistant Dean of Men, feels the extended hours indicate the college is "willing to deal with people as human beings," and is very happy with the new agreement. He pointed out though, that proctors have been instructed to enforce the "No drinking by mixed couples during open house" rule.

Dean Phillips added, "While 21-year old couples who drink together outside of open house might naturally want to do the same during open houses, we can't consider that possibility for some time."

She further revealed, "It wouldn't be wise to agitate for future change on this matter until the values of the present social policy changes are confirmed."

SALINGER CANCELED

Because of conflicting appointments and a recent back injury, Pierre Salinger, originally scheduled for February, rescheduled for October 18, and rescheduled for November 14, will not speak on the Kennedy Years at Bates.

RAND REVISITED

WOMEN FACE HARSH SENIOR YEAR

By Patti Perkins

Homecoming/horror week-end at Bates is over and a thing of the past, or so many people wish. And now the senior women have staggered back to their fortress of virtue, after a weekend of uprorious debauchery and the most unladylike decorum, in a vain attempt to regain their once pristine reputations for purity and innocence. The gothic garage door hangs open again and angry and shocked proctors, backed by the more sober and virtuous of the senior virgins chide their prodigal sisters and hurry them into the dark, dank, tubular hall and up the stairs to their bleak, celibate cells and beds that have been suspiciously unmussed since the preceeding Thursday night. That's the situation at the Temple now. But, as an informed and historically aware student body, we have to look at this present day situation, these wild, unabashed scenes and horror shows as the result of Rand's historical context and the history-making influences that have been brought and are even now being brought to bear on the Temple on the Hill and its forlorn and weebegotten Virgins.

In the last article we discussed the ideas and traced the conceptions behind Rand Hall that have made it and its inmates what they and it are today. With the example of horror/homecoming frighteningly in mind, this article is going to try to interpret the historical context of The Temple and its priestesses in the inimitable style of one of Bates' more illustrious history professors: economically, socially, politically, intellectually, religiously, and maybe even soberly.

Financial Success

Economically speaking, with of course a view to history as it makes itself manifest in the present, Rand has always been a financial if not a social success. There is quite a lot to be said for the Temple as a money-making institution. Rand girls, through the ages of 19-22, motivated by the desire to

extend their educational experience by attending grad school or just motivated to extend their realm of Experience have been soliciting for years. One might go so far as to say that economic enterprise has made Rand what it is today. Here, within these hallowed halls, Bates girls have learned a craft that will hold them in good stead on any street in the world. This is for you sceptics that feel a liberal Bates education doesn't prepare you for anything. After a year in the Rand job corps, a girl can go up against anything.

The economic history of Rand is a bright page in Rand's existence, but the social aspects are something else again. Instead of considering the social history of Rand, because there is none as such, I think it would have more relevance to the situation as it exists today to discuss the social attitudes of the Randites or, as they are more frigidly referred to, the Vestal Virgins, and the outright anti-social attitudes that people (and in this historical context, the people are the men (?) at Bates against them. The V.V.'s have the same social status as any hated and feared minority group. Shunted and shoved about from the minute they enter their senior year, the Rand women find that there is no place in the Bates social life for them. Even the doors of the libe are slammed in their face. A testimony to this situation is the autobiography published by a recent Randite, "Dateless Like Me" or "Self-Confessions of a Twenty year old Spinster." The social problems of social situations in Rand are parallel to the problems and social situation of the golden-agers in modern society. No one wants them, they are no longer productive, they have nowhere to go. The solutions would seem similar too, but instead of sending the Vestal Virgins to the senior

citizens communities in Florida, the V.V.'s could be sent in bus loads to the Bowdoin senior center. It will give them a purpose in life, make them more productive, fulfilled members of the Bates family. No longer will we see their over-eager faces hanging over the juke box in the den. No more will they have to trod the puddle paths alone on Saturday night and no longer gulp their solitary beers in their celibate dorm rooms. Somewhere, somewhere in that Brunswick Brothel, that towering fertility totem, there is a place for them. Somewhere where they can make it socially. And maybe establish a historical reputation for themselves.

Eligibility

Let us now examine the political side of Rand's history. Politics and politicking play a big part historically by determining who lives in the Temple in the first place and then once you're a virgin, that's not the end of it. You can always change your status. While party politics and faction loyalty decide who will live where-dorm-wise and even floor-wise, there is always a problem about the eligibility of some of the would-be or used-to-be virgins. Afterall, we are all adults and as such, should be aware of the qualifications for becoming and remaining one of the initiates. But then again, it doesn't matter who you are or what you've been doing as long as you play your politics discreetly and leave no traces or replicas to history.

Intellect doesn't have too much to do with being a Vestal Virgin. As a matter of fact, Rand has a long history of vacuity in this aspect of its existence. After three long grinding years at Bates, one's mind tends to atrophy from lack of use. Any thinking individual (this excludes freshmen)

Con't on Pg. 7/Col. 1



Our Girls in Action

Women's Field Hockey Team Posts Undefeated Record

With four games remaining the Women's Field Hockey Team has an undefeated record. Coached by Miss Katharine Ranney the team has defeated Farmington 11-0, Westbrook 4-0 and come from behind to beat Westbrook 3-2 in their first year of true intercollegiate competition.

Six Bates players have shared in the scoring duties. Dana Axtell '68 is high scorer with seven goals, Betty Ireland '71 has scored six, Bonnie Brian '69 and Nancy Mason '71 each have two, while Phyllis Holstad '71 and Helen Bain

'71 each have one score to their credit.

The team has been scored against only twice in three games thanks to the excellent defensive play of fullbacks Ann Wheeler '69 and Jan Swallow '69, and goalkeeper Anne Kingwill '68.

The remainder of the schedule is as follows:

October 23, at Westbrook, 4:00.

October 31, with Colby, 3:30.

November 8, with Maine, 3:30.

November 14, with Nasson, 3:30.

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Rand from Page 6

knows there is a direct correlation between the amount of time spent memorizing nugs for fill-in-the-blank and multiple guess tests is directly proportional to the occurrence of senility in your senior year at Bates. Here one might even generalize about this historical phenomena and say that it not only holds true for the Rand geniuses, but that there have been incidences of it in such strongholds of academic excellence as Roger Williams Hall, home of potential Rhodes scholars and the demolition derby, and that academic bowery, Smith South, the four point landing dorm. Although Rand Hall is no brain trust, it has had a long history of all-nighters, unmet thesis deadlines, and academic revivals—usually at the end of each semester the V.V.'s hold a week-long bacchanal dedicated to sleepless nights spent on dexadrine and no-doz, and orgiastic sessions with notebooks and nug sheets. The wild frenzy of these revels are broken only occasionally by piercing cries of desperation and recrimination for a semester spent at Lou's instead of the Libe and threats of academic suicide or as we say in academic circles—transferring.

Medieval Religious Influence

Religion has had a strong influence on the Rand girls; after all the Vestal Virgins were formed primarily as a religious order, but you could get them to do other things. The Medieval religious influence that I discussed last time is even stronger than the original pagan influence, although it is hard to keep this in mind at times. The major

medieval influence is the Maryolity cult, which you junior cultch sufferers will remember. This is the medieval cult where the love of a distant woman came from. The lover or suitor worshipped his lady from afar, because he considers himself unworthy of her. He never spoke to her or approached her, let alone declare his love or true feelings. (This is the reason the guys never talk to you girls in the den, it has nothing to do with bad breath or deodorant problems). Well, what has this middle age morality cult got to with the Rand women? Well over on the hill, it has been decided that it is not that we are unattractive or unappreciated, but that the men on this campus think so highly of us that they are afraid to approach because of their unworthiness. Unworthy you are, but we are not fussy. Rather than declare their love and show their affection by stumbling drunkenly up the Temple steps and visiting their unrequited loves, the Bates men (?), like the knights of old, perform deeds of great valor in our names and dedicate them to us. Glorious, valorous deeds like careening through locked doors and closed windows head or hand first, it doesn't matter, or drunkenly heaving spindles down the tremendous distance of three staircases with the hopes of impaling either freshman or proctor on the other end, or the most glorious deed of all, if you'll excuse the euphemism, blowing lunch at a Chase Hall Dance. The Marys (the familiar form of Vestal Virgins) on their part, live up to the religious beliefs of the cult by virtuously, if not entirely soberly, remaining cooped-up in their stuffy, sterile convent waiting and pining over their brave, boozed-up knights. No more Bowdoin trips for these sweethearts. An out door barbeque maybe, but nothing in

Debaters Compile 5-3 Record At UB

The Bates varsity debaters held a record of five wins and three losses in the eight round University of Bridgeport Tournament on Saturday in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Affirmative team members Dennis Foss and Howard Melnick compiled a two and two record successfully downing Holy Cross and Iona College. Negatives Max Steinheimer and Richard Waxman placed as the second best negative team in the event with a three-one record. They were edged out of first place by the team from the University of Scranton.

At a tournament at Wesleyan College in Middletown, Connecticut, the Bates novice debaters came in second out of the eighteen schools participating. The negative and affirmative teams both had records of four wins and one loss for the two day tourney. Affirmatives were John Shea and Tom Burnham and the negative team was Jim Burke and Bill Day. Day compiled a record of five first speaker awards

the senior center. While most of their experience, religiously, of course, harkens back to the medieval convent way of life, the V.V.'s do follow the ancient wine rites of the original Vestal Virgins. Daily sacrifices of Gablingers (got to watch those calories all the time) are ritually drunk every night. And many of the Virgins have shrines right in their room where they stash the hoochie.

And so it was, and so it is now, and so it will ever be in the Temple on the Hill. You, the Bates men, have made us what we are, economically, politically, socially, intellectually, religiously and you've even tried when we were sober.

P. B. P.

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evenly matched squads. Obviously highly psyched for the game, the North team ran amuck and brought Middle to an unheard of 22-0 defeat. Speaking for the Middies, I congratulate the Adams team on a job well done and an effort well deserving of its reward.

In other "A" league action Adams South upset Hedge Hall in an overtime 12-6 victory, but failed to continue their glory as they finished off the week with losses to J.B. and Roger Bill. Roger Bill, in turn, lost to Middle 14-6 and Adams North 6-0, then finished off their season with an 18-0 victory over Adams South. Hedge Hall had a 2-1 week as they beat the Middies and J.B. but were defeated by Adams South. But J.B. sal-

for the five rounds in which he competed. In an extemporaneous speaking contest that was held simultaneously with the debating, Shea placed first and Burnham second out of a competitive field of over thirty-five Scranton.

Max Steinheimer received first place speaker rating in each of his debates, as he has done throughout the debating season to date.

As a team the debaters from the Brooks Quimby Debating Council of Bates now stands with a record of 25 wins and 8 losses. In light of the response occasioned by the debate in the Chapel several weeks ago with the University of New Hampshire, more such audience debates are planned.

COMING EVENTS**Saturday, October 28**

Chase Hall Dance, 8-11:45.

Rob Players Film, "The Pumpkin Eater."

Sunday, October 29

Chapel, 7 p.m. Dean Herbert Long, Dean of Students, Harvard Divinity School.

Wednesday, November 1

Begin registration for Winter Semester.

Thursday, October 26

CA Speaker Walter Murton on Passamaquoddy Indian Project, Filene Room, 7 p.m.

MERIMANDER TRYOUTS

Tryouts for the Merimanders will be held Wednesday, October 25 in the Gannet Room, lower Pettigrew at 6.45 p.m. All parts will be needed for replacement this year and next.

vaged some glory in defeat! After losing to Adams South earlier in the week, they finally scored their first TD of the year against Hedge in a losing 12-6 cause. Last, but far from the least, Adams North picked up two victories during the week to set the air for their clash with Hedge Hall. When they meet, the two squads ought to be about as compatible as ham and matzos, because if Adams wins, the "A" league title is theirs and if Hedge wins there will have to be a playoff for the title between these same two teams.

In "B" league, Smith Middle beat J.B. 24-0 with the "Flying Redhead", Stan Smith, scoring 3 TD's to finish off a 2-2 season. And Smith South beat Smith North 6-0 in a big game in that league. As it stands now both of these teams are 2-1 with one game remaining. There could be a playoff there, too.

In "C" league Adams South beat Hedge Hall, and J.B. wrapped up their title with a 26-0 win over Roger Bill.

The conceit of the year award goes to Jan DeMeo, who, on her birthday last week, sent her parents a telegram of congratulations. And our intramural man of the week award goes to referee Julio DiGiando. While officiating the J.B.-Smith Middle game he called a penalty on first down against J. B. Instead of marking off the yardage and making it first down, or taking the play and making it second down, Jules decided to really penalize them by leaving the ball where it was and taking away a down to make it third down. That'll teach 'em to argue! Right Jules?

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IN LEWISTON

Harriers Suffer First Setback

By Dave Carlson

This past Saturday the Garnet cross-country team traveled to Medford, Mass., only to see their four meet winning streak snapped by Tufts University. The Bobcats were narrowly edged, 26-29, in a very tough defeat.

The top two places were both captured by Tufts. Ron Caseley covered the 4.7 mile course in 23:32 to clinch the top spot while John Baldwin placed second. Tom Doyle, a three-time winner this year, led the Bates finishers by taking third. Bobcat Bob Coolidge, Lloyd Geggatt, Neil Miner and Jeff Larsen copped the five through eight spots to narrow the margin of victory, but not even this excellent depth could quite overcome Tufts' very strong one-two punch.

The Hill and Dalers hope they can bounce back against St. Ansem's in their final home meet today.

In their first meet, held last Tuesday, the J.V. Harriers met the same fate as did the varsity. They lost a tough decision to Lewiston High School by a score of 27-32. The home J.V. course of 2.5 miles was mastered by L.H.S.'s Wayne Larrivee in 12:46 as he took first place. Bobcats Glenn Ackroyd, Dan Bause and Jim Leahy grabbed second, third and fourth, but it was not quite enough.

Gridders Bow To A.I.C.

The running of sophomore halfback Glenn Dumont proved too much for Bates Saturday as AIC beat the Bobcats 25-14 in Springfield. The defensive unit, a strong point all year long, was hampered by the loss of Pete Mezza, Mike Fox, and Fred Russo. These absences opened the way for Dumont, who was able to consistently gain yardage behind his veteran offensive line. In the first series of downs Dumont rambled 80 yards around his own left end, and with good down field blocking, outdistanced the Garnet defenders. The extra point kick was blocked by linebacker Sal Spinosa.

The Bates offense, sparked by the return of Alex Nesbitt, moved well although not very consistently. The Cat TD came on a play action pass from Murphy to Lopez. The extra point attempt was blocked.

Again in the second period Dumont broke outside for 43 yards and his second TD. The inexperienced Bobcat defense, hampered by the absence of several key members, was unable to cope with the Yellow Jacket offense's outside option play. Later in that quarter left footed soccer style kicker Mike Delaney added a 29 yard field goal.

The Bobcat offense moved

well but could never attain the continuity necessary for a ball control offense. Quite often it would grind out the necessary yardage but not get the first down because of a penalty. The third quarter was scoreless but still the Yellow Jacket offense moved well and ground out enough yardage to keep the Garnet offense from gaining possession of the ball. But in this quarter the defensive work of Spinosa and Magnon stood out and only through their efforts was the Yellow Jacket offense held scoreless. Then in the fourth quarter Jim Murphy, with adroit passing, moved the club with consistent short passes to Lyons, Lopez and Nesbitt. On this drive the blocking of Brown, Morin, and Nolan gave Murphy ample time to locate his targets. The payoff pitch was a 10 yard lateral pass to Nesbitt, who squirmed to the goal line aided by blocks by Strober and Spinosa. Lopez caught a step-in pass for the extra point.

After the kickoff the Cats received another scoring opportunity when Joe LaChance recovered a fumble on the Garnet 22. But Murphy's second pass was intercepted by Yellow Jacket safety-man Don Ward. From there Dumont scored his third TD on a one yard plunge. Bates punted after the kickoff and Delaney kicked a 45 yard field goal. This made the final score 25-14. This was A.I.C.'s fourth victory against one setback.

One of the stand outs of the game was Nesbit, in his first full time starting assignment since his illness. Much credit must be given to Bobcat linebackers Mike Nolan and Sal Spinosa, who besides playing the entire defensive game played most the game on offense despite the oppressive heat.

This Saturday, the Bobcats look forward to meeting Middlebury, who is New England's leading passer, Charles Brush. Bates is looking forward to evening their current 2-3 record.

VINCENT'S GIFT SHOP

131 Lisbon Street
Lewiston Maine

Bobcat of the Week



Even in major college and pro football, a 50 per cent completion average is considered good for a quarterback. Against A.I.C. last Saturday, Jim Murphy completed 11 of 22 passes for 130 yards, a touchdown, and a conversion. He also set up a touchdown run with a lateral pass.

Murphy, who early in this, his junior year, became the leading passer in Bates football history, has completed 55 of 110 passes for 664 yards, 8 TD's, and 2 conversions this season. (And he has accomplished this although two of his best receivers have played a total of only three games between them.)

Caustic Corner . .

by Gumbie

"So sleeps the pride of former days,
So glory's thrill is o'er;
And hearts that once beat high for praise
Now feel that pulse no more."

So wrote the 19th century poet Sir Thomas More and so goes the tale of the Middies. At the beginning of last week they were still on top and felt even more secure there as they beat Roger Bill on Monday by the score of 14-6.

On Thursday the Middies played Hedge Hall and the Hogs succeeded in pressing the "down" button on the Middle elevator shoes. The Middies drew first blood as they scored in the second half from their own 1 yd. line on the longest play of the year. But with 40 seconds left Hedge scored to tie the game and send it into overtime. Having come so far, the Hogs poured it on in overtime and handed the Middies their first defeat in 13 games.

The very next day was the big tilt; Adams North vs. Smith Middle — two very
Con't. Page 7/Col. 4

BOOTERS BOW TO MAINE DEFEAT NASSON

By Mike Slavitt

U. Maine disrupted the old line in state series soccer with a 4-0 triumph over the Bobcats in last Tuesday's meeting at Orono. It was the first league decision ever scored by the State U., which had never won a varsity match until this Fall, and now has compiled two victories.

The Cats gave up 3 goals to U. Maine's Almed Hamid, a senior from Somalia, East Africa, who set a U. Maine record with his hat trick. Hamid tallied in the first and third periods, and added a penalty kick in the fourth. Harrie Price scored the other Maine marker on a second period penalty kick.

The Cats tested goalie Olson with 13 shots in the shutout. Harry Mahar made 11 stops for the visitors, and sub Dwight Peavey made another. On Saturday Wigton's men journeyed to Springvale to take on an improved Nasson College team. The Bobcats controlled play during the first quarter, but were unable to score, despite the hustle and

aggressiveness of forward Sid Gottlieb. During the second period penalties allowed Nason to control the game, but the Garnet defense, led by John King and Sandy Pool, held the home team scoreless.

Finally, midway through the 3rd period, Paul Williams tallied to break the scoreless tie. Early in the final quarter John Donovan booted one home to give the Cats a 2-0 lead. Nason later scored to cut the lead to one, but the Bobcats easily held on to win 2-1.

The Cats are now 5-3 on the season, and are today squaring off against arch-rival Bowdoin in an important state series game.

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