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Schlesinger Denounces Bombing

SPEAKS AT U MASS

In a recent address delivered at the University of Massachusetts, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., called for an end to the bombing of North Vietnam and described administration policy in this regard as "this dirty and hopeless road." The address, reported in the October 26 issue of the **Amherst Student**, was delivered to an audience of two thousand at the U. Mass. Student Union.

Schlesinger attacked the futility of American policy in Vietnam.

"Are we any closer to a solution than we were when we began? Are we nearer to winning the war? To establishing a healthy society in South Vietnam? To pacifying

the countryside? To winning world confidence in . . . America's leadership?"

"I say again: How much longer do our leaders insist on reinforcing error. . . ?" Schlesinger also stated, "If the administration lacks the moral or intellectual courage to conceive of the possibility that it may be wrong, then the American people (should) turn next year to leadership determined to meet the tragic problem with the realism, rationality, and high idealism that have marked the kindest moments of our history."

Schlesinger emphasized that the first step must be an unconditional halt in bombing. "But he stated that the United States had lost, through its own error, the chance of nego-

Con't. to Page 9, Col 2

SADIE COTILLION TOPS FALL SOCIAL CALENDAR

By Tom Stone

Tonight at 9:00, the tumult that is Sadie begins. The activities and consequences that are inherent in Sadie are fabled in story and song, but for the new members of the Bates family, and, for those of you who have tried to forget, perhaps a brief review is in order.

Last weekend, probably, the first tremors of fear and anticipation started coursing through the veins of both sides of the campus. Men took notice of any action or phrase by any girl and interpreted it in terms of the possibility that "she might ask me to Sadie." I imagine that considerable plotting went on on the women's side, and the uncrackable code was worked out in some ingenious upperclass-woman's mind. Most of the girls will have narrowed their selection to a half dozen or so and will have nearly completed transforming their Halloween costume into something "really unique" for Sadie. On both sides of campus, the mugbook has become an indispensable tool of anyone who has at least an outside chance of going. It takes a certain skill to interpret some mugbook pictures, a skill which reaches full bloom about the night before Sadie. Preliminary scouting reports filtered back and forth across the campus as nervous days passed.

Tuesday there was probably a dry run for those physics majors who will install the complicated machinery necessary for the occasion.

Finally it's Wednesday, and all the tension and expectation has been gathered in a nervous circle around the phone. Once again the phone crew steps in to improve the system, only to have it completely broken minutes before the calls begin. Beads of sweat break out across their upper lips as they fumble nervously with Western Electric's pride and joy. Finally, on an ingenious system fabricated from a pop-top, a few paper clips, some scotch tape, and yards of wire, stolen from someone's extension cord, is completed and a speaker crackles to life.

A person with a certain sort of humor peculiar to the men's side of campus finally arrives and steps into the chair from which he will completely devastate any remark made by the women. He has a smugness, a definitely different type of personality that some freshmen will try to emulate to show that they're "college."

Meanwhile, the girls have set up a unique system from the Hathorne clock (gift of the class of '31) observer to the very person who will handle the calling. She is one of the older women and has a certain flair for handling rough comments while replying in a completely alluring voice that leaves you with only the sketchiest of possibilities as to the origin of the call.

Finally at the tick of the clock, the whole intricate system swings into action. Within seconds, the message goes out and the calls have begun. A sweaty pile of dimes is kept

Con't. to Page 7, Col. 1

Men's, Women's Deans Discuss Views On In Loco Parentis

Since last January, Bates has experienced many changes in attitude especially in the realm of social conduct and responsibility. Adams Hall has been opened for entertainment on an experimental basis; the majority aged senior women are now able to keep and drink liquor in the



Dean Barbara Randall

dormitory rooms, this innovation was made to bring the women's constitution into accordance with the lately adopted student conduct code; and still in abeyance is a plan for parietal hours. These innovations reflect a shift in the attitude of the administration and faculty towards the students from their previous in loco parentis stand to one in favor of personal student responsibility. The following are statements from the most recent edition of the Blue Book and both the deans' offices that express this new policy.

"Traditionally, Bates College has taken pride in providing its students with an educational atmosphere which promotes the development for good citizenship. Therefore all Bates College students shall be held personally responsible for their conduct at all times."

Dean Randall

At any given time a college is its students and faculty, and, therefore, the guidelines of the institution must be based upon a reasonable com-

munity and a friendly relationship between the various active agents within the college. The philosophy must be basically sound — not just for an intellectual community, but for the larger community of which the college is one integral part.

I feel that the small residential college has a responsibility to take an active interest in all aspects of student life and in the development of each individual student.

The three or four year per-

Con't on Page 9, Col. 3



Dean Walter Boyce

Doctors Discuss LSD Controversy

A panel of three doctors will discuss LSD on Thursday, Nov. 9, at 8:00 p.m., in the Chapel. Sponsored by the Concert-Lecture Committee, the discussion will focus around student questions and is not intended to support or condemn the Bates policy on student use of drugs.

The panel members will be: Dr. Walter H. Clark, Professor of the Psychology of Religion at Andover-Newton Theological School, Newton, Mass., who has done research on psychedelics with interdisciplinary teams.

Dr. John R. Bergen, Senior Scientist at the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, Mass., has experimented with LSD for 12 years and has administered it to both animals and humans. In addition, he has taken the drug himself for experimental purposes.

Dr. David Lewis, the chief resident at Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass., has done considerable research in this field. He has seen the casualties of many student drug parties.

A reception for these men will be held after the discussion in Skelton Lounge.

STUDENTS HECKLE RECRUITERS

7 Universities Struck

Dow Prime Target

WASHINGTON (CPS)—Students of seven campuses made it a rough week for recruiters from the armed services and from other organizations connected with the military.

Their sit-ins and other protests are almost all over now, but the promise of disciplinary action against protesters on most of the campuses may provide the next source of controversy.

Dow Chemical Company recruiters, catalysts for the massive protest at the University of Wisconsin last week, figured in three of this week's sit-ins; that at Harvard, and those at the Universities of Illinois and Minnesota.

Other targets for demonstrations were the Navy recruiter at Oberlin College, in Ohio; the CIA recruiter at the University of Colorado; a center for classified research at Princeton University; and a conference of defense contractors in Detroit, Mich.

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) members figured to some extent in all the protests, but not all were organized by SDS.

Police Action

On three campuses — Princeton, Oberlin, and Wayne State in Detroit — police were brought in from outside to deal with the students. Although it was the appearance of city police on the University of Wisconsin campus that brought thousands of otherwise uncommitted students into the protest there, the police did not have the same effect this week.

On one campus — Illinois — the protestors achieved their immediate goal. After 200 of them sat-in in the doorway and corridor outside the office where Dow was recruiting, the administration cancelled the company's recruiting program there. According to a university spokesman, the action was taken "to avoid possible bodily injury and destruction of property."

In the Detroit protest, there was a brief outbreak of violence on Wednesday. The students, returning for a second day to protest against the Fourth Annual Defense and Government Procurement Conference (in which businessmen heard Army and Air Force officers tell them "how to keep their share of defense busi-

Con't. to Page 3, Col. 1

FOUR FACULTY MEMBERS DISCUSS VIETNAM

By Larry Billings

On Tuesday of last week four members of the Bates faculty, Dr. Nelson, Dr. Niehaus, Dr. Fetter, and Mr. Straub, participated in a symposium held in the Chapel concerning the U.S. posture in Vietnam. Each participant in turn advanced his own rationale for or against current U. S. strategy in the war, and the panel then entertained questions from the floor.

The opening speaker, Dr. Fetter, began by reminding the audience that "none of us is an expert on this very difficult and controversial question." However, citing his extensive combat service in World War II, he assured them that his anti-war position could not be construed as reflecting a lack of courage.

Stressing some of the "confusing dichotomies" of terminology prevalent in discussion of the war, he said, "You can't think in terms of good and bad, black and white, or godless and 'godful'! Concepts of the Free World or non-Free World are confusing, but they are nevertheless constantly used by the State Department. . . It's just that these kinds of mental divisions make Washington's position easier to promulgate on the U.S. public." Moreover, the terms "dove" and "hawk", he felt, are equally misleading: "No one really wants war."

The Bates Professor of Sociology went on to elaborate on the difficulties attendant upon dividing the world into free and non-free blocs: "What this is doing is downgrading the concept of democracy to mean anything that is non-communistic . . . This kind of thinking leads us to regard any country as free that is non-communistic."

Turning specifically to several aspects of the Vietnam situation too often overlooked, Dr. Fetter said that to the Vietnamese, North and South Vietnam are not two separate states, and the war in South Vietnam is a civil war. He stated: "Even General Maxwell Taylor admitted that Saigon would collapse much more quickly without U.S. support than the N L F would without North Vietnamese help."

Maintains Feudal Status Quo

Furthermore, Dr. Fetter contended that the feudal aristocracy are the real beneficiaries of U.S. intervention. In North Vietnam, the people own about 60% of the land, but in the South 50% of the crops are controlled by Saigon landowners who see U.S. military presence as insuring the economic status quo. Even the recent elections were marred by widespread irregularities, in spite of which the Thieu-Ky ticket was accepted by only a plurality. "I just can't understand why Americans fail to realize South Vietnam has not asked for our help," he said.

— All But World War III —

The next speaker, Assistant Professor of English, Dr. David Nelson, opened by recalling a panel on Vietnam of two years ago: "Almost all of the dire predictions made by those men then have come true. The only one that hasn't is the event of a third World War." However, he expressed some optimism because of the growth in the audience and, hopefully, a corresponding growth in concern since then.

Dr. Nelson emphasized the seriousness of the dilemma confronting the U.S.: "We have become involved in an intense moral struggle. Perhaps nothing in our history has been as great except the Civil War . . . It is rending the moral fabric of our country apart. It is an agony, I think, and it goes almost without saying that there are no easy solutions . . . People are looking for the least agonizing position."

Furthermore, he said the U.S. must ultimately make the decision between staying in Vietnam with the inevitable consequence of "bombing it to rubble" or we must get out. The Vietnam War, he said, is "a war we've stumbled into." He added: "In the desperate attempt to justify the war, we merely prolong the agony."

In regard to the strategy of the war, Professor Nelson commented: "We're desperately searching for a rationale for this war . . . Ultimately what it comes down to is a war to contain China they say." Still, he observed that while advocates of the war claim China is a threat, they also assert internal conflict prevents Chinese intervention. Declared Professor Nelson, "You can't have it both ways. Either China is an immediate and desperate threat to expand or it isn't. I think it's obvious it is not."

Americanization Brings Defeat

Of the pacification program Professor Nelson said, "The American army has had to take over this program because the South Vietnamese army has not been able to gain the confidence of the people . . . The South Vietnamese government is a tool of the landowning class which will not redistribute land . . . We have gotten into the paradoxical position of trying to sell the South Vietnamese government to the peasants of South Vietnam." In fact, Dr. Nelson extended his point further: "The more we Americanize this war, the more we are losing it for ourselves . . . We are destroying the state with the influence of money."

Dr. Nelson spoke out for accepting Gen. Gavin's enclave proposal as an alternative to present dangerous escalation of the war, and he injected, "We've got to start rebuilding the society of Vietnam, not blow it up." He concluded, "I think that our situation in Vietnam is a final mad result of our obsession with anti-

communism. More often than not, it has put us in opposition to social reform movements of the world . . . We have again and again found ourselves in league with totalitarian regimes . . . Nationalism is the greatest force in the world today, not communism . . . Ho Chi Minh is one of our most potent allies if we feel we have to contain China."

Facetiously calling attention to his status as a minority of one on the panel, Dr. Niehaus commented, "I am here as official war-monger." More seriously he continued: "I believe that there is entirely too much propensity on the part of Americans to blame President Johnson and our administration for the war. I just don't think that the facts support this feeling at all."

SEATO Commitment

First of all, he pointed to treaty obligations as a major reason for our involvement: "We are there because we made a treaty pledge. The SEATO Treaty pledged us to defend the sovereignty and integrity of its signatories . . . This is not a war which we have half-wittedly bungled into."

Secondly, Dr. Niehaus stressed Vietnam as a political fait accompli: "South Vietnam is, in fact, a reality. It is a fact that the majority of South Vietnamese do support the system that has been erected there. I don't see, then, the point in agonizing over the situation . . . Vietnam has a workable government that the elections have proved to have a broad base of support. Thirty-some members of our government reported no irregularities in the election. Seventy-five per cent of the electorate turned out to put the present government in power . . . I think it is very clear that the war in Vietnam has been supported by the majority of Vietnamese. It isn't a fact that the people would be as happy under North Vietnam."

Dr. Niehaus's third point was simply that "to pull out of South Vietnam would mean the loss of Southeast Asia." He recalled that John Kennedy, as a senator in 1956, called a free Vietnam "the cornerstone of

freedom for Southeast Asia" and commented that a loss of one fifth of the world's population would pose a very real threat to the world.

"Is our fear of communist expansion unreal or psychotic?", posed Dr. Niehaus. "I think, in fact, it is neither one. We are trying to combat a very real threat of expansion . . . In the history of the world, there are disturber nations which come into being at certain times. I think China is such a nation today, and its expansionistic policies are not solely communistic — they are also nationalistic."

Moreover, Dr. Niehaus views our present role as consistent with past policies: "We want political stability; we aren't trying to stamp out communism . . . From time to time we have, when we felt it necessary, met the threat of aggression and have been most successful in doing it . . . I think we are on the road to success in South Vietnam."

Rules Out Withdrawal

Considering the possibilities for negotiated peace in Vietnam, Dr. Niehaus remarked, "I am ruling out the alternative of withdrawal; the stakes are too high and too real for that . . . Our policy has consistently included attempts at negotiation. No other power in history has ever used its power so sparingly . . . The only action acceptable to North Vietnam is unilateral withdrawal." He noted that since 1965, North Vietnam has received some 45 peace feelers. However, peace feelers and bombing pauses have elicited only disdain from Ho Chi Minh.

"Should we then unconditionally stop bombing?" asked Niehaus. "My point is that negotiations are not tied with the bombing. They were impossible before bombing began; there is no shred of evidence they would be possible after it stopped. . . It is a fact of history that negotiations can not be conducted from a position of weakness."

To the cry for peace at any price, Dr. Niehaus replied, "The answer is 'no' on quite empirical grounds. We have frequently had to use force to

resist aggression . . . It is a fact that while making love it is sometimes necessary to make war."

However, Dr. Niehaus did admit: "I sometimes find myself opposed to U.S. policy . . . Yet, though I would not support my country's policy completely, I do believe there is a real distinction between political policies in the world today. I do still believe that our country's is the best government, and worth defending . . ."

In his initial remarks, Mr. Carl Straub took exception to some of the views of his colleagues. He expressed doubt regarding the efficacy of the Ho Chi Minh-style Titoism Professors Nelson and Fetter suggested. He also mentioned that Secretary McNamara had said the bombing had had a "limited" effect on the war, not that it had none at all.

Niehaus Promises Inadequate

However, Mr. Straub especially objected to Professor Niehaus's premises. He pointed out that besides the "Domino Theory", President Kennedy had also advised letting the Vietnamese do their own fighting. He especially scored the three points Professor Niehaus used as "inadequate." For instance, in regard to treaty obligations he pointed out: "The SEATO Treaty does not have in it anywhere the explicit statement that we would be obligated to intervene to protect the autonomy of any state . . . John Foster Dulles made it very clear that the treaty was not open-ended . . . The fact of the matter is that the present involvement has been the result of freely-made, pre-planned policy decisions made by individuals in Washington." He considered the question of the degree of popular support for the Saigon regime as "debatable" in the light of the mere 35% plurality it attained in the recent elections.

Con't. to Page 8, Col. 1

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Demonstration from Page 1

ness") tried to enter the building where the conference was being held.

They scuffled with the police there, and with some of the businessmen attending the conference. One demonstrator was arrested, bringing the total number of arrests for the two days to 14.

Recruiter Trapped

Certainly the best organized protest was the one at Oberlin, where students knew well beforehand what day the Navy recruiter was to arrive. Some of them drove out to the edge of town Thursday to meet him and escort him to the campus. There more than 100 students surrounded his car and kept him trapped inside for about four hours.

When the recruiter finally tried to drive his way out of the predicament, he succeeded only in ramming a newsman's car behind his. He was finally freed when local police and firemen drove the demonstrators away with tear-gas, and water sprayed from fire hoses.

Harvard Protests

At Harvard, about 300 Harvard and Radcliffe students sat-in in the chemistry building outside the Dow recruiters' office. According to one observer, the recruiter "was effectively imprisoned there."

The protest was organized by SDS, and it had originally been planned as a picketing demonstration outside the building. When demonstrators arrived Wednesday morning, however, the protest became a sit-in.

About 450 students, including the heads of the two major undergraduate political bodies, have turned in their bursar's cards to express complicity with the protest. A meeting of all members of the faculty has been tentatively

scheduled for Tuesday, to decide on disciplinary action for the protestors.

At the University of Minnesota, about 40 students jammed into the entrance of the placement office to protest the presence of a Dow recruiter there Tuesday.

Some of the students slept in a room near the president's office through the night. Others held a hunger strike that lasted until the Dow recruiter left Thursday.

No disciplinary action is planned against the protestors.

At Princeton, 50 students blocked the entrance to a building where the Institute for Defense Analysis branch is housed. When the students refused to move away from the door and let employees in, 30 of them were arrested.

Doug Seaton, a leader in the SDS chapter at Princeton, said protests in other forms would continue.

At the University of Colorado, 30 students blocked the entrance to the placement center where a CIA agent was recruiting. Their protest came close to breaking into a fist-fight with about 50 students who said they wanted to get in to see the recruiter, but campus police and a faculty member calmed the two groups.

The protestors, most of them members of SDS, had earlier tried to get the CIA recruiter to leave voluntarily.

One of the protesters explained why his group had chosen to use civil disobedience tactics: "Because we feel dishonesty, secrecy and totalitarian tactics have nothing to contribute to the educational enterprise, we are protesting their use of our campus facilities."

State Dept. Policy

U. S. Retreat In Vietnam Means Communist Victory

By Ronald Cromwell

This is the fourth in a series of articles stating State Department views on Vietnam.

The underlying fact of the war in Vietnam is that if the North Vietnamese had not violated Article 10 of the Geneva agreements, calling for total cessation of hostilities, no war would exist today. It is Article 10 which is the keystone of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam. In short, it stated that each side "shall order and enforce the complete cessation of hostilities." However, in spite of this agreement, the Communists organized, directed, and supplied the forces operating against the South. When South Vietnam took measures of self-defense, they were accused of violating the Geneva Agreement by the North, who still denied their initial aggression.

Geneva Accords

It was at the Geneva accords in July, 1954, that France gave up her colonial era in Indochina. Four documents were written at the accords: three agreements on the end of hostilities in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, and one unsigned final declaration of the conference. In addition, two unilateral declarations were issued. In one, Vietnam's representative stated his government's unwillingness to be held by any agreements between other nations concerning the political future of the people of South Vietnam. In this statement Tran Van Do, then representative of the State of Vietnam, demanded that "it should be put on record that it (State of Vietnam) protests solemnly against the way in which the armistice was concluded . . . and that it reserves the right of action for safeguarding the sacred right of the Vietnamese people to territorial unity, independence, and freedom."

In the other unilateral agreement resulting from the Geneva accords, the United States expressed their will to continue to seek unity through free elections under supervi-

sion of the United Nations. Also the U. S. agreed to refrain from force unless renewal of aggression in violation of the agreements occurred, at which point it would be necessary for U. S. intervention.

Stability Difficult

The conference, then, called for the end of all hostilities, the withdrawal of opposing forces and the civil administration of the two zones were to be given to the two parties withdrawing into them. This was easy for the North. However, a ruined economy, and a national character fragmented by rival religious sects and political factions made progress toward stability in the South rather difficult. At this point the United States gave economic, technical, and military assistance to the South to maintain equilibrium with the North who were quickly building their armies with supplies from Communist powers.

The United States position was reinforced by the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (S.E.A.T.O.) of September, 1954. The U. S. assistance programs can be seen developing through three administrations. President Eisenhower held the policy of aiding South Vietnam to develop a significant resistance to attempted subversion and aggression. In 1959, matters became worse when Hanoi announced that they felt it was time to "liberate" the South. Aggression developed steadily, and in 1962, President Kennedy established the U. S. Military Assistance Command, supplying airpower and anti-guerrilla forces. President Johnson has re-affirmed the U. S. intention to continue its military and economic support of South Vietnam.

Aggression moved to a new stage when on August 2 and 4, 1964, U. S. destroyers were attacked in international waters off the Vietnamese coast by North Vietnamese torpedo boats.

I.C.C. Established

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam was established at the Geneva conferences to supervise the cease-fire and to investigate violations. Having examined the complaints made by the South Vietnamese government, the Commit-

tee verified that armed and unarmed personnel, munitions and other supplies had been sent from the North to zones in the South. Unfortunately, the I.C.C. was powerless to halt aggression.

Having gained self-assurance and the feeling that conquest of the South was imminent, the North stepped up its aggression, and in August, 1964, a U. S. Navy vessel was torpedoed in the Tonkin Gulf. Escalation resulted.

When we look at the reasons for U. S. commitment in South Vietnam, we notice that there are several supportive arguments. First, there is the moral issue. Three American Presidents made a promise to the people of South Vietnam. If we break our commitments, two results are unavoidable. First, other nations will have doubt of our sincerity to our commitments; and, second, the Soviet Union and the Communist world would be led to make some miscalculations about our willingness to stand up for our friends. A second argument is our policy of containment. To tolerate aggression is to ask for more aggression. It is the U. S. view that only if violence is opposed can peace and freedom become possible. A third argument to support U. S. policy is the geographic condition of Vietnam. We must remember that Communist control of this vital region would seriously endanger all of free Asia.

Ideological Argument

The fourth major argument is ideological. In a speech at Harvard University in 1965, Ambassador Stevenson emphasized the point that "retreat leads to retreat." And it is retreat that leads to victory for the enemy. Our retreat would mean nothing short of victory for the Communists. At the moment there is no way for both sides to win the battle through negotiations. Asian Communism still lives by the dogmas of Mao-Tse-Tung which hold the philosophy that the whole world can be reshaped only with the gun. This should be evidence enough for us to realize that peace talks can not be effective until we have clearly gained the upper-hand in this struggle.

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EDITORIALS

ACCORDING TO THE BLUE BOOK...

The recent decision by the Student-Faculty Conduct Committee has precipitated a great deal of discussion on campus and promoted examination of many of the instruments by which the students are judged.

The Bates **Blue Book** has been listed as one of the principal stumbling blocks in the creation of a relevant system of student justice. There are many valid reasons to doubt the value of this judicial Bible.

The last edition to be distributed to the freshman is dated September, 1966, and in many places lists the Student Senate as the organ of student government. Such minor inconsistencies with the real situation reflect the major failures of the Book in representing collegiate circumstances.

The "guide to good citizenship" as it calls itself in the preface, lists series of do's and don't's which are a necessary part of any college. But the rules continue to state in some cases, the specific punishments to be incurred for a violation. This is unnecessary if we are to have such organizations as Men's and Women's Councils and Student-Faculty Committees to review particular cases. All courts take extenuating circumstances into account when making rulings. Judicial procedure should be similar at Bates. The establishment of guilt is usually made before anyone comes before the boards. If the punishment is specified with no alternative, and if the committees feel bound to operate under the rule, as they should and must do, then reason to have such groups is non-existent. An autocrat with a **Blue Book** could mete out the already definite terms.

This method lacks common sense and is not consistent with the principles of the small college. Infractions occur infrequently enough so that each case could be considered singly. It is a challenge to the intelligence of the board to limit its powers to that of a rubber stamp for an outdated code.

If the position of the faculty and student groups is to be rational, it must clarify and print its decisions in a working system of equitable justice.

The failures of the **Blue Book** are many. While we are told in no uncertain terms that "Students are not permitted to board themselves in dormitories", the term "suspension" while often used in supposedly definite terms, is never defined.

The recent case has contributed a great deal toward undoing the respect which had apparently been developing between administration and students. The latter group feels totally alienated from the rules as a result of the stiff and unbending nature whose design has not been geared to interpretation by intelligent people. Systems which are not respected usually do not perform their function. This is the case with the **Blue Book** as it now stands.

IT'S WORTH IT

Sadie night has long been the subject of administrative scrutiny, and usually there has been reason enough in the form of blatant violations of the rules.

Various representatives of the student body will soon be presenting requests for a realistic social situation. While many argue that violations this Saturday should have no effect on such requests, it will certainly be easier and less embarrassing for the student representatives if the administration has no such incidents to flaunt from Sadie.

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WHITE HOUSE REPLIES TO STUDENT LETTER

The following is in reply to the letter which appeared in last week's **Student** concerning the Vietnam problem. It was sent to President Johnson.

October 31, 1967

Dear Friends:

The President has asked that I thank you for sending him your views on the conflict in Vietnam.

War is tragic, and innocent lives are among its terrible toll. As long as wars occur, that may be sufficient basis for judging their cost, but not their morality. And there is nothing intrinsically western in the desire of a people to govern itself free from outside coercion. The long history of resistance by the Vietnamese to outside domination proves

that freedom and self-determination are not simply western values being forcibly imposed by the United States.

No man knows more poignantly than the President what are the costs of this war; and no man more desires a peaceful solution. The search for such a solution will continue.

The facts of recent history are open to dispute. But I hope that the allegiance of most Americans to both peace and justice may help us work together, with patience and courage, for an honorable peace.

Sincerely,

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Counsel to the President

AMHERST PRESIDENT

APPROVES EXTENSION

OF SAT. SOCIAL HOURS

The Amherst College Council passed an extension of Saturday night social hours which has been approved by the college presidents. The hours have been extended from 12:30 to 1:30 a.m.

Last year a similar proposal was vetoed by the president because he thought that, was inappropriate to extend social hours while the existing hours were being abused.

The Amherst Student Council president said that the proposal was in the spirit of convenience for all parties concerned: Amherst students, Amherst dates, and the administration.

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

To the Editor:

The letter of James Burke, Ross Demme, and Peter Drumme is a beautiful example of "liberal racism." They suggest that Bates ought to recruit Negro students from the ghettos of the North and South. The reason for such actions is that the Negro has been oppressed for "so many years." Obviously, Mr. Burke is endowed with a heightened degree of sensitivity to have noticed this. But what of it? Instead of fighting racism, they are promoting it. Instead of demanding equal rights, they are demanding exceptions based on race. Instead of fighting for "color-blindness" which is the true objective of a liberal society; Burke, Demme, and Drumme are suggesting that color be made a primary consideration. Granted — their aims are admirable, but this doesn't excuse their use of racism to obtain these ends. Why doesn't Mr. Burke and his friends realize that they are trying to equalize the situation of token integration by using the same doctrine that produced it.

The token integration is caused by the ignorance which abounds here at Bates, and which makes its home in the Admission Office. Dean Lindholm is living under the illusion that the best applicant has 650 SAT scores; all A's and B's; and, of course, held a class office. Is it any wonder that Bates has few Negroes or lower-class whites?

The correct way to end token integration is to change the antiquated admissions policies. Bates should admit promising students that might have poor high school records. By doing this, many more Negroes would be admitted, and the question of race isn't even raised.

If we go recruiting just for Negroes, than we are guilty of reverse racism. And racism, of any type, is not rendered harmless by the good intentions which promoted it. Special privileges for Negroes or

any other minority group cannot be rationalized.

Hank Ellis

To the Editor:

Recent action by the Committee on Student Conduct graphically reveals the lack of concern on the part of the administration and faculty for the welfare of individual students. This committee has shocked my moral sensibilities by summarily overriding the recommendations of the Men's Council and suspending a student brought before it in connection with a recent campus incident. In so doing, the Committee has only succeeded in making this student, who was only one of many involved in the incident, a highly questionable example to those who would break the rules we supposedly live by.

Admittedly, the administration and faculty are rightfully disturbed by the poor conduct which sporadically invades the men's side of campus. However, their action is still unreasonable and morally wrong.

First, this action is likely to have about the same effect on our conduct as the death penalty has on the nation's murder index; that is, no effect at all. If the Committee feels that punishing one in such a severe manner will deter many, then I deplore the lack of intelligent thought given to this case.

Second, by suspending a student for an incident which, in the final analysis, would seem to be rather trivial, the Committee, has exacted a penalty all out of proportion of the "crime." It is common knowledge that the person suspended did not maliciously attempt to destroy college property. Further, he was not alone in violating Blue Book rules; on the contrary, he was only one of many. It is high improbable that only he could have been identified. For such a penalty to be placed on him alone is ludicrous.

Third, the Committee should

have considered that their decision will go on the student's permanent record, a record which carries only the bare facts, not the supporting and extenuating circumstances. Such a stigma cast little toward impressing graduate schools and future employers — granted, that he can ever make the work (which includes approximately five hour exams) he will miss in the next three weeks. This suspension may needlessly influence his entire life.

The Committee and our administration may and probably will argue that behavioral rules must, as in any society, be enforced and that we should consider the consequences before committing illegal acts. It happens to agree with them. But not when they sacrifice one person in a not-so-logical attempt to correct a situation that is basically of their own making. The administration wishes to curb student behavior, should do so through methods that are fair and responsible only to itself. Proctors are not the answer in this case; not only do they have little time for guard duty, they also are students living among and influenced by other students. This college recently hired a security officer; let him take care of investigating such problems. And let him do so in a thorough manner; if he must report names, let him report not just one but all the names of those involved.

Crucifying one person as an "example" to the rest of us does little but make me wonder about the morality that can be felt so strongly about issues such as Viet Nam and Civil Rights but so weak about the life and future of a student, a human being, at Bates College.

David W. Li

College Professors Condemn Hindering Of Recruiters

WASHINGTON (CPS) — The American Association of University Professors has condemned recent student demonstrations designed to stop campus interviews, or to prevent speakers invited to the campus from speaking. The AAUP, which has long been one of the most liberal organizations in the academic community, warned that recent protests across the nation are destructive to the principles of academic freedom.

The AAUP position was issued in the form of a resolution adopted by the AAUP Council, the organization's policymaking board, which consists of 30 elected representatives. National Student Association President Edward Schwartz endorsed the resolution, when he was asked for comment.

The Resolution

The resolution says, "action by individuals or groups to prevent speakers invited to the campus from speaking, to disrupt the operations of the institutions in the course of demonstrations, or to obstruct and restrain other members of the academic community and campus visitors by physical force is destructive of the pursuit of learning and of a free society. All components of the academic community are under a strong obligation to protect its processes from these tactics."

The resolution, through its vague wording, refers to faculty members as well as students. Faculty members have joined students in several recent protests.

The AAUP position comes in the wake of a series of protests against recruiters from the armed services and from other organizations connected with the military. Some of the demonstrations have been successful in keeping recruiters from conducting interviews or in temporarily shutting down a building where military re-

search is conducted.

Freedom of Speech

Robert Van Waes, associate secretary of the AAUP, said, "We're all for dissent. But we think all persons, regardless of their beliefs, should have the same freedoms. Our concern is that the larger freedom (freedom of speech) not be eroded away by particular forms of protest which we think may be a challenge to that larger freedom."

Van Waes emphasized that the AAUP has been promoting greater academic freedom for students. The organization is one of five behind a joint statement on the rights and freedoms of students. This statement endorses such rights as a student role in policy-making and due process for students in disciplinary cases.

In endorsing the AAUP stand, Schwartz said, "While there are some points where we (NSA) would support a student strike if it was necessary to achieve a tactical objective for student power or educational reform, we can in no way support demonstrations where the goal is to prevent students from seeing recruiters or to expel recruiters from campus because of the organization which they represent."

Schwartz explained his view by asking, "In what way does the left's attempt to rid the university of recruiters whom they oppose differ from the right's frequent attempts to ban Communists from the campus?"

He added that there are ways of confronting recruiters, even sitting down in front of them, without blocking the passage of students who want to speak with them.

A Proposal

Schwartz said he has proposed that "any recruiter coming to campus be required to participate in open forum to answer questions if students so request." If the recruiter refuses to meet this requirement,

then he should not be permitted on the campus, he added. Schwartz' proposal would seriously affect military recruiters, who generally are not permitted to discuss important military policies like the Vietnam war. The war is the primary concern of the student protests.

Explaining his proposal, Schwartz said, "The grounds here would reflect the recruiter's unwillingness to adhere to the standards of an academic community rather than the nature of the recruiter's political affiliation."

The AAUP resolution, adopted by the Council during a closed meeting last weekend, did not mention any institutions where protests have been held or any particular organizations, such as Students for a Democratic Society, which have been sponsoring the demonstrations.

ROB PLAYERS PRESENT PLAY BY JEAN COCTEAU

The Eagle With Two Heads by Jean Cocteau, *l'homme de theatre*, will be presented December first and second by the Robinson Players. The play is a modern treatment of history and legend which combines elements of the passion of Ludwig II, the "Crazy King", for building fifty beautiful castles with the mysterious death of Empress Elizabeth into a drama of mystery, love, and intrigue.

Jean Cocteau, one of a large group of writers and disillusioned by World War II, flung a challenge into the boulevards: "Let us have poetry of the theatre, instead of poetry in the theatre; it is not the business of the dramatist to bring life into the theatre but bring the theatre to life." He speaks of the search for the "grail of self-knowledge, doing battle with monsters and false prophets, wrestling with angels, interrogating demons."

The two leading characters of **The Eagle With Two Heads** are a Queen in conflict with court traditions of order, of protocol, of etiquette — and a Poet in revolt against his

queen and her government. Each struggles with the demands of the self struggling to create its own world and to become a significant part in it. Spiritual anarchy affirming its values of subjectivity were with the dubious realities of an outer world.

"I love the great despisers, because they are the great adorers, and arrows of longing for the other shore . . .", says Cocteau.

The cast:

The Queen, Barbara Bownes; Stanislas, the poet, John Baraldi; Edith van Berg, Mary Cheney; Felix von Willenstein, David Riese; Count von Faehn, Richard Lindo; Tony, Ramesh Shah.

Assistant Directors: Debby McKenna, Vincent Pollina, Barbara Prentice; Stage Crew Heads: Set design and construction, David Curtis, Alan Howard; Set Decorations, Joyce Grimes, Sue Higginbotham; Stage Manager, Chris Eddings; Prompters, Sue Higginbotham; Costumes, Cathy, Gorton; Make-up, Joanne Parkin; Properties, Leis Dowd; Publicity, Paul Weed.

both teachers, concentrated much of their efforts on education for the Passamaquoddy children and adults. Every opportunity for education was utilized. Much reading instruction was carried on out-of-doors. Sewing, cooking, and general work projects helped the children practice and improve their English. Because Passamaquoddy is spoken in the home, the children have trouble learning in schools where English is spoken. Passamaquoddy children are often two to three years behind other children of their own age when they have finished their education at the reservation schools. Mr. Moulton emphasized the need for vocational education for the many children who could not withstand the rigors of formal education but needed to receive more education, so that they could find better employment.

Both the problems of unemployment and boredom are partially due to the fact that Washington county, the poorest county in the state of Maine, is so far away from everything. Mr. Moulton described the reservation as a ghetto, but as such it differs from the ghettos in major American cities because of its isolation. The only available employment for most of the Indians is seasonal blueberry and potato picking. One man works as a guide full time, but this sort of work requires that he own a boat. Several others work as guides during the hunting season only. John Stevens, the governor of the Indian Township reservation, and several other men work as mill workers. John Stevens also runs a candy store. There are also craft shops on the reservation. Mr. Moulton brought several examples of Indian crafts, including woven ash baskets, that are produced.

Because of illegitimate children, many girls on the reservation are not able to complete an education or keep rewarding jobs. Although being illegitimate is no stigma for the child because all children are considered by the Passamaquoddy to be valuable, the children sometimes suffer because they have no fathers at home or because their mothers feel trapped. Often children are given away if a mother feels that she cannot care for the child properly. Now that a public health nurse, a Sister

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HIPPIES

Psychedelic Drugs Cause Aberrations Of Judgment

by Garret Bonnema

Dr. Lettvin of M.I.T., in his recent article which appeared in *Natural History Magazine*, describes the different kinds of hippies. The diggers are the social or condominial type, and they live in bunches in large houses, sometimes on farms. Teeny boppers are astonishingly dedicated sensualists among teen-age girls. There is a kind of intellectual hippie who, like the doctor in Chekhov's *Ward No. 6*, wills his own down-going. There is also the rat, or reconstructed hood, from Hell's Angels in California or the Devil's Disciples in Massachusetts, who becomes a kind of proletarian Batman. A fair number are non-psychedelic hippies who achieve a simple and direct amnesia without the help of drugs.

He continues in his description by saying "The hippies of my acquaintance would be more interesting to read about than to know . . . The hippie comes to his world view by default and sustains it by deprivation; so that his political virtue is like the chastity of an anchorite. He is not so much Bohemian as conservative, and he is as dull as any exurbanite, but in a different way. At best he has substituted his navel for TV; at worst he has limited his freedom of action more drastically than any bourgeois."

Dr. Lettvin goes on to say that despite the attraction of the hippie culture, and despite its good qualities, "the hippie movement is dismal and dangerous and offsets its political value by the personal harm that it does."

Students Attracted

He has made the observation that hippies congregate around universities or places where artists live, and that their numbers are swelled in a great part by students. He believes that there are two intimate influences on the student that cause him to be attracted to hippies. "The schools have become businesses, rather than a refuge from the world; and ideas, as ideals, have become devalued."

"Where, formerly, a child who became interested, in say, mathematics, could pursue this discipline in its own right as an achievement, or an escape from parts of the world, and as a private matter, he now must treat it as a basis for long range competition, and to achieve excellence, he does not scale the heights alone but over the backs of his competitors all the way. His reward — to listen to his instructors — is, not the joy of understanding, but a secure position at the expense of his friends."

Dr. Lettvin continues "What are the rewards we hold out to

the lucky one who gets to college? . . . *Cocio, ergo sum*. I am a broker, therefore I am. As the Fugs — a minstrel group — put it so well: Monday nothing; Tuesday nothing; learning nothing; teaching nothing. It is not the poignancy of a despair that implies a lost hope—it is the nonbeing of Dostoevsky after the firing squad; death, frustrated like a sneeze, dribbled out by installments. Where ideally the universities ought to be ivory towers in which to dream of remade worlds, now they are, as perhaps they always were, shops for the training of neobishops to fit with the existing system. What is left to do but to escape inward or mature?"

What Goals?

He maintains that we devalue possible goals of education. "If we say that it is not personal glory or tax-free money of a prize, what is left? Is it the wonderful, that transcendental kick you get out of doing something well? Oh, that kick! That revelation! How very like an orgasm it is. Can't we really bring mind to the same healthy and open status that sex now enjoys, where we have ceased tending in tortured secret our hidden needs and instead do it and do it again, for health? Come, it is not what you do, it is the kick you get from doing it. If you cannot raise yourself to your standards, lower them for yourself."

"And you can accomplish this by simple training. The graduate of Wellesley, who, some three years and a baby after graduation, writes with ecstasy before a bit of pop art, did not inherit that talent; rather she spent four hard years learning to delude herself, and having interned and externed in discipline, can now turn on in an inexhaustible esthetomania, going from climax to climax, like a Cadillac on a winding road, tilting smoothly with the cant and inducing only the vaguest emotion—sickness in her passengers."

The Kick

Dr. Lettvin believes that the youth of today have come to believe that it is not so much the production that is important, but the complex sentiment occasioned in the producer — the kick. "It is the only answer we can get if we insist on looking for motives instead of seeing the act. This is how Freud has affected our culture. The game then naturally becomes how to get one's kicks more efficiently, and it is then that you will start training to become an interior decorator or a nymphomaniac."

Leary Comes

"We have done our best to make shops of schools and to make ignoble the goals of art and science. At this point

Leary comes, Ginsberg comes, a whole raft of psychogogues, and inarticulate as any artist, unassuming as any mathematician, nobly savage as any Chingachgook, suffused with love, inflamed with gentleness, they play their seductive medley from *Faust*. Is it the kick you want without hurting anyone else? Is it that moment of truth when you cry 'Let time stop now. This is it. I am a God.'? Then shed this senescent world where discovery has all the abandon of a forced move in chess; discard this world where any good for yourself obliges an evil to another. Do it yourself. Make your own world. For the only true creator is the solipsist; no spice but his sensorium; no time but his will."

"Observe" says Leary, "the ways of your fellow who burrows for gold and never gets it. Were he not happier in rejoicing over angleworms? And to what goal the gold? I mean, like so what! You dig? Burrow to the inner chamber, the holy of holies, and you find a privy."

Dr. Lettvin does not believe that the problem is how to get one's kicks and stay a decent man. If it is, then the answer is Leary's. Dr. Lettvin says, "I want to care about the world; that part of me is human that loses bits of itself when anyone else dies, that suffers when anyone else is hurt, that remembers past pains of others and plans to prevent pain occurring to them again. Without it I become a house pet, docked in spirit."

Dissolving The Gray

"But it really doesn't matter if such a mind-washing is done by a drug, a knife, or the implacable will. Any way of dissolving the tattle-tale gray is as good as another . . . that same poverty of soul we recoil from in Babbitt afflicts the hippie also. The only difference is in the language and the setting; the play is the same. By deliberately excluding himself from the general scene, by turning his attention inward for the most part, by attending only to the immediate, the hippie is as constrained as the square and becomes the right wing of the way-out."

Dr. Lettvin concluded his article on hippies by discussing drugs. He believes that the real danger in LSD, mescaline, DNT, STP and other drugs is not what the medical profession claims. The drugs are an adventure, and in any adventure there is an element of danger. The danger involved just adds to the excitement.

"Briefly, what a trip gives is a continuously changing distortion of apperception and perception. Not only do sensed forms alter in appearance, they alter as well in the sig-



See Bob Fair

nificance of their parts. Roughly, it is as if metaphors and other figures of speech directly apply to the observed world. So, for instance, a friend in the room becomes a demon, or is both there or not there at the same time, or becomes a part of you . . . a trip is not a disorder or expansion of consciousness but an aberration of perception and judgment."

Dr. Lettvin continues, "Now all this kinked viewing is not a bad thing in itself. Certainly none but the most rigid people would insist on staying jailed up inside his own frame of reference and spit at the free spirit that took off straight up. If this were all, I think I would be out and up there too."

Judgment Effectuated

He believes that the danger of these drugs lies in their ability to effect judgment long after the "trip" is over. He cites examples of scholars he has known who have not been able to return to serious work for three months. "Their complaint was that, with respect to critical arguments, it was as if they had been clubbed with a dull mallet."

He continues, ". . . a man exposed to a protracted change in judgment comes to prefer it, or tend to it, like the sodden alcoholics one reads about or knows, or like epileptics who relish their auras with joyful fear (see Dostoevsky.) Especially if one is self-conscious or hates the world around him, is afflicted, rather than challenged, by it, he much prefers, and who can blame him, the less distinct form of his hostile surroundings."

"What recommends alcohol or pot as an intoxicant is that within a day after the binge you can make a judgment comparing how you were the day before yesterday with how

you felt yesterday. On this basis, you can either decide to have it again or not. But the choice is made with your full faculties. In the case of LSD or DMT you do not have your judgment returned so rapidly that you can compare validly the imperfect with the pluperfect view."

Dr. Lettvin concludes "It is a matter of free choice that a man should decide between lethe and hell . . . I claim the drugs to be vicious because their effects last so long as to bias that choice. It is equivalent to asking a lobotomized man, or a patient after prolonged psychotherapy, aren't you happier now?"

Extracted from "You can't Even Step in the Same River Once" by Jerome Lettvin. Copyright 1967 by The American Museum of Natural History. This article appeared first in *Natural History Magazine*.

ROMNEY PLAYS BALL

HANOVER, N. H. (CPS)—There are *ad hoc* committees and *ad hoc* committees, but one of the *ad hoc* committees in recent memory is one formed by a group of Dartmouth College students this week to deal with George Romney's arrival on campus.

Among the signs were, "God Is Alive and Thinks He's George Romney," "Down With Dirty Words, Up with George Romney," and "Down Deep He's Shallow."

Later, when the jut-jawed politician asked girls participating in a Smith-Mt. Holyoke touch football game at Dartmouth to give him the ball, members reportedly chanted, "Dirty old man."

Who Will She Be?

Con't from Page 1

near the phone. A complicated list is run over again and again and call backs, etc., are recorded for future processing. Chaos is the rule in the men's dorms with the only cool heads belonging to the phone man and his scribe. Many calls, numbers, comments, and much nervous laughter later, and Phase I is complete. The die is cast.

Again as the time passes until Saturday night, checking on just who is flirting with whom or noticing any other unwarranted behavior is perhaps the only way to gain any insight into whom your date is. The various mugbook experts and interpreters of voice have all spent back-breaking hours fruitlessly questioning the origin of the calls and the identity of your date.

Saturday is perforated by trips to the State Store and Ernie's in preparation for the "dance." Various resolutions are made about the best condition to attend the dance, but it doesn't make any difference because one person is about as well off as the next guy.

The girls finally arrive and you hear your number. A quiet, slowly-rising fear grips your entire being. Perhaps a slight gritting of the teeth as

you grab a glass, trot down the stairs, and are off on a gay, care-free, whirlwind night.

PRESIDENT'S ALMA MATER HAS VIET DEMONSTRATORS

SAN MARCOS, Texas (CPS) —The anti-war movement has reached the alma mater of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

At Southwest Texas State College last week three students began handing out anti-war leaflets in front of the student center after getting permission from the dean of students. It was the first anti-war effort on the campus.

The three students were surrounded by a hostile crowd in the afternoon. Part of the crowd took the anti-war pamphlets handed them and burned them on student center steps. There was also a brief scuffle in which one of the protestors was pushed around.

The student newspaper, the COLLEGE STAR, defended the two protestors, although the editor said in a separate column that he favors the war.

Careers in the Foreign Service

The Department of State and the United States Information Agency announce the written examination on December 2, 1967 for career officers of the U. S. Foreign Service. For applications and more information see the Placement office.

Television Graduate Program

Brooklyn College television center announces a two-year Masters program with internship experience in all aspects of program preparation including crew, program research, production, direction, support, areas, etc. Financial assistance is available for up to \$2500 per academic year for outstanding candidates making it possible for them to combine full time graduate study with professional television experience. For further information and Application blanks write to: Office of the Registrar, The Graduate Division, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York 11210.

Mademoiselle College Competitions

Mademoiselle's College Competitions have been announced for 1967-68. These contests offer outstanding opportunities for college students with ability in the fields of publishing, fiction, poetry, art, and photography. Winners receive national publication and / or monetary awards, and the work of both winners and run-

GUIDANCE

ners-up is called to the attention of editors, artists, and writers in New York.

Air Force Selection Team

The Air Force Selection Team will be at Bates on November 16 to interview men and women executives for positions with the United States Air Force. The team will be in the Chase Hall Lounge and Foyer.

Career Opportunities in Morris County, New Jersey

On December 27 and 28, 1967, the Morris County Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with local business and the Morris County Guidance Association, is conducting **Operation Contact**, a program designed to present career opportunities to 1968 college graduates residing in Morris County. Major Morris County firms will be participating in multiple career interviews at the Governor Morris Inn. For further details write or phone: Morris County Chamber of Commerce, 10 Park Place, Morristown, New Jersey. Phone: 539-3882.

The Andover Teaching Fellowship Program for 1968-1969

The Andover Teaching Fel-

lowship Program prepares college graduates for a career in teaching, particularly at the secondary school level. The fields open to Teaching Fellows for 1968-1969 are English, ancient and modern languages, mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, general science, art, music, and religion.

The training may also be taken as an integral part of a two-year program at Harvard University leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Teaching. Full details of this plan, including costs and provision for financial aid, may be obtained from Harvard, Longfellow Hall, 13 Appian Way, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Important for those interested in Summer Study and Employment Abroad

Students interested in Summer Study and Employment abroad should consult the Institute of International Education pamphlets and listings available in the Guidance and Placement Office. This information would be valuable to those students desirous of factual information from a reputable agency.

WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY DEFEATS COLBY GIRLS

Last Tuesday, the Women's Field Hockey team controlled Colby 3-0. Colby was rated as one of the toughest teams that the Bates women would play this year, but Bates dominated the entire game. Left inner Dana Axtell re-enforced her lead as team high scorer by pounding in two goals, while right wing Bonnie Brian neatly placed one in the nets. Through their outstanding defensive play, fullbacks Jane Woodcock, Ann Wheeler, and Jan Swallow exhibited skill as Colby was consistently unable to reach their striking circle. Enthusiastic spectators undoubtedly had no trouble in spotting the Bates team in their new uniforms, which are pleated Garnet skirts.

Two games remain, and the team is still undefeated. Their stiffest competition of the year will be the University of Maine whom they play today (Wednesday, Nov. 8) at 3:00 on the women's field.

Field Hockey is not the only woman's sport which is getting underway. Volleyball competition began Monday with a match against Farm-

ington. The badminton club practices every Tuesday at 4:00 in the Rand gymnasium, preparing for their intercollegiate schedule which begins in January. Anyone wishing to play badminton, even if they do not desire to compete intercollegiately is urged to come at the designated time and place.

WRJR TO BROADCAST GAME

WRJR will broadcast the Colby-Bates game live this Saturday at 1:15. Sportcasters will be John Pickard and Richard Gelles. WRJR, 91.5 megacycles, is on the FM band.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

The International Club will hold a reception for foreign students tonight from 8 to 10 in the Women's Union. There will be entertainment and refreshments. All are invited to attend.

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Vietnam from Page 2 National Interests

Mr. Straub felt we should examine the war in the light of our own legitimate national interest: "We can no longer discuss it in terms of the war alone. We must realize that this question has become the catalyst that has unleashed all sorts of crises in society at home . . . What you find in every discussion of issues are these kind of factors."

How do we determine our national interests in this area? Straub cited two questions we might ask: "1. Is it in our national interests as a world power to try to sustain long-range stability? 2. What is it doing to our own society?" In the domestic area, he noted: "Certain domestic problems are being ignored because of the money spent on the war. . . The office of the President is coming under question from the rising generation."

To the Bates Cultch instructor, the major world problem today seemed to be that "one-third of the world's people controls four-fifths. Thus, the U.S. must 'act not on the basis of monolithic communist aggression but on how we can contribute with the resources we have ideologically and economically so this disproportion of wealth may be alleviated.'"

Mr. Straub offered the principles postulated by Edwin Reischauer as criteria for judging our Asian policy. Basically, Reischauer said that we should deal with Asia in terms of its own realities. Asia, unlike Europe or Japan, is not vital to us in the immediate balance of power but is significant in terms of what it will be in the future.

TIME

The longest word
in the language?

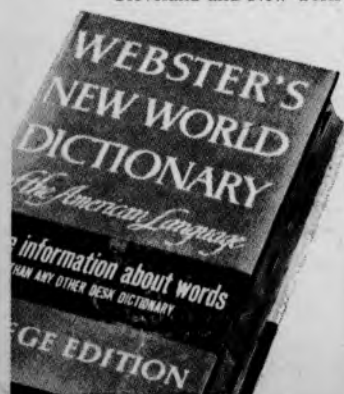
By letter count, the longest word may be *pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis*, a rare lung disease. You won't find it in *Webster's New World Dictionary, College Edition*. But you will find more useful information about words than in any other desk dictionary.

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Foreign Student Describes Contrasts In Lima, Peru

If you have ever wondered how you appear in the eyes of other cultures, the word is "Rushing, always rushing," according to Maria Muriel Romero, a freshman from Lima, Peru.

"Americans are friendly," said Muriel, "but always in a hurry. Eating in Peru is an enjoyable occasion, but here — a rush, though the food is very good."

Muriel has but recently arrived from a more sedate and much different life in Lima. She is one of a family of six, one of whom, a brother Oscar, attends Dartmouth. Muriel chose Bates "to be near my brother and because one of my high school teachers was a Bates graduate." She plans to major in psychology and do work with the mentally retarded in Peru.

Lima, Muriel relates, is a city of opposites. "It is very cosmopolitan in some parts, with English-speaking schools and Peruvian universities. But surrounding the main city are

hills which are covered with slums. From a distance, those colorful slopes are scenic; but they are crowded, dirty — I don't know how the people live."

"The Peace Corps works in the slums," Muriel continued, "and the Peruvian government has attempted to alleviate conditions in the Sierras and the Andes, but there remains the problem of money, teachers and schools. And if there is no food, how can the children go to school?"

"It is the Catholic religion which keeps the Indians from revolting, since they must be good to go to heaven. There are over 200 Catholic churches in Lima alone. They are beautiful churches, and the people support them, and yet people are starving. How does the church justify this? I get so indignant—most priests, what do they do there? They vegetate."

The Other Side

The other side of Lima is full of nightclubs, dances, and



Muriel Romero

theaters. "But we always go in groups," Muriel said. "There is rarely dating alone, and if there is, a chaperone always goes along."

"In Lewiston," she went on, "there is nothing to do at night. Or if there's a dance here at Bates—the music and the dancing, phew. In Peru, we have the lights on. We dance in groups—cha-cha-chas and others. And boys never get drunk in front of girls because they have too much respect for girls and for their parents. Boys in the United States are rude; but it's the women's fault since they have tried to be equal to the men."

Muriel nevertheless feels that Americans are friendly

and intelligent. "Except," she added, "they don't know their geography. They ask me question like, 'Do you wear shoes in Peru?' or 'Isn't Peru in Europe somewhere?' American schools concentrate on too small a number of subjects, usually four or five, while we in Peru take fourteen. The universities in Lima are good, but the students are too involved in politics and riots."

"When Americans come to visit Peru," Muriel said, "they are usually very insulting to us, and that hurts. And they don't bother to learn Spanish. Some of the ambassadors from the U.S. to South America don't even speak Spanish. Our ambassadors must speak English."

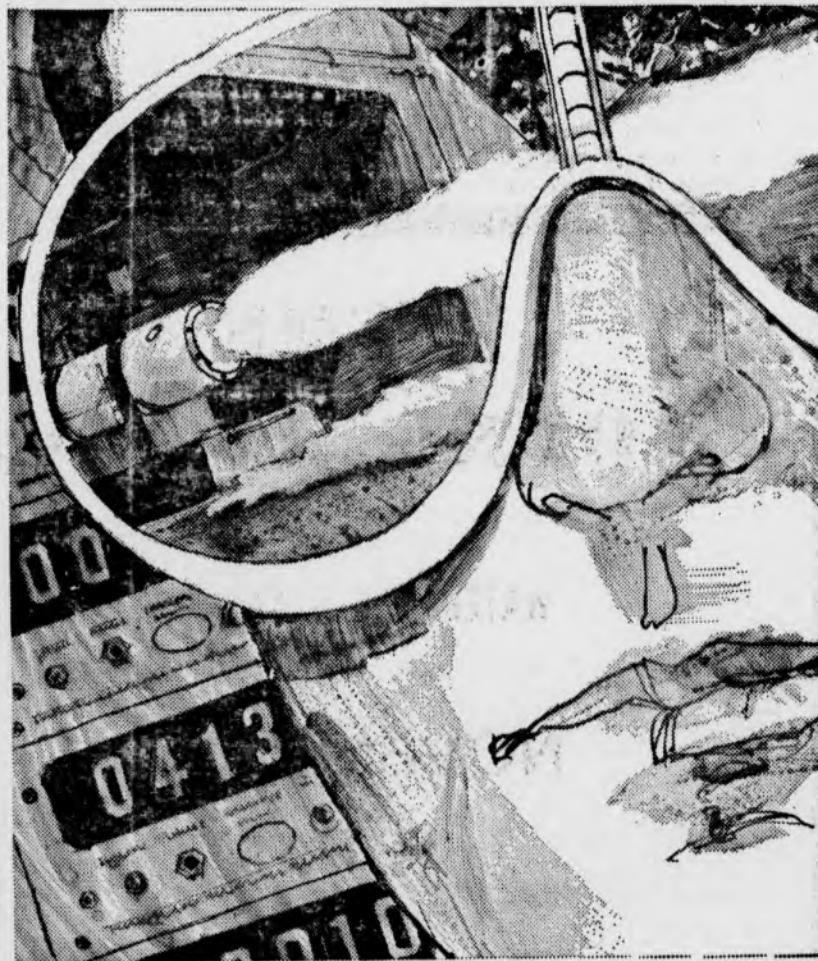
Muriel attended an English-speaking school in Peru, where she worked on the yearbook, the newspaper, and the student council and was a member of the French club. Her hobby is food. "People just love to eat in Peru," she said. "We even have contests on television to see who makes the best food!"

She may go down as the first person in the history of Bates College who said, "I like the food in Commons."

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Indians from Page 5

of Mercy, has come to live on the reservation, perhaps the girls will begin to make use of the birth control information that she will provide.

Alcoholism is often blamed on the boredom and seeming hopelessness of the life of the Indians in Washington county. Social drinking does not exist for the Passamaquoddies; either they drink large amounts to become drunk, or they do not drink at all. Mr. Moulton said that he holds little hope for some of the older people who are completely ruined by a life of alcoholism.

The Indian Township reservation is split into pro-welfare and anti-welfare factions. The pro-welfare group, who maintain that the state of Maine has done everything possible for the Passamaquoddies, reportedly receive "more firewood and firewater" from the Indian agents than the others do. John Stevens, an anti-welfare man, has tried to encourage all groups and projects to come on the reservation to improve the conditions for the people. He is dedicated to improvement of the reservation by any and all means. A sewer project was finished recently. This project was a source of pride especially for one of the men who was paid to take charge of its construction and maintenance.

The summer work project was considered a success by Mr. Moulton because those who were invited to go to the reservation, came as a family, and lived and worked with the people. Much work remains to be done, however. Winter employment is desperately needed, the reservation needs a dentist (there are only three dentists in all of Washington county), the natural resources of the reservations should be utilized, but most of all, there must be some future provided for the young children so that they do not give up hope in their middle teens and fall into the vicious circle of boredom, alcoholism, and the trap of illegitimate children. Much work is still needed to break down the problems of life beyond the limits of the reservation, the prejudice of employers, the difficulties confronted in white schools, and the problem of isolation.

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Schlesinger from Page 1

tations in 1967 and did not hold much hope for any sort of negotiations until 1968." He called for a slowing down of the war.

"Schlesinger referred to the elections of 1968 as 'the test of the adequacy of our political process. If this election does not offer the country a clear choice on the question of Vietnam, then something will have gone badly wrong with our political system.'" Schlesinger, however, "discounted the idea of a third party for peace in Vietnam as an illusion" and "insisted that the issue must remain within the two major political parties." Success must be gained through the work of groups such as Americans for Democratic Action and Negotiation Now.

Schlesinger emphasized that the administration policy begun 32 months ago which assumed that escalation would shorten the war has proved wrong because it was based on false promises. Escalation has not brought about negotiations, lessened American casualties, reduced infiltration, or strengthened South Vietnam. Evidence is against the Administration's contention that "the war is the result of 'militant Asian Communism with its headquarters in Peking, China.'"

"Schlesinger attacked the military leadership, saying, 'The American strategy is exactly what Giap (North Vietnam's military leader) wants, but acknowledged, 'The fault does not lie with those who give such advice but with those who take it.'"

BOBCATS OF THE WEEK..

Goalie Harry Mahar has been one of the finest performers on the soccer team over the past seasons.

Last week in two games against State Series rivals he allowed only 1 goal. He made a total of 16 saves in the Bowdoin game alone.

Harry's aggressiveness and skill as a net-minder has been one of the team's big assets in its drive for the State Title.

Loco Parentis from Page 1

iod at Bates is the last time the students can make mistakes in such an understanding community. The faculty and administration of the small college works for and with the individual student, and the individual student, in selecting such an undergraduate college, declares his willingness to participate in such interaction. The presupposition exists that those permanently associated with the college have something of value to impart.

Bates does not operate "in loco parentis", but rather as a more cooperative seeking of all groups in the college to maintain the firm base of this institution — unique among the massive impersonal universities and mushrooming campuses. As such an institution, it has the right to set up rules and regulations affecting all its component parts — a logical procedure quite apart from "in loco parentis".

Dean Boyce

The question, what is your position on the concept of **in loco parentis**, is a legitimate one even though the phrase has been overworked, misunderstood, frequently misspell-

Sandy Nesbitt had his second straight big game since being back in full action after his illness.

Against Bowdoin on Saturday Sandy amassed 99 yards in 14 rushes, 26 yards on 3 pass receptions, and 154 yards on kickoff and punt returns. He scored 2 TD's and a 2 point conversion for a total of 14 points.

Sandy, who also punts and passes on occasion, is a true "triple threat."

ed, and so overburdened with emotional connotations that it is difficult to promote and sustain a rational discussion on the subject.

The either/or approach — if one is in favor he is, by definition, a hopelessly fossilized conservative; if one is opposed he is a healthily enlightened liberal — is productive of nothing more than an easily recognizable delineation of battle lines.

I prefer to approach this question with an examination of the feasibility of a literal interpretation and implementation of this concept, an interpretation which I believe is the point of contention for the either/or responders.

At the risk of appearing to be adopting one of the alternative responses that I have just rejected, may I venture the opinion that it is impossible for any individual, committee, or community group to fill the many roles involved in a parent-son-daughter relationship.

However, saying that we cannot be adequate substitutes for real parents is not the same as saying that any and all functions of this role should henceforth be abandoned by all who are engaged in the educational process at the college level.

There is, for example, the function of setting standards, academic and social. I would suggest that it would be a disastrous mistake to accept the argument that it is legitimate to set and maintain standards only in purely academic affairs. This very quickly turns into an outrageous overvaluation of grades, a "get your minimum gpr, gpa, or whatever term is in vogue for an academic average, and we don't care what you do otherwise" attitude.

Another generally accepted function of parents is that of care and concern, with all of the accompanying problems of over-protectiveness, permissiveness, inconsistent reac-

HARRIERS SWEEP PAST POLAR BEARS

This past Friday the Bates X-Country team travelled to Brunswick to take on the harriers from Bowdoin. The Garnet stomped over the Bowdies, winning impressively by a 22-35 score.

Tom Doyle led the harriers to their eighth win by covering the 3.8 mile course in 18:09, a full 24 seconds ahead of Tulonen of Bowdoin, who finished second. Bob Coolidge took third in 18:43 and Lloyd Geggatt finished fourth. Other Bobcat finishers were Neill Miner, sixth; Steve Fallow, eighth; and Jim Leahy, ninth.

On October 31, the harriers participated in the Colby Invitational, held in Waterville. The meet, in which there was no team scoring, was dominated by Bates and Colby as 11 of the first 15 placings were taken by Bobcats or Mules. Tom Doyle finished second behind Sebsibe Mamo of Colby, whose time over the 4.3 mile course was 21:10. Doyle's time was 21:27. Lloyd Geggatt snatched sixth, Jeff Larsen ninth and Neill Miner eleventh.

November 10, the Cats travel to Colby to face the Mules once again and the harriers from M.I.T. in their second Triangular meet. It promises to be a real close finish and should be an exciting last meet of the season.

tions, and internal family frictions and problems. Again, no faculty or administrative officers can possibly show the same care and concern. After all, there is another emotion involved, or at least it is assumed to be, in all parent-child relationships and that is love. No one, to my knowledge, not even those who are most insistent upon maintaining an **in loco parentis** relationship in every way, has yet suggested that all faculty and administrative officers should love all of their students. But this does not mean that care, concern, and establishment of some standards cannot be legitimate interests for those who have continuing responsibilities for the operation of a college.

It should be perfectly clear from this response that I have no intention of attempting the clearly impossible **in loco parentis** role for over five hundred Bates men. In fact, I would suggest that we can live very nicely without using the term at all. All it seems to do is to promote futile, stereotyped, and non-productive arguments.

WRJR FUND DRIVE COLLECTS \$534.90

According to Richard Gelles, manager of WRJR, the fund drive to raise the necessary money for the maintenance of the station, proved moderately successful. A total of \$534.90 was collected.

A steak dinner, for which many dorms enthusiastically competed, was won by John Bertram Ground floor and Chase Hall, which averaged approximately \$2.25 per person. Following as a close second was the fourth floor of Adams which contributed \$2.17 per person.

The dinner for two at Mario's, corsage from Dube's, and theater tickets were

awarded to Dariel Youker, while Steve Shapiro received the dinner at the Steer House, corsage, and theater tickets.

Although Gelles felt the amount received was less than the radio staff hoped for, it is enough to maintain WRJR for the rest of the semester and to broadcast the Colby football game this Saturday, plus the away state series basketball games.

At present, the staff of the station is working on a proposal that WRJR should receive money from the Student Activities fee in lieu of a fund drive.

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BATES TO PUT VARSITY SKI TEAM ON SLOPES THIS YEAR

President Thomas Hedley Reynolds announced last week that Bates College will institute a varsity intercollegiate ski program this year.

"For many years the Department of Physical Education for Men has conducted an extensive instructional program in skiing. The more enthusiastic and skilled performers in this program have been competing as a ski club for the last several years, and it appears that the time has arrived to add this sport to the well rounded program of intercollegiate athletics sponsored by the college."

Accordingly, President Reynolds stated that Dr. Lloyd Lux, Director of Physical Education and Athletics, will represent the department as coach; and Richard Osgood, Coach of Skiing at Edward Little High School in Auburn, will serve as advisor and consultant to Coach Lux and the team.

Osgood

Richard Osgood is an Edward Little and University of

New Hampshire graduate. He was an outstanding four event man in skiing at both institutions. In 1956 he received the U. of New Hampshire Athletic Achievement Award for outstanding performance in four event skiing, and was at one time a candidate for the U. S. Olympic Ski Team.

He began his coaching career in 1958 under Linwood "Zeke" Dwelley, a perennial developer of champions at Edward Little. In 1963, following "Zeke's" retirement, he was appointed varsity coach of skiing. Since then his team has won the State of Maine Ski Championship in 1963, 1965, and 1967. They also won the New England Championship in 1967 and were runners-up three times.

Osgood has served as coach of the Eastern Junior Nordic Team at the National Junior Championships in 1961, 1962, and 1964. His other duties at the high school include the teaching of Earth Science, General Science, and assistant baseball coach.

GRIDMEN OVERTAKE BOWDOIN, 38-24

Statistics

	Bates	Bowdoin
First downs	23	9
Rushing yardage	179	76
Passing yardage	187	203
Passes	16-31	8-18
Passes intercepted by	0	1
Punts	4-34	7-21
Fumbles lost	2	1
Penalties	7-36	8-64

Defending our '66 title, the Gridmen took over first place in the CBB football standings Saturday with a 38-24 victory over Bowdoin on the Polar Bears' Whittier Field. The Bobcats can wrap up a second straight title with a victory over Colby, a 7-0 loser to the Bowdies in the series opener, at Waterville this Saturday.

Comeback Win

Bates spotted Bowdoin a 14-0 lead in the first five minutes. The losers still led, 24-23, at intermission, but the Bobcats came back with a TD in each of the last 2 periods, and hiked their record to 4-3.

Early in the first quarter the

Cats were held and forced to punt. Sandy Nesbitt went back in punt formation, but in the face of a strong rush he took off on his own. Sandy ran beautifully and picked up enough yardage for a first down, but a penalty nullified the play. The ensuing punt was blocked and the home team took over on the Garnet's 33. Two plays later Tim Rogers scored on a 34 yard option pass from Mort Soule.

After the kickoff Bowdoin took over on a fumble and went 38 yards in 3 plays for another tally. The scoring play was a 36 yard pass from Pete Hardy to Soule.

Two minutes later Nesbitt boomed a 50 yard punt which rolled dead on the home team's one. When Bowdoin punted, Nesbitt took the ball on the 37, and started to his right, reversed his field behind good blocking, and raced all the way for a touchdown.

The next time the Cats got the ball they went 75 yards in 3 plays, the payoff being a 67 yard toss from Murphy to John Lyons, who outraced the secondary. Murph barreled in himself for the 2 point conversion to knot the score at 14 apiece.

With 2 minutes remaining in the first period Joe LaChance recovered a loose ball on Bowdoin's 42. Passes to Lopez and Lyons netted a first down on the 19, but the Garnet had to settle for Spinoso's field goal from the 22.

Bowdoin Regains Lead

Soule returned a punt 42 yards to the Cats' 36. Rogers went 34 yards to the 2, where Dick Magnan cut him down. Steve Hardy then plunged up the middle for the score.

A high pass from center foiled a Bowdoin punt, and a desperation pass failed, giving the Bobcats the ball on the home team's 34. Murph took the Cats the distance in 6 plays, Nesbitt scoring easily on an 8 yard end sweep, to make the score 23-21.

Bowdoin went 60 yards after the kickoff to the Bates 9. The big gainer was a 56 yard pass from Hardy to Soule. Delahanty missed a field goal, but the Cats drew a penalty,

and his second attempt put the Polar Bears in front 24-23 at halftime.

Midway through the third period the Cats took over on the Bowdoin 26, and Don Hansen crashed through to paydirt 8 plays later. Murphy passed to Nesbitt for a 2 point conversion and a 31-24 lead.

Cats Take Charge

The deepest penetration by Bowdoin for the rest of the game was the Bates 47, as the defensive line of LaChance, Charlie Morrison, Mike Nolan, Mike Fox, Mark Bergeron, and Walt Jackson took charge on defense and the offense, powered by Hansen, controlled the ball well.

The Cats' clinching score came on a 13 yard pass play from Murphy to Spinoso.

The 38-24 score does not indicate the true distance between the teams. The Bowdies depended solely on capitalizing on breaks with a few big plays. They were not able to maintain a ball control offense.

Line Tough

The offensive front wall of Steve Brown, Mike Nolan, Jeff Sturgis, Mike Morin, and Pete Mezza did an excellent job of protecting the passer and of moving out the defense on running plays.

Many Bates observers thought that the Garnet defensive secondary played poorly in allowing the opponents long gainers and touchdowns through the air. But it was clever moves by the Polar Bears that set this up. They flooded the zones, and the Bowdoin backs went through the line instead of around it in going out for passes, and our secondary lost them in the shuffle. The Cats' defensive line stopped the latter move very easily in the second half by simply muckling the Bowdies as they came through the line.

Scoring Summary:

Bates	17	6	8	7	38
Bowdoin	14	10	0	0	24

BOW - Rogers, 34 pass from Soule (Delahanty, kick).

BOW - Soule, 36 pass from P. Hardy (Delahanty, kick).

BATES - Nesbitt, 37 punt return (kick failed).

BATES - Lyons, 67 pass from Murphy (Murphy, rush).

BATES - Spinoso, 32 yd. field goal.

BOW - S. Hardy, 2 rush (Delahanty, kick).

BATES - Nesbitt, 8 rush (kick failed).

BOW - Delahanty, 17 yd. field goal.

BATES - Hansen, 2 rush (Nesbitt, pass from Murphy).

BATES - Spinoso, 13 pass from Murphy (Spinoso, kick).

BOOTERS WIN TWICE CLOSE IN ON STATE TITLE

By Mike Slavitt

The Garnet soccer team won two important state series matches last week, whitewashing Colby 3-0, and trouncing Bowdoin, 4-1.

The opening quarter was not well played by either team, but the Cats had chances to score. Eddy Hibbard barely missed on one shot, and the visitors' goalie made a lunging save on a Steve Johansson penalty kick.

The tempo of the game picked up in the second period, but still neither team was able to tally.

Sliwoski Breaks Ice

Finally, midway through the third quarter, the Cats broke the ice. Bob Strout raced between two defenders and gunned a pass up to Paul Williams on the right. Willie crossed the ball in and Rich Sliwoski pounded it home for a score.

In the fourth period John Donovan scored on a head in a scramble after a cross by Sid Gottlieb. With 7 minutes remaining, John King made the final score 3-0 with a penalty kick.

Donny Geissler and Collin Fuller, who played as a roving halfback, played very well and goalie Harry Mahar was great in posting a shutout.

Bowdoin Game

On Saturday the booters journeyed to Brunswick to take on Bowdoin. The Cats wasted no time in taking the lead, controlled the game, and beat the Polar Bears for the second time this season.

At 10:10 of the first period John Donovan scored with an assist from Sid Gottlieb. Six minutes later Sid fired in a shot which bounced off a defenseman, and Dony kicked it home for his second goal.

Hat Trick

In the third period Dony completed a "hat trick" (his second of the season) by scoring unassisted. Paul Williams scored the Bobcats' fourth goal in the final period.

Harry Mahar lost his shutout when the defense let the Bowdies through on a breakaway and Lee Rowe tallied for the home team. In all, Harry made a total of 16 saves in the contest.

Close to State Title

Wigton's crew faces U. Maine here on Wednesday and Colby away on Saturday. The State Series Title is getting nearer.

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