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Reception Hours Report Finished; Sent to Faculty

The Advisory Board completed this week, the report concerning the proposal for Reception Hours. The eleven page report requesting that women be allowed in men's dormitories has been presented to President Reynolds and the faculty.

The request, specifying specific weekend times for the visits, must be passed by a majority of the faculty in order to take effect. A preliminary report was earlier given to each member with requests for corrections and comments. President Robert Gough said that there were several suggestions made at that time.

The advisory board has suggested that the reception hours be instituted after the March break on a trial basis, and that they continue through the short term. It is hoped that any flaws in the program may be amended at this time.

Under the proposal, the dormitories will be opened each weekend, unless one third of the dormitory members vote to dispense with the hours by the previous Wednesday. Proctors will be responsible under the proposal for the sign in book and that all women are out of the dorms by the curfew, which is 15 minutes before under-

prove it.

"The proposal is not a desire for conformity with the numerous colleges and universities across the nation who already employ coeducation hours in men's dormitories, but in our opinion it is a pragmatic solution to the very blatant social inadequacies on campus, the major one being the lack of facilities to accommodate couples who wish privacy and small, co-ed groups, who lack areas to entertain without disturbing others," Gough said.

The dichotomy existant at Bates is the disparity between the responsibility demanded under our academic standards and that demanded in social areas. Reception hours in part is a solution to this problem."

Gough also noted that Saturday night conduct in the dormitories would undergo improvement with the presence of women.

A complete text of the report is printed in this week's *Student*.

Maine State I. D.'s To Be Made Feb. 29

Thursday, February 29, representatives of the Maine State Liquor Commission will be on campus for the purpose of making identification cards for Bates students between the ages of 21 and 25 years. This service is free of charge.

Students interested in obtaining an official identification card should pick up an application form from Mr. Emmons at the Maintenance Center beginning next Monday morning. This application must be filled in and returned to Mr. Emmons by 4:00 p.m. Friday, February 23.

This program is being instituted by the State Liquor Commission in an attempt to solve the problems of age identification which has existed for some time and which has been subject to various abuses. When this program is in effect, the state identification card will be the only recognized document which may be used for liquor purchases in the State of Maine.

Dottie Nicholas Crowned Queen

Miss Dorothy Nicholas of Ridgewood, New Jersey, was crowned Queen of the Winter Carnival last night opening the week-end's activities. President Thomas Hedley Reynolds crowned Miss Nicholas on Lake Andrews after the traditional running of the torch from the State Capital.

Miss Nicholas, a senior, majors in English. She will reign over the variety of Winter Carnival activities that began last night with a movie and dance, and will continue today with a ski trip to Sunday River.

Tonight the Flamingos will appear from 8-12 in the Alumni Gymnasium to round out the day's festivities. Snow sculpture will be judged tomorrow morning followed by a hockey game with Bates facing St. Anselm in the St. Dominic Skating Arena. The track team will meet Colby in the cage, as well.

On Saturday night Miss Nicholas and her court — Carolyn Sillesky, Ellen Woodbury, Linda Seaver, Sue Syren, Kathy Holden, and Jane Mochon — will be presented at the Winter Carnival Ball in the



Carnival Queen Dottie Nicholas

gymnasium. This will be followed with a soiree in Chase Hall.

A student service will be held Sunday morning at 10:30

in the Chapel. A folksing and Rob Players movie are scheduled to round out the week-end's events on Sunday evening.

UNOPPOSED CANDIDATES DOMINATE PRIMARIES

Nomination papers have been received for the positions of the class officers and organization leaders for 1968-69. Primaries will be held Monday, February 12 in lower Chase Hall from 8:30-2:30.

This primary is intended to narrow the field of candidates to two persons for each office.

There are only three offices for which more than two people have submitted nomination papers, however. Write-in candidates are encouraged by Ellen Feld, Advisory Board Vice-President. The write-in must place first or second in the number of votes received, and must have a minimum of ten votes.

No one submitted papers for Alumni Secretary of the class of 1968.

Running for president of the class of '69 are Michael Fox, Thomas Hutchinson, James Levine, and Ronald Mallette. Vice-presidential hopefuls are Thomas Archambault and Richard Hager.

No one indicated desire to run for secretary of the class of '69. The candidates for treasurer are Fred Moriuchi and

John Linehan. David King is unopposed thus far for Ad Board representative for the men, while Carol Drewiany and Susan Hurley will run for women's representative.

There are no candidates for president of the class of 1970.

Mark Russo and Dawn Cook have submitted papers for vice president. Susan Gangemi is running for secretary, and Janet Drewiany will run for treasurer. Stan McKnight and Linda Munck are unopposed for Ad Board Representatives.

James Leahy and James Vitas will try for president of the class of 1971. Glen Wood is the only candidate for vice-president, as are Carol Benson for secretary and Elizabeth Ireland for Treasurer.

Jan Bouldry, Lynda Litchfield, and Stephanie Yonkers are running for Ad Board Representative. Joseph Barsky, Richard Goldstein, Ray Nute, and Jeff Thompson are running for the Men's representative on the Ad Board.

Ford Sponsors Two Short Term Courses

The experimental program of inter-disciplinary studies in the humanities and social sciences, begun last year with support from the Ford Foundation, will be continued in the short term 1968, and students interested in enrolling are urged to indicate their candidacy to Dean Healy as soon as possible.

Two seminars, each carrying four hours of credit, will be offered this spring. Mr. Allan Cameron, formerly Instructor in Government and this year at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, will direct a study focussed on the problems of modernization in the developing nations; the course will be similar to the one offered by Mr. Cameron in the last short term. A new seminar in the culture of colonial America will be offered by Dr. James Leamon, Assistant Professor of History.

In addition to taking one of the seminars, a student enrolled in the full Ford Program will undertake an intensive course of reading on a topic within his major field, selected in consultation with a faculty tutor and directed by him. The tutorial program is open only

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AD BOARD PRESIDENT ROBERT GOUGH

class women must sign in on Friday and Saturday nights.

Gough commented on the additional duties which would fall on the proctors, "the increased responsibility that is both implied and expressed in the proposal would definitely indicate an increase in the proctorial stipend." Proctors would be required to have a senior member in attendance in the dormitory during reception hours.

Gough continued, "The report represents not a capricious formulation but extensive research that began last spring and continued through the summer months in the form of personal interviews with deans of other prominent New England colleges, newspaper editors, and students from other schools. The fall work involved the writing of the report and comprehensive discussion with the faculty members to im-

SAIGON EDITORIAL

Two Wars Rage In Vietnam, Economic Struggle Increases

SAIGON (CPS)—The war in Vietnam is really two wars: one military and the other socio-economic, and the two must be fought together, administration officials explain.

But in truth Vietnam remains overwhelmingly a military operation with military brass calling the shots. The excuse is often made that the Other War cannot really be waged until the military situation is under control.

The Other War means the battle against the poverty, disease, and illiteracy which plague Vietnam. The more sophisticated, political science-oriented advisors here understand the causes of the Vietnamese civil war. They realize Vietnamese society is divided between rich city dwellers and rural peasants. But their understanding has not helped them win the war.

There are a number of fundamental reasons why the Other War cannot be won, reasons which are not considered by the men waging it. All of the reasons are tied up with the question of our motivation. In the Administration's eyes helping the Vietnamese, winning their "hearts and minds" is a means, not an end. Dean Rusk, in an unusual display of candor, has admitted as much.

Other War Victory Precluded

Sometimes it seems our real reason for being in Vietnam is to deny the Chinese a traditional sphere of influence in Asia. Or perhaps we seek a wider purpose — to send a message to revolutionaries throughout the world — Asian, African, Latin American; Maoist or Fidelista — that we will zap them with out counter-in-

surgency techniques. Underlying this is our real intent: that the have-nots will not get what we have without a fight that they might as well submit to U. S. domination, enjoy the munificence of our foreign aid program, and not cause any trouble.

Simply put, America's ideology precludes winning the Other War. We support the very elements which profit from the poverty of the Vietnamese peasants. Eisenhower and Dulles defended U. S. intervention in Vietnam in the fifties because they felt the U. S. couldn't afford to lose the valuable natural resources of Vietnam to the communists. In fact, only a small but powerful group of Americans stood to profit from U. S. involvement, the major shareholders in the companies which process the raw materials. The American public was neither harmed nor helped economically.

Class Warfare

The Vietnamese civil war is an example of class warfare. Our anti-communist allies there are the rich upper-class, French-trained element of Vietnamese society, unrepresentative of the whole. Their opponents, always referred to as "Communists" in our press, although few are ideologically motivated and all are nationalists, represent the aspirations and needs of the Vietnamese peasantry.

Naturally the strongest allied support force comes from the Park dictatorship in South Korea, a force which fights for the same land-owning aristocracy that we defend in South Vietnam. The same can be said

of the Thai contingent. The Filipinos come because of Uncle's aid money; the Australians are fervent anti-Communists. One Australian attributed this to their guilt complex. "You see," he said, "we have this huge under-populated country and the Chinese, well, you see what we are afraid of."

The fundamental contradiction of maiming people one day and patching them up the next disturbs many sincere, concerned Americans working in Vietnam. These few Americans like the Vietnamese people, speak their language, wear Vietnamese dress and work for AID or for voluntary agencies like the International Volunteer Service (IVS). This group is deeply disturbed about the war.

I met a local AID chief who was sympathetic with the Vietnamese and who had been successful in pacifying his area because he was trusted. He agreed with me when I said our aid was inauthentic. Vietnamese also find our aid program an exercise in duplicity. It is fraudulent to drop bombs, create refugees, and expect gratitude when you feed them.

America's Underlying Racism

I never came to grips with the truth of Stokely Carmichael's pronouncement of American's underlying racism until I came here. Generally the "gook" talk is self-censored in the presence of the press. "Of course," an officer explained apologetically, we never let the Vietnamese hear it." Yet I heard the Embassy's marine guard making wisecracks about Vietnamese as Vietnamese embassy employees were within earshot. They know Americans neither like nor respect them. Only military might prevents more dramatic expression of their resentment.

The Pentagon would prefer improved relations with the natives. The Army handbook warns soldiers not to abuse Vietnamese women, talk loud,

drive recklessly, or wave their money around. It says, "Join with the people. Understand their life. Use phrases from their language. Honor their customs and laws." But the racism is too deeply rooted. Soldiers do insult the women, run the men off the road, and turn children into beggars.

In a land of poverty (relative to the U. S., not India), American affluence causes resentment and raises expectations beyond the point at which they can be fulfilled. American aid personnel frequently live quite grandly, sometimes in former French villas. Doctors in Quang Ngai paid \$30,000 to renovate a villa, then continued to pay \$400 a month rent. Almost any Vietnam assignment is more lucrative than a similar state-side job. Heavy equipment operators for the RMK-BRG consortium make around \$2000 a month, far more than the Vietnamese makes in a year. And Vietnamese doing a similar job for a Vietnamese firm get much less.

Misplaced Set of Values

U. S. troops are not paid much by American standards but by local standards they have money to burn. Soldiers, even in remote outposts, frequently have Vietnamese cooks and servants. While Vietnamese civilians with near-fatal injuries must be moved over the rough roads for, I've heard, as long as nine hours, U. S. helicopters are involved in keeping isolated U.S. installations stocked with American beer. A reporter can, on a whim, get a helicopter to take him just about anywhere. When the Vietnamese minister of welfare wanted helicopters to move rice to refugees threatened with starvation, he was told they were all busy fighting the war. What is involved is America's profoundly misplaced set of values.

Our soldiers live well here. Quarters are frequently air-conditioned. Booze is plentiful. The Armed Forces Vietnam Network operates am, fm, and television stations throughout the country, and so it is probable that a soldier could come in off a patrol, plop down in his easy chair, pop a can of

beer and watch his favorite cowboy program on the tube. It really happens. Compared with the fairly austere French, our activity must look chrome-plated and much more permanent.

American hegemony in Vietnam is maintained through control of the Vietnamese government. Our relationship with the Thieu-Ky regime is symbiotic. They couldn't last a day without the half-million American troops here giving them legitimacy, nor would any other government allow us to stay.

A Bit of History

A bit of history is in order. In 1954 it was evident that if the provisions of the Geneva Accords were executed, the people of Vietnam would elect a nationalist government which, as an historical coincidence, was also Communist. Rather than allow the Communists to win an election, the United States, in collusion with the French, violated the Accords and partitioned the country. Half was to be non-Communist, history be damned, Diem was installed in the South and elections were not held.

When Diem became too odious even for the United States, his palace guard was suddenly pressed into service elsewhere by a U. S. fiat and the regime fell to General "Big" Minh, who was popular with the Buddhists.

The government changed hands several times before we discovered Nguyen Cao Ky. Only he proved ruthless enough to keep a restless people quiet. But recently he became a liability. He lacked subtlety. He said he admired Hitler. So, he was put in the co-pilot's seat and Nguyen Van Thieu, another of the junta generals, who is not as insidious looking, became number one.

The election that "legitimized" the current regime was criticized for the wrong reasons. Sure, there was cheating. But that was not the crucial element, according to University of Missouri Professor David Wurfel, who analyzed the election for a coalition of mod-

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ADVISORY BOARD RECEPTION HOURS PROPOSAL

The Introduction

The Advisory Board, as representative of Bates College students, is sensitive to the varied needs and wishes of those students. Since the academic year 1966-1967, the major social issue brought to our attention by the students has been the desire for a flexible and natural setting in which coeducation may function properly and maturely. At present, this type of setting is practically non-existent on the Bates campus. The Advisory Board has thus undertaken extensive research to determine possible situations in which the privilege of normal social interaction could be realized.

In regard to this problem, the Student Advisory Board at Bates College requests from the Faculty the privilege of reception hours in men's dormitories. Reception hours, as defined by the Bates College Advisory Board, are:

Specified hours during which women may be received as guests in the dormitory rooms of Bates men.

We request that these reception hours assume the following pattern:

Friday: 5:00 p.m. to 11:45 p.m.

Saturday: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. to 12:45 a.m.

Sunday: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

These hours are chosen to allow ample time for women to return to their dormitories in accordance with the curfew specified by the Women's Council. Flexibility of the system will be insured by requiring individual dormitories to vote each week whether to accept the privilege for that weekend. Thus the privilege will be utilized unless one-third of the residents object.

The Proposal as a Fulfillment of the Bates Educational Philosophy

In the Bates catalogue, under Goal III of the Bates Plan of Education, ("Sound Attitudes and Abilities") it is stated:

"At Bates, in the classroom, in the relationships with the faculty, and in life on the campus, every effort is made to develop in the student those qualities of mind and character that will aid him in his life experience."

The institution of coeducational reception hours with the accompanying responsibilities is fully in keeping with this philosophy. They will be of great value in preparing the Bates student for social situations that will arise "in his life experience."

It is the stated view of the College that "Along with intellectual development should come a strengthening of the moral fibre. . . He (the Bates student) should have a very real sense of social and civic responsibility." We believe reception hours will greatly augment this "strengthening of moral fibre" by granting opportunities for moral decision in both civic and social situa-

tions. However, the present structure of coeducational facilities at Bates does much to inhibit the realization of these opportunities.

The premise of student conduct as stated in the Bates College Blue Book is that students shall be held personally responsible for their conduct at all times. However, in reality, the character of many campus regulations regarding relations between men and women are such that they seriously reduce the opportunities to make responsible social decisions. This contradiction can be resolved in part by reception hours.

Reception hours, being limited, establish guidelines for behavior which will become part of the foundation of the student's non-college life. Further, these decisions will help him form a self identity, bringing into focus his abilities, attitudes, and responsibilities. Structured guidelines educate the student in accepted modes of decision and action.

A foundation for mature social behavior must incorporate the fact that today there is an internalization of morality. With the gradual disappearance of clear-cut moral codes and with the increasing emphasis on morality as an expression of well considered modes of thought and action, rather than as a set of institutional dictates, the element of choice becomes paramount. Subjective moralism, characteristic of our generation, can best be achieved within a framework that incorporates as nearly as possible the normal freedoms of social exchange. We feel that reception hours are a valid attempt at supplying this natural atmosphere within the setting of a small coeducational college.

Reception hours fulfill both aspects of an educational environment. First, they afford freedom within structure in that they allow the student to make subjective moral decisions which lead him to the essential foundation for moral responsibility. Second, they present guidelines of structure in terms of peer pressure and acceptable modes of behavior. The Advisory Board feels that the institution of reception hours fulfills the major social needs on campus within available facilities, and with regard to the philosophy of the College, acts as a pragmatic expression of the aspirations of the students.

Reception Hours as a Partial Solution to the Social Inadequacies

It has been brought to the attention of the Advisory Board that certain inadequacies in the campus social atmosphere inhibit effectiveness of the Bates philosophy of education and hinder the students' striving for maturity and consequent self-awareness.

The most salient inadequacies brought to our attention are the following:

1) There is no place on campus where a Bates man and woman can enjoy solitude other than the "Pit" and that is hardly a natural setting!

2) A student union, recreational rooms or lounges, although they play an integral part in the College social life, do not meet the need of a private setting.

3) There is no place where coeducational "bull sessions" or study sessions can be held without disturbing others.

The Advisory Board, as representing various aspects of campus life, has sought in this report to give a consolidated presentation of the feelings and ideas expressed by the students concerning the above situation.

The regulations set forth in the Blue Book seem to pre-judge the students as incapable of making mature social decisions. This negative and defeatist attitude is not consistent with the Bates philosophy. For while the College's encouragement of academic development is duly recognized, we feel there is a considerable deficiency in the fostering of social competence. The College professes to instill in its students this competence, but, through its refusing to grant the students the opportunity of making moral and social decisions, it has failed to do so.

An alumnus has summarized the Bates dilemma as follows: "... For many years the problem at Bates has been that student responsibility has been expected only to the extent that the students have been required to abide by an out-moded and unfunctional set of rules. . . There have been many cases where students of Bates have acted in outrageous, inexcusable manners, yet they have been protected because their fellow students have nothing to protect or anything that gives them the feeling of maturity, responsibility and freedom of expression."

What has happened is that the administration has been guilty of pre-judging the entire student body and finding them guilty on the basis of what might happen in one or two instances. This type of approach to student conduct must be rendered obsolete and replaced with one which allows freedom and responsibility to the individual and retains judgment about irresponsibility until irresponsible actions have actually occurred. It is precisely that judgment which belongs to both the administration and the students together. It is at that time that student responsibility must exercise itself. Without it there could be no extension of privileges, and without privileges I contend that organized chaos will continue to reign on the Bates College campus.

Also, it should be remembered that change in many ways denotes the granting of privileges. When privileges

are given, the students must be responsible for the maintenance of those privileges, even if it means censuring fellow students for their misconduct.

It will be readily granted that the student must learn to be responsible for his conduct, and in some measure for the conduct of his peers. We define responsibility as the ability to distinguish between right and wrong, and to think and act rationally, and hence, to be accountable for one's actions. This definition parallels the underlying philosophy of the Blue Book and the concept of education as a means of developing rational faculties. Yet, the opportunity to display such responsibility in the social realm is very limited.

As previously stated, reception hours afford freedom within structure and guidelines through structure. These aspects help build the responsible and socially mature person. However, the campus situation is that of overstructure where small coeducational groups or couples seek freedom by completely avoiding structure. This is often achieved in a motel room, a cabin, apartment, or Mount David (weather permitting). Yet these places have a connotation of "immorality" which tends to bring anxiety to the people involved, thereby restricting the sense of mental freedom. It is obvious then that complete lack of structure as existent in the off-campus situation inhibits the achievement of socially acceptable behavior, both in the eyes of the College and in the eyes of the student himself. The remedy lies in encouraging the students to remain on campus for coeducational activity. Thus, reception hours can achieve the positive aspects of the off-campus situation, that is, privacy, yet encourages the students to act in a "socially acceptable way."

A dean of a prominent New England coeducational liberal art college relates that his school, being traditionally liberal, encounters numerous and varied social problems. In an attempt to alleviate these problems his school seeks to contain them on campus where possibly a solution can more easily be found. By pushing social problems off campus an administration is weakening its enormous potential for correcting social shortcomings. Actually, it is covering them up and perhaps even facilitating their growth rather than exercising concern for the welfare of the student. Many students question whether Bates is doing just this. If so, it is dismissing the opportunity to provide guidelines for behavior patterns. In doing this it is ignoring its own philosophy regarding the value of social responsibility in the students.

There are three phases in the socialization process of the student. They are 1) previous

establishment of accepted norms, 2) peer pressure, and 3) awareness of individual accountability for behavior.

Previous socialization has already instilled in the individual certain values of the community, and these values will serve as future guidelines for the discerning of "acceptable modes of behavior." The continued acceptance of these modes will be enforced in the dormitory, through the second guideline, peer pressure.

Peer pressure is evident throughout the College community. It is directed through the Big Brother and Big Sister programs already in existence. The role of the big brother or big sister must be emphasized in terms of orientation to the reception hours system as a means of exercising the mature behavior expected of college men and women.

Whereas present social restrictions limit the need for big brothers, flexibility of the program of reception hours necessitates their involvement through instilling in the underclassmen a respect for and an understanding of his role as a mature man or woman.

This idea of maturity is impressed upon underclassmen not only by the Big Brother program, but also by each Bates student as a member of the campus community. Through these relationships, guidelines are impressed upon the individual by his peers, and stimulate further growth along the lines of the Bates philosophy of maturity and responsibility.

Proctors as well would acquire a much more important role in campus and dorm life, for they would serve as guides for responsible attitudes among both upper and underclassmen. Their primary function would no longer be restrictive in nature, but rather directive in individual and group behavior.

In effect, these first two guidelines, previous establishment of accepted norms and peer pressure, will serve to strengthen the third, for they tend to make the student more aware of the demand for "socially acceptable behavior." In other words, the student will act in a mature and responsible manner because he realizes the importance and need for proper behavior in his community.

Thus, the Advisory Board of Bates College feels that the institution of reception hours will foster an atmosphere of social responsibility which hitherto has been absent on our campus. The College will then have a role in aiding the development of the character, as well as the minds of the students.

The application of guidelines to maturity and responsibility will also extend to sexual matters. It seems that these are often the primary concern of the Administration, for there is an apparent fear

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Bates



Student

Edward L. Savard

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EDITORIALS

THE ELECTION FARCE

With the time past for submitting nomination papers, only three of a possible nineteen class offices have more than two candidates. There are three offices without any student indicating an interest to run at all, including the presidency of the sophomore class.

There have been many arguments for the abolition of class offices for underclassmen as purposeless functions. Since the annual class dances are no longer held, there are few activities left for the officers to direct.

However, if the positions are to be continued, it would seem that some way to end the farce of no candidates or a slate of completely unopposed candidates must be altered.

When the senior class had two vacancies to fill among the offices last fall, a nominating committee was formed from volunteers. These students accepted the names of any candidates who wished to run and requested students who might not ordinarily have tried for the post, for varying reasons.

As a result the seniors were able to select from a list of several highly qualified, representative students, and the election represented a much greater expression of choice than the ones which face the voters in the upcoming primaries on Monday.

Since the Advisory Board is in charge of the election of class officers, it would seem that reform must come from this organization. If the class offices are to be continued, the Board should devise methods to make the elections meaningful. If the Board and students find that the offices are not serving a function for the underclassmen, then they should be abolished.

AD BOARD PROPOSAL

After many months of hard work, the Advisory Board has completed the proposal on reception hours for presentation to the president and faculty. The proposal reveals the thought and time that went into its preparation, and is worthy of sincere consideration by all related groups.

The report itself states the case for the institution of reception hours at Bates better than we could here. Alternatives to their suggestion in the light of limitations at Bates could not remedy the situation as it stands.

The faculty must approve the measure before it can be instituted. The Ad Board has suggested a trial period for the system after the March recess.

Since the report in a preliminary stage has already been presented to faculty members individually, and since the report recommends no change in available facilities, this trial period is not unreasonable.

The report, both as a representation of effort and necessary change, should receive thoughtful and realistic consideration.

Ford Foundation from Page 1

to those enrolled in one of the seminars, and carries four hours credit.

To be eligible for the full program of seminars and tutorials, a student must have completed by April two years of the three-year course, or three years of the four-year course.

Admission is selective, and though eligibility is determined individually, about a 3.000 gpr is expected. Enrollment is restricted to students majoring in the humanities or the social sciences, including psychology. The program is open to both three and four-year students without tuition charge.

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AD BOARD REPORT

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that by instituting reception hours the chance of sexual intercourse and possible pregnancies would be enhanced, and the name of the College thus implicated. In light of this opinion, it is suggested that the College emphasize the fact that in granting reception hours, the College is not condoning the use of men's dormitory rooms for sexual intercourse. For a number of reasons, it is our contention that the chances for sexual intercourse are actually diminished by the implementation of reception hours.

First, meetings with the planned intention of sexual intercourse will occur regardless of the situation. However, the current situation (whereby students seeking privacy and having no intention of sexual fulfillment are forced off campus) serves only to increase the possibilities of "misconduct," largely through its unstructured freedom. Under the system of reception hours, sexual intercourse is discouraged by community atmosphere and the regulatory nature of the structure.

Second, not only are guidelines at work in reception hours in lowering the chances of sexual intercourse but the atmosphere of a men's dormitory during reception hours hardly can be seen as conducive to the intimate nature of the sex act.

It is our contention that reception hours will not establish an atmosphere promoting sexual intimacies. In this situation, the social conscience of both men and women will far outweigh their inclinations as sexual creatures. Our socialization has been strong enough to allay any fears that the institution of a simple social privilege will destroy a lifetime of mores. Further, we contend that a dating situation is not merely for sexual play. Rather it allows individuals to express their social selves. Therefore, we hold that it is not rational or justifiable that fear of sex should cause rejection of all the positive social and educational aspects which reception hours can fulfill.

Proposed Rules

The Advisory Board suggests that the following rules be instituted to govern those hours when men may entertain women in their rooms:

1) There shall be a sign-in and sign-out book by the door of each dormitory. The proctor or alternate shall see that it is attended at all times. A woman shall be granted entrance only after her name, her host's name, the time of entrance, and the room number are registered. The proctor shall be granted the discretion to bar admission to any couple which appears disorderly.

2) There shall be a senior proctor or alternate on duty at all times that the dormitory is open for entertaining. He shall be responsible for the sign-in book and the overall

well-being of the dormitory. Recognizing the burden on one proctor to be on duty at all times, it is suggested that the Men's Council and the Dean of Men make a list of upperclassmen whom they deem responsible to act as proctors during reception hours.

3) A woman shall be admitted only when escorted by a gentleman.

4) Dormitory rooms shall be open during specified hours. The following hours are requested:

Friday, 5:00 p.m. to 11:45 p.m.

Saturday, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. to 12:45 a.m.

Sunday, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

5) The proctor or alternate is to be personally responsible for seeing that all women are out of the dormitory at closing time.

7) Misuse of the privilege of reception hours shall result in consideration by the Student Judicial Board and the Faculty-Student Conduct Committee under their usual procedures.

Reception hours not only grant the opportunity to develop social graces, but may also direct other aspects of the student's personal development. They enhance the campus environment. Their institution will create a metamorphosis on the Bates campus: a responsible and mature attitude will be civilly nurtured, social opportunity will be greatly expanded and intellectual exchange outside of the classroom will be augmented. The social frustration derived from an unnatural separation of the sexes will be alleviated, pride in living conditions will be fostered, the potential of personal and group accountability will be realized. Acts of prejudice of students will be replaced by the opportunity for observation and direction. In short, the overall and far-reaching gains and ramifications of this change on the campus justify Reception Hours.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

"The whole enterprise of this nation, which is not upward, but a westward one, toward Oregon, California, Japan, etc., is totally devoid of interest to me, whether performed on foot, or by a Pacific railroad. It is not illustrated by a thought; it is not warmed by a sentiment; there is nothing in it which one should lay down his life for, nor even his gloves — hardly which one should take up a newspaper for." (Henry David Thoreau to Harrison Blake, 1853)

His reluctance to become involved was overpowered by his indignation over the issue of slavery and of his country's adventures in Mexico. During the trial of John Brown he entered in his journal "I do not wish to kill or to be killed but I can foresee circumstances in which both these things would be unavoidable."

In the face of our country's current "westward enterprise", the Viet Nam war, I see nothing "illustrated by a thought . . . warmed by a sentiment . . . which one should lay down his life for . . .". I am tempted to say, as Thoreau did in 1861, "I do not so much regret the present condition of things in this country (provided I regret it at all) as I do that I ever heard of it."

I too can see, despite my conviction that no man should take the life of any other, circumstances in which I might be killed — or in which I might kill. I can not foresee any circumstance in which, having killed, I could say "I have done right". My reason tells me killing is unwise. My emotion (my empathy and the true basis for my morality) tells me it is always wrong. The events which might move me to kill, however compelling, could not make that killing right. If I felt I had chosen the lesser of two evils, the apparent necessity of the choice does not make the "lesser evil" a "good".

Nor can I shift the responsibility for my act to either God or Society. For it is "I" who pulled the trigger. It is "I" who twisted the bayonet. It is "I" who pulled the pin on the grenade or who toggled the switch to release the napalm. It is "I" and only "I" who could have refused to do these things.

For any soldier who serves in spite of himself; who kills and knows it is wrong; who lives with his responsibility in his conscience and his dreams; for these men I have sympathy and compassion. I have none for the man who kills or has killed, or will kill, in Viet Nam, and who feels he has done "right". Neither will I heap honor at the head of any "hero", no matter how many of the current enemy he has killed. He may stack his trophies like cord-wood and not convince me his collection of lesser evils have made a great good.

A postscript for the Bates Student: Only you can refuse to serve. If your conscience tells you the Viet Nam war is wrong, you should refuse to serve.

R. M. Chute

CHESS CLUB NEWS

The Bates College Chess Club hosts a chess match with Norwich on Saturday, February 10. The match is scheduled to begin at 1:00 P.M. Norwich is a club we have never beaten, but we hope to change that this weekend. Spectators are welcome. Watch the Chase Hall bulletin board for further details.

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THOMAS HARTMANN LECTURE

Racial Tension Is Growing Problem, U. S. Cities Become Giant Arsenals

By Larry Billings

Speaking on "Racial Tension in the Cities" in the Little Theatre January 30, Mr. Thomas Hartmann, head of the New Jersey Department of Community Relations, regretfully concluded, "No public official has an answer to this problem. . . I think everybody's got to worry about it." Basing his remarks on a recent study of New Jersey's own racial tinderbox, Newark, sponsored by the state government, Mr. Hartmann placed the inflammable situation in our cities in perspective.

According to the speaker, the question of racial tension in urban areas is a highly emotional one demanding subjective analysis considering the dearth of any really concrete data on the subject. Officials agonizing over the problem daily enjoy "a terribly frustrating existence. . . We even find we're not as welcome in the cities as we once were either by whites or blacks."

Way Station for Immigrants

Hartmann characterized Newark as "a symbol for the country . . . what can happen to any city." Always a way station for immigrants who move into the suburbs with the attainment of prosperity, it has also been plagued by an overabundance of small industry, cheap Negro labor, and substandard housing. The antipathy of the "lily-white" suburbs which "control the political views of the state" consigns the Negro to life in a city rejected by its own environs and repeatedly judged one of the three worst cities in the country. Observed Hartmann, "It symbolizes what lack of community resources can happen with neglect and when people living just outside it don't give a damn for it."

Gigantic Arsenal

The deterioration of such older cities and concurrently, their municipal systems spells low wages and living conditions. Neither the Negro nor

the blue collar white is able to extricate himself from an unbearable position; consequently, tension mounts and each ultimately confronts the other in his own armed camp. For instance, Mr. Hartmann pointed out that Newark, now one gigantic arsenal, could erupt into a "real" race riot which would dwarf the disturbances of the summer of last year: "Now we have armed camps . . . guns everywhere. When you get a race riot in the true sense of the word, it is really bloody. I don't think we can stand that kind of violence. I think we're worse than in 1860. . . This is an integrated community. A riot here would represent a real moral crisis for the nation."

New Programs

Much is being done on both the state and federal level to avert such an eventuality. A lot of time and money is being spent in infiltrating both groups. New programs such as manpower projects, housing developments, and lowering entrance requirements for civil service jobs for returning veterans are being initiated. Nevertheless, Hartmann asked, "Then where do you go? People get the feeling that they're reached a dead end. . . The only solution I see is a change in white attitudes. I mean the white technocrats responsible for programs have to break down their own arrogance." He noted that in very few places has the people's voice been accorded a fair hearing by pro-

gram directors and that the efforts of mayors and other municipal officials have been singularly ineffectual.

To rectify these shortcomings, he suggested that municipal officials would have a beneficial effect if they would just make their interest and presence known by being accessible and acceding to at least some of the pressing demands of the disgruntled: "This is a human question. I think it's a question of how people are approached and listened to." Disregard for the demands of the black militant has, in fact, forced him into an untractable position, and his white counterpart, with his own demands for more protection largely ignored, has become more militant. "How do you get white technocrats to change their minds?" queried Hartmann. "You don't — I don't think."

Black Militants

Consequently black militants are demanding that whites be removed from the programs and are seeking power for the Negro. If their demands are irrational, they are perhaps understandably so: "It's up to the white who wants to understand to try to understand why some of the black militants are irrational in their demands. The black militant is after power and can only get it through organization and irrational demands that may lead to violence. I think I would be violent too." Indeed, many prominent Negroes have resigned their sinecures and joined the militants to agitate for positions of real responsibility. This may mark the start of a constructive black power movement: "It's a healthy sign if the educated Negro will move back into the Negro community and develop

a proper thrust for power."

All too frequently law enforcement officials are blamed for not containing the violence, but Hartmann claimed, "Theirs is the loneliest job in the world. . . The situation we have is just more than they can cope with. It would do no good to replace them." Moreover, he pointed out that businesses and individuals who deal fairly with the black community are seldom mistreated; all the Negro wants from them is to be treated as a first class citizen. Concluded Hartmann: "The main problem is the whole American syndrome of making the Negro a little boy. . . The welfare system certainly continues to treat him that way. . . If you can understand Black Power and its irrational demands and the question of manhood and tell others, I shall have accomplished something."

Arrogant White Knight

In the succeeding question and answer period Mr. Hartmann expanded further on some of the more critical aspects of the urban dilemma. He emphasized the two very different ways of helping the Negro; we can continue to adopt the role of the arrogant "white knight," or "forego some affluence" to support Negro-run programs with our tax money. The black militant is particularly anxious to staff the schools with Negro teachers. Asked how we could get the scared white populace and the black militants together, he remarked on the delicacy of the task. Many programs we support today train Negroes to fill the jobs now held by their antagonists, the blue collar workers, thereby perpetuating the problem when they could be trained to fill available public sector jobs. However, he maintained steadily, "Our

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1

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10-20% Travel Tax Proposed, Most Students Not Affected

The Johnson Administration has virtually decided not only to ask for a tax on travel expenditures abroad in excess of \$10 a day, but it may urge "withholding" the estimated tax by means of a declaration before a traveler takes his trip.

Powerful Capitol Hill figures are still urging the Administration to limit the exemption to \$5 a day.

Present plans are to ask for an exemption for expenditures within the Western Hemisphere where countries are more content to hold dollars and not exchange them for gold.

Officials said they will propose a 5 percent excise tax on tickets to be earmarked for the promotion of foreign travel in this country.

It was explained Thursday that the Administration is shifting its emphasis from a discouragement of travel abroad to a program that would induce most people either to spend less time

abroad, or to spend less during a trip.

The present plan is to tax expenditures abroad — for goods, services, entertainment, etc. But not actual travel — on the following scale.

First \$10 a day — exempt.

Next \$10 a day, 20 percent.

Everything else, 40 percent.

A person would tally his total expenditures, and get an average by dividing by the number of days.

For most middle income travelers, Administration experts calculate, the tax will only be "a few dollars a day." The \$10 exemption, they feel, will cover most students, as well as those individuals who plan extended visits with family "in the old country."

The 10 to 20 percent tax would not apply to travel costs. For example, money spent on planes or trains between European capitals would not be figured into the average daily expenditures.

Saigon from Page 2
erate peace groups including SANE. The critical element, making the election meaningless, was the disqualification of the only two candidates, General Minh and Au Trang Thanh, who represented an alternative and who were well-enough known to pose a threat to the incumbents. It was an election without a choice and the Constituent Assembly almost had the courage to invalidate it.

"Freedom's Champions"

The "freedom's champions" were aligned with the French in Vietnam are the men who colonialists against the nationalist Viet Minh. They still live like the French in their villas. They take trips to Europe and their wives pick up the latest fashions in Paris. Their sons go to Europe for schooling, thereby avoiding the Vietnamese draft.

Using a combination of the carrot and the stick, the U. S. sponsored government has not been able to win the allegiance of the peasantry. The U. S. mission has been trying to teach its proteges the gradualism which has served, at least till recently, the U. S. corporate liberal state, so well. But the Thieu-Ky government has not been responsive and that is why the American press talks about the failure of the other war.

Among knowledgeable Americans it is recognized that the Saigon government's anti-corruption campaign is a farce, much talk and little action, something like putting a wolf in charge of sheep. Occasionally someone is netted, usually one of the smaller fry. The corruption flows from the top down. It is impossible to assess the extent of corruption without an active press, but

addition, he stated categorically that "there WILL be law and order next summer" thanks to extensive infiltration of all militant groups. Law enforcement officials will concentrate primarily on keeping the two groups apart, but he commented, "I'm afraid of the repression and afraid it will go too far. We could be hurt internationally."

the Vietnamese press is impotent.

Censoring the Voice of Protest

The newspaper Song was closed down a few weeks ago because of its too incessant complaining about corruption. This was not in the national interest, the government said. A columnist for the English-language Saigon Daily News, writing under the name Van Minh, claimed "three 'recalcitrant' journalists have been picked up in the last couple of months and drafted into the Army." He wondered why, since "the government, as is customary, can simply lock up its opponents without taking the trouble to resort to such an elaborate device." Another journalist, asked if he'd taken any steps to reopen his paper, closed for over a year, asked plaintively, "What's the use? Who can work under these conditions?"

The freedom of the press is not the only abused institution in Vietnam. The system of justice also suffers. People disappear daily without a trace. Over 5,000 political prisoners languish in the jails. Political expression is the most dangerous offense. Last week the government busted a vicious 100 peasant-strong "anti-U.S. whispering campaign." The peasants were held for over 12 hours for saying unkind things about America.

Political Expression Fatal

Decree law 093-SL/CT makes it easy for the government to pick off its opponents. It outlaws any activity that weakens the "national anti-Communist struggle" and "all plots under the false name of peace and neutrality." Prosecution under the law is left to military courts. Not long ago a young student was arrested for owning a copy of Thich Nhat Vietnam: Lotus in a Sea of Fire. The book is hardly NLF propaganda, but peace itself is a threat to the military regime.

The repressive nature of the regime has polarized Vietnamese politics. Whereas there was once non-violent and diverse opposition to the government, now there is the simple choice, the government or the NLF. Those who care about their country either join the Front or

wait until it takes over, believing there will be more freedom then. The repression has been a boon to the NLF.

Bureaucratic Legacy of French

One of the most notable characteristics of a revolutionary period, according to Crane Brinton, is the inefficiency of the central government. Certainly here the truth of his statement becomes obvious. The bureaucratic legacy of the French is amazing to watch. Row after row of tired bureaucrats, staring out the windows, reading comic books, or shuffling papers back and forth, perhaps initialing each copy; no one in a hurry to do anything in the midst of a society faced with massive dislocation, the glaring ineptitude, the lack of concern — all this makes the revolution so understandable.

The situation becomes more absurd since under Vietnamese tradition the bureaucracy considers itself "the father of the people." In contrast to all this it is noted that the NLF is very well organized. If it replaces the moribund bureaucracy, they'll be some changes made.

Racial Tension from Page 5
prime role as upper middle class whites is to put pressure on public officials to make sure their response is rational."

Integration?

To the question of whether or not integration is possible or even desirable in the face of such violent antagonism, he replied that no one could be sure. The important confrontation is between two low competing income groups in the cities, whereas successfully integrated communities are usually upper or middle income areas. Hartmann added, "The black militant says let us solve our problems for ourselves... Blacks and rightists are, in effect, asking for de facto apartheid. They make pret-

ty strange bedfellows." As for Black Power, the Negro is still only 10 per cent of the population and whites hold all the power, economic and political: "I believe an organized black movement has got to get help and particularly the money from the white establishment." In fact, a national movement seems relatively remote, but the Negro can work well locally, especially by means of the boycott.

State Public Welfare

Mr. Hartmann also emphasized the pressing need for state governments to take over the public welfare system: "We are presently getting third and fourth generation Negro welfare people." He advocated the adoption of an income maintenance system. In

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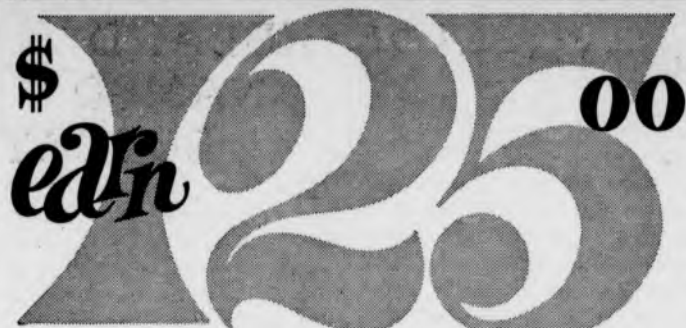
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Caustic Corner from Page 8

was knotted up at 48-48.

At this time it still looked like the same old song — North wins in overtime. But as they started playing the tempo changed. "Bones" was pouring baskets through and before you knew it the overtime was over. Hedge 57, North 51. There were a few complaints about some "stiff" calls by referee Dave Nash, but it was over and North had lost. Receiving top honors for Hedge were Spooner and Gardiner, who both finished with 18 points.

There must have been some Roger Bill boys in the stands who realized that North was only human after all. The two squads met on Sunday and it was never a contest. "Bill" dominated and with 3 minutes left were up 15. The final score was Roger Bill 67 Smith North 61. Consequences? — (1) Steve Griswold silenced all his critics as he played beautifully in scoring 23, (2) Steve Boyko proved you don't have to score to be a star, as he led the Bill offense with his passes, though he scored no points and (3) that defeat tossed the league into a 3-way tie for first place betwixt Roger Bill, Hedge and Smith North. Among those Roger Bill and Hedge have to play each other twice and Adams North has another crack coming at the boys from Sigma Nu — so anything can happen.

In "B" league it's almost all over as Adams North #1 continues to run away with it, although J.B. is right on their tail, and in "C" league it looks like Adams South all the way.

O.K. — I know there'll be screams about this week's ratings, but here goes:

- (1) Hedge Hall
- (2) Smith North
- (3) Roger Williams
- (4) Adams North
- (5) John Bertram

Hedge comes first because of their momentum and North is before Bill because they still are the team to judge others by. Zeke would be the first to admit that North is down for the moment — but there isn't a person around who's counting them out. — No, not even Ralph!

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Basketball from Page 8

forts by Howie Alexander, who scored 31 points, and by Jim Alden, who netted 26.

In the second game of the two-game road trip the Bobcats faced powerful A.I.C., which entered the game with a 10-2 mark, including a 80-65 win over Bates. The Cats trailed by 22 with 10 minutes to play but closed the gap to 11 at the end, losing 77-66. Rebounding was a prime factor in the game as the Cats were mauled off the boards, 59-27. Tim Colby led the scoring with 22 points.

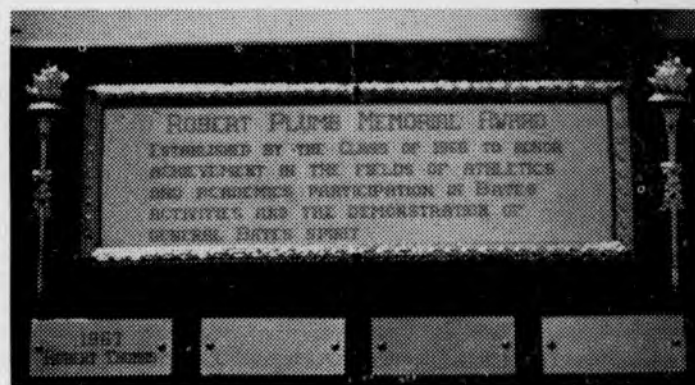
On Saturday the Cats returned home to play the Hartford Hawks, in what proved to be another thriller. Neither team was spectacular in the early going, but Hartford began hitting in close and the Cats soon found themselves on the short end of a 51-41 score. It was rally time again and the Cats responded, sparked by Ira Mahakian. Ira threw in 5 quick points, stole the ball time and again and suddenly the Cats were back in the game. Jim Alden flipped in 7 straight points to bring the Cats within two at 66-64, and two Colby baskets gave Bates a 68-67 lead with four minutes remaining. Hartford reeled off

WEBBER TO SPEAK AT SUNDAY CHAPEL

Professor G. William Webber of Union Theological Seminary will be the Chapel speaker for the Carnival Weekend Service this coming Sunday morning at 10:30. Professor Webber is director of the Metropolitan Urban Services Training Facility (M U S T). He lives with his wife and family of five in East Harlem and teaches a course in CHURCH AND COMMUNITY at Union. Professor Webber graduated from Harvard and received his B. D. degree from Union Theological Seminary in 1948. He also earned a Ph.D. from Columbia University.

The title of Professor Webber's sermon is "The Church Inside-Out."

3 straight but Colby again responded with two more buckets and Marc Sculkin tied it up with 35 sec. to play. Howard Busse of Hartford hit on a drive with 8 seconds on the clock, sealing the victory. Schulkin's length of the court drive didn't fall in and the Cats fell to defeat once again.



Perhaps you've noted an addition to the hall outside the Peakes Room in Chase Hall — the Bob Plumb Memorial Award. And if you're a freshman or a sophomore, you might not know what it is. The Seniors would like you to know because it is the start of a tradition we hope you will continue.

Bob Plumb was the President of the class of '68 when we were sophomores. He was killed in a car accident the year before our junior year began and his friends felt something should be done to honor his memory. The Bob Plumb Memorial Award was initiated to assure this. It is given annually on Ivy Day to the sophomore man or woman who best emulates the traits given on the plaque... those of achievement in the fields of athletics and academics, participation in Bates activities and the demonstration of general Bates spirit.

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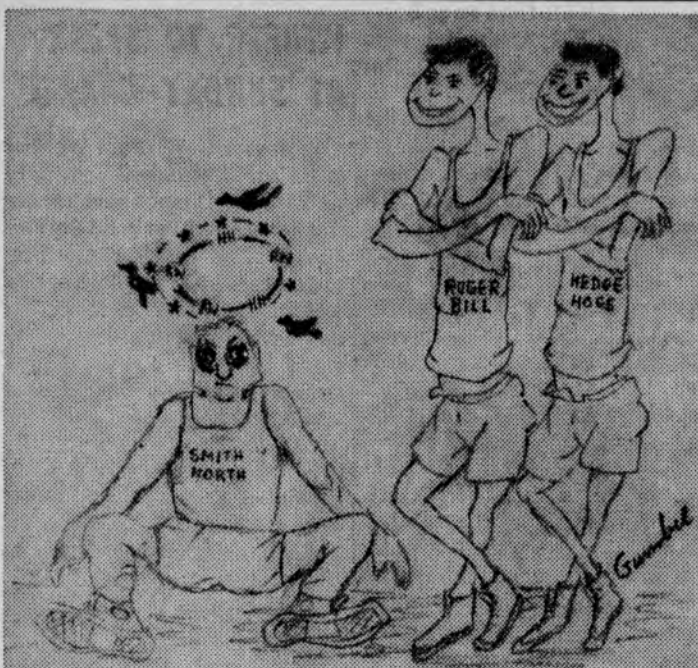
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Caustic Corner . . . by Gumbie

Would anyone like to know what it tastes like to put your foot in your mouth? I happen to be an authority on the subject. You see . . . it's like this . . . well . . . to put it bluntly — Zeke lied. If you recall, Zeke said last week that Smith North couldn't be beaten. (How's that for passing the buck?) Well, the drawing above tells the story; and it does not lie. Smith North has lost. Not once, mind you, but twice in the past week they have been outscored by their opponents during a given 40 minute period.

To start from the beginning might help to tell the whole story. On Tuesday night North played J.B. It started out as what used to be a typical North game. They shot well from the outside, they worked the fast break, and they were tough on defense. But that was the first half! In the second half, J.B. came on strong and before you could say boo the game was as tight as a Sid Gottlieb & Co. passion embrace in the lunch line. J.B. was staying with them step for step and by the

time regulation play had run out it was tied. There were 15 secs. left in the overtime, with the score tied and J.B. in possession, when North stole the ball. With 3 secs. remaining Stan Needles fouled Lance Lopez and Lurch went to the line with a tie score and the game on his hands. He promptly sank them both and no one in the gym was surprised as North won 63-61. Close? Yes! But they were still undefeated and they fully expected to remain that way.

They remained that way — for about 24 hours! For on Friday nite they played a Hedge Hall team which was determined to teach North that it's only a matter of eighteen inches between a pat on the back and a kick in the pants. The game stayed close the entire way and Hedge was building momentum: Spooner came down and hit 6 pts. in a row, "Ducky" was weaving thru the lane with drives and points vital to the Hedge attack. By the end of regulation time it

Continued on Page 7, Col. 3

Bobcats 42, Coast Guard 35

By Mike Slavitt

The Garnet Thinclads defeated Coast Guard in a thrilling away meet last Thursday. The Bobcats took four firsts and copped the mile relay to notch their third triumph in six dual meets.

Leading the way for the Cats were Jeff Larsen and Eddie Hibbard. Jeff won the 2 mile run in the great time of 9:45.3 and placed second in the mile for a total of 8 points. Eddie ran a fantastic 1:14.5 to win the 600 and ran the anchor leg of the winning relay team.

Ed Jahngen cleared 6'1" to win the high jump, and co-captain Toby Tighe took third.

Steve Erikson won the pole vault by clearing 13 feet.

Glenn Ackroyd placed second in the 1000, followed by Bob Thomas, who also took a third in the mile. Paul Williams and Bill Menke finished two-three in the hurdles, Neill Miner placed second in the 2 mile, and co-captain Gary Higgins grabbed third in the dash.

With the mile relay the only event remaining, the Cats had a 37-35 lead. The winner of the relay would win the meet. It was then that Williams, Stan Lyford, Kent Tynan, and Hibbard put on their heroics to cap a fine team effort and sew up the meet for the Cats.

HIBBARD NAMED BOBCAT

The Bates track team's victory over Coast Guard Thursday was a tremendous team effort. Practically every man tied or bettered his personal best performance. However, if one is to be singled out, it has to be Eddie Hibbard.

Running with a bruised foot which kept him from pole-vaulting, Eddie entered the 600 yard run for the first time in his college career, and also ran the anchor leg of the relay.

In the 600 Eddie took an early lead and fought off an opponent the whole race to win in the fine time of 1:14.5.

The Cats needed the relay to win the meet. When Eddie took the baton, he was behind. He quickly passed the same opponent he had edged in the 600, and again fought him off to win by inches, completing his quarter mile in the incredible time of 50.1 seconds, giving the Garnet the relay and the meet.

BATES FACES ST. FRANCIS IN CARNIVAL HOCKEY GAME

By Steve Andrick

At 1:30 this Saturday afternoon the Bates Hockey Club will take the ice against St. Francis College in the annual Winter Carnival game. This year there is a definite chance for a victory. Although the record to date is not impressive, considerable progress has been made over the course of the



BOB THERRIEN

season. With the financial aid of the Advisory Board and the Outing Club, as well as the co-operation of Dr. Lux, uniforms and goalie equipment have been obtained.

The Club's record stands at one victory and six setbacks.

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STEVE CUTCLIFFE

The losses have come at the hands of Nasson College, Husson College, and Hebron Academy, and two local amateur teams. The triumph was a 5-4 decision over St. Francis, powered by Dick Magnan's hat-trick.

The team includes three offensive lines which all see equal ice time. They consist of: Larry Power, Dick Magnan, and Dennis Fortier; Paul LaVallee, Steve Cutcliffe, and Bob Bauer; and Jim Ross, Bob Therrien, and Sandy Nesbitt. The defense consists of Bob Janson, Steve Andrick, Bill Eaton, Skip Bourque, and Camille

BOBCAT FIVE STILL IN SLUMP

By Dave Carlson

So far this season the Bobcat five has found the going pretty rough, and last week's action was no exception. The Cats started the week's action with a four game losing streak and ended it with a seven.

On Tuesday they traveled to the Coast Guard Academy and despite a brilliant rally from 22 points down the Cats were edged 100-94. The game was marked by great individual effort.

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Goulet. John Hodgdon is the goalie. The services of Dave Burt and Gary Shannon have been appreciated, as they have acted all season as coach and statistician respectively.

Despite the limited practice time the club can afford in comparison to its opponents, improvement has been made with every game and another victory is expected over St. Francis. The backing of the student body is desired, and the Club hopes that many students will attend Saturday's game at the St. Dominic Arena (Central Maine Youth Center).

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