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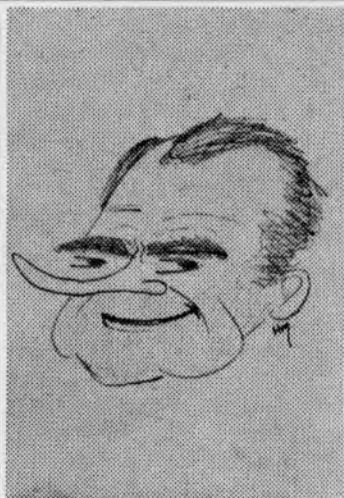
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NATIONAL ELECTIONS — TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5



"TRYING HARDER"



POLL WATCHING



ADOLF...ER GEORGE

National Poll of Adm/Faculty Sees Growing Student Power

A national poll of university administrators, professors, and students has disclosed overwhelming agreement that students will and should "serve as voting members on most important academic committees on the typical campus."

The poll was undertaken by the American Council on Education. Its report said:

"It may surprise some students to know that two out of three administrators—and a slightly higher proportion of faculty—believe this development is desirable or essential."

The council, based in Washington, is an association of educational organizations and institutions. It sent questionnaires in May to members of the council, chapterheads of the American Association of University Professors, National Student Association leaders, and members of the Association of Governing Boards of Colleges and Universities.

The council mailed 4,014 survey forms, and received 2,040 usable returns, 50.8 per cent of the total.

Substitution Probable

"The gradual substitution of responsibility for self-regulation instead of *in loco parentis* as a basis for codes of non-academic student conduct seems highly probable to more than four out of five respondents," the report said. "More than nine out of 10 faculty and students regard this as desirable or essential, while one out of four administrators disagree."

More than half the administrators and two out of three faculty members believe it most certain or very likely that students will increasingly use direct-action methods to demand changes in higher education.

"More than nine out of ten administrators, however, regard this possibility as undesirable or detrimental, where-

as seven out of ten faculty respondents take the opposite view," the report said.

More than half of all respondents held it "almost certain or very likely" that the authority of top administrators in policy decisions will be eroded. Three out of four faculty members believed this desirable. Half the administrators who feel this development is undesirable, and more

Con't on Page 2 col. 5

MISS CUNHA AND CHOIR PERFORM FOR PARENTS

by Larry Billings

Last Friday evening in the Chapel the Bates Choir and Miss Atenilde Cunha presented the first Parents' Weekend Concert. The performance also marked the Brazilian Soprano-in-Residence's North American Debut, for though Miss Cunha has given numerous concerts in her native land and studied in Europe, her present association with the Partners of the Alliance for Progress has afforded her the first real opportunity to display her talents on our continent. Judging from the enthusiastic response of her audience, we may venture to predict her visit here will prove a notable success.

Miss Cunha was preceded by the Choir's presentation of "Frostiana" under the direction of Prof. D. Robert Smith and accompanied by Miss Melanie Kocima. The selection of this musical arrangement of Robert Frost's poems by Randall Thompson was appropriate considering the cultural exchange between Maine and her sister state, Rio Grande do Norte, since Frost is the poetic

700 BATESIE PARENTS ENJOY TWO-DAY RESPITE

by Ted Cody

To those parents who have become caught up in the hectic pace of the work-a-day world, their return last weekend to the womb of the peaceful, uncluttered college atmosphere must have seemed a sight for sore eyes. Yes, Bates was exactly what the doctor ordered; eyewash not only does wonders for sore eyes, it also helps drum up a few more parental contributions and a little more disbelief in those letters coming home from disillusioned freshmen.

Upon emerging from their eleven o'clock classes many were met with enthusiastic exclamations along the line of, "I didn't know institutional food could be so good!" or, more rightly, "We'll be glad to pay the extra \$150 in room and board next year." Evidently the parents had been treated to a buffet dinner good enough to overpower the malodorous atmosphere of the Cage and still be worthy of praise. Perhaps it really was good!

At Commons we found that some tactical mastermind had put tablecloths on each and every table. Conjecture would

place this as an allowance for parents who had been repulsed from the fieldhouse before sampling the food. Finding them still in place for brunch Sunday morning was perhaps the biggest surprise of the entire weekend.

Then came the football game between Bates and Acadia. "Where's Acadia?" "Nova Scotia, I think. Those Canadians are supposed to be really tough and quick."

Anyway, after that came the open houses at both the men's and women's dorms. Here, the blame can be placed on the students for misrepresenting college life. That Friday night had been spent by most on the men's side of the campus in learning to make beds and doing other household chores. Even the women's dorms, long known for their neatness, made themselves a little more appealing to parents and guests with just a touch of perfume in the halls.

At 4:30 pm came the President's Reception for parents which, depending upon whether you looked at this week's or last week's calendar, was for parents only or for students, faculty, and staff only. Here, the parents shook hands with President Reynolds and his wife and then went on to saccharinely drink coffee and chat with other parents.

Saturday night even the meatloaf seemed to taste better than it would have had we not had visitors to impress. It had probably been made with the afternoon's grade A roast beef.

All in all, Parents' Weekend was a big success: parents received a lot of eyewash as a gift of the college; students got their rooms in shape, tablecloths at three meals, and good meatloaf; and we all got a win for Bates in football. What more could one ask! Is this any way to run a Parents' Weekend? You bet it is!

Senior Cuts

The men's council would like to appeal to the student body concerning line cutting by underclassmen. This is a senior privilege reserved solely for seniors. We hope that all underclassmen will have the common courtesy to abide by this rule.

We urge the student body to help enforce this policy in order that senior line cutting may be continued next year. P.S. Juniors TAKENOTE!!

Student Gov. at Carleton Outmaneuvered by Deans

DEANS PRE-EMPT SENATE from The Carltonian Carleton college, Northfield, Minnesota, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1968

by Don Camp

Open houses are no longer a political issue at Carleton, by order of the Deans.

This was the announcement made to the CSA Social Policy Committee Tuesday afternoon as they were handed a copy of the Open House Agreement which will probably go into effect next week with or without the approval of the Senate Men's League, and Women's League.

Clever Play

The unexpected maneuver

threw the CSA Executive Committee into admiring dismay at what they saw as a clever play designed to split the student body and provide very little room for major open house changes in future years.

The open house agreement itself includes several liberalizations of last year's agreement. Sunday afternoon open house is extended until 7 p.m. and a local option proposal allows each West Side floor to decide weekly whether it wants a Friday night open house and East Siders to vote on a Saturday night one.

There may be a special open Con't on Page 2, col. 2 & 3

Hayman Conducts Manhattan Pops In Night Of Viennese Magic

by Larry Billings

On Thursday, October 24, the Community Concert Association presented the Manhattan Pops Orchestra, conducted by Richard Hayman, in their interpretation of "A Viennese Night." On the whole, the evening was a refreshing rendition of familiar favorites. The exuberance of Conductor Hayman and the assured execution of his musicians brought enthusiastic response from the capacity crowd in the Lewiston High Auditorium. Mr. Hayman, guest conductor and arranger for the Boston Pops Orchestra for the past fifteen years, is widely known for his work on scores for such films as "Meet Me in St. Louis," "Girl Crazy," "As Thousands Cheer," and "State Fair," his recorded arrangement of "Ruby," and his recordings of Grieg, Rossini, Bizet, Brahms, and Rachmaninoff.

The first part of the evening's program sounded disturbingly like an advertisement for "Great Moments of Music," but as the group gained momentum, the magic of Vienna at last came to the fore. Occasionally soloists faded into the background, but the subdued, precisely defined tone of the whole was consistently maintained. The string section spoke with particular clarity and authority throughout. Johann Strauss, Jr.'s, "Champagne Polka" sparkled with effervescence; Franz Lehar's "Gold and Silver Waltz" flowed rhythmically and smoothly; and the "Emperor Waltz" by Johann Strauss, Jr., was delicately regal. Unfortunately the beautiful "Blue Danube Waltz" dragged unmercifully, and Josef Strauss's "Feuerfest Polka" suffered from a rather spiritless ending. Also included in the first half were Emmerich Kalman's "The Gypsy Princess Waltz," Johann Strauss, Sr.'s, "Radetsky March," and the Allegro from Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik."

Lively Second Half

Part II was marked by zest and variety; it captured the very essence of the Viennese contribution to music. Such slapstick as the appearance of Tiny Tim during "Tritsch Tratsch Polka," some of Conductor Hayman's jokes, and his brilliant yellow jacket probably detracted as much as they added. However, the other performance was superb. The overture to Johann Strauss, Jr.'s, "Die Fledermaus" radiated life, and the performance of his "Egyptian March" was beautifully balanced, had excellent variation in tempo and emphasis, and dropped to a haunting whisper at the end. Mr. Hayman played solos on the cembalo for Mozart's "Concerto No. 21," Kara's "Third Man Theme,"

and Johann Strauss, Jr.'s, "Tales From the Vienna Woods," all of which were memorably handled. Franz Lehar's "Merry Widow Waltz" certainly put to shame the numerous waltzes of the first half of the program. The concluding piece, Rudolf Siczynski's "Vienna, My City of Dreams," was a happy choice to summarize the evening's theme, but it was unhappily not as carefully presented as the rest of Part II.

Nevertheless, last week's "Viennese Night" was a thoroughly enjoyable musical "happening" which succeeded in reminding us of the richness of one city's lasting contribution to our cultural heritage. It is to be regretted that more Bates students did not attend the event.

HAL ON DUTY



An enormous coke machine has been spewing out over a hundred cans of soda per day to the residents of Adams Hall. The volume portends campus-wide installation next semester.

"IT'S NOT WHAT WE GOT, IT'S HOW WE GOT IT."

Carleton from Page 1

house this Saturday night and the agreement will probably go into effect next week.

No More Power

But the position of the Executive Committee, as expressed by Senator Harold Henderson, is "it's not what we got, it's how we got it." Previously the bargaining power CSA had in the matter lay in not ratifying a proposal until it was satisfactory. But now, according to Henderson, "every shred of power (over open houses) has been taken from the leagues and the Senate."

Another serious defect, from the point of view of the Executive Committee, is the lack of a review clause. Members of the committee foresee very little change in this agreement over the next several years unless a strong written statement assuring review and possible change is included in the agreement.

"Reactionary Step"

But major concern centered on what CSA President Andy Korsak called the "very reactionary step"—what he saw as usurpation of student government powers by the deans in deciding the open house issue "by administrative fiat."

The committee saw few options open to it to protest the new method of decision-making. Because of the few concessions granted by the deans, the committee members had little hope of mobilizing student opinion behind them—

at least at the present time. Henderson supported asking the Senate not to ratify the agreement. "Why should we give it our sanction if our sanction is meaningless?" Others argued that non-approval would hurt the Senate's role with students and might result in illegal open houses.

Proctors, RA's Vote

Refusal by the proctors and RA's to accept the new agreement would be one step which could prevent it from going into effect. But this was judged to be unlikely.

A proposal was also considered to try to initiate some action within the Faculty-Administration Committee on Social Policy.

The general feeling of the committee was probably summed up by Anne Laws who explained, "We want to be in on decision-making. We're not beating our heads against the wall because we want open dorms."

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DYNAMIC DUO ON N.E.T. DRAMA AND THE CAMPAIGN

A savagely witty tragedy "Women Beware Women" by Thomas Middleton will be on WCBB, Channel 10's N.E.T. PLAYHOUSE Friday, November 1 and Sunday, November 3 at 9:00 P.M.

Considered to be Middleton's most powerful drama, the play is set in 17th century Florence where a wealthy citizen is determined to marry off his daughter to the ward of an old friend.

The ward is an absolute moron, the young lady a beautiful and talented woman. What follows is a frightening tale of jealousy, seduction, intrigue and murder, a fast-paced drama that flashes with bitter wit as Middleton lampoons the mores of his time.

Karen Fernald stars as the lovely Isabella, with Michael Barrington as her father, Derek Newark as her husband and Gene Anderson as Livia, the embittered middle-aged woman whose jealousy precipitates bloody carnage.

Produced by Granada TV of Great Britain, "Women Beware Women" is the second Middleton drama to be shown on N.E.T. PLAYHOUSE.

Philip Mackie adapted and produced "Women Beware Women" for television; Gordon Flemyng directed and Pauline Grant choreographed the dance sequences. The play is being seen across the country this month on National Television.

WCBB, Channel 10 will present a rerun of the N.E.T. Journal "Candidates and the Issues," on Sunday, November 3 at 5:00 P.M. The Journal

OVERLOOKED SOLUTION TO

ENDING THE WAR

WASHINGTON—A simple solution to the Vietnam war and trouble at home has thus far been overlooked by the three principal candidates for the presidency.

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ON POLITICS AND ELSEWHERE

AMERICAN LIBERALISM: DIVIDED AND DISTURBED

by Doug Arnold

In the year 1968, the American liberal, once the most solid feature of United States political life, has received a severe shaking. He has been shaken by the war in Vietnam, by the assassination of Martin Luther King, by the assassination of Robert Kennedy, by violence in the ghettos, by violence on the campuses, by the Convention in Chicago, and by the advent of George Wallace. What this shaking amounts to is that the American liberal is now divided against himself. He is unsure of the nature of his own social interests and the implications of his inherited morality. He is confused about social change, about the direction of history as a whole, and about his own role in the political process. He is afraid of the future. In order to understand the precarious intellectual position of the modern American liberal, let us look back on the historical roots of the liberal philosophy.

Middle Class Liberalism

The political philosophy of liberalism has always been the philosophy of the middle class. In this philosophy, and especially in its American manifestations, we can detect two very significant and often conflicting intellectual attitudes.

The first of these attitudes flows from the *laissez-faire* economics of Adam Smith and his disciples. The *laissez-faire* glorification of individual initiative in the economic sphere laid the groundwork for the fundamental American faith in the ability of free citizens, with minimal interference from the church or state, to efficiently order their own economic lives. This philoso-

phy, with its defense of private property and its glorification of the successful capitalist, thrived in nineteenth century America. It found its ultimate expression in the writings of the Social Darwinists (notably Herbert Spencer) during the late decades of that century. Economic life, said Spencer, resembles Darwin's evolutionary process: the strong destroy the weak. Social Darwinism was a defense, in pseudo-scientific terms, of the economic aggrandizement of a powerful capitalist class over the "naturally inferior" and therefore less-deserving proletariat.

Dual Nature

In economic terms, therefore, American liberalism early emerged as the capitalistic philosophy of individual initiative and unlimited competition. It became, in effect, a defense of the American middle class—those who had emerged successfully from the relentless struggle of capitalistic competition into positions of affluence. However, this economic philosophy did not retain its clear-cut outlines. A second set of attitudes became entwined and confused with these economic assumptions. Few Americans could (or can) ever accept a purely cut-throat conception of society and economics. Moralism intruded early into liberalism. Humanitarian values derived from older religious codes, the ideals of the American Revolution (such as freedom and equality), and the optimistic philosophies of the early nineteenth century have significantly tempered American liberalism. What we call liberalism today is a combination of two historical traditions: a tradition of *laissez-*

faire capitalism and a tradition of humanitarian concern and reform. In many cases liberals have felt obliged to compromise their strict *laissez-faire* insistence on governmental inaction to attain certain "humanitarian" goals—for instance, the New Deal relief programs and the anti-poverty legislation of the 'sixties. However, we must not be too quick to praise the compassion and social concern of the American liberal. The programs of the New Deal, for instance, were aimed primarily at getting the machinery of the capitalistic economy rolling once again after a mechanical breakdown, while many humanitarian programs, both in the past and the present, must be written off as sops to the liberal conscience, not meaningful solutions to social problems.

Selfishness

American liberalism is, at heart, an economic and social philosophy catering to the interests of the politically-dominant middle class. During its history, it has become confused and somewhat adulterated, but not fundamentally altered, by the intrusion of humanitarian values. With an understanding of the two elements of American liberalism, we are in a better position to appreciate the dilemma of the liberal in 1968.

In the past few years the liberal mind has found itself directly challenged by the problem of social change, and as a consequence, split apart. Throughout American history the philosophy of liberalism has defended the position of the middle class as the political elite of the United States by protecting its social and economic interests. Educational indoctrination perpetuated this philosophy, usually clothing it behind moralistic terms of humanitarian values—specifically, behind the belief that the liberal power structure can change by itself in the face of social necessity, recognizing the demands and problems of discontented elements. During the 'sixties, however, the ability and even the willingness of the power structure to significantly alter itself in response to social discontent has been continually and convincingly challenged.

Fear Backlash

Last summer, for instance, following the King assassination, racial violence broke out

in numerous American cities. The general reaction of the American middle class to this violence was fear. The liberal today is terribly afraid. He is afraid, most basically but not most openly, of social dislocation following periods of violence. He is concerned primarily with the security of his own position—he does not want to lose the material possessions, social prestige, political privilege, and psychological security he enjoys as a member of the American middle class through what he terms the violence of a "social revolution". At the same time, however, most liberals are disturbed morally. Ethically educated to sympathize with those "less well off than they," they can only fall back on a faith in the flexibility of the liberal power structure. But more and more they discover that this flexibility is belied by the brutality of that structure and its blindness in the face of social demands. They are torn between their socio-economic interests and their ethical values, both of which were once incorporated into the same value system. They are forced to choose between them, and the direction of this choice is becoming increasingly apparent during the election campaign.

"Law and Order" Syndrome

The catch-phrase of this election is "law and order." The overemphasis placed on this concept by all three political parties shows clearly the direction of American liberalism. Having failed to satisfy the numerous demands for meaningful social change (whether they come from factory workers, urban blacks, or college students) through half-hearted legislation and vague promises, liberals are falling back on their own socio-economic interests. The demand for law and order—the defense of the *status quo*—exposes the primary concern of the American middle class as its own privileged social position. The significance of the "law and order" argument rests on the fact that the American middle class liberal, in the face of difficult social questions, is now content to openly defend his specific class interests against threatened "social change." It is an argument born out of fear and represents a significant narrowing of the liberal mentality. It should be recognized

as such.

In Defense of Privilege

It is extremely revealing to note the attitude of the Republican candidate for Vice President, expressed in a recent speech in Indianapolis and reported in the New York Times:

"Yes, we will listen to your complaints," Gov. Spiro T. Agnew said today of the poor and the dissident youths. "You may give us your symptoms, (but) we will make the diagnosis, and we, the Establishment, for which I make no apologies for being part of, will implement the cure."

This is a blatant defense of the privileged position of the American middle class. Lacking the gift of vagueness with which his running-mate and most of the other candidates to the "left" of George Wallace are endowed, Mr. Agnew clearly sounded the new tone of American liberalism. And if it is argued that this is really not liberalism, let me only point out that this statement, like so many others made during this campaign, is based on a direct appeal to the American middle class, the class whose interests have been historically shielded by the liberal philosophy.

Liberalism is showing its true face in this election campaign. Stripped of much of its humanitarian camouflage, it reveals itself as a philosophical defense of a privileged class. American society appears to be on a collision course with itself and the "law and order" argument is merely an empty reaction to the problems of violence and social change, a desperate defense grasped at by confused liberals.

Reynolds Appoints**Development Assist.**

The appointment of Karl F. Wolfe, Jr. as Assistant in Development at Bates College has been announced by Dr. Thomas Hedley Reynolds.

A native of Salem, New Hampshire, he is a 1965 graduate of Bates and currently a Candidate for a Master's in Business Administration at the University of Vermont. During his studies at Vermont last year, Mr. Wolf held a fellowship as a head counselor at the University. Prior to his year at Vermont, he spent two and a half years as a marketing representative with Texaco, Inc.

Anonymous: "Do you think there is intelligent life on Mars?" Sure do. You don't see them wasting \$30 billion to find out about us."

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EDITORIALS

CHANGE

The first Bates College Parents' Weekend has come and gone (see pages 1 and 5). Essentially an administrative creation with roots perhaps in Middlebury and Colby, the weekend was successful for parents and the college. It should become an annual affair.

On the side of student initiated change the **Student** notes the voluminous response to the newly installed coke machine in Adams Hall (see page 2). Perhaps machines should be installed in other dorms desiring them before second semester.

The campus-wide open house Saturday also passed its test. It was a convenience and a sensible step emanating from student-administration discussion and joint compromise. The **Student** sees no reason why the Men's Council's request for a repeat this Homecoming Weekend should not be accepted.

Ever tried to get a telephone in your room? 1) Call the phone company. They say all they need is authorization from the college. 2) See the Dean of Men. He says there's no problem, but talk to the Business Manager, it's his bag. 3) Talk to the Business Manager. He says that you can have a phone in your room—as soon as the phone company will agree to install them.

Lounges are spreading like mushrooms. Two years ago the Hedge rec room was *avant garde*. Last year Adams was opened with two lounges, a TV room, and rec. room. Now the Adams coed lounges are merely functional. Smith is nice, Hedge is nice. The new Roger Bill lounge is not only open, but tastefully done, esthetically appealing even. And in loungeless J.B. behold! . . . work will begin shortly.



Just around the corner...

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letters to the editor letters to the editor
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CONTINUED SEARCH FOR MEANING

To the editor:

You of an older generation look to ours as one of chaos, of violence, of irrationality. Perhaps you have good reason to think this of us, for what we have become is a good deal different from what you are (on the surface), and more importantly, what we are becoming remains, even to us, a distant and ill-defined land. And in our pursuit of meaning, we have been guilty of one thing. We have felt too hurried to try to explain our objectives to those who feel they do not understand us. We will now try, in part, to do this.

We are proud of the heritage you have given us. You have lived in a time of the Great Depression and the Great War. You have tasted and felt privation, hatred, insecurity, chaos. And out of this you tried to cement together a society with structure and opportunity. You have taken chaos and created social order and meaning. This was a task only strong minds and strong wills could achieve. And you succeeded in that task.

Search for Meaning

Today we are continuing the process you have so vitally begun—we are continuing in our search for meaning. You have given us a democracy—social freedom. Now we seek personal freedom—to understand how each one of us can fully express the best within himself and contribute to this society. Some of us stress political methods as the way to advance this growth process—hence the rise in interest in civil rights and the necessity of equitable laws. Others have stressed intellect as the most meaningful way to grow—and out of this emphasis comes increased interest in social philosophy and psychology. Others have tried more radical approaches—smoking pot, living simply as the hippies, etc. But one thing all of us share is a desire to understand ourselves and how we can contribute to this society. You have shown us the way. Men like Dr. Spock have taught that sheer authority (like that seen in Germany prior to and during W.W. II) only stifles the best in men. He has taught, instead, that each person will of his own accord act responsibly and intelligently—without duress or threat—once he sees meaning in his life. This lesson is meaningful to us.

Why?

Here at Bates, particularly in recent days, we have seen a growing activism. Students seek now to understand more about themselves, their school, their community, and their world. They seek guidance in their search for meaningful experience. But above all they ask the question

"Why?" No longer is simple "authority" enough. We all saw what happened in Germany when it was. We are continuing the search for meaning you have begun—to understand ourselves as unique individuals each of whom has a place in this society.

We seek your help. We would like to benefit more fully from what you have learned and have to say. And we would hope that you accept our need to know and our need to grow. We are the pioneers of our generation and where we are going demands the ability to adjust and accept change. This is a

challenge you can share with us. It is a different kind of challenge than the depression and wars you have faced; but it is meaningful to us nevertheless. We now seek our own meaning. But our final goal is to make the world meaningful to all. Let's work together to achieve this.

Kent Tynan

FOUR STUDENTS SUPPORT NIXON

To the Editor:

In general, the American youth is disenchanted with "the system" in its present manifestations as a sprawling bureaucracy which no longer

Con't on Page 5, col. 1

N. Y. TIMES ENDORSES MUSKIE

From The New York Times
Sunday, October 20, 1968.

John Adams once called the Vice-Presidency "the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived."

This was never a fair appraisal of the importance of the job. Adams himself stepped up to the Presidency from the Vice-Presidential position. It is less valid than ever today when the power of the American Chief Executive has vastly expanded and when the possibility of a sudden succession has been significantly raised by the increased strains and perils of the Presidency.

Considering the crucial importance to the nation and to the world of the character of the man who sits in the White House, and remembering the sudden deaths of President Roosevelt in 1945 and of President Kennedy in 1963, Americans have a special responsibility this year to weigh carefully the qualifications of the Vice-Presidential candidates in deciding how to cast their ballots. It is essential that the Number Two choice be fitted in every way for the Number One job.

The Unknown Nominees

Two months ago, neither of the Vice-Presidential nominees of the major parties was widely known. Both were the sons of immigrants, both had worked their way through college and law school, both had won the governorships of their home states in upset victories over deeply entrenched regimes of the opposite party and both had pushed progressive legislation.

Spiro Theodore Agnew, the Republican choice, had recently blurred his liberal image in Maryland when he called for cuts in state spending for health, education and welfare and when he cracked down hard on civil rights demonstrators and took up the popular cry of "law and order."

Edmund Sixtus Muskie had moved on from the State House ten years ago to become Maine's first popularly elected Democratic Senator.

Shunning the spotlight, the lanky Down-Easter had earned a reputation among his colleagues as one of the Senate's most skillful legislators, a pragmatist who worked quietly and persistently for liberal goals.

Campaign Clarifies Differences

On the record, Senator Muskie at the time of the nominations clearly had the edge in experience and in steadfast devotion to progressive principles. The campaign has brought out further significant differences between the two Vice-Presidential aspirants as they have become better known to a national public.

Governor Agnew has shown himself to be rash, maladroit, insensitive to the deeper problems afflicting the nation and quick to exploit public prejudices for political gain. He has dismissed student demonstrators as "spoiled brats who never had a good spanking," has vowed to curb dissent, even nonviolent dissent against unjust laws; and has even accused Vice President Humphrey of being "soft on Communism," an echo of McCarthyism he later retracted.

Senator Muskie, in contrast, has emerged as a leader of moderation, taste and sensitivity, a man of character who attacks problems, not people. He has won the respect of angry young men by listening patiently to their arguments and then offering his own in quiet, rational language. He has defended the "privilege of dissent" while urging the "responsibility for resolving differences." He has called on second generation Americans like himself to remember their own struggles for economic and social justice and to become more understanding of the aspirations of other minority groups. "Law and order cannot be had by a slogan and a stick," he has said. "That is like ordering the sick to be healthy."

As a Vice-Presidential candidate, Mr. Muskie has demonstrated he has what it takes to be President. Mr. Agnew has not.

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

Letters can't from Page 4

seems to respect The People and in a lack of concern for the dignity of the individual. He has grown to distrust the political machinery as a sounding board for his ideas and does not find an acceptable place for himself in the present power structure. The Johnson-Humphrey administration has only succeeded in furthering this alienation.

Yet, the American young person does maintain a concern for his country and its leadership as a result of an ever-increasing degree of education. He has been schooled in the necessity of political responsibility and feels that it is vital that he exercise his prerogative to participate in the American political system. He realizes that he and his contemporaries wield an ever-growing degree of economic, social, and political influence in this country.

The Republican party, under the leadership of Richard Nixon, feels that the force of American youth can be used in a constructive and worthwhile manner. It can be directed toward a reaffirmation of trust in American institutions.

Richard Nixon has taken firm and substantive stands on major issues with the viewpoints and welfare of youth playing a significant part in their formulation. One of the most compelling issues confronting the young American voter is the present situation in Vietnam. In response to this situation, Mr. Nixon says, "I first want to make it clear that the war must be ended! We find that we are locked into a massive, grinding war of attrition that leads to the prolonged suffering of all the people concerned. The Administration has done far too little, too late, to train and equip the South Vietnamese, both for the task of fighting their own war and for the task of defending their own country. The Administration has failed in candor at home and in leadership abroad. By not taking the American people into its confidence it has lost their confidence."

"It is a cruel irony that the American effort to safeguard the independence of South Vietnam has produced an

ever-increasing dependence on the part of our ally. If South Vietnam's future is to be secure, this process must be reversed. Certainly one of the lessons from the agony of Vietnam is that we need a new diplomacy to prevent future Vietnams." In other words, we need a diplomacy of certainty, one which does not fluctuate with the situation, one not of reaction but of positive thought.

As a direct consequence of the war in Vietnam, the draft is foremost in the minds of many young voters. Mr. Nixon is one of the first to offer specific proposals on the question. He states, "One of the lessons of Vietnam is that the wars which may threaten in the future will require highly professional armed forces, thoroughly trained in the new techniques of a new and more sophisticated warfare." He proposes a professional voluntary army, saying, "By raising military pay scales and ending the draft, we can have better military protection with a smaller armed force while eliminating the inequities of the draft in the most effective way possible, that is, by eliminating the draft." Such a shift would be made, "... not only in the interest of young people whose lives are clouded by interest of an effective defense geared to the new and different uncertainty, but also in the interest of a new era."

Not only is concern with their own problems of major importance to young people, but also the questions of the lives and individual dignity of others are of pressing concern. The cities and their plight are no longer simply the concern of those within their sphere. Richard Nixon sees the urban crisis issue as one to which much time must be devoted in order to implement necessary fundamental changes. According to John Lindsay, "Richard Nixon's early and continuous proposals for involving more fully the talents of the private sector in the solution of our urban problems have clearly demonstrated the freshness which he will bring to the Presidency."

Richard Nixon suggests such things as immediate enact-

ment of the Human Investment Act to provide incentives for private enterprise to hire and train the hard-core unemployed, as well as a Computer Job Bank to match job-seeking men with men-seeking jobs on a national basis. He proposes that private enterprise take an active part in helping the poor of the cities to help themselves via loans and incentives, and he suggests that more teaching programs of better quality be instituted in the inner city.

The potential force of youth is siphoned off by the fact that those under twenty-one are not allowed to vote. As a part of the potential force of youth power, this sector of the population must not be neglected. Richard Nixon holds that, "I think people at 18 are now smart enough to vote. Not that they're old enough to fight; they're smart enough to vote. The young people today are better educated than we were; they know more about the world; they have a far greater interest in the problems of the country."

This heightened political sophistication is caused by the increasing degree of education. In order to continue as a world influence, America must educate all of her people. The Republican party offers a positive approach. They say, "When we talk about cutting the expense of government... the one area we can't short-change is education. Seeing to it that young Americans are the best-educated in the world, seeing to it that education is available to all our people, seeing to it that those who don't have an equal chance at the starting line are brought up to the starting line—this is the primary objective."

We feel that by the election of Richard Nixon, an outlet will be created through which all people, as well as the youth of this country, will be able to establish contact once again with the mechanism of government. The youth will affect a coalition of experience with contemporary ideas for the future. Richard Nixon can bring about this meeting by drawing on his experience in conjunction with his concern and his "now" ideas to lead this country and its people in an era when America will take a new look at the dilemmas of our time and find new ways to resolve them.

Eric Holm
 Elizabeth Taylor
 Betsey Brown
 Alfred J. Packard

Parents' Weekend a Success for Parents

by Carol Kimball

Three days since the big event and the beards and moustaches have started to grow back. The clean-shaven, repressed Batesians who greeted parents last weekend have almost returned to a state of normalcy.

The first event of this sort to hit the Bates campus was quite successful. The parents were completely "faked out" as to the progressiveness of the college. Who wouldn't be with tablecloths at Commons and reception hours in the dorms?

Friday night parents and students flocked to the Chapel for a concert by Miss Atenilde Cunha. Saturday classes were opened to parents providing them a rare chance to experience classes with their sons and daughters. At the luncheon they had an opportunity to meet other parents and exchange opinions.

Following a quick look at the campus, numerous parents and students attended the rousing football game. Acadia cooperated fully in allowing the Garnet to appear at its very best.

Sunday morning many students attended their first

Chapel service since Convocation. A long wait in line for brunch provided another opportunity for parents and students to get together.

This was Bates' first Parents Weekend, and it probably won't be the last. With a couple of improvements, such as a better football opponent and two lines for brunch, it may become a halcyon tradition.

McCarthy Philosophy: "Change Direction"

Editor's Note: This article is based on one that appeared in the New Britain HERALD, June 14, 1968.

New York (AP)—Soon after the death of Robert Kennedy, Sen. Eugene McCarthy addressed the Fellowship of Reconciliation in New York.

He noted that Americans are increasingly concerned with violence and the assassination of political leaders.

These deeds, however, "are only the peak of the iceberg," he noted.

The bulk of the iceberg, the senator continued, is an indifference to life, and a lack of sensitivity to it which breeds a potential for violence and destructiveness.

McCarthy said that "not only increased violence, but also increased counterviolence seriously threaten the existence of our democratic system. We must be on our guard that those who do not believe in the democratic process try to strangle it in the name of protecting it."

McCarthy won applause from an estimated crowd of 500 in the Hotel Commodore dining room when he said that what matters "is that we change direction."

Culture on W R J R

Starting this month on the theatre arts program Mondays at 10:15 will be Prof. John Tabliabue's puppet plays entitled *The Adventures of Mario*. Prof. Tagliabue considers the plays, which make up a poem to be of his best works. He wrote them in Italy (in English) and performed some of them in Italian while in that country. The *Adventures of Mario* have been performed a number of times in this country. The author will be heard in a number of roles.



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Fac. - Adm. Forum: Prof. William Mitchell

MITCHELL DENIES "NEW DIRECTIONS"

The interview reported in the STUDENT recently entitled "New Directions in Art" in fact is old. Such courses have been offered for years without credit by non-accredited institutions and groups that have neither philosophy, curriculum, nor faculty to meet accrediting association standards.

The lack of authority and discipline offered in the "new directions" was made quite explicit in the interview. Whatever was under discussion was not art or art history. Let no one, misled by that article, continue with the conception that art history is art.

Art in itself is not static. Through its procession of change it defies a one-to-one description. Severini, the Italian Futurist, has possibly described it as well as anyone to date as "the alteration of nature through one's sensibilities."

Art History Not Enough

Art history is recognized, by colleges and universities, as but one of three major areas of study essential to the education of the artist and other interested individuals which leads to the understanding and appreciation of a work of art within the culture which produced it. It is defined internationally by those informed in the field of art as a discipline, wherein qualified historians in this area pursue it and teach it as such. The recognition of styles and periods of art, instruction in relationships, that is, the demonstrated ability of putting things in their proper place, are required as part of the learning situation.

This discipline involves the use of the memory in recording major and minor facts, general and specific information, as essential tools of the profession and not regarded as trivia or mental gymnastics to merely torture the student. The sources of these facts are manifold. Students of art history must be cognizant of them, and able to make use of available facilities and knowledge of other disciplines as further instruments important to the study

of art. As an example, geology offers the area of stratigraphy as a means of dating necessary to the study of prehistoric periods. Archaeology which deals with the excavation of hidden or lost artifacts is another.

Related Fields

In addition to factual data, the understanding and interpretation of a work of art is dependent on a sequence of studies and knowledge in the related fields of anthropology, general history, psychology, philosophy, among others, which are incorporated into the period or periods under study by the qualified instructor, and students are expected and encouraged to take additional courses in such related fields within the liberal arts program. The knowledge of library research techniques and attributes of scholarship are essential to the student when searching out documents, civic records, letters, and other writings which expand upon the meanings intended by art forms. The ability to write a scholarly paper, discuss and interpret art, demands the development of a vocabulary of general, technical, and theoretical terms, so that communication and understanding can take place on an intelligent level.

Essential

The other two major areas of study (along with an integrated exhibition program) offered by the Art Department at Bates essential to the understanding of art are studio courses, which deal with the complexities of the perceptual senses and the actual production of a work of art—learning by doing; and aesthetics, or the theoretical and philosophical discussion of beauty incorporated and taught within the studios and histories.

In keeping with this point of view, the three facets of the art program at Bates with its finely integrated studios, histories, and appreciation can lead the student through the education of the faculties to a basic and profound understanding of the arts. Consequently, their aesthetic and

intellectual capacities will be sharpened; they will be worthier, more competent members of society aided by the department in their search for happiness and fulfillment.

Since 1964 the administration, faculty, and committees of the College have recognized and accepted this progressive and sound program of art at Bates with its philosophy, standards, and goals within its planned sequential order of prerequisite study. Anything alien to the program such as revealed in the article of October 16th is not sanctioned by the Art Department here, as it would not be by any other quality institution of higher learning. Such courses advertising simplicity have nothing to do with the Art Department's training of the perceptual senses and scholarship.

No Easy Path

Ultimately that which is humane is the concern for truth to our profession and the students under our guidance receiving a quality education. It is irresponsible and inhumane to suggest that there is an easy path to knowledge, with the students' final realization following graduation and their confrontation with the practical world or graduate school, that they are incapable and unqualified because they were allowed to pass courses of quality without really earning their credits and degrees, or offered pseudo courses behind the facade of an accredited department and institution which were of no value.

Institutions of higher learning, colleges, and universities are founded upon the premise that they are organizations of select men dedicated to the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge within the great traditions of the past. Important ideas, to the betterment of mankind, constantly evolve from this system perpetuated by qualified men with proven credentials. These are the concepts and criteria the Art Department at Bates is morally and professionally obligated to uphold and maintain, and will do so, now as in the past.

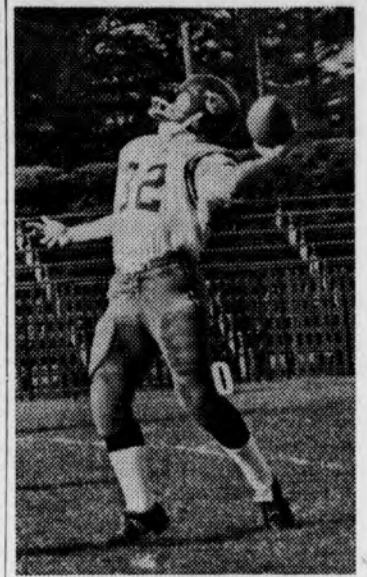
Where to go;
how to get there

Credential forms and other placement aids are now available in the Guidance and Placement Office for seniors who will want assistance in their efforts toward self-placement for after graduation. Personal data sheets are of two types: **teaching** and **"business."** Each senior may pick up 2 copies of one or the other of these forms at the Placement Office and should return one copy (completed) to the Office as soon as possible. Additional copies of these resume forms, for candidates to send employers, are available in the College Bookstore.

As a part of this "registration" procedure seniors will want to select carefully **four** prospective **references**. After receiving permission from each of these sponsors, you should list their names (plus position and address) on the resume blank before returning it to the Placement Office. When a resume form listing the references is returned, we will give you confidential rating forms and return envelopes for each of your sponsors. After we get the statements back directly from your sponsors, the Placement Office will make copies of these references available, on request, to potentially interested employers and/or graduate school admissions offices. "Placement" registration will cost seniors **FIVE DOLLARS** during the period 6 December through 30 June. For **registrations completed prior to 6 December** there will be **NO FEE**. We do not want to collect fees but hope rather to get early registrations. This credential service is maintained as a convenience to seniors and recent graduates, and should eliminate the necessity of your making repeated demands on the people who have agreed to write supporting statements for you.

Starting a credential file this year is recommended not only to seniors hoping to be employed immediately after college, but also to those anticipating several years of graduate study, military, Peace Corps or VISTA service prior to entry in a career. **Expected military service or graduate study should not deter seniors from taking as**

"MURPHY JUNIOR"



Cal "Fitzy" Fitzgerald

many employment interviews as possible.

Individual seniors desiring **additional orientation or counseling** are invited to make an appointment through Mrs. Kendrick. However, information about graduate schools in a particular academic discipline (e.g. history, biology, etc.) should be requested from the appropriate department chairman at Bates.

Whether or not you plan to establish credentials with the Placement Office, it will be helpful if the attached brief questionnaire can be returned to our office in Chase Hall as soon as possible.

"Home Sweet Home?"

In their 43-year history, the Harlem Globetrotters have played before Popes, Presidents, and potentates and in just about every famous hall in the world except La Scala. Still, last week they were able to find one renowned basketball area where they had never shown off their comic style. In a special exhibition at Intermediate School 201 on Manhattan's 127th Street, the Globetrotters (versus a pickup team of neighborhood kids) played for the first time in Harlem.

Stokely Carmichael: "Don't fire 'til you see the eyes of the whites."

Johnny Carson: "Happiness is bumping into Racquel Welch, very slowly."

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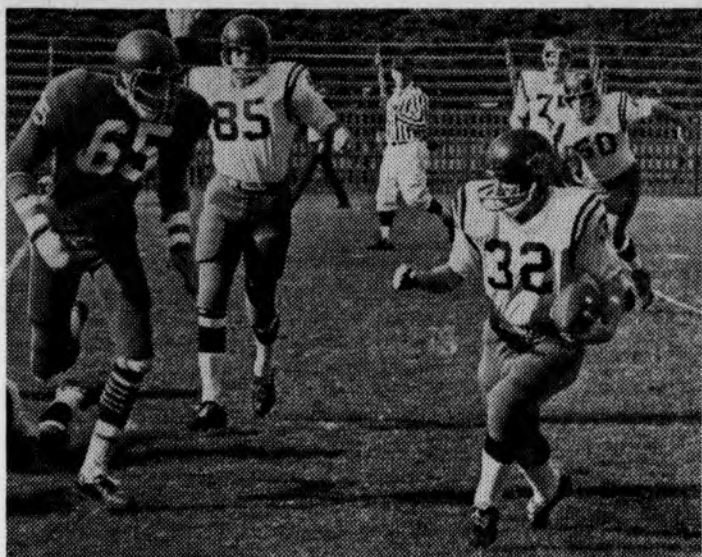
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Speedy halfback shows versatility in running (above) and passing (left).

MURPHY, THORNTON LEAD GRIDDERS OVER ACADIA

by George Schumer

The Bates football team scored an impressive 52-0 win over Acadia University of Nova Scotia, Saturday at Garcelon Field. The game was witnessed by a large Parents' Day crowd, many of whom were disappointed by the one-sidedness of the game.

Apparently, the Canadians were unprepared for the bigger Bates team (both physically and numerically), which had little trouble stopping the Acadian offensive attack.

Several players stood out for the Cats. Jim Murphy had a fine day, completing 15 of 25 passes for 268 yards, while superbly handling the Bates offense. These 15 completed passes gave Murphy an all-New England career completion record of 311 passes — breaking the record of 306 held by Charles Maloy of Holy Cross since the early 1950's. Walt Jackson also played an outstanding game, catching 7 passes for 122 yards; an exceptional performance.

Glenn Thornton had to be the defensive star of the Cats. Glenn intercepted 2 passes, giving him 9 for this season and 15 for his career at Bates. This total of 15 career interceptions set a New England small college record, even though Glenn has two more years to go here at Bates.

First Half

In general, the whole Bates defensive squad has to be given credit for an outstanding game, which limited Acadia to 4 first downs and 4 pass completions.

The scoring started soon after the opening kickoff. Cal Fitzgerald brought the ball back to the Bates 41. On the second down play, Fitzgerald took a handoff from Murphy, and then tossed to Jackson,

who scrambled to the Acadia 36. Then Murphy tossed a strike to Greg Brzeski for a touchdown. Joe LaChance kicked the extra point.

Acadia was then stopped on 4 downs, and Bates got the ball on the Acadia 33. A Murphy pass to Jackson brought the ball down to the 7, and on a crucial 3rd down play, Murphy hit Brzeski for the touchdown. The extra point was missed, so Bates led, 13-0. Later in the first quarter, Cal Fitzgerald returned an Acadian punt to the visitors 36. A screen pass to Steve Andrick brought the ball all the way down to the 2, and on 2nd down Bob Kinney blasted over for the third Bates score. The point by LaChance was good, and Bates led at the end of the first quarter by 20-0.

The second quarter was Acadia's best. Though not managing much of an attack, they held the Bobcats scoreless, while intercepting twice.

Second Half

Bates scored twice in the third quarter. The first score was set up by Steve Andrick's long run from inside the Bates 20 to the 43 yard line, and was capped by a Murphy to Fitzgerald 45-yard bomb. The second score of the quarter was set up by a Murphy to Jackson long pass, and was netted by Dick Magnan's fine run. The gun soon sounded, ending the third quarter, and Bates led, 33-0.

Steve Boyko replaced Murphy at quarterback near the end of the third quarter, and managed the team through the entire fourth quarter. Steve managed the team well, quickly converting two Bates drives into touchdowns. One was scored by Jay Parker on a fine run, the second by Dave Houston on a line plunge. Passes

CROSS COUNTRY TEAM SQUEAKS BY B. U. BUT LOSES HEARTBREAKER TO U. N. H.

by Glenn Ackroyd

Maybe it seems beneath the pride of a college team to say, "You can't win them all," but the Bates cross-country team was faced with that often-forgotten truth last Saturday. After rolling over 8 straight opponents, the Bobcats finally lost to an incredibly fired-up University of New Hampshire squad, 26 to 50, before a Parents' Weekend crowd who were pretty fired up themselves. Boston University trailed with 54, although the Terriers' Peter Hoss was the individual winner in a course record time of 21 minutes, 29 seconds.

Catch Us If You Can

"Catch Us If You Can" blasted out the windows of Adams as the runners came down Bardwell Street, and that was just what the Wildcats did. Bob Coolidge was the only Bates man to break up UNH's scoring five, with Everett Dunklee and Bob Vanier of New Hampshire following Hoss across the finish line. Captain Bob Thomas and Tom Doyle, Neill Miner, and Lloyd Geggatt completed the Bates scoring.

The loss was a tough one for the Bobcats, who so stylishly won the BU-UNH meet last year, but it may have been a valuable one. The pressure and edginess of a perfect record are now gone. Yesterday, too late for publication this week, was THE meet — the State Meet, run at Bowdoin. Hopefully the Bates harriers found relaxing easy enough that they captured the title of

from Boyko to Steve Karkos were integral parts of both drives.

The final Bates score came on an exciting 38-yard punt return by Jim Clarke. This made the score 52-0, a final. Joe LaChance ended the game with a total of 4 extra points in 8 tries.

This game could be considered a fine tune-up for a rugged Bowdoin squad, who the Cats meet Saturday on Garcelon Field to open our CBB series games. If Bates succeeds then as they did yesterday, they will be almost assured of a third straight CBB crown.

Statistics

	Bates	Acadia
First downs	27	4
Rush. yd.	220	59
Pass. yd.	307	46
Pass att-com	20-32	4-22
Intercep. by	3	2
Punts-Avg.	4-30.5	12-26.4
Fumbles lost	1	1
Penal. (no.)	7	2
Yds. Penal.	62	10

which they are capable, that of MIAA Champions. If not, they will undoubtedly raise

the cry of the old New York baseball Giants, "Wait 'til next year!"

SOCCER TEAM SUFFERS TWO TOUGH LOSSES

by Dave Carlson

The Bates soccer team has just suffered through its most disappointing week of the current season. On Wednesday, the Cats traveled to Bowdoin and saw a furious last quarter rally fall short, losing 2-1. Then on Friday, on a rain-soaked field, they lost their first home game of the season to the University of New Hampshire, 3-1, despite controlling almost the entire game. That dropped their record to 6-4.

The loss to Bowdoin could prove very costly as the Cats almost have to win their remaining three games in order to retain the State Series title.

Bowdoin clearly dominated the action early in the game but the Cats improved gradually up to halftime. Unfortunately for Bates, the Bowdies made good on their opportunities while the Cats did not, and took a 2-0 lead after two quarters.

Bates played much better in the 3rd quarter, passing well, hustling and playing good tough defense, but could not score. The fourth quarter was a real thriller. Left wing Eddy Hibbard finally broke the ice for Bates with 14:00 gone in the period and it looked as if the Cats were finally going to break loose. This was not the case, however.

In the final eight minutes of the game, Bates played perhaps their best soccer of the season but couldn't come up with the equalizer. The front line of Williams, King, Ngnoumen and Hibbard pounded the Bowdoin goal but unbelievably the ball wouldn't go in. This definitely was the most disappointing loss of the

season. Final score: Bowdoin 2, Bates 1.

Lose Another Tough One

The hard loss to Bowdoin was followed by another heartbreaker against U.N.H.

Bates played excellent soccer on an extremely treacherous field but again, the inability to score cost the Cats the ball game. The 1st quarter was scoreless but Dieu-donne Ngnoumen gave Bates a 1-0 lead early in the 2nd stanza with a beautifully placed shot into the lower right corner. U.N.H. tied it up with about 5 minutes left in the half as Bates goalie Dwight Peavey slipped in the mud and had no chance to stop a rather cheaply earned goal.

The same pattern continued in the second half with Bates dominating the play and controlling the ball. Good hustle by Rich Sliwoski, Collin Fuller and Joel Goobar went for naught. The fourth quarter U. N.H. tallied twice in 2 minutes breaking the game open and providing the margin of victory. Final score: U. N.H. 3, Bates 1.

Next game is Tuesday at Colby, and a must win for Bates. Bowdoin will be hosted Saturday morning in what promises to be a real battle.

State Series

In spite of the loss to Bowdoin, the Cats still have a shot at the all-important M.I.A.A. title. Bowdoin is currently 3-0-1 in the series, Bates 2-1, Colby 2-1-1 and UMaine 1-4.

With victories over Bowdoin & Colby (2) in the final three games, the Bobcats would win the title outright for the 2nd consecutive year.



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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Friday, November 1

7:30 — Back-to-Bates Football Rally, Garcelon Field.

8:00 to 12:00 — The Chase Hall Committee Presents "The Nine Lords", Alumni Gymnasium.

8:00 to 12:00 — Open House (for those who like less noise!), Chase Hall.

Refreshments and entertainment by the Merimanders and Deansmen. Music for dancing.

9:00 — Executive Committee Meeting, Alumni Office, Lane Hall.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association will hold its second quarterly meeting.

Saturday, November 2

9:00 — 1969 Reunion Classes Organizational Meeting, Lane Hall.

Reunion committees for all classes reuniting in 1969 will meet in 101 Lane Hall to coordinate their reunion plans.

10:00 — Admissions Counseling Conference, Little Theatre.

An opportunity for Admissions counseling for sons and daughters of Bates Alumni. Dean of Admissions Milton L. Lindholm, '35, will preside.

11:00 Soccer, Bates-Bowdoin, Soccer Field.

11:30 — Back-to-Bates Steak Broil, served in the Field House.

1:30 — Football: Bates vs. Bowdoin, Garcelon Field.

4:00 — Reception in Honor of President and Mrs. Thomas Hedley Reynolds, Main Lounge, Chase Hall. Hosted by the Women's Athletic and Recreation Association.

8:00 — Back-to-Bates Dance, Alumni Gymnasium. The Chase Hall Dance Committee will provide refreshments and entertainment. Tom Calkins and his orchestra will provide the music for this traditional dance in the Alumni Gymnasium. Price: \$1.25 per person. No reservation needed.

Sunday, November 3

10:00 — Chapel Service, Bates College Chapel.

Mr. David C. Burt, '68, student at Union Theological Seminary, will deliver the sermon. The Chapel Choir will sing under the direction of Professor of Music D. Robert Smith.

TICKET SALE:

At the Bates Athletic Office in the Alumni Gymnasium.

Student Guests: Tickets for guests, to be seated with students in the student sections — 1, 1 and 2, may be purchased at \$2.50 each until 4 pm on the Friday before the game. These tickets will not be available on the day of the game.

ADMISSION and SEATING

1) Bates Students Enter via the student gate on Bardwell Street; show "ID" card to gateman and the

usher in non-reserved section 1, 1 and 2.

2) **Bates Faculty, Employees, and Season Pass Holders:** Show your "ID" card or pass to gateman and ushers in Section 5 and part of Section 4. All seats are on a "first come, first served" basis in this area.

NOTE: Ticket reservations may be made by telephone, but must be called for by 4 pm on the Friday before the game. Refunds or returned tickets cannot be made after this time.

The Chase Hall Committee is proud to announce the appearance of **The Nine Lords** in the Alumni Gym this Friday night. Last spring the CHC decided not to have a big group for Chase Hall Weekend, but instead, decided to spend the money for Homecoming. Because of the extremely favorable responses from students after The Flamingos appeared last year during Carnival, the committee has booked a soul group of top quality.

Primarily a night club group, The Nine Lords are made of five singers and four backup men. They have been called the closest thing to the Temptations in the country. They have a dynamic stage show with tremendous choreography. Last year when they played at Brandeis with the Four Tops they brought the house down. They have spent the last six months in Las Vegas, except for a two week stint at the Sugar Shack in Boston. If you like a dynamic show, if you like soul music, then don't miss The Nine Lords this Friday night. Tickets are \$2.50 a person and \$4.00 a couple and will be on sale in the dinner line Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights.