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Grassroots turn on



The Grassroots — joined by Sugar Creek and the Dawnbreakers in tonight's Carnival concert.

Last night was only the beginning. After months of preparation, the Fiftieth Anniversary Winter Carnival has come to Bates. With the arrival of the torch from the State Capitol and the coronation of Queen Susan Bergstrom by President Reynolds, carnival '70 got off to a great start Thursday night. This afternoon, having recovered from hayride frostbite and the hair raising effects of "Wait Until Dark," Bates prepares for the Grassroots concert.

A huge crowd is expected for the five-hour on-slaughter

of rock, blues, and brass in the Alumni Gym. The Grassroots come to Bates directly from California on a three-college eastern tour. The Dunhill recording stars will be joined by bluesy Sugar Creek, rising stars from Ohio, and the Downbreakers, a band from Boston that includes the brassy sound of Blood Sweat and Tears in its repertoire.

Carnival '70, "Midnight Sun," is the biggest production in the fifty-year history of Outing Club winter-weekend sponsorship. More and bigger events, better campus sup-

port, and a budget quadrupling last year's combine to bring a great show to Bates. The dinner menu is below, a culinary tribute to the Queen, her Court, and Queens of Past Carnivals, who will be guests of the Outing Club for the evening. The gym won't be recognizable behind its veil of decorations at the Ball, and music for dancing will be provided by the Nat Diamond Orchestra from Bangor. The folk finale of Carnival Sunday afternoon will be spent with Jaime Brackett and Tom Rush; four hours of song and story not to be missed.

Bates



Student

Vol. XCVI, No. 15

BATES COLLEGE, LEWISTON, MAINE, FEBRUARY 6, 1970

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Committee deadlocked

Student vote and rights questioned

by Ted Barrows

After a lengthy meeting last Jan. 28th, the Committee on College Governance found itself deadlocked on a very basic issue: whether or not students were to be allowed to participate in the decision- and policy-making procedures of this college — to the extent of voting.

The meeting got off the ground with the acceptance of the previous meeting's minutes and the distribution of various papers which had been prepared by members of the committee supporting different positions. These two events were about the only positive things accomplished at the meeting, which dragged on for three hours.

Dewey Martin and Rich Goldstein led off with further defense of the student subcommittee's proposal for a community form of government. Martin made several good points about the positive aspects of this proposal: first, the concept of education. Participation in the decision-making process would be valuable preparation, not only for future work experiences, but for practice in sharing responsibility and decisions. Second, the student can bring a new perspective to the governmental process, since he is not ROOTED in the educational system. Third, he granted that students participation in the committee system was vital to allow student opinions to be expressed, but stressed that a VOTE was necessary to avoid making this a superfluous role.

SLC Success Cited

He concluded by pointing to the success of the Student Life Committee as an example of

how dialogue works and denying that academic integrity would be threatened. Goldstein then re-emphasized that the student voice must be institutionalized by VOTE, the valuable preparation for the citizen's role that would be afforded, and the importance of new ideas and perspectives due to youth.

Ed Meyers pointed out that
Con't. on page 3, Col. 1



Robert Cook

C C G invites student comment

The Committee on College Governance invites the members of the college community to submit in writing their thoughts concerning its general charge. We have been considering the possible merits of alternative means of further involving students in the government of the College. Among the alternatives we have begun to discuss are these:

- 1) Student participation with vote in a broadly sovereign body like the present Faculty Meeting. The By-Laws of the College now vest in the Faculty "the government of the College, including the terms of admission, the bestowal of scholarships, the arrangement of courses of study, student discipline, and the control of student activities;" this first alternative would integrate some twenty-five students in the discussions and decisions of the Faculty on all these matters.
- 2) Further student participation in the committees now reporting to Faculty Meeting, with more student members on committees dealing with non-academic affairs and with no student members on

committees considering the academic affairs of particular students.

- 3) A "Student-Faculty Senate" or council with direct authority to determine policy in non-academic student affairs. Such a Senate would also have the responsibility to receive all proposals from committees and to refer them to the Faculty with an indication of its approval or disapproval. The Senate could propose legislation of its own on matters of Faculty jurisdiction.
- 4) A stronger student Government, with autonomy over

Con't. on page 3, Col. 5

Cook lecture Feb. 12

Social activist to speak at Bates

On Thursday, Feb. 12 at 8 p.m. in the Chapel, Robert Cook, "... sociologist ... responsible radical ... political and social activist ... Congressional candidate," will speak under the auspices of the Sociology Department on the subject of "Who Owns America?" The lecture is an examination of the distribution of wealth and income in the U. S. and the relation of the facts to traditional democratic theory.

Mr. Cook's lectures have been quite well received. Dr. Benjamin Spock, M. D., for example, had this to say about Robert Cook: "I always want to hear Bob Cook speak longer—something I can't say about many people. This is not just because his ideas for saving the country from suicide are fresh and bold. It's because they are based on real experience in community organizing. It's also because he tells about the failures as well as the successes — an essential side of the truth. Some day I predict he'll play an important role in a more responsible kind of govern-

ment in America."

Mr. Cook received his bachelor's degree in engineering from Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1956. In 1960 he received a scholarship to study at Princeton University where he specialized in sociological theory and methodology, industrial sociology and the sociology of knowledge. He received his M.A. degree in 1962 and his Ph.D. in 1964, both from Princeton.

From 1964 to June, 1969, Robert Cook was an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Yale University where he became quite popular with the students. He taught courses on American Society and Culture, Problems of Contemporary Society, Social Class, and Bureaucracy. During the spring of 1968 he taught at Sarah Lawrence College.

Mr. Cook was one of the organizers of the American Independent Movement in New Haven, Connecticut. A. I. M. is a radical political group which has led public protests against the Vietnam War, urban renewal, and highways. Mr. Cook was A. I. M.'s candidate for the U. S. Congress for Connecticut's Third District in 1966 and 1968.

In addition to his numerous public lectures Mr. Cook has appeared on national and local television shows. He has collaborated with Wilbert Moore in editing a book entitled READINGS IN SOCIAL CHANGE and has also written articles for various political magazines.

A vacancy has arisen on the Committee on College Governance.

The Advisory Board will hold an all-campus election to fill this position. However, the Ad Board and the Committee itself feel that a woman residing on campus would balance the committee membership and bring to its deliberations a necessary viewpoint.

All women interested in this position should give their names to Linda Munck by Sunday, Feb. 8.

Primary election will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 10, with the final election on Thursday, Feb. 12.

Also at the time of the Thursday final election, students will be asked to consider the question of eliminating Senior line cutting privileges in Commons.

Bates Student

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Managing Editor: Robert Aimo; Associate Editor: Ronald Cromwell; News Editor: David Martin; Student Affairs Editor: Alan Hyde; Layout Editor: Joseph Hanson; Copy Editor: Jackie Kopco; Art Editor: Hank Kezer.

Last Monday the faculty made an unprecedented mass move towards establishing intellectual freedom at Bates and at the same time instituted a framework which encourages a "liberal arts" education. Nearly all core courses requirements were abolished and replaced with a distribution requirement system. One hurdle remains, however. Whether or not the faculty clears this seemingly insurmountable obstacle will be decided at next Monday's faculty meeting. The hurdle is the language requirement, the last of Bates's academic anachronisms.

Presently, "the foreign language requirement for graduation is one of proficiency and may be met in any one of the following ways: 1) exemption by test score; 2) successful completion of at least the intermediate course at Bates in French, German, Spanish, or Russian (with possible advanced placement in any one of these); or 3) presentation to the Foreign Language Department of satisfactory evidence of fluency in a foreign language resulting from foreign background, etc."

There are three possible rationales which exist for the language requirement: 1) to educate the individual in a foreign culture so that he will be able to communicate in that culture; 2) to familiarize the student with a foreign or "different" way of thinking; 3) to satisfy graduate study requirements.

Most all Bates students with B's in their required language courses (let alone D's) are incapable of "communicating with French or Spanish foreign speaking students on campus. The STUDENT seriously doubts whether any Bates students (other than honors language majors) can understand and communicate in their "foreign" language as well as NEW foreign Bates students can understand and communicate in English. However desirable that first rationale, it is practically impossible to achieve under the present system.

Furthermore, truly understand a culture and way of thinking one must experience that culture, which does not happen in a sterile Hathorn classroom.

The third part of the rationale, regardless of its practical attainability, is intellectual slavery. It assumes that ALL Bates students desire to attend graduate school. It assumes that ALL Bates students should desire graduate study, and finally it assumes that graduate schools have the same requirements as Bates.

All Bates students do not want to go to graduate school (nor should they.) Many who continue study do so in professional schools which do not require language (eg. la wand medicine. Furthermore, the STUDENT believes that the slavery of language study does not encourage graduate study, WHERE THAT DESIRE DID NOT ALREADY EXIST.

A student fulfilling his requirement in Russian or Spanish may find himself "in the cold" if his graduate school requires French and/or German.

Finally, few, if any graduate schools REQUIRE a language for admission. Rather, they require it for a degree. If a student desires to postpone language study he should have the freedom to do so.

A strong freshmen guidance program could accomplish the ends that the language requirement fails to reach, by channeling future graduate students into a language that would most aid that student. Nevertheless, the decision should rest with the student.

This rationale is a weak one, but there exists one more "behind the scenes" problem that should be aired at the next faculty meeting. If the language requirement were dropped, the language teaching load would drop also, perhaps significantly. This might mean that the eight man departmental faculty would also be reduced. If this is the "real" rationale for the requirement, discuss it.

The STUDENT believes that there is no foundation, no real reason for a language REQUIREMENT. We hopefully await emancipation.

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letters to the editor letters to the editor
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Dear Students,
With elections coming up at the middle of February, the combined student governing bodies have done pitifully little in bringing about the reforms they waved in our face in the first semester.

The Ad Board has seemed to lose itself in a jungle of red tape and other bureaucratic miasmas.

The Men's Council has done nothing but count the broken windows and look busy.

The Women's Council is apparently even afraid to say anything on what it is supposed to do. Apparently they are afraid that Dean Isaacson will say boo to them.

The Chase Hall Committee is too busy being generally useful to the student body. The same can be said of the Campus Association, Outing Council, and Judicial Board. The Publishing Association can't seem to decide whether to break up or become the media conglomerate of the north.

The joint - faculty - student groups seem to have disappeared from the eyes of mortal man.

The once fiery Eugene Schillers, Paul Hills, and Randy O'Neals seem to have withdrawn back into the primordial student body from which they came.

In general, things have come to become that most beloved of all of Bates' institutions, the standstill.

One is almost tempted to wish that some mythic coup - maker will come out of the pale - green Androscoggin and take over the campus.

He might be able to accomplish something constructive where the democratic institutions of Bates College have failed.

But alas such a thing is unfortunately not possible in today's world, though occasionally some radicals have tried it on other campuses.

Thank God for the C. A., O. C., and Chase Hall Committee. Else we all die of creeping boredom and being downwind of the Androscoggin.

John Donne once said that no man is an island.

At Bates College, we belong to no whole. We are more like a mass of shoals than just peak above the waves.

Yours Truly,
Scott E. Green '73

Alumni criticizes

Dear Editors:
Every year since I graduated in '65 I have received regularly the **Alumnus Bulletin** and every time I am disappointed and depressed

A college exists for only one group: the students. From the layout of the **Bulletin**, it appears that the Alumnus Office fails to realize that once

a student graduates he has taken away almost all the college can ever offer him. Once the student becomes an alumnus it is his role to assist the new students to acquire an education which is relevant for that particular point in history. It is NOT his role to perpetuate a memory which solidified in '22, '39, '43, '52, '65. Yet the major thrust of the **Bulletin** does nothing but perpetuate memories. I personally will never give money to a memory. I live in the present and I will support only a school which shares the present and future with me.

Why doesn't the **Bulletin** tell me what the present classes are doing rather than someone from the class of '39? Are you ashamed of the class of '71? Why does the **Bulletin** insist on showing me pictures of the campus in 1961 (cover of last issue) and pictures of the class of '63 with wives and husbands who are wearing the same styles they wore when they graduated? Why not show me a mini-skirt and some beards and

long hair so I'll know Bates is still alive? Why have you never shown these, are you ashamed or don't you trust the alumni??

Finally the most depressing thing is the nominations for trustees: all from the "Silent Fifties," all members of "safe" groups, and all depressingly "super" educated. Why not nominate some from the only group who knows where education has got to go in the 70's? Of course:

STUDENTS!!! At least a third of the board should consist of the very group the institution exists for and whose only justification is the offering of a relevant education to them.

The next question is perhaps the most depressing: Why haven't the students activity demanded such representation? Are they that much out of it? Have they been repressed? Do they even know where it is at? Does Bates?

Best Regards,
Clifford H. Goodall, '65
39 West Elm Street
Yarmouth, Maine 04096



To the Editor:

It has been my task for the past two weeks to seek out among the faculty information subscribing to the grave environmental robbery that is occurring in Maine. Unfortunately, I have had no luck in interviewing any prospective professors and now find myself with egg on my face. Therefore, having failed to finish my assignment, to save some face and to see my name in print, I wish to impart some of my own observations and questions in regard to a polluted Maine.

Obviously, many spirits in Maine strongly believe that one of the major factors contributing to this state problem is the lowering of the drinking age. But, when one taps all the pollutant factors that are attacking the Maine environment, the drinking ego is

a minute contributor. The pollution problem in Maine is, however, most definitely an urgent issue in the realm of politics and has become very serious in the realm of survival for many regions of the state.

A real major contributing factor in the immediacy of curtailing Maine pollution can be found in and around the infamous Androscoggin river. This water route has come to be quite obviously polluted by industry that ranges along the river. It follows that the major factors in opposition to anti-pollution bills in the legislature are big business. However, there is another factor involved in creating anti-pollution programs. This is an ironic and complex conflict of interests of many residents of the state that passes practically on page 4, Col 1

Student Affairs

Student Vote from page 1
 the lack of social consciousness on the part of many students would argue for a community government. He blamed the current situation on the dearth of access points to the present governance system.

Prof. Niehaus, after stating that he was "not opposed to the concept of community . . . particularly of students in the life of the college. . .", went on to say, "Actually, I object to almost everything in your paper." He felt that a sense of community would not necessarily be fostered by direct participation. "I don't see participation as egalitarian at all levels." He went on to object to Goldstein's analogy to the citizen's role by saying, "Life, in fact, does not include direct participation in decision-making," and went on to say that very few of us actually participate in policy making in the larger community.

In response to a question from Chairman Trafton, Niehaus pointed out the existence of the Committee on College a prime example of increased student participation in the affairs of the college in recent years. He pointed to changes in the makeup of the Student Conduct Committee as changes for the better, and suggested that we "ought to continue to explore the possibility" of further changes. He reasoned that he was not arguing for the STATUS QUO per se, but

for the principle involved in the issue at hand. He did concede that there are committees that should be student-weighted, perhaps even all-student.

Prof. Brown then asked Niehaus what the rationale was for student representation on committees but exclusion from the final vote, but had a little trouble pinning him down on this point. After hedging with an expressed concern over the arisal of politics, as if to say that there are now no politics involved in faculty meetings, Niehaus made a reference to the fact that Bates depends to a large extent on contributions from alumni for its existence and that such people will support a specific kind of place. After further questioning, he said that a line should be drawn between policy formulation and the final decisions to instrument any specific policy.

Mr. Hayes, the only trustee other than Chairman Trafton present, then seemingly inadvertently put his finger on one of the basic problems of this institution. When he asked for a conclusion as to what kind of educational environment we want here at Bates. This seems to imply that discussions as to student participation or non-participation are academic until the college commits itself to some overriding philosophy or view of its role as an institution, a commitment which seems to be lacking.

In response to a question from the Chair, Brown conceded that there was validity to Niehaus' argument concerning the continuity of the institution. For this reason, he would not favor such a proposal as 50-50 student-faculty ration in a governing body. He went on to add that as "a matter of principle, I would favor . . . something more than token representation" in the final decision-making body.

In subsequent discussion, Goldstein made several good points. After conceding that "we (students) are not your equals," he asked that some effort be made to determine relation to the faculty. He where students do stand in drew a good analogy concerning the responsiveness of the College Governance Committee and the respect which that body had among students and asked why a similar kind of responsiveness and communication could not be extended to the governing body of the college, that is, the faculty. He also pointed out, in reply to Professor Niehaus, that if the academic standing of the college was to be retained, perhaps tradition should not be so strongly supported.

Hayes then stated that Niehaus had previously only suggested, namely, that we must consider those who support the college financially, who provide scholarships, etc. After some extensive further discussion of a repetitive and reiterative nature the Chairman interposed to suggest that the committee follow a new tack and consider a paper submitted by Dean Carignan. This consisted basically of a schematic diagram of a proposed governance system. Carignan openly stated that in his opinion the continued existence of a liberal arts college depends on its being guided and directed by those who have the authority and experience to do so — the faculty. He made

the relatively obvious observation that relationships to the college differ with an individual's status within the community. He stressed that in his plan there was optimum for all groups and increased communication between them, leading to real participation in policy decisions.

Dean Healy asked for an explanation of the Campus Senate which appeared on the diagram. This body would be made up of students and faculty members and would interpose between these two bodies. Although it would have a direct line to the President, all legislation or suggestions would, as now, pass through the faculty for approval by that body. Proposals from committees would pass through this Senate on their way to the faculty. Further discussion of this plan seemed to indicate that such a Senate would be little more than a glorified Ad Board and would merely be another strand in the amazing web of bueraucracry already extant at this college. Perhaps if Carignan was to spend a little more time and effort (a hard thing to ask of a man who makes better than two committee meetings a day, on the average) and consider further the question of relative powers, his plan might become feasible.

As the meeting finally neared its close, Meyers summed up the impasse at which they had been laboring for the entire evening. He said that there seemed to be a consensus that there should be co-operation between the various bodies on campus, but there were differing views on the level of student participation, procedures and the mechanics of a governmental system. He pointed out that continuity, stability, and tradition seemed to be guiding principles in some cases.

Carignan then suggested that the committee concentrate its efforts by meeting every week instead of bi-weekly as has been their practice. Consequently, the committee met last Wednesday night, too late to be reported in this issue of the STUDENT.

The Chairman suggested that some areas for that meeting be 1) whether change of

structure should be approached from the viewpoint of generalities or specifics. 2) whether or not any consensus could be reached on whether there should be any significant student representation on the faculty. Also, it was offered that anyone of the Bates community who wished to address himself to any point germane to the deliberations of the committee be invited to do so, on condition that he submit his ideas, in writing, to the secretary of the Committee, Prof. Cole, by Feb. 9th.

In summary, this reporter would agree with student representative Meyers, that the committee has come to the crux of its deliberations: whether or not students in this community are to be accorded the privilege and responsibility of participating not only in the policy-formulating processes of the college, that is to say in the committee structure, but also in the final forum of decision-making, the present faculty. In the words of Dean Carignan, "the time has come for some hard decisions" about the direction of the college and how it chooses to regard its student body.

Deadline for Comment

C. C. G. from page 1

non-academic student affairs.

In order for your written opinions to be duplicated and discussed, they must be submitted to the office of the current secretary of the College Governance Committee by Mon., Feb. 9.

John Cole
 Parker 20

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letters to the editor

Letters from page 2 cally unnoticed. Clearly, whether it be the sensitivity of the nose or a concern for the ecological balance of the river, the residents of the river communities can not help but realize the deathly nature of the chemical Androscoggin. But, many of these souls are also employed at the factories that are abusing the river. And, hence, many of the voters find themselves in a very tragic "conflict of interest." If they clamor for bills placing restrictions on the river activities of industry and require them to institute many anti-pollution devices in production, the voters are no doubt lobbying out of existence many of their jobs. How noble must one be? The same problem exists in the harbor communities such as Portland. Of course, the question to be raised is to what degree do the people affected in these areas have influence and importance in the overall picture of Maine's environmental condition.

Comparitively speaking, Maine's pollution problem is far from reaching the deathly status that exists in my home area, New York City, but this is not to say that a fight against this nemesis should not be undertaken. However, caution must be taken as to the methods and programs undertaken to correct



the degenerating situation. Human factors are involved as well as the future of Maine. The preservation of Maine's beauty and purity is a noble and necessary prerogative of all its residents, but its future as the pine tree state will be quite bleak if it can't expand industrial interests in the state. The idea of charging full steam into the wall of pollution will only serve to alienate industry and cause them to fight back, thus leaving the anti-pollution groups with a fight for every inch of ground of Maine. How much success can be attained? It would be well for all those concerned with pollution to ponder their strategy not nearly to the point of compromise, but in regard to direction and force.

John R. Zakian

Pot war continues

House to consider omnibus drug bill

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — While the student body of the University of Denver recuperates from the largest single drug bust ever to hit a college campus, the nation's lawmakers, 2,000 miles away in the capitol, are considering approval of a provision in Nixon's omnibus drug bill that would give federal agents unprecedented powers to make drug raids.

The provision, already passed by the Senate 70-15, would authorize federal agents to break into a home without warning or identification if they had reason to believe narcotics (marijuana included) were about to be destroyed inside. Known as the "no knock" statute, the provision now goes to the House where approval is expected.

At the University of Denver, 42 were arrested in a nighttime drug raid by Denver police on four campus dormitories and eight off campus housing units Jan. 21. The raid nabbed more students than any previous campus drug bust. 28 students were arrested in a raid by 198 police on the State University of New York at Stony Brook in 1968. 37 police participated in the Denver raid, according to the Colorado Daily.

The University of Denver student senate allocated \$4,000 in student fees to help meet bail costs of those arrested. The day after the arrests, approximately 1,000-1,500 students massed at the union building to debate protest tactics. Three days after the raid, about 1,000 gathered at a city jail where some busted students were detained, then marched to the state capitol building to protest police action.

New Look for the Cops

Neil Rosenthal, former University of Denver student body president, told the crowd: "We've done a lousy job of getting it together... plainclothes policemen don't

look like 35-year-old men any more. The police... look like us, dress like us and rap like us." Lt. Jerry Kennedy, in charge of press relations for the police, had previously informed the press that three "mod" police agents had aided in the raid.

University of Denver public relations director Bud Mayer said police had been engaged in undercover investigations on campus for about one month preceding the raid. Vice-chancellor John Blackburn denied the administration had played a part in the undercover operations, but stated, "civil authorities are properly exercising their responsibilities to enforce the law."

Chancellor Maurice Mitchell said, "Let no one blame the universities that there is dope. I am sure we find it is those outside the university, individually and organized, who are behind the manufacturing and marketing of drugs when we get to the heart of the matter." 19 of the warrants used in the raid were for drug dealers.

Mitchell, who was quoted by Lt. Kennedy as having earlier estimated that 50 percent of the student body used drugs, further stated, "As I stated in the past, when the action of a few students has attracted the attention of the community, it is important to remember that the great majority of young men and women at the University of Denver are fine, dedicated young

people who are a credit to the community."

The King's Axe

If the House passes the "no knock" statute, it could set up a new era in the Nixon administration's drug crackdown. According to Sen. Sam Ervin (D-U. C.), leader of the opposition to the provision making it into law would only mean "using the king's axe to open all the doors but using the king's axe to knock down the door and break the windows."

Other senators have questioned whether the law would be an invasion of citizen privacy. Sen. Birch Bayh (Ind.) said many Americans still regard a man's home as his castle and might be inclined to shoot intruders (legally) who enter their homes without knocking. Sen. Thomas Dodd (D-Conn) sponsor of the omnibus drug bill, said, "The hoodlums watching us, the dope peddlers are watching us. They want to know if we mean what we say."

Dodd's original proposal was to empower a judge to issue a warrant for a "no knock" raid if he found probable cause to believe that illicit narcotics "may be" destroyed or disposed of. Agents gave notice of a raid. The Senate approved a modified provision allowing a warrant for such a raid if it probable the evidence "will be" destroyed or disposed of

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has objected to the provision because in allowing officers to enter a home without warning, it presumes suspects are guilty before proven innocent.

Hoffman publishes math texts

Dr. Stephen P. Hoffman, Jr., professor of mathematics at Bates College, is the author of "Advanced Calculus", a new textbook which examines the mathematical concepts used in proving the classical vector theorems of Green, Gauss, and Stokes. The text was published January 2, by Prentice-Hall, Inc., of Englewood Cliffs, N. J.

Professor Hoffman joined the Bates College faculty in September, 1968. A native of Norwich, Conn., he is a 1949 graduate of Yale University, and received his master's and Ph. D. degrees from Yale in 1951 and 1957, respectively.

Prior to coming to Bates, Dr. Hoffman taught at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Trinity College in Hartford,

Conn., and at the State University of New York at Cortland, where he was professor of mathematics and chairman of the mathematics department.

Dr. Hoffman is also the author of "Basic Analyses", published in 1961.

He is a member of the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, and the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

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Student Mobe group plans spring meeting at Case Western U.

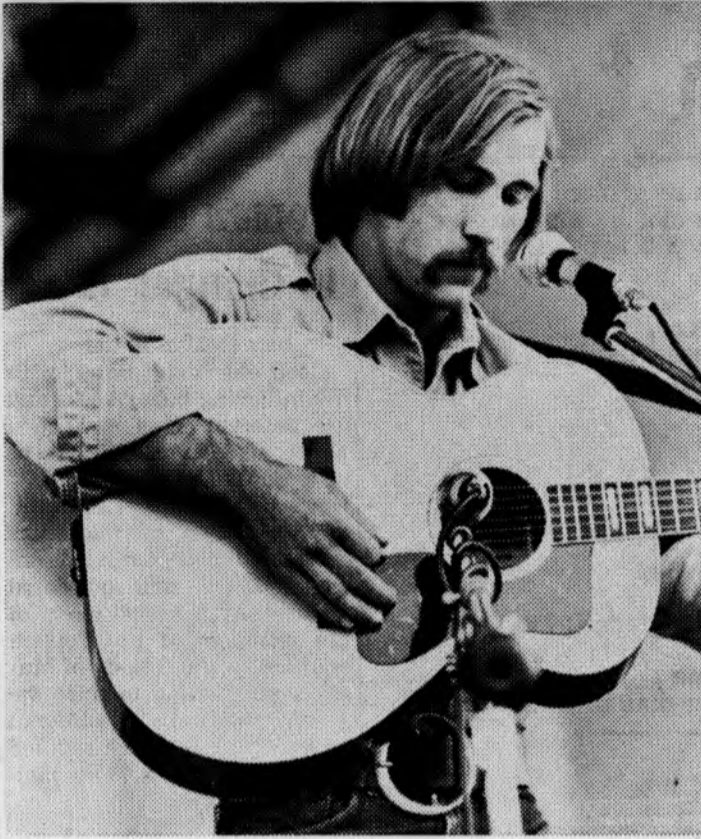
by Carol Lipman
(National Secretary, SMC.)

College and high school antiwar activists and leaders are scheduled to converge on the campus of Cleveland's Case Western Reserve University next month to discuss, debate and decide on a future course for the student antiwar movement.

The February 14 and 15 national conference called by the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) is expected to be the largest and most representative student gathering to date. The SMC is encouraging all young people against the war interested in helping to chart the Spring program and strategy for the SMC and the student antiwar movement to come and participate in the conference.

The SMC is the largest and most organized high school and college antiwar group in the country. The SMC played a major role in building for the successful October 15 Vietnam Moratorium and, as an integral part of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam coalition, was to a great extent responsible for organizing the large participation of young people who took part in the "Marches a Million" in San Francisco and Washington, D.C. on November 15.

Many SMCers feel that the perspective of forcing the U.S. government to immediately and totally withdraw all its forces from Vietnam can be realized if the potential and long range possibilities of mobilizing the masses of Americans in action against the war can be acted upon. What the



Jaime Brockett will join Tom Rush in Carnival's Sunday afternoon concert.

organized student antiwar movement does is decisive in this respect.

In accomplishing this task, certain basic decisions must be made concerning the future direction and projected actions for the Spring.

Therefore the SMC has called for a national student antiwar conference for February 14 and 15 to give the student antiwar movement a democratic vehicle for making all decisions on perspectives for the SMC in the immediate future. The SMC has about two such conferences a year. This conference is expected to be the largest and most representative ever.

It is expected through this conference that the SMC will become even more representative and broader than it presently is. On this basis, the SMC will be able to project antiwar actions and programs that can further unite the student antiwar movement and make it more effective.

The conference is expected to discuss a wide range of proposals. One of the more important aspects of the discussion will certainly center around how the student antiwar movement can most effectively participate in a spring antiwar offensive. What kind of mass actions are needed? How can the student antiwar movement relate to it? Already some organizations such as the New Mobilization Committee and the Vietnam Moratorium Committee have called for actions in the spring. How will the SMC relate to them?

Much discussion is expected on programs that the SMC is already involved in across the country such as: campus action against the war including mass struggle against campus complicity with the war; high school organizing against the war; working with antiwar GIs; women's liberation and the

fight against the war; the black liberation struggle and the fight against the war; how to effectively deal with political attacks on the antiwar movement. This is only the beginning; the range of topics is limitless.

An increasing base of the Student Mobe has been among high school students. A significant portion of the attendance at the conference is expected to come from high schools — and a significant aspect of the discussion will certainly center around what kind of actions and programs can be projected to increase its effectiveness. Already much enthusiasm has developed nationally around the announced **High School Bill of Rights**, an initial draft of which will appear in the new issue of the **Student Mobilizer**.

As well as urging all young people and organizations interested in building and presently working in the student antiwar movement, the SMC urges and is inviting adult peace forces, coalitions and groups to send fraternal representatives and observers to the national SMC conference. Continuing collaboration of the student antiwar movement with the adult antiwar movement will continue to be essential in developing a viable and effective mass antiwar movement in this country.

Registration will open Friday, February 13 at 5:00 p.m. for those who come early at Case Western Reserve University **Student Union, Thwing Hall** 11111 Euclid Ave., Cleveland Ohio, 44106. Rooms in the Student Union will be available for informal workshops preceding the opening of the conference Saturday morning at 10:00 a.m. The first session of the conference will open at 10:00 a.m. Saturday, February 14. Registration will begin at 9:00 a.m. Saturday morning at the Stu-

Son of Viet peace candidate pleads father's prison release

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — While the Saigon regime of Thieu and Ky has never enjoyed wide acceptance in the United States, one person spends every day speaking against the present South Vietnamese government for both personal and political reasons.

David Truong is the 23-year old Stanford - educated son of Truong Dinh Dzu, the peace candidate who came in a respectable second in the September 1967, American - sponsored elections in South Vietnam.

And precisely because he was a "peace" candidate, Dzu is now serving a five-year prison sentence. For though the Thieu-Nixon strategy following the Manila Conference gave the diplomatic nod toward a broad-based government, Dzu is still incarcerated on the charges of advocating a coalition government as a step toward peace.

Truong Carries On

His son, David, has been in the United States now for five years. Since his graduation from Stanford, he has begun to spend more time convincing the American government and the American people that his father should be released. From a modest West Side Manhattan apartment, David writes letters to interested persons as well as to those he feels should be.

And while he claims he has met many sympathetic citizens — some who are beginning to feel that although they may support Nixon's handling of Vietnam, they shouldn't be supporting Thieu — David finds two distinctly different reactions from the government of the United States.

In Washington on Capitol Hill David spends days talking to Senators and their aides. The result has been political awareness of his father as well as calls for his release.

Interestingly, while Thieu has found it impossible to assemble a broad-based political party behind him in Saigon, the imprisoned Dzu can claim support in the U. S. Congress from both ends of the spectrum — from liberal George McGovern to conservative Richard Russell.

State Department Indifferent

But across town in the State

Department the line is very different. State Department officials answer that the Dzu affair is one entirely between Dzu and his government.

Jim Rosenthal, deputy director of the State Department's Vietnam working group, does say that "we have noted our interest in the case to Vietnamese authorities." And, according to David, Secretary of State William Rogers did bring up Dzu's imprisonment at the Manila 4 conference. Thieu reportedly balked at making any sort of commitment, but finally indicated that if Dzu either agreed to keep quiet or join his party, he might be set free.

The man in charge of everyday State Department policy in Vietnam is William Sullivan, the assistant undersecretary of State for Far Eastern affairs. He compares Dzu to the late Martin Luther King but notes that Dzu is not accepting his imprisonment as complacently as Dr. King did in America.

Dzu, asserts Sullivan, wants to escape the penalties "legitimately" established by his government.

At the White House, another spokesman contends that the imprisonment of Dzu is based largely on historical reasons. In 1945-46 seven parties began working with Ho Chi Minh on a coalition basis. Nine months later, only one remained. In 1954 the Viet Minh started with a broad front and consolidated into a dictatorship, the spokesman explains.

Therefore, reasons this school of thought, Dzu's mention of a coalition government in the midst of a civil war has touched sensitive nerves. And Dzu's imprisonment is regarded as political-ly realistic.

The United States government and David Truong also disagree on just how Dzu is regarded by the South Vietnamese electorate. While David says the people regard his father as "a man who has a lot of guts," one government spokesman on Vietnam claims Dzu is considered "laughable," despite Dzu's showing in the election. He cites David's feeling as "understandable" but not educated, due to the five years he has been out of his country.

Meanwhile, David embarks on a speaking tour of the Midwest and South while continuing to pressure the American government into moving at least a finger in the hand which holds South Vietnam's fragile government.

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Meanwhile, David embarks on a speaking tour of the Midwest and South while continuing to pressure the American government into moving at least a finger in the hand which holds South Vietnam's fragile government.

Women interested in the position on the Committee on College Governance should give their names to Linda Munck. Primary election—Feb. 10. Final election—Feb. 12.

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Student Affairs

Chaplain McLean discusses schools and sex education

by Mitchell R. Grosky

On January 27, Reverend Garvey MacLean spoke to a group of 17 students and one adult on "Sex Education in the Public Schools." The discussion often strayed from the main topic by examining such areas as sexuality and morality.

Reverend MacLean said that by serving on a citizens' committee for sex education, he discovered that "sex education is a hot potato." He said that it is a "real political issue and a very inflammatory issue," and "We are real uptight about it."

Reverend MacLean further stated, "By the very absence of sex education you are communicating something to people; you reinforce the feeling that sex is dirty, private." He said that by denying sex education, you deny a child to be curious of his own body. "It is a legitimate area of concern," he stated, "and we should work to have sex education within our system."

"The church," noted MacLean, "has pretty much shaped our morality in regard to this issue." He later said, however, "My experience has been that in the last ten years the Catholic Church has been more open than the Orthodox Protestant Church."

Sexuality Education

Sex education, as a program, is not merely physiology. But in a greater sense, it is helping a person come to grips with sexuality. "We need to constantly pump physical information into people," he said, "but once we reach adolescence we want to know what to do with this sexual tension." He dispelled the commonly held belief that sexual tension can be relieved by a quick game of basketball or a cold shower, and stated that the only way to relieve sexual tension is by either sexual intercourse or masturbation.

Sex education won't work unless we have people who have the information and can communicate it. As an example he noted that in surveys of sex education programs, one of the differences between a program that is successful and another which is unsuccessful is its ability to deal with the subject of masturbation. Surveyists are beginning to find that this area has a great deal of feeling - taboo - associated with it. He said that we have been pretty much conditioned about masturbation and have feelings of guilt concerning it. "We are dealing with people who are

Con't. on page 7, Col. 4

A note: the author wishes it recognized that all 3 previously published poems have not been printed as written; and hopes the following will appear completely.

I've been lost here
In this city
Where I know everyone.
They burned my house today
And every Jew's house
Under the sun.
They make a desert
and call it peace.

I heard him today
From where I hid.
He spoke of gracious God
Whom he did not know.
I knew then his precious secret;
That he
Is more alone than me
Faces an oven greater than those he builds.

The storm
Is out there on the sea
Where it can still be near to me
And hide behind the mist
From the other watchers.

The tide
Is holding its sides
For the weight of the storm
So no one will feel the pulse of rain
Under the sea.

Like tapping droplets
The rain shall fall on me alone
As on the first waves' height
They touch and blend
The salt to rain.

John Wing

Women's Council sees the necessity of changes in image, outlook, role

by Nedine Potter

Good old "Betty Bates" with her billowing bobby-socks and her innocent mind embedded in the business of a "Maidens for Marriage and Motherhood" is a worn-out image. However, the reputation of the Bates College Women's Council is not much above this out-dated picture. At present, most of the members of the Council and a very small body of students are striving to raise the group above its traditional image, but they have saddled themselves with a more than difficult task.

There are a number of reasons for the difficulty. Communications between Women's Council and the approximately 500 people they are supposed to represent has been somewhat less than terrible. In an effort to overcome this communication problem, Women's Council is now posting weekly minutes and is encouraging students to take advantage of their open meeting policy. It should be emphasized at this point that so far no more than ten people have taken advantage of this in-

novation. In order to develop the flexibility necessary for change and the impetus necessary for action, Women's Council must constantly be reminded of campus problems, student opinions and concerns, and student evaluation of the Council's policies and works.

The image of a Bates College proctor is at this point another stumbling block. There are wide possibilities for eliminating this block in Dean Isaacson's plan to re-evaluate the duties of proctors. Next year the emphasis in this job will center around communications and campus leadership, not on passing out sheets and playing policemen. The proctor rating sheets that all Bates College girls will be receiving soon will be designed to encourage the election of original, energetic, change-oriented proctors for 1970-71. The Women's Council members will have more responsibility to the entire campus, but by the same token, their work should be more exciting and significant.

The present Women's Council wants suggestions that will aid in the re-evaluation of proctors duties and the possibilities for a new outlook on the "proctor image." This is admittedly a difficult transitional year for the council and there is unlimited red tape involved in most of the changes made so far. Underclassmen must take an interest now, as they will have to live with most of the changes being made.

There are a number of committees working outside of regular Women's Council business. These include committees on Freshmen orientation, the per system, and blue book revision. These are the areas that need drastic re-evaluation.

It is interesting to note that one of the most amazing blocks to quick change activated by the Women's Council is an immense rift between factions of women on campus. The results of last semester's poll on women's parietals showed a majority wanted parietals on week-ends. A good fraction voted for parietals every night, while a significant and emphatic number wanted NO PARIETALS AT ALL! A more recent poll on freshmen orientation showed a similar split with a majority voting for some form of traditional hazing. Because of this radical division between students, WoCo has found it easier to formulate student-administration compromises than to create plans favorable to a real majority of girls.

Con't. on page 7, Col. 3

Con't. on page 7, Col. 2

What happened to the Bates philosophy of education

by William A. Bourque

As you are all well aware, this past Monday the faculty voted to substitute area course requirements for the present core curriculum. My original reaction was that, alas, in this day and age when everyone seems to lack the maturity to help develop a positive institutional style (something other than "you do what you want and I'll do what I want and never shall we meet with each other"), that the Bates faculty had also decided that it had no academic responsibility other than to offer individual courses. What made the situation even more incoherent was that, while apparently leaving the student's intellectual development much to whim, the faculty was retaining control of the student's social lives. This dichotomy has not been resolved. However, Professor Sadler attempted to explain to me the reasoning behind the faculty's action.

First, since the demise of the "Bates Plan", Bates has obviously not had a philosophy of education. Thus, there was no reason to retain requirement courses. Tradition has died in at least one area of thinking here. Certain incongruities remain, though. Since there is no philosophy of education, what, the question arises, is the rationale behind the resi-

dence requirement?

But anyway, division requirements were supposedly not instituted by default, but because it was felt that Bates was not in the business of producing specialists. Students ought to be exposed to the points of view of disciplines other than their own.

So here we have it. The old order of academia at Bates along with the old order of religion, the old order of politics, the old order of sex, etc. ad nauseam, in the rest of society, has been destroyed. The question is, what shall we create to take its place.

A question pertinent to this subject was raised at the discussion Monday - the leadership role of the faculty. The faculty has decided that it will no longer make the pretense of leading and creating a particular environment by the fiat of required courses. The feeling of Professor Sadler and Miss Willer at least, and apparently of many of the rest of the faculty members, is that now the faculty can exercise true personal leadership.

Before, anyone not teaching Cultch, Philo 199, or English, could have thought, "the humanities are dealing with the humanity of the student, I only have to be concerned with my discipline." This is not to say that that attitude was (is) common, but that it was (is) a distinct possibility. But

it can not continue. The change in academic requirements presupposes that it will not continue.

Each and every professor must now bear the responsibility of personal leadership. If the professor is not willing to express his own values, to challenge the way of life of the student, to be a critic of the world in which he lives, and most importantly to offer up to the student his own life style, then that professor has abdicated his responsibility as a human being and as a teacher. Unless the professor opens himself up to the student, he is only aiding the continuance of the cultural conflict which threaten all of us.

There are two things which really ought to be approached shortly. First, the present advisory must be replaced. Second, the community owes it to itself, and to any possible future members to articulate a philosophy of education.

These two necessities come together in the oft repeated statement that Bates is not like a university and has "unique possibilities." That has been said often enough. It is time for some expression of what those possibilities are, what Bates ought to be, and what are the means for carrying out the practicalities of that ought.

this week in WoCo

Upcoming proctor selection concerns Council

by Carol Kimball

The Women's Council meeting of February 4 was an abrupt change from the ordinary. It began quietly with Linnea Haworth, chairman, announcing that WoCo has decided to conduct a poll to see which type of sewing machine, zig-zag or straight-stitch, the women want in the sewing room. The Council also decided to ask for open house this weekend. It was announced the hazing poll has been analyzed and that there will be hazing "of a friendly sort" next year.

At this point Dean Isaacson arrived. She had mimeographed an agenda in order to facilitate the covering of numerous important items. She said that for security purposes it was necessary for the porch light to remain on in the dorms until the last woman was safely in. Then she asked if the proctors felt that the watchmen provided enough security with the setup the way it is now. She asked that they discuss it in the dorms. It was stated that the desks for the receptionists would arrive soon, and that the installing of the central phones would be attempted to be carried out. Next she asked the proctors how they feel about the idea of expanding having receptionists into the afternoon (in some future time). At this point the new attitude of the Council became evident as one proctor asked "why do we actually need receptionists?" Dean Isaacson answered that they were to serve during parietals, in aiding visitors and to take messages and for security in the case of uninvited guests in the dorm. This was just

the first of a long series of active discussions initiated by the proctors.

New business included mention of requests for more sex education type lectures. Even though the attendance was poor at the talk by Dr. Levy, school psychiatrist, at the beginning of the year these talks are being requested.

On the policy of room changing the Dean said she must be informed but as long as all involved are in agreement that such moves are desirable and room is available she doesn't find anything wrong with this action. Next the Dean and the Council delved into the problem of selecting proctors for next year. A committee made several suggestions but at present, things are still in a formative state. The discussion at this meeting was very active. All the proctors showed an interest in participating in debating the issues and many times they would discuss among the Council with no urging from the Dean. One suggested change was that the name be changed from proctor to counselor but it seemed to smack of summer camps too much for the proctors to be very enthusiastic about this change. Throughout the meeting the Dean made an obvious attempt not to force her opinion

Women's Council from page 6

In these reports to The Student, Women's Council is not presenting a "gripe sheet," rather, they are sending out a sincere plea to the women's side of campus to take an active interest in the progress of a widespread program of improvement. In choosing proctors for next year and in contributing to the present business of Women's Council, every girl here has an opportunity to help overthrow old images and find better ways to handle campus living.

upon the girls.

Last year 60 girls tried for proctorships. This year Dean Isaacson really wants more candidates. This may happen because of the reduction of the duties of the proctors in the area of active as housemaids (by clearing ashtrays and handling sheets) and increasing their role as communication agents.

The question of women's parietals did not come up before the faculty last Monday. Dean Isaacson said that the committee on parietals may rephrase their proposal because now it isn't exactly worded the way they like. However, while this is being done women would not be penalized by not having reception hours. When asked if women would really be able to have full weekends while this was being reworked, Dean Isaacson answered "I believe so."

Open house hours for Carnival are Thursday 7-12; Friday 1-5, 7-1; Saturday 1-5, 7-1; Sunday 1-5, 7-11.

Dean Isaacson wished to clarify the fact that the rules mentioned two weeks ago were general outlines for reasons for suspension or expulsion and not absolutes.

Philosophy from page 6

The faculty has created a structural void. That void can only be filled by personal responsibility, both on the part of the faculty and students. If the college wants to prepare people for occupations, that is certainly a legitimate goal, though hopefully not the vote of this institution. If the college wants to follow the rest of the culture, then I am sorry to be associated with it. If the college desires to nurture creative individuals who have a sense of direction to the society which they can build, then the institution has a long way to go.

Reynolds announces tuition hike

Bates tuition will go up \$300 next fall President Thomas Hedley Reynolds announced in a letter to parents recently. The increase adopted by the trustees brings tuition to \$2100 annually, still substantially below most colleges with whom Bates shares admissions applications. Room and board charges will remain as now at \$1150.

In his letter to parents, President Reynolds indicated that his notice of increase comes "with the greatest reluctance, because, as a college administrator who is the father of four, I am painfully aware of the increased burden such news places on students and parents. This act is especially distressing at a time when we in America see the importance of reducing cost as a barrier to higher education for our youth."

President Reynolds pointed out that the additional income to Bates from the higher tuition will only partially offset anticipated increase in salaries and scholarship grants alone. He indicated that the College will continue to expand endowment income to help offset rising costs, and

will make every effort to aid students for whom the additional costs become particularly burdensome.

"Bates' costs are still substantially below those of most colleges with whom we share admissions applications," said President Reynolds. "We have kept them so by keeping our fixed operating costs to a minimum. I feel strongly, however, that we cannot stint in developing our human resources, particularly teachers, without serious damage to the college."

For many years, tuition at Bates has traditionally gone up every other year. These increases have been as moderate as possible without compromising educational standards, President Reynolds explained. Furthermore, he contemplated no advance in board and room charges for the coming year.

"Throughout its history, Bates has made every effort to keep its doors open to qualified students regardless of race, creed, or financial resources," President Reynolds concluded. "We will continue this tradition to the best of our abilities."

Sex education and public schools

McLeon from page 6

carrying these conditions all over the place."

Major Stop-Gaps

MacLean said that the PROBLEM of sex education is on the secondary level where we become involved in morality in addition to physiology. Great areas of controversy are opened up on this level. People are arguing the question of whether school system has the right to present a value system. The program may emphasize 4 sexual standards, the double standard, abstinence, permissiveness with affection, and permissiveness. Advocates of sex education ask if the teacher must emphasize one standard as being preferable? He noted that many parents are angry that sex education does not teach that pre-marital sex is wrong. They want schools to teach the morals of the parents.

Students present discussed

several aspects of sex - such ideas as the great difference between sex and love and the difference in the meaning of sexual intercourse between a sailor and a prostitute.

Reverend MacLean stated that there are many places where sex can be introduced into a curriculum without adding any new subject - areas such as the arts, sciences, and government. He also discussed, however, the way to form a committee for sex education and stated that the instituting of sex education in the public schools would require a great deal of discussion and "deconditioning."

In speaking on morality, Rev. MacLean stated, "I define immorality as coercion - any form of coercion or abuse." Monogamy was discussed as "a form of coercion in our society." The subject of sexuality between teacher and student was also discussed.

The discussion, presented by the Bates Student Education Association (SEA), was viewed as very interesting and enlightening by the students attending.

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II-S deferments may be ended

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — The American Council on Education (ACE) has joined National Student Association (NSA) President Charles Palmer in calling for an end to II-S student Selective Service deferments.

ACE said it once supported student deferments as being necessary for the national welfare, but now, under the lottery, "The available pool of draft eligible men is so large as compared to the numbers likely to be called into service that a termination of student deferments cannot affect the regular flow of highly educated manpower."

Also at issue, according to ACE, is the question of equity. In order to make the draft more equitable, the government must "expose all young men of a given age to exactly the same probability of induction," it said. It recommended that those currently enrolled in college be allowed to graduate.

Palmer favors a voluntary army but has taken the position that if the draft is to continue, it would be fairer to eliminate student deferments because they favor affluent youths able to afford college over poor Black and Chicano youth.

Hearings on the draft are scheduled to begin this month in the Senate Armed Services Committee. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird has already said the Nixon administration will press for an end to student deferments this legislative session.

Portland players present Anouilh Antigone

The classic Greek tragedy, "Antigone," by Jean Anouilh is a modern version of the ancient myth. The drama, the season's third production of the Portland Players, starts this Thursday, February 5, at the Thaxter Theater in South Portland.

Anouilh's interpretation sheds light on contemporary revolt. Antigone, played by Jean Tenbrinck, defies Creon, portrayed by Albert Duclos, in the clash between passionate idealist youth and the forces of might and authority.

Modern dress and settings highlight the performance and fill the theaters stage with imagination and vitality. The production, under the direction of Joseph Daubenat, will run Thursday through Saturday, February 5-7 and February 12-14 at 8:30 p.m.

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UNICEF sponsors Nigerian Relief

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — The U. S. Committee for UNICEF has issued a nationwide appeal for public contributions to help support a massive rehabilitation program in postwar Nigeria. Noting that the Nigerian government has expressed its appreciation of UNICEF's "good and altruistic humanitarian work" over the past two years of the tragic civil war, Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr., President of the U. S. Committee, said, "We are heartened by the continuing concern expressed by the American people over the plight of Nigerian mothers and children who have survived a period of great suffering and hardship. Now we must do our part in helping to raise the millions of dollars needed to maintain and expand UNICEF's aid program in Eastern Nigeria during the critical months ahead."

After a personal inspection trip to Nigeria, Mr. H. R. Labouisse, UNICEF's Executive Director, confirmed earlier reports that severe malnutrition and the danger of major epidemics constitute a continuing threat to the existence of millions of children in the

former civil war zone. Despite the amnesty and the best efforts of the Nigerian Government and Red Cross to bring in food and medical supplies, many thousands of refugees have fled beyond reach of relief sources.

Through last December, the United Nations Children's Fund had shipped well over 100 million pounds of food, drugs, medicines, and other supplies to Nigerian war victims. During the latter stages of the war, it sharply increased the flow of medical supplies and foodstuffs to hospitals, sick bays, and refugee feeding centers. As a result, UNICEF's Nigerian emergency relief funds have been virtually exhausted.

Contributions may be sent to UNICEF Nigerian Relief, P. O. Box 1618, Church Street Station, New York, N. Y. 10008.

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Vietnam death estimates faulty; Irregularity in Washington

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — There may be almost twice as many American combat deaths in Vietnam as the Defense Department claims.

Former Sen. Wayne Morse has charged that the Defense Department has two sets of death statistics: the real ones and those released to the public in its weekly "statistical summary." Morse first made the charge last August, claiming 70,000 rather than 30,000 Americans had been killed in Vietnam combat at that time.

An ex-Marine, who was stationed at Marine Headquarters here, told an October Vietnam Moratorium audience, "I realized that the Corps was, as a matter of policy, announcing a death toll that was just about half of the number of deaths reported to our office...I talked to guys who were clerking at Army headquarters and they said the same thing was going on in their offices, too...the fact is, twice as many Americans have died in Vietnam as the military admits."

Slightly more than 40,000 American men now have been killed in Vietnam action, according to the Defense Department. If Morse and the Marine are right, the figure is actually closer to 80,000.

In any case, the 40,000 figure is not realistic even in the Defense Department's tabulations. While the government

uses the 40,000 figure in talking of Vietnam casualties, the back side of the weekly Defense Department report shows that another 7,250 Americans have been killed in Vietnam from aircraft "accidents and incidents" and "other causes," or they are "missing." The causes, including the "aircraft incidents," are listed as "U.S. casualties not the result of action by hostile forces."

In addition to these deaths, more than 3,500 foreign troops allied with the U.S. government have been killed as well as about 100,000 South Vietnamese. (North Vietnamese deaths total about 590,000 according to the Defense Department.)

A few newspapers and magazines are beginning to pick up on the total death figure question and Morse's accusation. Hard Times magazine and The Gazette and Daily, commercial newspapers in York, Pa., have said it is highly possible that American citizens are not just badly informed, but very much misinformed about Vietnam casualty statistics.

The Gazette and Daily, in an editorial, asks, "Is the government 'managing' news? We would think the news organizations criticized by a Vice President would be interested in finding out. But to date: Nothing."

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Bates Sports

Bryant Gumbel: Editor

Hockey Club wins first game, 7-3 face tough Kents Hill team today

by Derek Sanderson

It started last weekend when the Bates Hockey Club almost beat the Lisbon All-Stars, losing by their narrowest margin of the season, 5-3. Alumnus Dick Magnan returned to uniform and sparked the team offensively, netting two himself. Jeff Larsen put in the third, but it just wasn't enough. Then two days later it was the defense's turn to shine as they held Commonwealth Shoe Co. to three goals. But the Bates lines could not connect at all and the final score read, 3-0. The Cats had still not tasted victory.

Last Sunday night however, almost exactly a year since their last win, both the offense and defense clicked together. Matt Cassius tied the score at 1-1 early in the first period and the Cats never trailed again. Jeff Larsen, on assists from Jim Ross, added two more and the first period ended with Bates ahead 3-1.

In the second period all three lines looked sharp going both ways, even the few penalties were killed excellently. Freshmen Kirkman and Bayer each scored, ending the period at 5-1, Bates.

In the final period goalie Mike Schwartz played his best stretch ever, despite Bostonian Shoe scoring twice, but the going got a little rough as tempers flared, giving the audience their money's worth. Jeff Larsen completed his hat-trick on a break-away goal, and Jim Ross collected one of his own at the buzzer. So, after a long wait the hockey men picked up a win, beating Bostonian Shoe Co., 7-3.

This Friday, from 12:30-2:00, the Winter Carnival game will feature Bates vs. Kents Hill, a team who last year defeated Bates 17-1. The team will be shooting for an unprecedented two straight wins — come and add your support to the worthy cause.

Thinclads close out with loss to Coast Guard; finish winning season with 4 - 3 record

The Bates College Winter Track Team closed out their winning season on a losing note Friday night as they were downed by a strong Coast Guard squad 60 1/3 to 43 2/3. The meet marked the last performance in the cage by the team's four seniors: Hibbard, Doyle, Ackroyd & Mastone. When one considers that these seniors accounted

for only nine points in the meet, it shows the great young potential of Coach Slovenski's thinclads.

The evening started well for the Cats as Williams won the long jump with 21' 3 1/2" with Sheldon taking a third. At the same time Wood & Mastone were taking second and third respectively in the 35 lb. weight. Coast Guard countered

early with a first in the high jump and a sweep in the shotput.

That laid the stage for John Emerson's exciting performance in the mile against Estes, the Coast Guard ace. "Gomer" won it with a time of 4:27.6. Estes had his revenge later as he sprinted the last lap of the two mile run to grab first with a 9:37.7 time, wiping out a fine second place effort by Neil Miner and a good third on the part of Jim Leahy.

In the 45 yd. dash Bates could gain only a second but the event was much more costly. Co-captain Ed Hibbard re-injured his heel and eventually finished second in the pole vault with the winner vaulting 13 feet. In the other jumping event, the high jump, Platz of Coast Guard set a new cage record of 6' 6" while Sheldon and Young of Bates had to settle for second and third.

In the other running events Ackroyd won the 1,000 yd. dash in 2:19.4 sec. While Fil-low and Bradford tied for second in the 600. Capping off the meet the Bates relay team won in the time of 3:36.4 sec. The final was Coast Guard 60 1/3 and Bates 43 2/3, to finish off their season at four wins and three losses.

Caustic Corner . by Derek Summer

The eventual intramural basketball winners became more apparent in the last week as Roger Bill and Adams North II appeared strong once again.

Tuesday saw JB and the Old Folks (4-1) in a well played contest, JB entering as a slight favorite. The Old Folks five, however, completely dominated the action as Taylor, Johannson, and Ireland seemingly couldn't miss, eventually victorious 49 - 36. Later, the improving Smith North quintet downed a favorite Smith South combine by a 51-47 count. Mike Misken (14), Joe Willett (13), and Glenn Thornton (11) led North to their second win.

Wednesday's game saw Hedge easily downing Middle (0-6) 68-46, as the true potential of the Hogs showed through. Charlie Buck scored 26 big points as Hedge broke a 4-game losing streak.

On Thursday, Smith evened its record at 3-3 as it trumped over an absentee-riddled Adams South squad 44-31. Thornton with 16 and Misken with 14 were the leading scores.

In an important game Friday, favored Roger Bill (6-0) needed a tip-in with 3 seconds

to go in order to defeat JB 46-44. John Miller scored 20 points for JB, though Mezza was eventually voted the game's MVP.

Monday's game pitted two evenly matched teams, Smith South and Adams South against each other, Adams emerging victorious by a 3 pt. margin.

In "B" league, Adams North II seems a shoo-in for the title as it has now logged 5 wins without a defeat. Kim Matthews, Ken Bristol, and Guy Roberge have been major factors in lifting this well-balanced crew to the top of "B" league. JB, with one loss, seems to be the only possible contender.

The "C" league race consists mainly of 3 undefeated squads: Chase-Herrick (4-0), and Adams North (3-0). Chase has been winning basically on the hustle of Barry Benedict and Steve Fischer. JB has featured a balanced offense, with Pete Goldie their top scorer at the moment. North has Joe LaChance as their top point producer.

This week Shooms the Greek issued his mid-season all-star teams, and there were few surprises:

1st team - Mezza, center; King, forward; Thornton, forward; O'Neill, Guard; Buck, Guard

2nd team - Kolodziej, center; McIntyre, forward; Miller, forward; Lutz, guard; Buchanan, guard

Honorable mention - Willet, Lindholm, Johannson, Sherwomit, Boyko.

Bates Bobkittens

Faculty policy is one thing, the views of Bates Women's Basketball team are another, and the differences are quite surprising.

It may come as a great surprise or shock but the Women's "Bobkittens" Varsity Basketball team exists.

Starting five games, four of which will be on the road, the Bobkittens will take on Gorham State College. Wed. Feb. 4th.

Your Bobkittens are: Margaret Buker, Linda Harvell, Diane Holmes, Jocelyn Penn, Sandra Boothby, Martha Gedres, Terry Grant, Kathy Lowe, Carol Lovejoy, Cheryl Proctor, Lorraine Swensley.

The Bates Bobkittens are coached by Miss Mary Donnell.



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Newman Gym at Husson College Bangor, Maine

Admission: \$2.00 per person



The Carnival Queen and her court: (from left to right) Lynn Bradbury, Queen Susan Bergstrom, Linda Munck, Susan Dobson, Jan DeMeo, Susan McKnight, and Dawn Cook.

Winter Carnival



Urge for Goin' —to Sunday's concert by Tom Rush in the Alumni Gym.



The sweet sounds of Sugar Creek tonight.



In years past, the campus has been the scene of many imaginative snow sculptures — but not this year. Not even the Outing Club could control the weather.

Lounges in Men's Dormitories will be open from 10:00 A.M.—3:00 A.M. during Winter Carnival (Thursday, Friday, Saturday nights.)