

1-30-1975

The Bates Student - volume 102 number 03 - January 30, 1975

Bates College

Follow this and additional works at: http://scarab.bates.edu/bates_student

Recommended Citation

Bates College, "The Bates Student - volume 102 number 03 - January 30, 1975" (1975). *The Bates Student*. 1706.
http://scarab.bates.edu/bates_student/1706

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Archives and Special Collections at SCARAB. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Bates Student by an authorized administrator of SCARAB. For more information, please contact batesscarab@bates.edu.

BATES COLLEGE



THE STUDENT

EST. 1873

"The history of mankind goes from the underground cave to the above-ground underground."
Norman O. Brown

JAN. 30, 1975 VOL. 102 NO. 3

BAYH KNOCKS FORD POLICIES

by Cathy Gallant

The man in the blue suit jumped from the stage and stood grinning at the audience before him. Though not all were captivated by his opinions, his listeners sat appreciatively as the Midwesterner delivered political quips with the warmth and plainness of an Indiana country lawyer. . .

As a provocative departure from the standard fare provided by the George Colby Chase Lecture Series, Senator Birch Bayh, Democrat from Indiana, appeared at the Bates Alumni Gymnasium last Thursday evening.

Sharing his perceptions of the difficulties facing the present Administration with an audience drawn from both the Bates and Lewiston communities, Bayh addressed himself to the question of the prevailing political climate of 1975.

"Steps must be made to restore the general confidence in this country," he stated. "However, we cannot see any solution as perfect . . . There are many subtle problems."

Within the course of the evening, the Senator emphasized his concern for the economic welfare of the country pointing to the "misplaced priorities" of the Nixon Administration and expressing doubts about the Ford efforts in this regard.

Inflation, recession, the energy dilemma, superfluous military costs, the fate of education bills, and the possibility of a national health program; all of these came under Bayh's attack.

"We have a new quarterback but the plays are coming from the same coaches of the Nixon Administration. . . A New Year's resolution should have been made to find a new set of economic advisors. There is no equity or reason to the recent Ford proposals. . . At the time of the Nixon resignation we needed a good marriage. Now we're having a critical family fight," the Senator concluded.

In evaluating President Ford's performance to this date, Bayh stressed his concern for the "early evidence" influencing the President: six million unemployed and a 12% inflation rate.

According to the Senator, the Congress, in spite of its attempts to avoid opposition on purely political grounds, has a "responsibility" when the President is wrong. This principle was best illustrated by Bayh's review of the trade-offs between military expenditure and human resource programs.

The present request for an 18% increase in military spending, rejection of any new programs in health care, and the fight against the "inflationary" GI Bill, were his basic examples of Administration seduction by the heady "perpetual motion" of Pentagon costs.

His two major criticisms of the new budget were (1) it's bad policy to build military hardware unless it is needed and (2) in the area of cost effectiveness, it is a myth that defense provides for more jobs in the private sector than

employment generates by additional human resource programs.

Throughout an expanded question session, Bayh was asked to comment on the serious implications of his constitutional amendment concerning Presidential succession and disability as well as providing his own rather humorous interpretation of the Ford "WIN" program.

Responding cautiously to a question involving his own "liberal" political ideology and the conflicting "conservative" attitudes of his state, Bayh quipped that he no longer apologized for "stepping on toes". It tended to "increase circulation", he said. As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Senator was more than willing to expound on the cost aspects of any Congressional program mentioned by the audience.

Toward the end of this dialogue, Bayh broke with convention by leaving the stage and standing directly in front of the audience. The following thoughts took on the semblance of monologue as he reflected on his struggle against the Haynsworth and Carswell Supreme

continued on p. 5



Birch Bayh speaks

CORRECTION

The article in last weeks *STUDENT* indicating that the Bates College Bulletin's 2nd class mailing license has been revoked was incorrect. The license has not been revoked.

What has happened is that the U.S. Post Office has issued new orders for compliance with its regulations which effect Bates' and many other college's publications across the nation. Most colleges issue a series of different periodicals, brought together as volumes of a single publication. Thus the Bates Catalogue and the *Alumnus* and other publications which come out periodically are all issues of the Bates College Bulletin. The Post Office has informed all Colleges and Universities that the overall title must be given priority on each issue. Bates has revised the cover logos of some of its publications to be in full compliance with the change. The *Student* apologizes for the mistake.



"Smaug the Dragon", Rand Hall's winning snow sculpture. Photo by Steve Wice

EDUCATION IN FLUX

by Scott Williamson

The Educational Policy Committee "reviews the broad issues of liberal arts education and seeks to move those broad issues into particular policies for the faculty," says its chairman, Professor Straub.

It submits its proposals to the faculty, which accepts them or sends them back for more work. The Committee's seven faculty members, Professors Straub, Carignan, Boyles, Moyer, Turlisy, Law, and Wagner, are appointed by the faculty's Committee on Committees. Its three student members, Jane Kilduff, Lex Padis, and Fred Demers, are appointed by the RA's Committee on Committees.

The EPC has been responsible in the past for the requirements for graduation, transfer and credit, the short term, and music, anthropology, and cultural studies being admitted as majors.

Legislation on distributional requirements and major requirements comes out this week. The "core program" of courses everyone had to take was dismantled in 1969. Since then the Committee has been making adjustments to its replacement. They feel it is inadequate now to "assure a genuine liberal arts experience."

The EPC will not institute a "core program" again, but will

attempt to make "small adjustments" without sacrificing students' freedom. The EPC feels many courses which a student may presently take in fulfillment of the requirement, are too narrow to give him a fair representation of the field.

The new direction taken by EPC may be toward courses planned for non-majors, that are wider and show the method of the discipline as well as the content.

The number of courses a department may require for a major is also involved in whether a student is getting a "genuine liberal arts experience". The catalog defines a major as approximately one-fourth of the academic work. This would be eight courses.

One department at Bates requires seventeen. Several others require thirteen. The problem is particularly acute in the sciences, because it is difficult to become a scientist without all these courses.

The legislation will probably call for a tentative limit of twelve.

Ways of encouraging interdisciplinary short-term units are also being discussed. Plans include team teaching by members of different departments. This poses the problem of from which department should a student receive credit.

Some departments are offering

continued on p. 5

NOTES AND COMMENTARY

On Bates College as an Oasis

A show of hands, please: How many people have heard of Lewiston? Very good, I did not think that it was such a well-known city, especially amongst this fine collection of children of destiny.

But what's that? Lewiston is a dump, not a city? Oh, and how many of us know Lewiston well enough to make that judgement? I thought dumps were inhabited by rats, not people? Do we know the citizens of Lewiston well enough to make that judgement? No, we do not. Most people at Bates think that the reason for this is the townspeople, who are described as unfriendly by the most "liberal" of Bates students.

Descartes would love our dilemma, because he would see that we cannot perceive 'townies' outside of our consciousness, so we do not really know if they really exist out there. What we need is a "higher being" who could perceive both parties from an all-knowing position.

What would this "higher being" find? A paradox, no doubt, because many Lewiston people feel that Bates people are the unfriendly ones (indeed, untouchable), living inside the invisible walls of Bates College.

Now, do not cry, "You're wrong!", because this is not the issue. What is apparent, from seeing both sides of this standoff, is that a solution is at hand. But hold on, it looks like we have another problem. Many members of the Bates community see no reason to demolish this wall. College is a learning experience not totally derived from books, though.

We are visible to the town, but we cannot see them. We are not unlike the poor ostrich, burying our heads in our books, and posters, and records. When we do get out, it is to go to one of the local watering holes. And of course our favorite watering holes are manged by former Batesies.

Some may criticize this, and point out that ostriches do not really bury their heads in the sand. They might say that my view of ostriches is a fairy tale. But that is not the important thing. What is important is that their heads are buried, whether they are in a fairy tale or not.

Witness Bilbo and the dragon, or the Billy Goats Scruff. Snow sculptures are fun ways for us to make our 'oasis in the desert' more pleasant. But what are we going to do when they melt?

TWP

Boyles at the Defense

The piece titled "Book Price Averages" which appeared in the 16 January *STUDENT* is an example of how the careless use of incomplete data can lead to invalid conclusions.

Specifically, the Chemistry Department courses numbered 106, 252, 306, and 419 are each the second course in a normal two-course sequence. Almost without exception, due to the prerequisites involved, a student registering for any of these courses will have taken previously the first course in the sequence - namely, Chemistry 105 or 251 or 305 or 418. Both of the courses in each of these two-course sequences use the same books. Therefore, the more realistic cost per student per each of these courses is one-half of the figure given in the *STUDENT*. If my pencil-and-paper math is correct (I can't afford an electronic calculator), this gives a Chemistry Department average cost per student per course for books this semester of \$13.44. This drops the Chemistry Department from third (\$22.29) to sixteenth position. However, since I would suppose that other departments have similar criticisms of the original computations, the rankings as given in the *STUDENT* are meaningless.

I would suggest that with few exceptions instructors at Bates are aware of the high prices of books, and that they try their best to minimize course costs. That inflation has reached the Bates Campus is hardly news! If it must be reported as such, the report at least should be an accurate one!

James Boyles
Assoc. Prof.
Chemistry Dept.

(The authors of the article considered the fact that some courses are part of two (or even four) semester sequences, and that some do use the same books. However, while it may be true that students "almost without exception" take the first half of sequences in the Chemistry Department, this is not so true in many other departments. In an effort to be consistent, the authors decided to include the costs for courses such as these in their averages. We are sorry if Prof. Boyles feels that the Chemistry Department has been wronged, but there was no value judgement intended, honest. - Ed.)

Freedom?

To the editor:

John Reed talked last Wednesday on the moral problems of being a rich nation amidst the materially poor and starving in the world. He was obviously torn - torn between giving a talk which anyone in a top hat could say "good points, old man", and reaching people with the urgency and importance of the problem which he felt. John Reed said some very important things, but failed to reach much beyond the safe academic abstractions.

What he said would ring loud. We are in a moral crisis today; you, me - this moral dilemma in America is not some freak show in Spokane or maybe Washington. It can be ignored, but recognize that ignoring for what it is - your judgement to accept people dying while watching TV sets. It's tough, the contradictions within moral values is uncomfortable; if you want to help the world, are you willing to accept that our old way - of "private" enterprise and anti-communist dictators is not helping enough? And the most uncomfortable part of what was said: people, persons, human beings, in Lewiston, choose to let this human tragedy happen. "Who killed Norma Jean," sings Pete Seeger, and the buck stops here.

Think about the hardest question. What is this freedom which we so flippantly and superiorly assume we have? Are you free because you vote? Are you free to control your life? And the most important part of the question: are you, is mankind good, or does it need experts, technicians, politicians as a higher, more rational form of man to tell it what to do?

Perhaps I should warn against thinking about that question, for there is great bullshit abroad in this land. Many of the faculty, with ego games of Expert, Dispenser of Goodies, and Holy Answerer: The administration, afraid of letting students into "expert" trustee meetings.

Can you extend democracy to your non-voting life? How does it fit with so-called private enterprise? Are you free to control to whom your work will go to, whether it kills or saves? Are you free to choose a small, cheap, non-polluting car? Is it freedom or a shame that an Indian peasant is driven off his land to city slums by more "efficient" mechanical methods introduced by the US?

Consider what Bates does to reinforce the expert - technical solutions view. The question in one class was, "Where will you distribute your limited food aid to the starving countries?", rather than "People are starving. Are you willing to make a change in American habits in order to keep them alive, or will you let some die?" This attitude is not unusual.

continued on p. 8

NWC in Action

To the editor:

There is now a national drive against any further funds for Thieu and Lon Nol. Thousands will be at the Washington Peace Assembly on January 25-27. To show support for these efforts cut out the petition part and either send it with a letter to your Congresspeople or send it to Box 654, Bates or the Concierge and indicate who your Congresspeople are. This petition is being circulated by the American Friends Service Committee in Maine and elsewhere, as well as by groups such as the Bates New World Coalition (you can get additional copies at the Concierge.)

As we approach the second anniversary of the signing of the Paris Peace Agreements, the truth our government chooses to ignore is that we have failed to honor the agreements we pledged to honor. Our slogan was "peace with honor" but the reality is "no honor and no peace".

Two years ago we pledged: "The United States will not continue its military involvement or interfere in the internal affairs of South Vietnam." (Article 4) But we are still militarily involved and we interfere continuously, providing more than 80% of the Saigon government's budget.

continued on p. 12

The Cost of GREs

To the Editor:

This letter is not meant to be a letter of lambasting or of condemnation but rather one of inquiry to which I hope some member of the faculty will respond. The subject to which I wish to address myself concerns the use by some departments of this College of the Graduate Record Examinations as comprehensive exams.

I took the advanced exam in mathematics on Saturday, January 18. The exam itself does not bother me, but the cost of the exam does to some degree. The advanced test costs the student \$10.50. In my particular case, as is the case with other students, the exam is to be used only to fulfill graduation requirements. If I were to continue my studies in mathematics, then I could use the exam for entrance into graduate school. Since I am planning to continue my studies in business administration (entrance requirements utilize a different exam) I cannot do this. Students who are not planning to continue their studies period face this same fact.

My question to the faculty is what justification is there for requiring the students to accrue additional costs on top of an already expensive education. Granted \$10.50 on top of \$16,000 is insignificant, but if the only reason for departments using GRE's is to save them from having to make up a comprehensive exam, then the cost would seem to be \$10.50 too much.

I would certainly hope that there are better reasons for using the GRE's than to save the departments a little work which is how some students view the situation. I am sure this subject arises every year, but I have never heard the faculty's side of the issue. I am hoping that this letter and some subsequent response will enlighten me and other students. Until such response occurs, mere suppositions as to the reasons can only lead to (perhaps) unjustified resentment on the part of students; however, if the response given is, in fact, unsatisfactory, then students have a right to get upset.

Sincerely,
James Patterson

THE STUDENT

Editor Eric Bauer
 Business Manager Chris Richter
 News Editor John Howe
 Tech Editor Jim Bunnell
 Layout Editor Laure Rixon
 Sports Editor Steve McManus
 Feature Editor Tom Paine
 Copy Editor Al Pescik
 Production Crew Steve Wice, Barbara Giessler,
 Paxton Roberts, Rick Johnson,
 Barbara R. Griffin, Kevin McIntire

The Bates Student is published weekly by the Publishing Association, Box 309, Bates College, Lewiston ME 04240. Subscriptions are \$7.00 for the academic year. Printed by Twin City Printery, Lewiston, and 2nd class postage paid in Lewiston. Hello Mom.

Volume 102, no. 3 January 30, 1975

LOGICIAN PROBES ABORTION QUESTION

by Karen Olson

At this minute 30 abortions are being performed somewhere in the world. Some 900 will have taken place an hour from now.

"Some people believe that this is the merciless slaughter of millions - worse than Hitler. Other people, equally intelligent and good, believe that there is no moral stigma," says Ed James, assistant professor of philosophy.

James dissected the logic of anti-abortion arguments on Monday, Jan. 20, in the first of the four annual faculty lectures.

The ultimate conclusion of "Abortion and Moral Reasoning: The Aborting of the Double Effect" was that neither side can really make a logical case for itself.

James believes that the abortion issue demands an individual decision. "It is in these cases that the moral person must come to the fore. We simply cannot make legal pronouncements on this - the issue is too fuzzy. It is up to you to make your decision. I cannot make it for you; I can only ask you not to make the choice for me," he said.

The abortion issue involves concepts like good and evil, the person, the future. "When an abortion is performed, something is removed from a woman - either a zygote, embryo or fetus." The liberals point out the big differences between an embryo and a person. The conservatives stress the resemblance between a fetus and a person.

"The conservative argument is the liberal argument turned inside out. Both arguments are equally strong and equally weak," said James.

The continuing image through his talk was that of the sophist's beard. Some philosophers in Athens argued that you could never tell whether a person had a beard or not, since there is no definable number of hairs or length of hair that marks the line between having a beard and not having a beard.

The analogous problem, the problem of abortion, similarly involves drawing a line between that which is becoming a person (beard), and that which is already a person (beard).

It is better to draw no line at all, says the conservative, since we can't tell that a baby-to-be has no "human soul" yet. And yet, says the liberal, we know

when a person has a beard and when he doesn't. We may not know the precise point where orange becomes red, but we can distinguish between orange and red. We can say that during the first few weeks after conception a zygote is not a person.

"This makes the conservative look somewhat ridiculous," James continued. "Yet, he isn't. The big difference between the case of the beard and the case of abortion is that the sophist doesn't have to make a decision. When he is undecided, he just withholds decision. No harm is done. It really doesn't matter whether a person has a beard or not."

"But we must each one of us draw the line somewhere. And it matters. Thus, the liberal does not feel entirely satisfied arguing about whether or not a person has a beard," James added.

He went on to examine each of the criteria that have been used by different people in drawing the line between humanity and non-humanity.

Possession of human form is one such criterion. Recognizable features begin appearing in the embryo around seven weeks of age. "But there is nothing special about human features. And if we say there is, we are left open to racism. Whose features? The oriental's? The white's? The black's? What about people from outer space?" asked James.

Another criterion often cited is viability. But then, some fetuses are always more viable than others; some people are more viable than others. In the foreseeable scientific future, it seems that any human tissue cell might become a potential gamete or zygote, with certain operations on the nucleus. "If every cell is a potential human being, what am I doing when I use the lavatory?" said James.

Some say that people's feelings about the embryo are what determines its humanity. But feelings are not quantifiable or uniform. "And after all, we usually mourn the death of a ten-year-old more than the death of a one-year-old or a 90-year-old. And yet that certainly doesn't make the one- or 90-year-old any less human," James pointed out.

Is the embryo or fetus known to the world? Some have said that so long as its

existence is not known - so long as it's hidden in the mother's womb - it's not wrong to kill it. "But by denying a person social recognition, you could justify slavery. It's easy and unrealistic to simply refuse a person humanity," said James.

Rationality is one possible criterion. Realizing that humans need to interact and understand each other more than anything else, anyone with the least potentiality for rationality might qualify as a human being - even the insane, since there is always a hope for their recovery. But this brings us right back to the problem of viability. Modern science seems to show that any human cell is potentially a rational human. Accepting rationality as a criterion would make the status of the human being dependent on science. In addition, would the fact that some people are "more rational" than others make them more human than others?

"I believe that any criterion is doomed to failure," said James. "No matter what you emphasize there will always be more or less of it. Some people would always seem to be more or less human. Yet we know that in the moral sense of the person, all are the same. The attempt to find criteria for moral man ends moral man."

How do you pick degrees? How do you draw a line?

You could look at potentiality as being a characteristic without degrees. Perhaps any Object X that could, possibly, by the laws of nature, become an Object Y has potentiality.

But James pointed out that although potentiality cannot be measured, the object itself is always at varying degrees from realizing its potentiality. And so long as there are such degrees, there will always be a danger of racism or chauvinism.

In addition, when science makes every human tissue cell a potential person, the criterion is really too broad.

What do we do when we must draw a line, a line where the demarcation is important - and yet we cannot draw lines without the dangers of degree?

"It is just here, in the failure to provide a criterion, that the conservative view becomes striking. The destruction of the embryo or fetus at any point implies the willingness to destroy it even if it is human," said James.

He went on, however, to outline some of the history behind abortion attitudes.

The Roman Catholic Church is probably one of the largest anti-abortion groups. As it did during the first 1100 years of its existence, the church now forbids abortion at any stage of pregnancy (except, perhaps, under certain special circumstances).

However, the Church didn't always feel this way. Beginning in the 12th century, only the formed fetus was considered a human being with a soul. It wasn't until 1869 that the Catholic Church reverted to its original ruling.

The church's stand has been directly tied to the controversy of immediate vs. delayed animation. Thomas Aquinas maintained that the human soul could exist only in the shape of a human being - thus, true humanity comes only at the fetal stage of existence.

His view was accepted until, in the 17th century, people with microscopes started reporting that they saw a "homunculus" - a tiny, fully-formed human being - curled up in sperm cells. Although their reports were soon disproved, the theory of immediate animation did not die. Descartes, with his theory of dualism, held that the body and soul could exist separately; later his view became the official one.

The controversy reaches as far back as Plato and Aristotle. Plato, like Descartes, believed that the soul was a separate

entity - always trying to escape from the body. Aristotle, like Aquinas, believed that the soul and body were inseparably tied together. What has mind, he said, is neither the soul nor the body, but the total person: "The actuality of any real thing cannot be apart from the actual thing."

"For Plato there could be no clear telling when the soul was in the body (or vice versa). For Aristotle, there could be no person without a body," James summed up.

Another philosophical factor that comes to the fore in the continuing abortion controversy is Aquinas' "double effect doctrine." Aquinas held that it was not permissible to commit a wrong for a good purpose; however, it was permissible to do a good thing and, as a side effect, commit a wrong.

In other words, it is wrong to kill a fetus in order to save the mother. But it is not wrong to want to keep the mother healthy and, in the process of doing that, to kill a fetus.

James drew an analogy: By Aquinas' doctrine, it would be wrong for a bomber pilot to kill 100 people in order to get the 20 out of the 100 who happen to be enemy soldiers. However, it would not be wrong for the pilot to bombard an area hoping to kill 20 enemy soldiers, and in the process happen to kill 80 civilians too. (Assuming there are no complicating factors - assuming the war is just, the enemies really are enemies, and so forth.)

"In each dichotomy, one uses a wrong to an end, while the other doesn't," said James.

Of course, we do not live in a world where the bomber's intentions are necessarily clear to himself or others. The double effect does not, in many cases, allow sharp lines of right and wrong to be drawn.

The conservative does not want to take any chances. James demonstrated, however, that if the conservative permits abortions in certain cases (incest, rape, danger to mother's health), then he cannot logically argue against abortion in other situations.

"If a conservative is an extreme pacifist, there is nothing I can say to him. But if he permits self-defense, he must realize he's making a logical fallacy. He must then also pay heed to the evils of not aborting, just as the soldier must see the evils of not defending himself, as well as of defending himself," said James. "The conservative is too often blinded to just one focus of evil."

Abortion is an issue, James concluded, that cannot be decided according to predetermined notions. There is the welfare of the individual mother, the couple and family to be considered.

James differentiated between the moral problem of abortion and the moral problem of murder. Murder he classified as a "paradigm evil." He went on at some length to distinguish between cases which are obvious "paradigm" goods or evils, and those which are "fuzzy," such as abortion.

Motiveless murder is simply wrong, by principle. But James argued that predetermined principles were not much help in deciding whether a specific abortion is right or wrong.

"There are some cases that I just cannot pronounce on," he concluded. "I think that's life. Abortion is not an issue where the principle comes first, but the cases. We can all cite certain 'paradigm' cases that are obviously right or wrong, but life isn't like those cases we cite. My point is to try to strike a balance between the principle and the paradigm case."

"It is in cases like abortion that the moral person must come to the fore," James said. "I can only ask you not to make the choice for me."

YALE June 2 to August 16 Summer Term

- Regular Yale undergraduate term
- Full-time or part-time study
- Interdisciplinary curriculum
- Programs in Interpretation and Criticism, The Family, The Creative Process—Theory and Practice, Europe and America, Values and Institutions, Public Policy and Decision Making, Environment and Natural Resources, History and Public Policy, Genetics and Biochemistry, China, plus basic courses

For application information contact:
 Christopher T. B. Murphy
 Director of Summer Term Admissions
 1502A Yale Station
 New Haven, Connecticut 06520
 203 432-4229 (after January 1, 1975)

RISING FOOD PRICES

Though we here at Bates are sometimes sheltered from the pollution, tensions, and crime that our peers on the "outside" experience, we unfortunately cannot escape what President Gerald Ford has called Public Enemy Number One: Inflation.

From early September of 1974 to January of this year, food costs at Bates have risen 18% overall.

Mr. Craig Canedy, Director of Food Services, laments that he sees no downswing in the spiraling costs of food. Canned foods, fruits, vegetables, and bake shop goods have all increased in cost by 40%.

The carbonated beverages that are popular at Bates once cost a mere penny a glass. Today, however, one glass of a carbonated beverage costs upwards of five cents per serving!

A substantial portion of the \$300 tuition increase is attributable to rising food costs. Though the future appears bleak, there are several steps now being employed at Commons to somehow blunt the situation.

Awareness would be the best word to sum up the action taken by Canedy and his staff. In trying to eliminate waste, he has instituted rigid measures to control meat shrinkage. These include proper refrigeration, weekly conferences with his assistant and head chef, knowledge of how best to cook certain cuts to keep loss at a minimum, and a concerted effort to keep on top of each meal.

Any excess meat is frozen to be used in box lunches or in a variety of casseroles or other dishes. After eight years here at Bates, Canedy knows: "students like good meals with variety."

He also feels that efficient use of food can create many fine tasting, as well as interesting new dishes. Within the storage facilities, excellent for a school of this size, all types of foods, be it meats, vegetables, or fruits, can be kept up to 96 hours. It is there that many salads are kept and then brought out when variety is needed.

Canedy also has been buying from 14 food concerns rather than the original 4 to 6 to insure the lowest price for the best foods. These policies and others supply sufficient evidence of attempts



made by Canedy and his staff to tighten up in the face of increasing costs while still maintaining a quality food service.

While Canedy is fighting hard on his front to insure good food at a minimum cost, he calls for added acceptance from the student body.

Fortunately, over the last few years, food waste has decreased among the student body. However, no one is perfect. Canedy calls upon students to "eat what you want but eat what you take."

Basically, he feels that students do an equitable job combating waste with the exception of areas, milk and butter. Each glass of milk that is wasted costs 10 cents. Butter is proportionately as expensive.

Because of the scarcity of spending money and the increase in enrollment, more students are cramming into Commons than ever before. This obviously institutes an increase in costs. However, students are defenseless in this area.

Each week a considerable amount of food goes to friends, relatives, etc. who have been smuggled into Commons by Bates students. Over the course of a year, this adds up; the bill having to be paid by our own student body. The cost of a meal for an outsider has been kept at a minimum so as hopefully not to burden anyone.

In times as these, when money is concerned, one has to look out for problem "number one": Inflation. Mr. Craig Canedy welcomes any suggestions to further cut costs in the food service.

IN REVIEW

The Winter 1975 issue of *The Garnet* is, on the whole, a sensitive and carefully executed display of Bates' student literary talent. Unlike so many publications of the amateur literary variety, *First Sojourn* is a collection which succeeds in accomplishing some depth and complexity without slipping into affected pretentiousness.

First Sojourn is overwhelmingly a poet's publication. Some of the short compositions ought to have been pared down and put to poetry; the weight of prose seems to muffle rather than to clarify their themes. Occasionally the *Garnet's* writers become a bit too verbose, but much of the work is delightfully uncluttered.

It's too bad that the

continued on p. 11

BATES GRANTED COMPUTER GRANT

Bates College will be one of 46 schools affected by a recent National Science Foundation grant of \$209,000 awarded to the New England Regional Computing Program (NERComp) Dr. Charles H. Stauffer, Dana Professor of Chemistry and Bates representative for the New England program, announced recently.

The grant is for a three year program furthering development of the NERComp computer network linking approximately 25 institutions of higher education in New England.

This network will allow computer-to-computer communication among the major academic computer installations in New England, including those at Dartmouth, MIT, University of Massachusetts, University of Maine, Brown University, Yale, Babson College, and Boston University. It will also allow Bates College, as well as other colleges and universities in New England, greatly expanded access to these facilities for their teaching and research programs.

The grant was part of a record \$812.5 million budget for the foundation, which was recently approved by Congress and signed into law by President Ford last September 6. The award is part of the NSF Networking for Science Program headed by Dr. Donald Aufenkamp.

The award to NERComp is for a three-part program of research and exploration into methods of governing, utilizing and operating computer networks.

In proposing the program, NERComp Trustees, who are all representatives of the colleges and universities which comprise the approximately 40 member organization, said that modern techniques in computerization including the development of low-cost switching methods are revolutionizing communications, and the remote delivery of computing services.

They stressed that educational institutions will have a major and increasing need for the higher speed and less costly service offered by such techniques, as remote usage of currently existing programs and data grows, and other computer centers with other capabilities are added to the network.

One aim of the NSF-supported program at NERComp will be to study what kinds of management structures work in coordinating the activities of a large number of diverse, educational institutions sharing a distributed computing resource.

The program will also be aimed at improving methods for

distribution of the user services required in using a computer at a distance including the materials for utilizing its resources and providing information on the kinds of errors that are likely.

NERComp has previously operated a limited computer network linking a number of its member institutions on an experimental basis. The current grant is intended to study issues which will be important in NSF's eventual establishment of a national computer network dedicated to educational problems.

Seeking Peace

Are we really subject to the chaos of our times? Most people would say yes. Confronted with over population, famine, continual threats of war throughout the world, impending nuclear holocaust, the uneven distribution of wealth among countries, and an intense pre-occupation with technology which seems only to provide more problems, one would have to agree that the future looks dismal.

But to what extent is our environment determined by our thought? How much is your experience anything more than your thought objectified?

Many philosophers and historians view human perception and human history as nothing more than that which happens to occupy man's thought. It is for this reason that we see eras of great spiritual growth, or great material growth; great social advancement or social depression. All historical eras are no more than the objectification of the prevailing thought.

How then do we today "think" of our experience? Are we thinking peacefully, harmoniously? Are our thoughts hungry? Does technology really provide answers for peace and hunger? "It's not technology that really shapes our lives. It's thinking that does it." These are the words of James Spencer, Christian Science Lecturer, who will be speaking on "Our Thinking and Our World", Thursday, January 30th at 7:00 in the Skelton Lounge.

"We're not yet a dehumanized society," he goes on to say, "but we're racing toward it at space-age speed. The gap seems to be continually widening between our increasing technological skill and the inadequacy of our personal and social performance... there's still time to reverse the trend."

To do so, he notes, we must "find a way to live together freely, but without greed, without exploitation, without hunger or war. The very mass of our social, environmental, and political problems has squeezed out the lead time for solving these problems." The answer is thought!

Mr. Spencer is a graduate of Principia College in Illinois, and has studied at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Havana. In 1970 he became a teacher of Christian Science, and now resides in Michigan.

This 45 minute lecture is being presented by the Bates College Christian Science Organization, and is open to the college community. There will be a question and answer period following the lecture. Admission is free.



EDUCATION

from p. 1

courses hopefully with wide appeal outside their fields, but which are credited under their own name. The Physics department is one of these, with their short term unit on Problems of Nuclear Power for Society.

Many new units will be held in a more open format which will be less susceptible to traditional grading. Pass-fail grading for short terms is being discussed. It will probably be optional for the instructor.

The grading system for regular semesters is also being reviewed. The Educational Policy Committee works slowly. This stems both from the nature of their work, and their method.

EPC attempts to bring innovations within Bates and from other colleges into line with "the historical commitment of the College." They choose what they believe is "right, and right for Bates."

Their method is consensus. Arriving at a compromise that accommodates each member is slow because the issues are fundamental, and are taken to heart by the members.

Les Padis, a student representative on EPC observed that the committee discussed proposals first on their own merits, then in regard to practicality, and then in regard to whether or not they would be accepted.

The committee could work better, some members feel, if the problem of continuity were solved. This year's students were all new. Their ineffectiveness in the first weeks was due to their unfamiliarity. Unfortunately, all three will graduate this year, so next year's members will also all be new.

The committee must work in the middle-ground between ineffectual generality and a too-close absorption in specifics. The arm of the EPC that dealt with specifics split off from it five years ago to become the Curriculum and Calendar Committee.

Professor Lewis Turlish felt the lack of a wider, public forum for discussion. More student feedback is also welcome and needed; however, student members already report publicly to the RA. Jane Kilduff, one of the student representatives, has announced that her files are open.

The Alumni Gym as Concert Hall

by Don Lacasse

Recently there has been quite a bit of conversation relating to the problem of scheduling concerts in Bates Gym. *The Student* decided to investigate the situation.

The position from Mr. Bob Hatch, Director of Physical Education is that the most important problem with concerts in the gym is damage to the premises. He cited especially cigarette butts, beer spills and floor damage. He stated that there was no official position outlawing concerts in the gym, but that they were frowned upon.

Mr. Hatch felt the biggest problem was with people from outside of the College who were not responsible to any disciplinary action from the college. These patrons, in his view, were typically more rowdy and caused a large portion of the problem.

Also, Bates' Security Department felt that any crowd in the gym should be "controllable" and reasonably cooperative with security officers. One problem developed during one concert when the group was a little late. The enthusiastic group was threatening, security felt, more "imaginative damage" to the area.

If the damage is significant, and is largely not done by Bates students, the solution seems apparent: Do not allow non-students to attend concerts. However, no concert, according to Dave Greep, Chase Hall Concert Committee Chairman, can be financially sound with only the backing of Bates Students. Since Bates students largely ignored the last concert, the problem has become evident.

Dave Greep says that the official policy from the administration is

building must make previous arrangements.

Dean Carignan, when asked for any additions to Dean Isaacson's comments, only emphasized the security problems.

that concerts in the gym must be limited to 800 students from Bates, Bowdoin and Colby. This, he feels, would insure financial disaster for any concert held there.

Dave also feels that the college had the choice of buying a tarp to prevent damage, which would cost between \$5,000 to \$6,000, or to stop holding concerts in the gym. The college chose the latter.

The only alternative to holding concerts in the Alumni Gymnasium is to hold concerts in the Lewiston Armory. The Armory costs \$150 to rent for an evening.

The problem with holding a concert there is not the cost, but rather the problem of scheduling. The armory is used not only for these social functions, but is also used by several civil and corporate groups. Nevertheless, holding concerts at the armory will allow, at least, for a crowd larger than 800 to attend concerts.

BAYH

from p. 1

Court nominations.

"The average citizen has no contact with the Bill of Rights," he said. "Too many people have looked at it as outdated . . . as a document which protected those "others". If we are willing to adhere to it, we can deal with the problems of the nation without shortchanging individuals."

For Bayh, the experience of Watergate has demonstrated the viability of the system. Paraphrasing Edmund Burke, ironically a favorite of conservatives, the Senator urged the audience to "not let evil triumph" by being shackled to "despair and disenchantment".

"How can we have faith?" he asked. "Why, there is no alternative. We all have to give a little more and must never lose our capacity to dream."

The Student has made a tape of a recent question and answer period with Senator Birch Bayh from Indiana. Anyone who would like to hear Mr. Bayh's answers to such issues as the Equal Rights Amendment may borrow the tape from John Howe. *The Student* will be publishing his answers in the next issue.



SORRY, NO ROOM

by John Blatchford

"What to do if one comes back to Bates early after a vacation." This was the question or problem *The Student* brought to Dean Isaacson. It was asked in response to the recent letter of Rich Cocchiaro and Nils Bonde-Henriksen, which described their "Cold Welcome to Bates".

Dean Isaacson said that, other than Chase Hall being open the night prior to students' scheduled arrival, there were no provisions for students' early arrival. She said that the College cannot allow a few people to occupy a whole dorm. Theft, fire, personal injury, and dorm damage are all dangers to a few students staying alone in a dormitory or house.

When Page was opened during Thanksgiving vacation, it was only to students who had made previous arrangements. Then there were nursing, security, and administrative personnel available. But normally there isn't anyone on campus prior to Students' expected arrival.

Students are told prior to vacation that there will be no housing, yet they still come early. Many come up after a ski trip and expect to find accommodations on campus, said the Dean. "The College is not a hotel facility . . ." she commented.

The Dean was not sure if any dormitories would be open during the spring break, because of the fuel required to keep the dorms open. But if a dorm was left open, students who wished to stay in the

Brandeis University HIATT INSTITUTE - ISRAEL

Year Program or Fall Term only / Also open to qualified students for the Spring Term only

Juniors and Seniors eligible

Earn 16 credits per semester

Financial Aid Available

Application Deadlines: March 15 for Fall and Year
November 1st for Spring

For Information Write: The Jacob Hiatt Institute
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

BATES COLLEGE STORE PAPERBACK

BOOK SALE

50% OFF COVER PRICE

STARTS FRI JAN. 31.



by Steven Wice

While Chase Hall Committee presented Winterval '75 last weekend January 23 through 26, the Bates College Outing Club sponsored five events during the weekend. The O.C. was responsible for the Ski Trip to Sunday River, the Tobogganing and Traying Races on Mount David, the Snow Sculptures Competition, and the Torch Run and Bonfire.

Thursday at 1:00 P.M. on the front steps of the Governor's Mansion, Mrs. James Longley lit the ceremonial torch and started the traditional running of the torch from Augusta to Lewiston, a distance of over thirty miles.

The four hour run was accomplished in 12 degree weather by sixteen people, each running approximately two miles. Seniors Todd Chace and Bob Behrens, who ran the first mile of the run, have been in charge of the event since their freshman year at Bates.

The torch, once returned to Bates, was used to light a bonfire held on the shores of Lake Andrews (better known as the "Puddle") to signal the beginning of Winter Carnival. After the bonfire was lit, there was ice skating on the lake.

Friday, approximately twenty-two people skipped their day's classes to go skiing at Sunday River. Conditions for skiing were excellent and the only casualty for the day occurred when senior Jon Young completely split his ski pants when attempting to do a spread eagle jumping a mogul.

Saturday, sixteen teams competed in the annual Toboggan Races. Amidst poor visibility due to the falling snow, Pierce House's team, captained by George Waymouth '75, won the race with a winning time of 5.15 seconds on a packed powder course. Second in the race was Cheney House.

Also Saturday, judging for the Snow Sculptures took place. The three judges voted that Rand's sculpture, Smaug the Dragon, an idea taken from Tolkien's *Hobbit*, was the best. Second was Chase House's King Arthur and Excalibar,

and third was Off Campus' Dragon. There were a total of fourteen entries and the theme for the contest was Fairy Tales. Prizes for the winners of the snow sculpture and tobogganners was an ice cream smorgasbord.

Sunday, the final event of traying, took place. The top three winners of both divisions, modified and standard, qualified for competing in the Northern New England Traying Championships to be held this Sunday at Saddleback Ski Area.

Winners of the Standard event were Chuck Kiskadden '75, Chris Richter '77, and Lester Kenway '75. The winning times were (for two runs) 48.6, 51.3, and 52.3 second respectfully. Winners in the Modified division were Lester



BATES

WIN



Kenway '75, Lydia Milne '76, and Jon Young '75 with winning times of 45.6, 51.1, and 54.3 second respectfully. Tim Downey '76, a newcomer on the traying slopes, surprisingly finished fourth in the standard event with a time of 52.5 seconds.

Course conditions on the 800 foot track were fast, however, the fastest time of the day, 21.6 seconds, turned in by Lester Kenway, was not good enough to break Bruce Bates' record setting time of 19.6 seconds set last year.

Winter Carnival, a tradition at Bates since the early 1920's, was started by the Bates Outing Club.

Photos by Ste



WINTER CARNIVAL 1975



by John Blatchford

A weekend in which one can see a good Woody Allen movie, Serpico, and Paper Chase plus five other films for \$2.50, can hardly go wrong. Wine-tasting, a Dinner-dance, traying, a decent concert, tobogganing, and a bonfire: could one ask for more? (Not to mention hockey and basketball games. . .) Well, to put it mildly, it was a very active and FUN weekend.

First off, most Bates students missed a very decent concert (FREE!) at the Armory Friday night. A couple hundred kids from town got their money's worth from The Good Rats, even though the event was sponsored by the College. The movies probably drew most of the students who might otherwise have attended the concert.

Ice sculpting matched the artistic talent and imagination of each dorm and house against each other. Working with the theme of "Fairytals," some very good figures were made. And, thankfully, no one smashed the sculptures, at least before judging.

There was a party at J.B., a dinner-dance at Rand - Chase Hall lounge, and the movies, all on Saturday night. So you had the

option of having a quiet, relaxed evening with a date, or a wild, rip-roaring time, depending on your mood or tastes. The fact that the tickets to the dinner-dance were sold out, indicates the popularity of such an event at Bates. An excellent idea, CHC!

One comment, subjective though it may be, is the fact that the traying was scheduled at the ungodly hour of 9:00 A.M. Sunday. Maybe there are a lot of students who like getting up on the last day of the weekend, but I feel that the traying competition would have had a lot more spectators had it been scheduled at, say, after brunch.

So Winterval '75 was a success, even with the lousy weather somewhat hampering outdoor activities. Spirits were high, as were many students. It was disappointing not to see a better turnout at the concert Friday, but still the weekend left a good taste in one's mouth.



Photo by Jim Bunnell

by Charles Schaefer

The Sophist has been warned by his editors that his columns have been verbose and irrelevant. What follows, therefore, will be concise and pointed; a review, in fact, of the Winter Carnival Coffee House.

About the music itself I will say



nothing; it seemed neither better nor worse than is generally heard at such affairs. What struck me as worthy of comment was the fact that, in a relatively small room, for a small and quiet audience, the CHC had provided an amplification system suitable for a major concert. After puzzling over the matter for a while, I came to the following conclusion: the CHC had identified music with what comes out of a hi-fi system; they could not conceive of music which did not come out of a hi-fi system. And, judging by the lack of objections, both the performers and the audience agreed. For the performers, making music implied a microphone. For the audience, music was inconceivable without a loudspeaker. For both, the idea of direct contact was unthinkable.

Batsies, I salute you! When Fred Grant told me that the Bates core curriculum was a last vestige of an

outworn liberalism, I felt some reservations. I now see that he was right. A liberal arts education is only useful if one intends to think critically about what constitutes the good life. Such reflection is neither desired by, nor comprehensible to, the Bates student body.

Good luck. And may God have mercy on your souls.



FLIX

by David Brooks

If anybody's been wondering where this column's been lately (which I sincerely doubt), it's not my fault. I've been submitting it, but apparently two weeks ago it was too long to fit anywhere, and last week it was too short to fit anywhere. (Don't ask me - that's what they said!) Fortunately, last week's vacuum was filled by Rich Curits' penetrating, if a bit wordy, review. (Uh, Rich - you any relation to the *Sophist*?)

Enough of that. I suppose you've wondered at one time or another just where Bates' revolutionary spirit is. This question posed itself to several members of the Film Board when we were choosing films. As a result, there are several movies coming here this semester designed to instill the average Batesie with the proper revolutionary idealism which will jar his/her, famous apathy. The first of these is *If...*

If... sets its "revolution" in what has to be Marxists' idea of the perfect setting; not the crowded poverty-stricken streets or the steaming jungles of Latin America, but rather a posh, very rich British boarding school. (Note the parallel, Batesies.)

Three seniors there, after reading various bits of revolutionary literature and listening to properly strange music (as benefits men about to overthrow their establishment), decide to emulate their heroes and lead the peoples' uprising in their school.

They go about it very seriously and successfully until the end, as they undermine the school's morals and discipline, ignore the officials and infuriate the administration. Things get a bit out of hand, finally, and fall apart, but not before they've made their point, and made it very well.

This movie says different things to different people. I personally saw it as a satire on the British educational system, but many people see it as a comment on the eventual rise of the world's upper class against the increasingly tight guidelines imposed on individuality by today's society. Whatever you see it as, though, it's a good film.

So is this week's other Film Board selection. It is Ingmar Bergman's *Persona* and, like virtually all Bergman, is a powerful, incredibly compelling picture.

If you saw *Cries and Whispers*, this last weekend you have an idea of what I mean, although *Cries and Whispers* is not generally recognized as Bergman at his best. To be honest, neither is *Persona*, but I found it much superior to the former.

The plot concerns a famous stage actress who suffers a breakdown and loses her voice. She is sent to be cured at an isolated coastal spot, where she is cared for by a nurse-companion.

Things there undergo a typically moving Bergman self-analysis, which draws in the viewer to a great extent. The actress eventually finds herself relying upon the nurse for moral sustenance, a need which becomes almost physical.

The film stars Liv Ullmann, whom you probably know from her American beauty roles. She is indeed beautiful - in a subdued yet very present way - but also, like anyone who wanders into Bergman's grasp, she gives a superb acting job. In fact, it's only surpassed by that of Bibi Andersson, another gorgeous Scandinavian, who handles one of the more difficult scenes around beautifully.

The two women complement each other quite well, and the result is another Bergman masterpiece. A few minor flaws prevent it from being another *Virgin Spring*, but it shows that Ingmar Bergman, even when not at his best, surpasses virgually anything anyone else can do.



Photo by Jim Bunnell

SOME FACTS ABOUT CONCERTS

by John Blatchford

Concerts are a problem. Even getting groups here is difficult, as was the case last weekend, Winterval. David Greep, Director of Concerts of Chase Hall Committee, told *The Student* all of the problems the Committee and he had gone through in trying to get a concert here for last weekend.

It all started last November when the Committee got Billy Cobham, former drummer of Mahavishnu Orchestra, for Winterval. The backup band was to have been a group called "Zam Check". The manager of the group only sent one page of the contract, but assured the Committee that the other page was coming, and that everything was O.K.

\$5000 was the price of the band and additional money was spent on publicity, radio time, posters, etc.. But on January 2, Greep was called and told that Cobham had cancelled out. There was no chance of legal action because of the half contract received by CHC.

So who could the Committee come up with to replace Cobham? Linda Ronstadt and Tom Rush were available for Thursday the 23rd, but there was the conflict with Senator Birch Bayh, so that was out.

John Sebastian and The James Montgomery Band were available, and the Committee chose The James Montgomery Band, since Sebastian is a solo performance. But James Montgomery was already scheduled to play at University of Maine at Farmington this coming weekend, Feb. 1, and the people at Farmington didn't want the same band to play the weekend before. This they felt, would hurt their expected turnout.

Finally, the Committee got Duke and the Drivers as the headline group with The Good Rats as backup. But on January 16, Duke cancelled out, preferring to play with the J. Geils Band. There was no legal recourse and with only one week before the festival, the only thing they had was The Good

Rats, who had never been intended to play as the main group. So the Committee got Cinderella from Portland to play with them.

As Greep was relating this story to *The Student*, one could feel the frustration he and others on the committee had gone through in trying to get a concert at Winterval. Greep didn't sound angry, just exhausted and frustrated as he recounted the problems.

The event was, admittedly, a disaster felt Greep. Chase Hall Committee lost over \$2000, but hopefully Duke and the Drivers will share some of the cost, although no law suit will be filed against them.

But to boost the Committee's morale (and Dave's), and reestablish Chase Hall Committee's reputation as the "Entertainment People," on February 10 they will put on the biggest show ever attempted by the College: J. Geils Band will be playing at the Armory along with "PFM". The group, limousine service, security, food for the group, lighting, etc. will add up to \$16,000 in expenses. Publicity has already started to be spread and information on the group, tickets, etc. will be forthcoming.

ATTENTION!

I WILL BE HERE
TO SHOW YOU OUR
NEW *SILADIUM®
COLLEGE RING!!!
COME SEE IT!

Thursday Feb. 6

10:00-2:00

Bates Bookstore

*John Roberts new Siladium 4-better than gold ring at a lower than gold price!

FREEDOM from p. 2

In China, students and teachers are considered no better than the rest of the people, and work in the fields. Here a gnome is a joke and Lewiston residents are ignored as townies. Snobbery upon conceit.

Yet many do want change. There is a feeling of; WANTED, an Action Plan to save the world, must take no more than five minutes a day and can be done in your bedroom. But - sorry, no guaranteed techniques for sale today. You must work out your own answers, not trust a different style of expert. There are possible things to do. Pledge to eat one or more meatless meals a week, sign the petition for ending military support against Indochina; small things, but steps forward from uncaring. Or go to New World Coalition meetings and learn some more about the US and the world.

Do not expect immediate changes. John Reed's talk brought out the long tradition of many of the misconceptions we have today. Change of these will be hard. But realize that there is a moral social battle today; one that pits the faith that mankind is good against a trust in technology and expert-control to correct the evils of brute human nature. Choose.

David Webster

The Church of Conservation Invites You To Be An ORDAINED MINISTER And Acquire The Rank DOCTOR OF NATUREPEDICS

Our fast growing church is actively seeking environment-conscious new ministers who believe what we believe: Man should exist in harmony with nature. We are a non-structured faith, undenominational, with no traditional doctrine or dogma. Benefits for ministers are:

1. Car Emblem and Pocket I.D.
2. Reduced rates from many hotels, motels, restaurants, car rental agencies, etc. Our directory lists over 1,000 prestige establishments extending on automatic cash discount.
3. Perform marriages, baptisms, funerals and all other ministerial functions.
4. Start your own church and apply for exemption from property and other taxes.

Enclose a free-will donation for the minister's credentials and pocket license. Your ordination is recognized in all 50 states and most foreign countries. Church of Conservation, Box 375, Mary Esther, Florida 32569.

DUB 782-2325
Travel Agency
For your CARE-FREE travel arrangements - home or vacation - see the people who've been there.



Dear Bill,
Recognizing a lack of proficiency in reading and writing skills among college students, Bates will require the successful completion of a remedial program for those students whose English Achievement scores fell below 540.



Registration will be between 8 o'clock and noon at the Registrar's office on February 3rd. Be sure to register, as it is a graduation prerequisite.
Thank-you.



Sincerely,
~~X~~
James W. Carignan
Dean of the College



Bill Allen ★

Reed Lecture Reviewed

by Karen Olson

"People are starving tonight, and there's an oil crisis abroad, and part of it has to do with the way America has treated the rest of the world."

So said John Reed, sociology instructor, in the second faculty lecture on "Moral Perspectives in America," last Wednesday, Jan. 22. Reed's topic was "Brass Butterflies and the Thoughts of Mao Tse Tung: Moral Dilemmas Facing a Rich Nation in a World of Mostly 'Poor' Nations."

"I ask that we consider the rightness and wrongness of America's actions with regard to other countries," said Reed.

He tried to 1) examine American values; 2) see how these values influence our foreign relationships; and 3) suggest a new set of values for America.

Technology, Reed believes, is the key to our problems. Technology is what propels our society, and technology has been our tool for solving economic and social difficulties.

And maybe, Reed suggested, we have been ignoring the fact that "Any real solution to world problems will require social and cultural revolutions, not only in developing nations, but in our own country."

We have locked ourselves into a "perpetual technology," and are locking the people of developing countries into one, too, said Reed. "And we are unwilling or unable to recognize the social influence of what we do."

Reed traced the history of our value system from the end of the Middle Ages, and from the beginnings of urbanization. In the watershed 19th Century, he said, distribution of wealth first became dependent on the market, rather than the political or religious traditions.

"It is not difficult to see how economic life took on a self-propelled character," said Reed. "All might have been well except that the new economic reality kept finding itself caught in crises. By this time society was so secularized that there was no returning to the previous way."

Soon the government was stepping into the economic realm, offering welfare, subsidies, etc. Politics became "unpoliticized," and problems of all sorts became defined "by manipulation of the system," and "in technical terms."

Candidates became "undifferentiable technocrats," and thus voting became a less significant form of political participation.

"It (voting) is now sort of like turning on the six o'clock news. You have a choice of three programs, but the content is all the same," Reed described.

As problems became more and more technical, the layman could no longer understand what was happening. Specialists were needed.

"Technology begets technology begets technology begets technology," said Reed.

Now, how does all this relate to values? Reed believes that values, too, are becoming less and less the product of the individual. Outward behavior is being "conditioned," rather than "norms" being "internalized," as older schools of psychology theorized.

"There is very little evidence that behavior results from attitudes; the evidence is that attitude now results from behavior," said Reed.

We try to help the problems of developing nations by giving them the technology, the external behavior, that has helped us. We fail to relate to attitudes.

"In America we see people starving, dying. And something says, 'Respond.' We think of ourselves as a generous nation. We send our sons to fight in foreign wars. We give thousands of dollars."

But our help is misplaced.

For example, we train doctors of disease-ridden countries, but we train them in highly sanitized conditions, with lots of equipment, for diseases of temperate climates.

Much of the training, Reed pointed out, is irrelevant. Parasitic diseases of Africa don't require lots of technology or chemical sprays. More often than not, our DDT gives birth to new mutant, resistant, parasites, much worse than their predecessors.

"No attempts, or minimal attempts, are made to educate the people about what is happening to them, to explain the life cycles of the parasites, and why it is affecting their bodies."

Another example of misplaced Americana: the "basic transportation vehicles" being promoted by U.S. manufacturers abroad. These small, privately-owned cars may seem innocent enough. But if citizens of underdeveloped countries start buying them, they will find themselves committed, before they know it, to the whole system of private transportation: lots of roads, and little public service for the person without his own vehicle.

And how about television transmissions? American television executives are prompting satellite transmission, which allows efficient large-scale broadcasting. But it does not allow a lot of local program control, as the use of many small transmitters would.

"Programs like Sesame Street may alienate a child from his own culture. And I can just imagine starving people in Bangladesh seeing inappropriate commercials for pre-prepared food. But TV would all come in one package deal, and would not allow stations to choose

what is relevant for their own country, instead of accepting what someone in New York City decides is right," said Reed.

To sum it all up, "The decisions about the future are being pre-empted by outsiders."

Reed went on to question even the intentions behind foreign aid. Are we really trying to help? Or is it that "In helping the nations, the U.S. is really protecting its sources of raw materials and creating a new market for American products?"

The Department of Agriculture advised countries to buy grain from the U.S. rather than developing their own agriculture. That was when we had surplus grain. But then we ran out of grain. And the same Secretary of Agriculture who had been selling the grain started blaming the foreign countries for not developing their farming.

There simply must be "a reordering of interests," said Reed.

"I would like to suggest that there is no food shortage, but a crisis of management and distribution," said Reed. "Our attention is drawn away from the problems of our solutions. We are avoiding the political and social tasks for which there are no easy solutions."

What developing countries need, said Reed, is not an outsider with technology and new fertilizers. "The people of underdeveloped countries need to be motivated - need to be encouraged to be a member of society, and to be an innovator. In many countries, the emphasis must go to farming, not technology. Now, these are not tasks that can be achieved by technology, though technology may help."

"Outsiders cannot grasp the cultural handles," he explained.

Reed cautioned that he was not a supporter of Mao Tse Tung, nor did he feel most countries could adapt the solution China has found to its problems. But, he said, "Mao has done something very important that we have failed to do - he has put the people back in."

"Change requires a will to change. Mao reaffirms human dignity by reaffirming that everyone has something to offer. He may not have voting, but he has honest-to-god social interaction. In China, substantive issues are discussed at the bottom of the social ladder as well as on the top. Innovations pass from the bottom to the top - the system goes up as well as down," Reed added.

He admitted that "China has its warts; there is a good deal of slippage between the ideal and the real." Often people are forced into their careers.

"However, if the practice doesn't work in China, the ideal still is. Mao reminds us that we, the creators of technology, should remain the masters of technology. People should take their own fate into their own hands," said Reed.

"That," he added, "is why their foreign policy works. And I think it is time to take a fresh look at our own country. Look at our neighbor to the

north - Canada is now trying to give aid to groups that represent the aspirations of the country's people."

Reed urged Americans to let developing countries decide what is best for themselves. "I have no fear of confrontation with China or Russia. But I do fear that in protecting what we think are our own interests we will increasingly find ourselves involved in conflicts like Vietnam and destroy the very fabric of our society."

"By now you must think that I am against science and technology," he said. "But I'm not. The key is to develop it in the right direction. It is not really science and technology that are the villains. It is people."

Without social reorganization, we cannot hope for selfless changes such as, say, a change in American eating habits. Reed fears that we are becoming a nation of programmed people who must be "un-conditioned."

"In the subtitle of my lecture I put the word 'poor' in quotes. This was intentional. While the developing nations may be short on technology, they are not short on people," he concluded.

The Student will publish reviews of the Faculty Lecture Series "Moral Perspectives In America" for those who were unable to attend.

Art Show Opens

Drawings and paintings by Joseph Nicoletti, instructor of art at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, will be on exhibit at the Treat Gallery, Bates College beginning Friday, February 7. The public is invited to attend the opening of the exhibition and meet the artist February 7 at 8 p.m. in the gallery. There is no admission charge. Closing date for the showing is March 9. Treat Gallery hours are: Monday-Friday, 1-5, 7-8 p.m.; Sunday 2-5 p.m.

Mr. Nicoletti's work has been exhibited in group showings at both Queens College and Yale, as well as in a two man show at the Maine Art Gallery in 1974, when his works were exhibited with those of L. Baskin.

SMUT...

WANTED: Swinging couples. (Nothing kinky, please) Contact Scott, Box 708.



photos by Paul Chace

Wigtonmen Falter

by Dave Plavin

The Bates basketball team salvaged what could have been a disastrous week by beating W.P.I. on Saturday afternoon, 82-74. The game followed losses to Maine 109-83, and surprising Middlebury, 81-56. That leaves the club with a 6-5 record.

On Wednesday a strong Maine team roared into Alumni Gym and jumped off to a 18-2 lead. Maine kept a comfortable margin, which often reached 20 points, before Bates came alive late in the first half. Led by Bruce Campbell and Tim Bruno Bates trailed by 13 at the half, 52-39.

Early in the second half Bates kept up the momentum it had attained and with fourteen minutes left trailed by a mere seven, 60-53. Although Bates would never get any closer it was worth being there just to see Maine lose its poise to the extent of which they had six men on the court — which, by the way, went undetected.

When Maine needed a lift, Tom Burns, Dan Reilly, and Steve Condon supplied it. The latter two combined for fifty points, making 22 of 32 shots. As a team Maine hit 63% from the floor. George Anders and Kevin McMaster scored 16 and 15 points, respectively, for the Bobcats. Bates held Maine star Bob Warner to 16 points, even though he was in the game almost to the end as the Bears poured it on, a thing they enjoy to do since it happens to them on occasion in the Yankee Conference. To be honest Maine is out of Bates' league and proved it again, rather convincingly.

Two nights later Bates ran into a torrid Middlebury club, and to make matters worse came up flat themselves. Bates led by a small margin until late in the first half when Middlebury spurred to an 11 point lead. The Bobcats managed to cut that to seven at halftime, trailing 35-28.

It still appeared that Bates could win the game, however, Middlebury scored the first ten points of the second half and it was all over. It was a stunning performance by Middlebury as far as Batesians were concerned. This was a game Bates should have won.

Bates played a terrible game and did not belong on the floor this night. There was no sign of team defense, an element that has been lacking several times. The offense was sloppy and the shooting poor. You know you are in trouble when your top scorer has only ten points (Joyce and Anders tied for that dubious honor) and Bates was in trouble throughout the game.

The Bobcats took out much of their frustrations against W.P.I. in the first half on Saturday afternoon. Bates did everything well and took a 48-29 lead at halftime. However, lacking the killer instinct the Bobcats let W.P.I. off the hook as the visitors quickly sliced the lead to under ten. Fortunately Bates hung on to win, 82-74.

George Anders played extremely well, backing up his selection as "Athlete of the Week", scoring 14 points and adding 16 rebounds. George has shown the ability to be an excellent rebounder, something Bates has needed for years. Scoring was supplied by Jim Marois with 18 and Paul Joyce, who had 14. Bates did enough good things to win, but just enough.

Bates still has a decent shot at a good record. Only Colby, Brandeis, and Maine present themselves as top notch opponents on the remainder of the schedule. Other than that Bates should be able to handle its other opposition, unless, of course, they play like they did against Middlebury. If they do, it will be a long season, which could be avoided if Glenn Bacheller returns to form and the team can find a way to solve zone defenses.

Weight & Distance Men Crush Colby Lead

by Fred Fenton

The Bates Track team rebounded from a tough one point loss to Holy Cross by destroying the Colby Mules last Saturday at Waterville. The final score of 98-20 was indicative of the many top performances turned in by the Bobcats.

Bob Cedrone, Mike Bolden and Jon Stormont got the team off to a good start by sweeping the 35 lb. weight competition (held at Bates on Friday night due to Colby's lack of a facility for that event). Cedrone, who won the event with a throw of 54'10" also won the shot with a put of 49'9½", just 4" from the meet record. Chuck James placed second with Mike Bolden third. Chuck took a humble stand when he said, "It was a fluke throw that beat Bolder." Mike replied, "M.F.A.," which incidentally isn't the toothpaste ingredient.

The long jump provided one of the truly awe inspiring moments of the meet, as the officials were two feet off in the measurement of every jump. The reason was that they used a tape that started at two feet. Marcus Bruce and Clyde Lungelow finished second and third in this event, the only field event that Colby won. In the triple jump, freshman Peter Kipp turned in a jump of 42'6¼" to defeat teammate Paul Grillo. Kipp also placed second in the high jump behind Bill Bardaglio. Bill seems to be returning to form as he won his specialty for the first time this year. Meanwhile, Gary Richardson borrowed a page from the Bardaglio story to win the 600 in a close race over teammate Bill Coumbe. It can only be hoped that this signals a return to form for Captain Gary.

In the pole vault Ken Queeney placed first with Scott Smith second. Scott is turning into a heck of a good vaulter behind the consistently good Queeney.

Moving on, we get to the exciting and controversial races. First let me say that Clyde Lungelow was out and out robbed. Clyde won the hurdles and placed

third in the dash, yet his time for the hurdles was .4 seconds slower than he actually ran. The official time of 8.0 sec. just didn't jive with the excellent race that Clyde ran. Two official and four unofficial watches had Clyde tying the school record of 7.6 sec. and another had second place in 7.8 sec.

In the mile, Rick DeBruin ran a great race to edge out steady Russ Keenan and set a freshman mile record of 4:22.0. Captain Bob Littlefield placed second in the dash to prove once again his versatility as a runner. In addition to his quick sprint Bob ran a great lead off leg on the winning mile relay team. The two mile relay team was also victorious, with Andy Lovely bringing home the bacon (The Bacon? — Ed.)

The 1000 saw Scott Bierman and Chris Taylor finish neck and neck in what was the closest race of the day. Bierman took the lead from the gun and lead to the wire with Taylor coming on strong at the end.

Then came the race of the day ... the proverbial deuce. Once again Bruce Merrill, Bob Chasen and Paul Oparowski (with the timely aid of Dan Downey) turned in a super performance in what was probably the best two mile in Bates College history. They swept the event with Bruce lowering his own school record to 9:11.7 and Chasen and Oparowski each running faster than any other Batesie except Bruce ever had before. Rick Johnson, who finished fifth also ran a personal best of 9:50, which proves the high caliber of the event.

That does it for last week. This Saturday an excellent University of Vermont team comes to our cage. (Notice I said OUR cage.) UVM won last years meet thanks to some wonderful juggling of the time schedule. This years meet should be a "fairly even" one since both teams know what time the meet starts. (11:00 by the way.) And as I'm running out of space I want to say hi to my boss, The Chief, and reaffirm my pledge to tell it like he would.





Hockey Club Out of Gas

by Fred Clark

The Bates College hockey team suffered its fourth consecutive defeat Sunday when they were outscored by St. Francis 13-9. A porous defense and lack of conditioning have been the causes of such a dismal start. One who has not seen the club play may wonder if they use a goalie since they sport a goals allowed average of over 10 per game. But indeed they do. In fact, the goalies have been turning back 30 to 50 shots a game. It is hardly surprising that the edge has occasionally worn from their sharpness. The fact that the team's level of physical conditioning is below that of most of its opponents has shown itself over the season's earlygoing.

On Sunday, Nick Dell 'Erario opened the game's scoring with a goal at the 35 second mark on assist from Mark Cauchon. Rich Herlihy scored the first of his four goals for St. Francis to knot the score with two minutes played. Goals continued to be scored at nearly a goal per minute rate throughout most of the period which ended at 7-4 in favor of St. Francis. Jeff Whitaker, Dell 'Erario and Dana Douglass had first period scores. The damage was done when St. Francis increased their lead to six in the second period. They were led by Paul Buckley and Don Tredtin.

Despite the defensive woes, the game had its bright spots. One was the play of Dell 'Erario who scored his second and third goals in just his second game. His presence was missed for most of the contest,

however, as he had to leave the game after the first period due to illness. Mike Swanson, a freshman, replaced Nick and played a strong game. Bates also found a very competitive third line in Dave Mansfield, Mike Butler and Mike Adams. Mark Cauchon led the Bates scorers with a goal and two assists.

Last Wednesday night the Bates team invaded Colby Arena and turned in an exciting performance before running out of gas in the final session. The Bobcat crew was outskated in the opening twenty minutes but scores by Whitaker and Dell 'Erario and deft goaltending by Mike Larkin gave Bates a 2-2 tie at the end of the first period. Bates came out skating and hustling in the middle period and finally broke on top with Tad Pennoyer finding the twine after a perfect set by Chris Callahan who had three assists in the match. Despite continuing control of the play by Bates, Colby's left-winger Boone, who ended with a three goal hat trick, scored to deadlock the score at three. Third period action was dominated by Colby who skated past the tiring invaders to a 9-5 win. Cauchon and Whip Halliday closed out the Bates scoring.

The team goes on the road for games at Plymouth State (Wednesday, January 29) and U.M.P.G. (Tuesday, February 4 at 3:00 p.m.) before returning to the Central Maine Youth Center for a February 9 encounter with Colby JV.

SKIERS POWDER COLBY

by Rose Anne Wyand

This past Friday, the Bates Women's ski team displayed fine form in an outstanding victory over Colby. The dual meet was held at Lost Valley.

The giant slalom in the morning was only the beginning. In this event Bates dominated as Debbie Kupetz took first place, Val Lee - second, Rose Anne Wyand - fifth, Pat Brous - sixth, and Colleen Peterson - eighth. The slalom in the afternoon was just a continuation of the morning romp as Val Lee placed first, Debbie Kupetz - second, and Pat Brous - fifth.

Back here at Bates, following the Alpine events, the cross-country race only served to lengthen Bates' lead. Linda Jones, Dori Carlson, Carol Gadde, and Val Lee came across the finish line to take first through fourth place respectively and sweep the event.

This weekend Bates will be hosting its first Division II meet of the season here at Lost Valley in which approximately ten teams from New England will compete. The Alpine events will be held on Friday with cross-country on Saturday.

REVIEW from p. 4

photography is used in such a limited context. The photographs themselves are interesting, but rarely surprising or truly creative. They seem to be used only to illustrate the literature, rather than as individual artistic statements.

The poetry is delicate and powerful. Although it is almost entirely introspective, it avoids plodding self-importance. A great deal of the poetry deals with past events recalled through a misty ambiguity. Some of it is quietly sad, but it is rarely cynical, and never slips into sarcasm. Some of the more remarkable poems are searching and subtly lonely.

The *Garnet* is not free of cliché and does not always move with grace. But in its entirety, *First Sojourn* is impressively sensitive and polished. The editors of the next issue of *The Garnet* will be challenged to improve on the standards set by *First Sojourn*.



This week's "Athlete of the Week" goes to freshman miler Rick DeBruin who has highlighted his impressive season by setting a new freshman mile record of 4:22.0. That time erased the mark of 4:22.2 set in 1970 by John Emerson. Rick has looked stronger every time he has run and seems to be on the edge of becoming a truly great distance man.

EUROPE BOUND IN '75?



wouldn't you rather come with us?

Last year over 200,000 students summured in Europe. And the travelwise flew on charters because it costs about HALF! This year a 3 - 6 week ticket to London is \$512.; 2 - 3 weeker \$597. And its \$767. for over six weeks from New York. (That's what the airlines say now. Last year there were two unforcast increases!)

Not only do you fly with us at half, but you can just about have your choice of dates for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 week duration during the summer. And all you have to do to qualify is reserve your seat now by sending \$100. deposit, plus \$10. registration fee. Under recently new U. S. Government regulations we must submit all flight participants names and full payment sixty days before each flight. If you take the June 21 - August 19 flight to London for example, deposit reserves your seat and April 15 you send the \$199. balance. Just one price for all flights whether you pick a weekend departure (\$15. extra on the regular fare airlines!) or peak season surcharge date.

So send for our complete schedule, or to be sure of your reservation now, mail your deposit for one of our 3 to 5 weekly departures from June through September. Just specify the week you want to travel and for how long. You will receive your exact date confirmation and receipt by return mail. All our flights are via fully certificated, U. S. Government standard jet and all first class service. From London there are many student flights to all parts of the Continent, frequent departures and many at 2/3 off the regular fare.

REPUBLIC AIR SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL
663 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022
800 - 223 - 5184
(TOLL FREE)

Charter flying is
the biggest bargain
in air travel today

COLLEGE CAMPUS REPRESENTATIVE

Needed to sell Brand Name Stereo Components to Students at lowest prices. Hi Commission, NO Investment required. Serious Inquiries ONLY! FAD COMPONENTS, INC. 20 Passaic Ave. Fairfield, New Jersey 07006

JERRY DIAMOND 201-227-6814

WHY THE INCREASE

by John Howe

One week ago, it was announced that tuition would increase \$300 next year, bringing the cost of attending Bates to \$4650. This tuition increase reflects the increased budget cost of oil surcharges, salaries, food costs, and financial aid increases.

It is anticipated by Mr. Bernard Carpenter, Vice President for Business Affairs at Bates, that the oil surcharge for next year will be \$60,000. "It is certain that it will be in excess of \$50,000," commented Mr. Carpenter.

The oil surcharge is a rate adjustment fee which is passed on to electricity consumers by Central Maine Power Company to match the increased cost of their fuel oil.

"President Ford's tariffs on imported oil could tag another \$30 to \$40,000 to the present anticipated increase for next year's fuel oil," says Mr. Carpenter.

The cost of salaries for next year will increase \$120,000, a 5% increase over last year. This does not match the cost of living increase which is closer to 12%.

Food costs have increased profoundly. The budget allows for a \$97,000 increase, a figure which is pared down from the requested \$125,000. "We will try to hold it at this figure," said Mr. Carpenter.

The largest budget increase is \$145,000 for financial aid. A majority of this money will be spent in the area of student jobs, but some will be in the form of loans and scholarships.

"The increase in gross dollars paid to students we estimate to be \$20,000 in 1975 to 1976 as compared to 1975 to 75," said Mr. Carpenter.

Bates will receive \$91,000 for financial aid programs from federal government programs, Better Economic Opportunity Grant, Economic Opportunity Grant, and National Defense Student Loan.

The College's scholarship endowment has also increased over last year. The increased availability of financial aid will help at least some Bates students meet the tuition increase.

One new addition to the budget is \$9,000 for the Lewiston Sewer System.



The total budget increase for next year is \$432,000. Combining the \$300 increase for on campus students, and the \$200 increase for off campus students, and considering the anticipated enrollment for next year, the total money raised is \$363,000.

The difference between the two is approximately \$70,000. This \$70,000 will be drawn from capital reserves.

"We must put capital into the building and maintaining of facilities. It is hoped that the buildings will last forever. But, the buildings do need major repairs every so often. So, Bates reserves capital every year to be used for this purpose in the future. But next year we will draw \$70,000 from the available capital that should be reserved," commented Mr. Carpenter.

LOANS STILL AVAILABLE

The Student called Mr. John Kannegisser, Vice President of the Lewiston Depositors Trust Company, to get a comment pertaining to the projected availability of student educational loans for next year.

"To my knowledge," said Mr. Kannegisser, "there will be no change in our policy."

Will there be any increase in the availability of loans for students?

"There are no new dollars to meet a new demand. But, we have never, to my knowledge, turned anyone away. As I said before, I expect no change in our policy," commented Mr. Kannegisser.



LOUIS P. NOLIN
Member American Gem Society
133 Lisbon Street
Lewiston, Maine

Financial Aid Office Optimistic

by Richard Johnson

As the red enamel begins to flake off of our WIN buttons, the economy continues to plummet further towards the depths of a full scale depression. Here at Bates, where over 35% of the student body relies on either scholarship money or student loans, the monetary crunch has indeed hit hard. While engaged in a short discussion with Mr. Leigh Campbell the Bates Director of Financial aid, I had the opportunity to learn about the financial aid office and specifically talk about the role the economic crisis will play in the workings of the financial aid office during the upcoming fiscal year.

At the present time an aura of uncertainty surrounds the aid office concerning next years budgetary status. Mr. Campbell was optimistic that the new budget would be able to compensate for the recent tuition hike of \$300. Most of Bates scholarship and loan money comes from various endowment funds, national foundations, and generous alumni. This money, often carefully invested in stocks or bonds by a professional broker, reaps interest which goes towards helping over 1/3 of the student body to progress through college comfortably. Mr. Campbell stressed that Bates has always been proud of its scholarship and student loan program. He went on to state that Bates gives assistance to students according to the individual needs of the student as determined by such devices as the Parents confidential statement. Most of that sizable 35% chunk of the Bates community that receives aid gets this assistance in a combination of both scholarship money and special student loans. These loans remain interest free until the student leaves school, at which time a modest 3% interest is attached to the loans. In response

to a question regarding whether Bates students not presently receiving aid could receive aid in the future Mr. Campbell reiterated that a student has only to file a financial statement at the aid office and the student will be helped according to his or her need.

In an era where such prestigious institutions as Harvard and Yale have made scholarship money more difficult to obtain, the Bates financial aid office seems to be offering an exceptional service to the college community. Only fate and the national economic situation can determine the extent to which the financial aid office will be able to help Batesians in the future.

NWC from p. 2

Two years ago we pledged "the dismantlement of all US military bases in South Vietnam". (Article 6) The military bases are still there, but turned over to the Vietnamese.

Two years ago we pledged that we would not impose any political tendency or personality on the South Vietnamese people." (Article 9) We do so every day.

Two years ago we pledged to "put an end to all military activities in Cambodia," and to allow that country to settle its internal affairs "without foreign interference". (Article 20) We have not put an end to such activity; our foreign interference continues.

Two years ago we pledged that our advisors "to all paramilitary organizations and the police force" would be withdrawn. (Article 5) They are still there.

We, the undersigned, call upon our Senators and Representatives to actively work to implement the Paris Peace Agreements. We call upon our Senators and Representatives to vote against any bills that give aid to the governments of Nguyen Van Thieu in South Vietnam and Lon Nol in Cambodia. We believe that Peace can come to Indochina if we honor the Paris Peace Agreements and truly withdraw completely from Indochina.

Name: _____

Address: _____

New World Coalition

STEREO COMPONENTS

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| McINTOSH | THORENS | TANDBERG |
| KLH | WOLLENSAK | TDK (Tape) |
| ADVENT | KENWOOD | SONY |
| BOSE | KOSS | MARANTZ |
| DUAL | SAE | PHILIPS |
| SANSUI | STANTON | SHERWOOD |
| B & O | TECHNICS | SHURE |
| GARRARD | REVOX | |

Maine's Largest Hi-Fidelity Dealer

CHECK US FOR PRICES

•Portland • Waterville • Lewiston • Bangor

New England Music Co.



Open Your
Free
BOB CAT
CHECKING ACCOUNT
at the bank
DEPOSITORS TRUST
Conveniently located at:
Northwood Park,
Sabattus Street
and Lisbon Street in
Lewiston

LOUIS P. NOLIN
Member American Gem Society
133 Lisbon Street
Lewiston, Maine

STEREO COMPONENTS

McINTOSH	THORENS	TANDBERG
KLH	WOLLENSAK	TDK (Tape)
ADVENT	KENWOOD	SONY
BOSE	KOSS	MARANTZ
DUAL	SAE	PHILIPS
SANSUI	STANTON	SHERWOOD
B & O	TECHNICS	SHURE
GARRARD	REVOX	

Maine's Largest Hi-Fidelity Dealer
CHECK US FOR PRICES
•Portland • Waterville • Lewiston • Bangor
New England Music Co.