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BATES COLLEGE

THE STUDENT

"The deadness with which we are dead here now is the real death." - Norman O. Brown

EST. 1873

SEPT. 25, 1975

VOL. 102 NO. 12

Bookbuyer Blamed

Textbook Shortage Hits Bates

By Dick Rothman

As the lines at the bookstore became longer and the overwhelming annual quest for textbooks greater than ever, it became clear that there was a shortage of books on campus.

To understand why this occurred we must go back to April, 1975, when an independent bookbuyer by the name of Dick Levitt approached the Campus Association and asked for permission to pay cash to students for their used books. At first the CA turned down the idea. However, at the end of short term, when the CA decided that it would not operate its used bookstore in September, Levitt was called back, and students were allowed to sell their books to him. (He would in turn sell them to the Follette Publishing Co.) As a result of this action, over 35 crates of used books were taken off campus.

In late July and early August, the bookstore, going by registration figures supplied by the college, ordered books for the fall semester. Usually there is no way of ordering the correct number of texts. This is because of the unsteady fluctuation of freshmen registration figures in August, and the tendency of the student body to change by about 9 or 10 percent, their class assignments in the early days of the semester. But as serious as these differences have been in past years, they usually have been sufficiently alleviated by the cushion of used book sales by individual students and the CA.

This year, the same registration fluctuation occurred, and the bookstore was caught, as usual, without a sufficient number of some books. However, since most of the used books on campus had been sold the previous June, that cushion was almost gone, and many students had no place else to turn for books. The CA used bookstore opened, despite its former plans, but it too had trouble getting books.

The result of this shortage was that a large number of students were not able to buy one or more of their books at the beginning of the semester and will have to wait till new shipments come in before they have their own texts. This has affected them in different ways. Some students have been able to get by through borrowing and sharing books, or by taking some available titles out of the library. Others, especially those who were unable to get a greater percentage of their books, have fallen behind in some courses and have large amounts of reading to make up.

In general, however, the Bates students who have been caught short have taken the situation in stride (that famous Batesian spirit), though they



Photo by Steve Wice

look upon the difficulty as an annoyance they could definitely do without. As one disgruntled freshman noted: "They tell you how hard it is to stay here and then they don't sell you all your books. You don't have half a chance without your books. It just doesn't seem fair."

The professors which I have spoken to know about the situation and sympathize with the problems faced by both the students and the bookstore, but have not changed their reading requirements, for this would entail a major revision of their lecture notes and general reshuffling of their course schedules.

In classes where traditional texts are used there has not been a shortage of books. It is in courses where new books are being used that the major problems have arisen. The bookstore has no backlog or record of previous sales for these texts to use when ordering.

The bookstore has literally been "stuck" by many professors who order a large number of different books for their classes. Students often refuse to buy all these texts, leaving the bookstore with many unsold books — some of which may never be required again.

This has resulted in the problem of an oversupply of some books and an undersupply of others. It has been suggested that the bookstore notify faculty members about which publishing companies have a decent return policy for unsold books. This approach could cut down on the number of professors who order from

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Scholarship Fund Established

Bates College Alumnus G. Lawrence Gates, '29, known throughout much of the State of Maine for his success in the field of sports coaching, has established a G. Lawrence Gates Scholarship Fund for the benefit of Bates students, President Reynolds has announced.

A member of the Bates Class of 1929, Gates majored in government, serving as an officer of the Politics Club and playing on the school's football, baseball, and track squads. Following his graduation, he taught History at several Maine high schools, including Westbrook and Kennebunk, also serving as coach of football, baseball, and basketball. He later continued his studies at Columbia University, and was awarded a Master's Degree in history from that institution in 1940.

A Naval Commander during World War II, Gates acted as director of the United States Armed Forces Institute, participating in eleven invasions while serving in the role of LCI Group Commander. At the end of his Naval service, he was active in the rank of commander of 12 LST's operating between Shanghai, China, and Manchuria and received many honors, including the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, and two decorations from Chiang Kai Chek.

Gates became the Senior Educational Advisor for the United States Army in Europe in 1946, being named director of the Armed Forces Institute ten years later, a position which put him in command of more than 250 USAFI Testing and Registration Sections within the Armed Forces Educational Centers throughout the European continent. Based in Frankfurt, Germany, he traveled extensively, working with American Forces throughout Europe, England, North Africa, and the Near East.

In 1963, Gates received the Outstanding Performance Award as editor in chief of "General Education Development," a magazine published by the USAFI. Six years later he retired, returning to the United States, where he settled in Florida.

Still well known in Maine sports circles for his work with high school youth, the educator/coach was honored at a sports testimonial in Westbrook in 1971.

Budget Proposals Due

by Rick DeBruin

Extracurricular organizations interested in receiving operating funds in 1976-77 should submit a request together with a proposed budget to Kevin Ross, R.A. Treasurer, by Friday, October 10th. Requests for funds will be referred to the R.A. Budget Committee which is empowered to make recommendations on the allocation of the Student Activity Fee.

Beginning the week of October 13th, the Budget Committee will hold hearings at which representatives of the organizations requesting funds will be asked to appear and state their case and to justify any increase. The Committee will then draw up a proposed budget to submit to the R.A. for its approval. Next it will be presented to the Extracurricular Activities Committee for its approval and, finally, it will be sent to the Trustees.

Budget Committee Chairman Kevin J. Ross has announced several changes in procedure from last year. For the first time the Committee will be making a systematic economic study of the needs of the various organizations as a guide to putting the money where it will benefit the greatest number of students. Organizations will no longer be required to provide copies of their financial books, as the R.A. Treasurer has been empowered to get these directly from the Business Office.

NOTES AND COMMENTARY

JUXTAPOSITION

by patricia weil

only a hockey field separates a lively college dorm from the large, grim-looking building on campus avenue. it would be difficult to find two buildings which are more opposite than these. indeed, j.b., with its 84 or so youthful inhabitants, well-known for its (er) "energetic" goings-on which tend to continue 24 hours a day, and the marcotte nursing home, claiming well over 200 patients, most of whom are elderly french-canadian women, are about as different as two buildings can be.

when i first started visiting an elderly woman at the marcotte home (i had received her name through the ca's foster grand-parents program), the contrast really struck me. within a half minute's walk of j.b., i would find myself in a sombre, quiet hallway the length of the whole building, with doors extending down either side of it. who lived in the drab rooms behind those doors, i didn't know; but right then and there i decided that i would rather die young than be shut up, alone, in a sterile nursing home. for sterile it certainly is, and oppressive. the catholic nuns who run the home are, for the most part, cheerful and talkative, but no matter what they do they can't blot out the feeling of neglect and depression which seems to hang in the very air of the place.

a nursing home, for those of you who aren't sure, is a place where sick, senile, or homeless old people are cared for, usually at prohibitively high prices. if you're not wealthy or don't have rich relatives, or if you're not receiving state aid, forget it — no nursing home around will take you. i worked part time at another smaller nursing home this summer, and judging from their fees and the ones at the marcotte home, \$600 a month seems to be the absolute minimum. usually a patient's relatives will foot the bill. as a way of ridding themselves of a "burdensome" old aunt or cousin; and herein lies the heart of the patient's plight: neglect.

i have met too many patients with few or no close relatives at all, and even the ones which do are rarely visited. there is nothing that bed-ridden people, old or young, like better than to have friends and relatives come for a chat. yet so many of these old people, with days and months of time to kill, languish in their rooms for long periods without ever seeing anyone save the nurses, nuns, and on occasion, a chaplain. this is one reason why i wanted to visit one of the patients on a regular basis.

as a result, i have learned and experienced so much from visiting a wonderful woman (who's actually not very old at all — she's 71 but has been there for 5 years) at the nursing home. she has absolutely no relatives at all, so she entered the home upon her husband's death, as she is physically

unable to take care of herself. imagine the pleasure she now gets from having someone come by every now and then, perhaps bringing little gifts or some flowers, talking to her and listening to her stories. it's been said before, but i'll say it again: it's absolutely incredible how much we can learn from old people's experiences. we found out that despite a 53-year age difference, we actually have a lot in common. we're never at a loss for things to talk about, something which so many younger people worry about when they're with elderly persons. we both felt almost close to tears when i wheeled her out in the may sunshine, her first trip outdoors in 3 years. the nurses are always too busy and rushed to take time out to walk, talk or listen to patients. granted, there are a lot who are completely senile, so they don't know the difference. but it's much sadder to see mentally alert patients just lying in their beds, bored to death. some can't read because of eye problems, and many don't have tv's or radios, so their only real diversion is when someone comes to visit them.

this article is not meant to be a plea or a sob story; nor do i propose that every batesie rush over to the marcotte home and inundate the patients with flowers and gifts. i simply feel that elderly people are too often forgotten and neglected, and that we should start thinking about the problem and possible solutions for it. as an example, residents of j.b. practically live in the shadow of that huge building — yet how often does it cross their minds as to *who* actually lives in it? being aware of the problem is the first step towards solving it — so the next time you're on your way to robert's or the mall, take a closer look at that big, bleak building on campus ave., and think whether you'd like to spend the last part of your life in it. i know that i, for one, am always glad to get back to j.b.

A Common Purpose

To David Brooks:

Dave, the purpose of conferences among any group of people, be they doctors, scientists, veterans of foreign wars, or Bates College students and administrators, is to give them chance to meet each other and to share in the sense of having a common purpose. If you feel that you should have gained more than this at the Sugarloaf Conference, then perhaps you were expecting too much.

Yours truly,

Gary Fogg

THE STUDENT

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Library Lament

the beginning of the end September, 1975

Dear fellow Batesies,

Well here we all are "miles from nowhere" at the start of another year of academic pursuit for the betterment of ourselves and our world. The first week of my senior year has passed, and I must confess I still don't know why I'm here or what I want to do with my life. When I first came to Bates as a freshman I had a conception of what the school would be like and in the past three years I have realized that what Bates *actually* is like is quite different from my original thoughts and hopes. I'd like now to paraphrase a section from a novel by James Michener (*The Fires of Spring*) which I read this past summer, and leave it up to you to decide for yourselves whether Bates fits this picture or not. Here goes:

It was autumn in 1975 and the air was crisp and fine. Somewhere in Lousytown, Maine a place called Gnome Palace belched the rich smell of burning garbage and the river filled the town with its own distinctive odor which lingered for days. The earth was dusty green and then a dying brown, for all green things were dying.

That was the wonder of autumn in a college town like Lousytown! As the earth died, people grew into beings. The professors who had been rusticated on their farms sprang back into life and began to teach as if this were their last class before the final tolling of Hathorne's bell dismissed them. Young men and women burst into flowering thought and started to write b-s masterpieces, or swore to themselves that this year they would master brown nosing. The promises that were made: The old hopes that were taken out of storage in dorm basements and dusted off! Why it was spring itself in the human mind, and all the while the earth lay dying

One of the excellent aspects of the college in Lousytown was that it had a library the likes of which no one had seen anywhere. It was a wonderful place of stacks half-empty and new books that

No Political Promotion

To the Editor:

As interesting and/or important as a new political party may be, *The Student* is not the place for its promotion. The policies and criticisms which the letter contained may be perfectly valid, but I am afraid that now every group can send their platform to the paper for publication. I expected *The Student* to deal only with Bates and Bates-related matters, not to deal with national policy. If the party is having a meeting, it is news. Perhaps a description of it will be needed, but over 1/2 a page seems out of place for a relatively unimportant (at this time) party.

Sincerely,

Daniel H. Isaac

HELP SEARCH

Dear Reader,

I'm presently confined in the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, in Lucasville, Ohio. As for a charge, I am being taxed by society to pay for, with my liberty life has its pitfalls and now I must become aware of the causes which brought me into this dead hole of prison. I am endeavoring to communicate with other people. Anticipating that someone will aid me in defining life from a realistic point of view, therefore if you are able to think objectively without subjective references, can you aid me in defining the life force within my being.

Sincerely,

Ernie Jones #141-384
 P.O. Box 787
 Lucasville, Ohio
 45648

Advising System Changes Adopted

The Student went last Friday to James Carignan, Dean of the College, to learn about a new faculty advising program. Dean Carignan said that over the summer he had made a report to Thomas H. Reynolds, President of the College, suggesting changes in the advising system and already some of the changes have been adopted. In order to understand the change in the system, Dean Carignan gave *The Student* a description of the system as it existed until this year.

In the past, about 30 faculty members were assigned to each incoming Freshman class. This number included new faculty and made the advisor/student ratio about 1-to-between 12 and 15. The students were usually assigned to advisors on the basis of intended area of study or other field of interest. The advisors were given basic information about the student, such as high school class rank, extracurricular activities, S.A.T. scores, and the like. The faculty stayed with the new group through their Sophomore year, at which time the student declared his/her major and was assigned an advisor in that field. Different departments handled advising in different ways: the Chairman of the Chemistry Department, Professor Stauffer, handled (and still does), all the major advising for that department, whereas the head of the English Department (Professor Hepburn), and the Psychology Department (Associate Professor Wagner), chose to distribute the load among the members of their department.

One aspect of the changes taking place in the advising system is that the Professional Committees are changing and improving their programs. The Legal Studies Committee (which has

been in existence for three years), and the Medical Studies Committee (which has been in existence for eight years) are reviewing their procedures, sponsoring more programs (related lectures, meetings, etc.), and working more closely with the Office of Career Counseling. Another counseling-related change will be an effort to make the College catalog a more useful tool. For example, continued attention to course descriptions so that they give the student a clue as to what the course is all about, can make the catalog a more helpful document. (Along these lines, the Dean said he hoped that more professors would put their syllabi on file, available to students.) Dean Carignan also noted that the Curriculum and Calendar Committee was trying to get departments to set up their programs a year in advance, so that students and advisors could project their curricular choices. "These changes will go a long way in supporting the basic advisory system," Carignan said.

As for changes in the actual advisory system, the faculty assigned to freshmen, did not include new faculty, and the number assigned to advising students has increased from about 30 to about 60. These changes make the advisor/student ratio about one-to-seven or eight. "This reduction," said Dean Carignan, "makes it possible for the faculty and the student to begin to get to know each other." Fifteen is too many for a good rapport to develop between student and advisor — seven or eight is a much more manageable ratio. Thus far, according to Dean Carignan, the faculty response to this change has been favorable. The Dean also hopes to

continued on p. 8

LIBRARY from p. 2

would someday be catalogued. The students were allowed to wander through the place whispering to friends, misplacing or losing books, monopolizing the study carrels for days at a time, and in general looking for some fun. After all, the library was one of if not the major social gathering spot on campus. It was thus that they developed the first criterion of being a student: that any course of any size or subject matter be considered as an avenue to the great adventure of outfoxing and/or brown nosing the professor. In their great enthusiasm to discover all facets and techniques of these skills, diligent workers could be seen in the late night study area struggling to master them.

As they tasted the pleasure of college life at almost weekly keg parties, the quiet, innocent students usually began to feel that they had at last discovered a haven where the ugly "world outside" could never intrude. Of course the annual event of Sadie was quite a different experience. That night people revealed their true selves (exposed their insides) all over campus, and the gnomes went around cleaning up the grounds and buildings for the next week.

For the seniors the time inevitably came when they realized that the comfortable sanctuary provided by college was only temporary. They experienced the bitter moment of knowing that four years of their lives were gone, and probably felt that the time had been as a fleeting moment. Slowly at first and then with a rush they were dragged back into the main stream of life; some went willingly and others went in spite of their satisfaction with or even dependence on the sanctuary they had come to know. They discovered that all living in this world is of a piece and there is no retreat.

My disillusionment with Bates and Batesies is not quite as drastic or extreme as described above I admit. But as my last year here begins, I thank goodness for the small miracle that I already feel myself being pulled back into "the main stream of life." It will be up to all you who are here after I graduate to make Bates into the place it has the capacities to be and an alma mater we can all be proud of.

Name withheld by request

CA Reports

By Bob Larson

The Bates College Campus Association has early established several programs that are sure to benefit both the campus and the Lewiston community as a whole. As is well known, the CA cabinet is composed of an executive council and three working commissions: Socio-Cultural, Community Service and Campus Service. Each of these commissions has something of worth to offer.

Continuing its yearly tutoring program, the community service group is helping youngsters from the Lewiston-Auburn area in subjects in which they are deficient to some degree. These students are referred to the Association through the guidance office at the high school only if they request assistance. The program is not limited to this age group, however, since younger people have been recommended through private organizations.

Martha Brown (Parker 212, Box 82) reports that tutors are needed for all subjects. It need not necessarily be someone's major. Most subjects do tend to be relatively basic.

Tutoring is done on campus, usually in Chase Hall, and takes about an hour. Sign-ups will be in the dinner line this week.

Suffering from the transfer of its assistant commissioner of Campus Service, the Campus Association appointed Larry Block (Hedge 312) to this position. Mr. Block, a junior chemistry major, will assume responsibility for the Little Brother-Little Sister Program. Assisting Larry in this commission are John J. Cranmore and Dave Enright.

Any students interested in first hand experience in communications are urged to contact Bob Larson (Hedge 312). Those who apply will have a chance to see how student organizations such as the Campus Association construct public relations programs to fit the needs of Bates College.

R.A. Looks for Better Year

By June Peterson

The Representative Assembly (R.A.) is organizing for another active year. Elections have been, or soon will be held, in each of the dorms. A complete listing of dorm reps. will be printed as soon as one is available.

The Constitution of the R.A. states that there shall be one representative per every thirty-five students. These representatives then frequently join the various committees over which the R.A. presides. Included in the lengthy list of committees are The Budget Committee, The By Laws Committee, The Committee on Student-Faculty Relations, The Committee on Communications, The Election Committee, The Residential Life Committee, The Ad Hoc Food Committee, The Extra-Curricular Funds Committee and The Committee on Faculty-Student Relations. The function of these committees, as stated in the constitution, is to investigate and to recommend policy to the Assembly and to carry out the directions of the Assembly.

The R.A. acquires its funds through the college and, more specifically, through the Student Activity Fees. This money is then allotted to various campus organizations for subsidizing activities.

Last year the R.A.'s budget was substantially cut in cooperation with inflationary costs. Fred Grant, President of the R.A., and Chris Richter, Vice President, stated their dissatisfaction with the accomplishments of last year's Assembly. Not all the committees functioned properly. Proposals were easily voted upon, but in order to be passed, Faculty-Student Meetings had to be held. These meetings, held monthly, frequently slowed down procedures. Near the end of the year, meetings with faculty were not held in time for concrete, legislative proposals to be passed. Action on those proposals had to be put off until this year. It was suggested that last year's R.A. was run rather loosely, so this year strict enforcement of the attendance of dorm reps. at meetings is planned.

This year's success depends on what the members wish to accomplish. There is a certain amount of apathy to contend with and overcome. Many students are simply not aware that R.A. meetings are open to everyone, so: it is not necessary to be a dorm rep. in order to be involved with the R.A. Some ideas for the R.A. to consider this year may include an Honor System, a study of the philosophies of education, and a study of the future of certain departments. The first priority, however, according to the officers of the R.A., is getting the committees to function properly.

\$33,500,000

UNCLAIMED SCHOLARSHIPS

Over \$33,500,000 unclaimed scholarships, grants, aids, and fellowships ranging from \$50 to \$10,000. Current list of these sources researched and compiled as of September 5, 1975.

UNCLAIMED SCHOLARSHIPS
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Maine residents please add 5% sales tax.

The following is the information gathered from an interview with Dr. Bruce Bourque. In the past, interviews have ranked with R.A. news in terms of being read, so we decided to put it in story form. Everybody likes stories.

by Tom Paine

So your grandfather owns a house on the Maine coast, and you claim that it was one of the first summer places in the state of Maine? It's almost 300 years old? But there were summer residents here before that. Just ask Dr. Bruce Bourque of the Maine State Museum and Bates College. He'll tell you about some people who summered on North Haven Island, in Penobscot Bay, at least 5,300 years ago. These are the 'Red Paint' people, so-called because their graves were filled with red ochre, an iron ore which they used as paint. We can tell they were here at least 5,300 years ago by the radio carbon dating of some charcoal which was discovered, along with a spear tip, in an ancient fire pit.

Dr. Bourque has been digging on North Haven for five summers. The project was originally his doctorate thesis at Harvard, but he has continued on it while teaching at Skidmore and Bates. The site he has concentrated on for the past four years, the Turner Farm, is one of many sites on the island and in other coastal areas of Maine. The natives of these areas know about the shell heaps in which the evidence of these



visitors is found. When the archeologist gets to an area which is rich in shell heaps, he asks the residents about the sites. On North Haven, Dr. Bourque was fortunate enough to find that two men from the island, who were very interested in archeology, were also very careful in their digging. George Burr and Oscar Waterman had been collecting artifacts for thirty years and they had marked the places where they found the objects. They told Dr. Bourque about five sites which had the best chance of being the oldest. He was looking for the oldest site simply because the beginning is a good place to start. The first summer was spent in testing the five sites. The first four were alright, but the Turner Farm site was very promising.

There are many ways to get information from these sites. Artifacts, which are objects with signs of human alteration on them, tell about the available materials, the type of work they were needed for, and the relative level of cultural development of the

Dr. Bourque Discovers "Red Paint" People

community. Biological remains give clues as to the diet of the people, the periods of time which they spent in the area, the sophistication needed to hunt some animals, and the environment of the time. For instance, the number of swordfish swords present in early levels, and the absence of them in later times, suggests a few things. The people needed stronger boats than bark canoes in order to hunt big sea game, and the temperature of the water was warmer then than it is now. There were numerous axes between eight inches and a foot long with concave tips. These axes would not be good for anything except hollowing out wood. When you put the biological evidence together with the artifacts, the only thing missing is the canoe. The absence of swordfish swords in later levels, along with the gap of about one thousand years between the Red Paint people's last visit and the next visit by men, can back up present theories concerning the disappearance of the Red Paint people. Since the water was cooling down, the swordfish and other big sea fish became more and more scarce. This took away a vital source of food, so these men had to go elsewhere for food, or they could adapt to another main course. It seems that they chose the former alternative. The next inhabitants were not dependent on this food supply.

Just what do we know about these Red Paint people? They were hunter-gatherers with a well developed (in style, not in numbers) tool assortment. Agriculture had just barely made it into Maine by then. The Saco Valley had some cultivation, but when you got up to the Penobscot Valley, there was none. The camps on North Haven consisted of wigwam type structures, with saplings as frames and bark covering. These were probably only used for sleeping. There were about thirty inhabitants to a camp. They used a stone spear tip which is different from anything else found in this area. This tip was very effective for hunting large game. A number of small gouges, too small for any practical use, suggest that the Red Paint people were interested in carving and decorating, although no woodworking has been found yet.

We know that these people only lived there in the summer by examining their kill. Deer begin to grow antlers in April, and they are velvet until fall. From fall until February (when they drop off) the antlers are smooth, so we can tell when a deer was killed by the development of the antlers. The cycle might have been a little different then, because of temperature changes, but any change since then is probably too slight to be of any consequence. The reason these bones are so well preserved that we can spot these differences lies in the nature

of a shell heap. While artifacts and animal remains are preserved there, the vast majority of the material is shell fragments. These shells change the acidity of the soil so that it is basic. When that happens, any bone that gets incorporated into the soil won't decay, usually. Decay in bones comes about mainly as a result of acids in the soil, so in the shell heaps we find most of the bone tools and bone refuse.

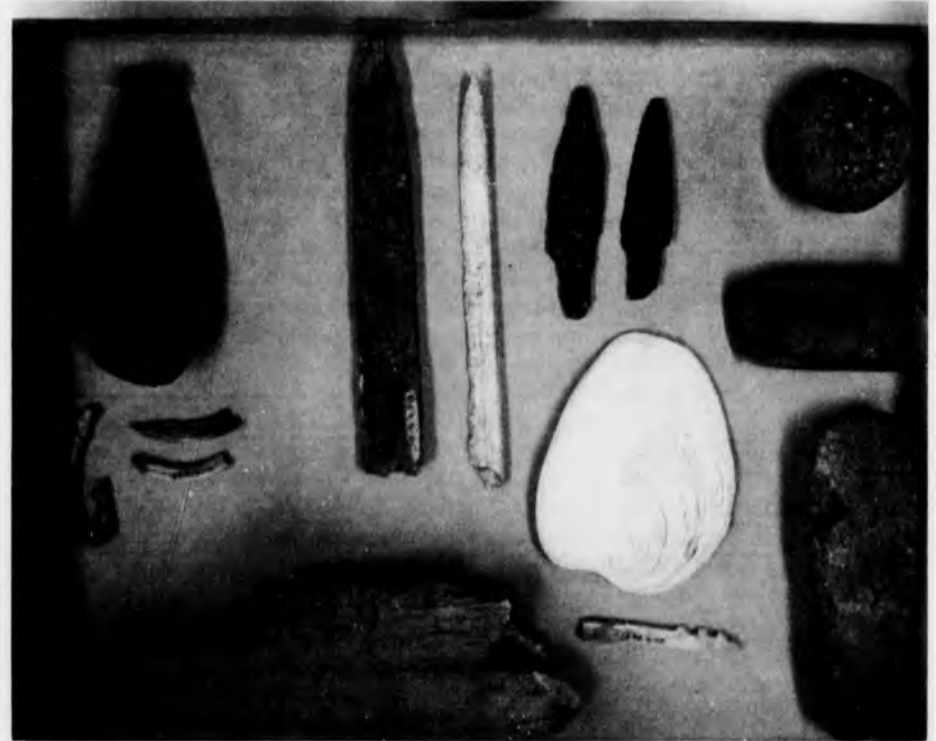
Exactly where the Red Paint people spent their winters is not known. Inland sites do not have the shells necessary to preserve artifacts and animal bones. Still, it is suspected that they spent their winters in the inland woods near lakes or streams, where they could catch fresh water fish and land animals that tried to do the same. They would not be in danger of starving until deep winter. The lean years tended to keep the population down. The stronger people would survive, but the older people and the young children were in danger of starvation. The people of that time had a selective breeding process imposed on them by nature, for the simple reason that mates were restricted to those who were living. Their summer food supply was enough to feed as many as ten times the population; so much was available that they were able to practice selective dieting. But the winter food supply was a very chancy thing. They might survive, but they also might not.

Because of the availability of food, we know that these people migrated, following food. They spent many



summers on North Haven, and then, for some reason, they left. It was probably because of the scarcity of the swordfish in cooler water. Unlike today, it is not very feasible that they wiped out their food supply by overkilling, with such a limited population. The next group lived on bluefish, herring, and other types of shore fish. These people had different types of tools from the earlier inhabitants. They also were surprisingly uninterested in earlier tools. Very rarely are tools found mixed upward on the site. Since there was such a difference in the diet, the only reason collecting these older tools would be as heirlooms, so they must not have had any concept of antiques. We cannot tell if the newer tribe was ethnically different from the Red Paint people, but there were most likely religious differences.

Religion is a different thing today from what it is in the anthropological sense. Instead of having any widespread beliefs, each tribe had its own customs of life and burial. In the Turner Farm site, a cache of objects was found



Photos by Pete Smith

Clockwise, from upper left: plummet stone, bone dagers, projectile points, hammer stone, stone gauge, adze, bone harpoon, swordfish sword, and bone fish hook. In center: beaver tooth knife and quohog shell.



buried (Holes are easily identified by the difference in soil between the fill and the dirt around it.). The objects found range from the functional, such as hammerstones and spear tips, to the ornamental, such as some whistles made of bird bones and carved bird heads. Dr. Bourque said that the whole process resembles a ritual. While the archeological dig was not intended as a hunt for graves, in some of the graves which they came across they found tools and other evidence that these people believed in an afterlife. Other groups in the area cremated their dead before burial.

Originally, all these peoples came from Asia. At some time between 15 and 20 thousand years ago, enough water in the Bering Straits was locked up in glacial ice for a land bridge to form between Russia and Alaska. Just because this was a land bridge does not mean that the migrants had a destination in mind when they crossed. It also does not mean that they walked across the strip in one march. Instead, because of population growth, some people moved to the newly (in geological terms) uncovered land. Another possibility is that they were following herds of mammoth or mastodon across the land bridge. A lot of tribes at that time spent their lives as nomads, following Pliocene megafauna, the giant animals of the Pliocene Period. In any case, hundreds of generations of people probably lived on the land bridge without being aware of the fact that they were on a bridge. When the water started taking this land back again, the people living there were forced to move east or west, so some of them came to North America. This process took place a few times, with more than one ethnic group being involved. Witness the biological differences between the North and South American Indian. There is some speculation right now that the Eskimos came across as recently as four or five thousand years ago.

But while all the Indians came over from Asia, the Red Paint people did not come directly to Maine from Asia. Instead, they most likely came from the Southern United States. Those spear points which were found, while unlike any others found around here, are similar to some found in southern New England and in Virginia. It is possible

that these people followed the glaciers as they receded northward. If they were adapted to hunting herd animals which lived in the tundra immediately south of the glaciers, then they would have to stay in that environment, which meant keeping right behind the ice. Another explanation is the population growth. The only place where there was definitely no people was where the glaciers had been. While the migrants were not aware of this, they would tend to go to areas without human population. It was not exactly that these people would get kicked out of a tribe because of the scarcity of food, but if the game was spaced out over a large area, then it would not be practical for a large group of people to stay in a central location and go further and further away on each expedition for food. Instead, small groups would leave the original tribe and set up their own village from which they could hunt a smaller area. This caused a gradual spreading out of the people, which would be more or less channeled to areas without people, and Maine fit the bill rather well when they got there.

The Indians finally left the coastal area of Maine because of European colonization. After the French and Indian Wars had thinned out their population, they were put on reservations, where they remained to this day. So we, as descendants of Europeans, want to see how these people lived, not as ancestors, but as former inhabitants. The laymen amongst us are more interested in the historical aspect of these discoveries, but Dr. Bourque claims that most people are also interested in the anthropological, "to the extent that they identify with the Indians. They're interested in how the Indians made it through the winter. They might not understand how the Indians could make it through the winter without central heat and a nice roof over their heads."

Anthropology tries to answer questions like these within the context of broader questions dealing with where these people came from, how they lived, where they went, and why any of these changes took place. They start with the digging, which is the collection of data and objects from which data is obtained. This not only includes artifacts, but also animal remains, plants, stones, and such. In field work, zoology, botany,

other biological studies, and geology have to be kept in mind, because even a few seeds might be evidence as to the climate of a particular place. First the area is divided into manageable areas, which in this case turned out to be five square feet. Then they superimposed a grid on the area with stakes. One person takes an area and digs the 3 to 5 feet down to the bottom, which is glacial gravel. With a garden trowel, the digger removes one inch at a time along one wall, in order to get a cross view. When the digging is done, they draw the levels with the four walls. At the Turner Farm site, there were six or seven levels, which averaged five inches deep. They don't just collect artifacts. Instead, they collect all sorts of data for natural scientific analysis. In shell heaps, screens are not used because the shell fragments are too large. Inland, screens are used to a larger extent.

When it comes to examining the data back at the museum, the anthropologist works even closer with biologists and geologists. The stones are looked at for their original location, pollen data helps to tell what plant colonies existed at the time, and the animal population gives evidence concerning the food supply and environment. Most animals found at North Haven were modern. Only two, the great auk, a bird similar to the penguin in that it only used its wings to swim, and the sea mink, a giant mink, are extinct now, and they became extinct in the nineteenth century. It is to the anthropologist's benefit that the animals found are modern, because they

Generally speaking (with a few exceptions), every living creature has the same amount of carbon 14 in them as the atmosphere contains. When an organism dies, the carbon 14, which is unstable, begins to break down. Total breakdown takes 40,000 years, so this method is only good up until that time. So between 0 and 40,000 years, radio-carbon dating is fairly accurate, although it is not accurate enough for modern history. By placing the amount of carbon 14 on a curve of the amount which should be left in the organism, we can tell the age. With deviation taken in, there is a 66% chance that the date falls into a one or two hundred year bracket. In order to insure a reasonably accurate date, a few dates are needed. The overlapping range is the period of time which is offered as a date. The other technique they use, stratigraphy, does not give any dates, just a relative order.

The past summer was the last one that Dr. Bourque and his crew intend on spending on Turner Farm. They replaced the dirt that they dug up so that by this time next year, there will be no evidence of the dig aside from the stakes left as markers. Dr. Bourque wants to look at a bog near that site next summer. Bogs preserve cellulose, which is an essential part of the cell walls of plants. Although the people did not live in the bog, they might have left a canoe or a paddle there rather than carry it up river with them.

After that, Dr. Bourque has a choice. He can look for other sites as old as the Turner site, in order to reach a better



can compare the known traits of the living animals to their ancestors, as with the deer example, to help us understand how men lived at the time. Along with this collaborative work, the anthropologist also has to put together a mosaic of the area, with each line of walls facing in particular directions being separately plotted. By doing this they get several cross-cuts of each layer.

Despite all the natural science which is needed, anthropology remains a social science. The goal of the anthropologist is to try to figure out how the people lived in a given area in the past, and all the fringes to such a study. They attempt to do this by reconstructing the culture, and then explaining how it behaved from time to time.

Dating is an essential part of this attempt. The primary method of dating the material is radio-carbon dating.

understanding of that particular period, or he could look for younger sites, to build up a sequel of cultures. There is a possibility of finding older relics, since it is believed that these people were here for quite a while before 5,300 years ago. In any case, time is important, because this area is slowly sinking. In the past 8,000 years this portion of the coast has sunk 20 to 25 feet. This especially wipes out the older sites.

Luckily, the Turner Farm site did not sink. It was a very good site because it was protected somewhat from erosion, and from amateur archeologists, who dig unsystematically. In the first five years that they've been working there, the diggers have found about one thousand artifacts a year, which comes out to about five thousand in total. Dr. Bourque called it "one of the most important Atlantic Board sites. Maine had been underestimated archeologically."



Hugo Colasante connects with split end Mark Shapiro. Photo by Joe Gromelski

Stickers Down UMPG 6-0

by Marty Pease

The varsity field hockey began its season Mon., Sept. 8. Of the twenty-seven girls on the team, thirteen are freshmen. With only two seniors on the team, the future looks good. This season of 1975 looks even better.

Saturday, Sept. 13, the team traveled to UMaine Orono for a round-robin tournament. The varsity squad lost to Orono but beat Farmington 3-0. The junior varsity also beat Farmington 2-0.

Thursday, Sept. 18, the season officially opened with the team's first game against UMaine Portland-Gorham, last year's state champions. Despite a slow start the Bobcats came through with a 6-0 victory. UMPG put up a good fight but Bates just outplayed them. Allyson Anderson, a freshman, showed herself to be a star, receiving excellent support from Betsy Williams, Priscilla Wilde, Anne Greenbaum and Claudia Turner. Priscilla, the "Wilde Woman", scored five of Bates' goals. Sandy Korpela scored the remaining goal.

The junior varsity also had a 2-0 victory over UMPG junior varsity. Leslie Dean and Cappy Djerf each scored.

The senior members of the varsity squad are: Anne Greenbaum and captain, Claudia Turner; juniors, Sandy Korpela and Priscilla Wilde; sophomores: Suzanne Beckwith, Becki Hillfrank, Nancy Ingersol, Mary Ellen Kelley, Martha Pease, Marge Savage and Betsy Williams; freshmen: Allyson Anderson, Candy Perry and Tracey Howe. The members of the JV, as it stands now, are juniors: Leslie Dean and Susan Fuller; sophomores: Dori Carlson and Cappy Djerf; freshmen:

Beth Brown, Tracey Buckley, Cynthia Drake, Amy Gordon, Kim Joseph, Mary Raftery, Bonita Smith and Wendy Warbasse. Judy Hendy is the team's manager.

The Bobcats play again Tuesday, Sept. 23 at home against Salem and Thursday, Sept. 25 away against Colby.

Women's Intramurals Open Saturday

The new and exciting Women's Intramural Program opens its 1975-76 season on Saturday, September 27th with soccer! Over one hundred women have signed up to participate in the games, which will be held on the field hockey field, and will rotate between Friday afternoons, Saturday, and Sunday. The teams, vying for the coveted Sportswomanship Award as well as the Best Display of Klutzdom Award, will be CHENEY, RAND, PAGE, J.B., PARKER 1 & 3, PARKER 2 & 4, MITCHEL-PARSONS - HACKER - TURNER, SMALL-FRYE-WOMEN'S UNION-WILSON, and DAVIS-WHITTIER-HEDGE-ROGERBILL. It's all for fun!!

Referees are still needed; if you are interested, contact Russ Reilly. Participants are advised to note the schedules posted in the dorms and to direct any questions to their respective dorm representative, or to Claudia Turner or Joyce Hollyday, co-presidents of the Women's Intramural Council.

Lose 23-0 Bobcat's Mauled by Larries

by Steve McManus

The long nine hour trip to Canton, New York, must have seemed even longer on the way back for Coach Gatto and his Bobcat gridders. The team had just dropped a 23-0 opening season decision to powerful St. Lawrence. A first half field goal and a strong ground game in the second half put Bates away, as they couldn't muster a balanced attack against the Larries.

The first half score by St. Lawrence occurred at the end of the first quarter when Jay Ireland recovered a Bates fumble on the 'Cat's 12 yard line. Rick Klingman brought it 2 yards closer, and after two incomplete pass attempts, the Larries settled for a 26 yard field goal by Mitch Braun. This score held at the end of the first half — St. Lawrence 3, Bates 0.

The 3 points was all the Larries needed as Bates' hopes seemed to be drowned in the rain. Although they out passed their opponent 91-35 yards, the ground game told the story. On the ground, St. Lawrence rushed 54 times

for 161 yards, while the Bobcats rushed 43 times for -40 yards.

The Larries strong ground game paid off in the second half as they broke the game open. Three times they capped strong drives with touchdowns. These drives were led by the fine calling of quarterback Kirk Dempsey and a 92 yard performance by running back Bob McCann.

Bates also had its standouts, despite the loss. Bill Jeter led Bates' rushers with 12 yards, quarterback Hugo Colasante passed for 91 yards in the rain, Sparky Godiksen played fine defense and punted 6 times for an average of 45 yards (before being injured), and the always consistent split-end Mark Shapiro caught 5 passes for 68 of the 91 total yards in the air.

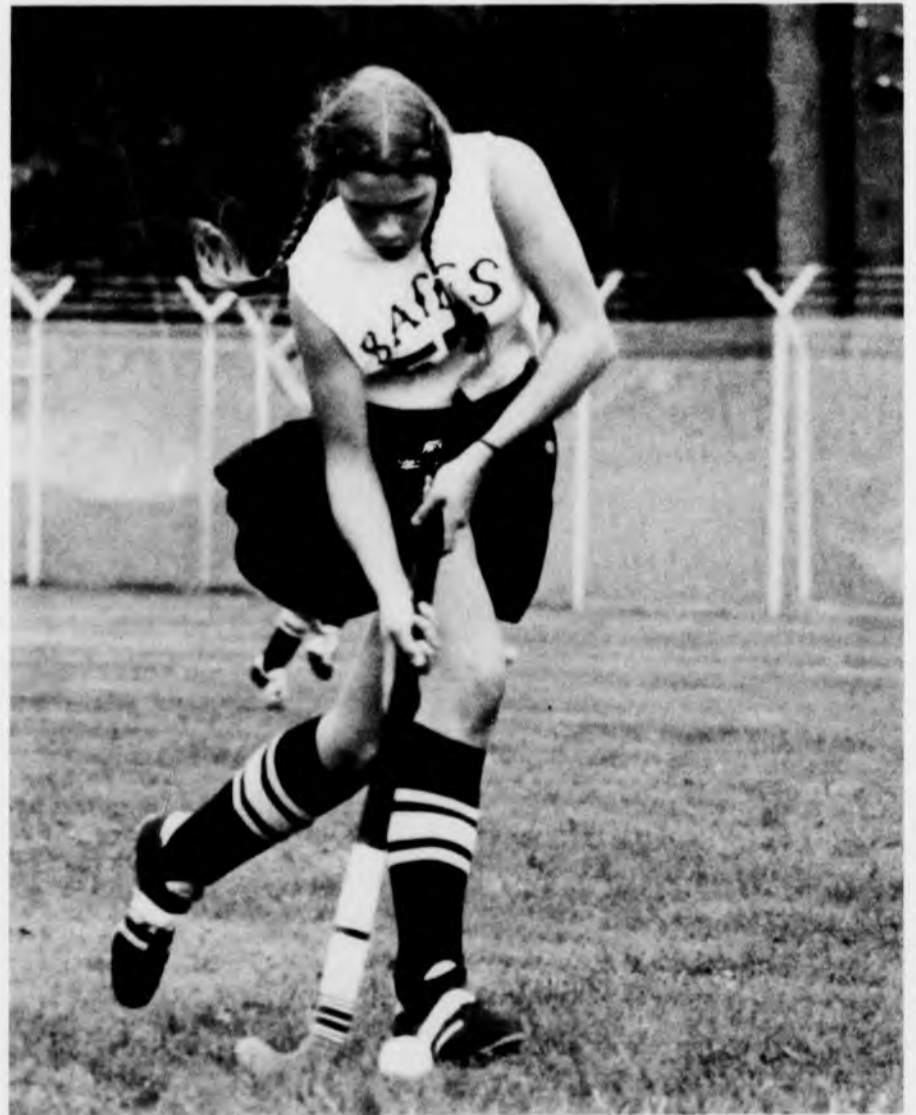
The 'Cats look to even their record this weekend against Hamilton, in Clinton, New York. Last year Bates demolished the Continentals 30-0, but they have improved and the game should be a good one.

St. Lawrence	3	0	6	14-23
Bates	0	0	0	0-0

St. L. — Mitch Brown kicked a 26 yard field goal.
 St. L. — Kirk Dempsey scored on a 7 yard run. (The kick failed)
 St. L. — Pat Heveron scores on a 3 yard run. (Brown kick)
 St. L. — Bob McCann scored on a 1 yard run (Brown kick)

	St. Lawrence	Bates
First downs	12	5
Rushing yards	54-161	43-40
Passing yards	35	91
Return yards	66	175
Passes	4-18-1	8-16-2
Punts/Ave	10-35	10-42
Fumbles/lost	3-1	7-2
Penalties/yards	7-72	10-104

Compiled by Nils Bonde-Henriksen



Priscilla Wilde in the UMPG game.

Photo by Joe Gromelski



Photo by Pete Smith

Harriers Split Invitational

The Bates Cross Country team ran into a green brick wall this past weekend as it tried to extend its winning streak and take its own Bates Invitational for the second consecutive year. The final team standings were exactly what someone with an eye for statistics and a healthy respect for the New England rankings would have predicted. Dartmouth, after a strong battle from Boston State, was the victor. Bates was a comfortable third with Dalhousie and New Brunswick trailing in the dust.

The meet, held in the rain (and resultant mud) before a large and enthusiastic crowd, was close from beginning to end. After the first mile, Bruce Merrill and Dartmouth's Peter Axtell broke away from the quickly thinning pack. The lead changed hands between the two for several miles before Merrill pulled ahead to stay. His finishing time of 25:53 was 6 seconds better than Axtell's. Dartmouth's Barry Harwich finished 3rd, just holding off 3 Boston State runners.

Dartmouth, still smarting from last years upset by Bates, was definitely not taking the Invitational lightly. The pre-season New England Coach's summary listed this as one of the top meets of the season. The Big Green showed they were in much better shape than last year.

Boston State was also somewhat of a surprise. In the past they had lacked good depth and had always been

plagued with fifth man problems. This year, Coach Bill Squires had done some fine recruiting as evidenced by the fact that their top two finishers were freshmen. However, the loss of 1st man Mark Duggan, who won last year's meet, to an injury probably cost them the meet. Boston State runners ran as a pack for the most part, but Dartmouth's Rob Duncan was able to split them up to some extent and seal the victory.

It was the first meet of the year for both Dalhousie and the University of New Brunswick, and neither was in shape yet, although individuals from both teams did quite well.

Despite the fact that they lost the meet, Coach Walt Slovenski was pleased by the performance of several of his runners. Jim Anderson and Paul Oparowski had good races, along with freshman Doug Spring who seems finally to be adapting to the longer 5 mile college distance.

If you thought this meet was tough, take heart. Next year Coach Slovenski is trying to add the University of Toronto to the race. Toronto is the perennial Canadian collegiate champion and was the last team to score less than 25 points against the Bobcats.

This week the team travels to Brunswick to meet a much improved Bowdoin squad. It will be a good place to test Bates' chances to take the State title this year.

ATHLETE OF THE WEEK



This week's Athlete of the Week is Priscilla Wilde. Priscilla scored 5 of the Bates Field Hockey team's 6 goals in a 6-0 victory over last years state champion, U.M.P.G. In 1974,

Priscilla was the teams leading scorer, with 32 goals in 16 games, a 2.0 goal-per-game average. She is a junior from W. Hartford, Conn.

BOBCAT BOOTERS BOW TO BRIDGEPORT

by Fred Clark

The Bates soccer team travelled to foggy Bridgeport, Connecticut last Friday with thoughts of upsetting the powerful University of Bridgeport team. Those thoughts were quickly cast aside Saturday morning as the Purple Knights, nineteenth ranked in the nation, showed why they are a perennial New England soccer powerhouse in besting the Bobcats 3-0. Entertaining hopes of knocking a team from national ranking was not as farfetched as one might imagine. Bates was well psyched coming off a strong showing in beating Babson College 2-1 in a scrimmage earlier in the week. Bridgeport, on the other hand, was coming off a poor showing against UConn. The minds were set for an upset but soccer is not solely a sport of the mind. Bridgeport was a group of superbly talented individuals that played extremely well as a team.

The action was dominated throughout by the Purple Knights with the first score coming near the nine minute mark. High-scoring forward Esteban Sebourne converted a Lou Antonion pass when the former was left unattended in front of the net. Bridgeport continued to press but was time and again turned back by a stingy Bates defense spearheaded by freshman goalkeeper Jim Hill. Jim battled a slippery ball and some strong feet with his quickness and toughness and impressed all with the poise of a veteran. He made sixteen saves including several great stops on Hugh O'Neill, the All-American halfback turned forward, who unleashed twelve of Bridgeport's 27 shots. The defense in front of Hill played tough in and around the penalty area. Junior fullback Mark Diters and freshman Greg Zabel both played solid games on defense. However, the pressure was too strong and at 26:57 of the first half Manny Barral put UB up 2-0 with a head ball off the corner kick of Sebourne. Bates finally mounted a formidable attack in the closing minutes of the first half. The booters kept the ball in UB's defensive end of the field but failed to find any real good scoring opportunities.

The second half was nearly all Bridgeport although their only score came fairly early on a beautiful shot by O'Neill. Their control of the game came through a masterful passing attack which is the hallmark of only a few of New England's finer teams. So, while

the game fell short of many hopes and aspirations, the loss to the Knights was not one to bring shame.

Foot Notes — Bates opens its home season with a 2:30 game on Tuesday against the Polar Bears of Bowdoin . . . This year's team might be the youngest ever. Only two seniors remain on the squad and a good number of freshmen will see action over the course of the season . . . Pete Hemmendinger sustained a head injury in Saturday's game. The extent of the injury was unknown at this writing but hopes are that he'll be back in action soon . . . Mark Diters is helping the "new look" of the team with a new look of his own . . . See you all Tuesday I hope.



Linda Hermans In action in last Thursday's 3-2 win over U.M.P.G.

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THIS WEEK

Monday, Sept. 29th — J.V. Football vs. M.C.I.

Tuesday, Sept. 30th — Soccer vs. Bowdoin

RESULTS

Football: St. Lawrence 23, Bates 0

Soccer: Bridgeport 3, Bates 0

Field Hockey: Bates 6, U.M.P.G. 0

Cross Country: Dartmouth 33, Boston State 37, Bates 53, Dalhousie 116, New Brunswick 130

Tennis: Bates 3, U.M.P.G. 2

Graduate Studies

Seniors applying for graduate study in the arts and sciences. Important meeting with the Graduate Studies Committee, Wednesday, October 1, 1975, at 4 P.M. in the Filene Room.

Bigelow To Voters

The Bigelow Preserve bill, initiated by Friends of Bigelow, will go to the voters at a statewide referendum next June. The bill directs the state to establish a 40,000 acre wilderness preserve encompassing the entire Bigelow Mountain Range in northwestern Maine. Friends of Bigelow, a group of over 1,000 Maine citizens, gathered 47,000 signatures on its initiative petitions last winter in order to place the bill before the Legislature. The Maine Constitution provides for the initiative petition process, which enables voters to make the final decision on an initiated bill, should the Legislature fail to enact it.

The referendum on Bigelow will coincide with the June primary elections. Although it had been expected that the bill would be on the ballot this fall, the constitutional requirements for the initiative process, combined with the Legislature's late adjournment, made this legally impossible.

The Constitution requires that the election on an initiated bill be proclaimed by the Governor and be held between four and six months after the proclamation. The bill goes to the people only if it is not passed by the Legislature. Therefore, its fate is not final until the Legislature adjourns, and the proclamation cannot be made until that time. This year, the Legislature adjourned on July 2; with the fall elections set by law for November 4, July 3 was thus the only date on which the Governor could proclaim a November 4 referendum and still meet the 4 to 6 month rule of the Constitution. July 3 was the date of the Governor's surgery in Boston, and it was impossible for him to issue the proclamation on that day. The next scheduled election being the June primary, the Bigelow Preserve bill will be on the ballot then.

Support for the Bigelow Preserve bill has been expressed by the Natural

Resources Council, the League of Women Voters, State Fish and Game Clubs, the Sierra Club, and other groups throughout Maine. Friends of Bigelow plans to launch a fund-raising drive soon, in order to pay debts incurred during the petition campaign and to support activities on behalf of the bill prior to the June referendum.

Friends of Bigelow was formed in early 1974, following the announcement by the Massachusetts-based Flagstaff Corp. of its plans for a ski resort and condominium development for 16,000 people on the summit and slopes of Bigelow. The Bigelow Preserve bill is an effort by Friends of Bigelow to "save" this unique and beautiful range from resort development by creating a wilderness preserve there. The Preserve would be open to hunting, camping, hiking, cross-country skiing, and other forms of primitive recreation. Timber harvesting, currently the major economic use of the range, would continue, but no other development would be allowed in the Preserve.

Funding for the state's acquisition of land on Bigelow is anticipated from both the state and federal governments, with the latter providing matching funds of up to one-half the appraised value of the land. The bill authorizes, where possible, acquisition by easements or by purchase of development rights, rather than by outright fee ownership.

L-A Symphony

Begins Rehearsals

The Lewiston-Auburn Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of George Waterman, instructor in Music at Bates, will commence rehearsals on Monday, September 22 at 7:30 p.m. in the Gannett Room, Pettigrew Hall on the College campus.

The Monday rehearsal is open to community musicians of all ages and levels of expertise. Last year 30 musicians, from age 18 to 65, participated in the performances. Bowdoin College will contribute this year to the string section of the Orchestra.

Performances scheduled for this season include a November Chamber Concert of Baroque and string music and a Spring Concert, featuring a major symphonic work and concerto. A Bach Cantata in collaboration with the Bates College Choir and a tentative Bicentennial performance of a William Billings piece for orchestra, band and choir, are still in the planning stages.

The Orchestra, which is entering its second year, was initially formed last Fall by community musicians from Lewiston-Auburn, Farmington, Brunswick, Freeport, Turner, Norway, and Portland. Fifteen Bates College students were among those taking part.

Rehearsals this year will be held Mondays from 7:30 p.m. to 9:40 p.m. in the Gannett Room. Mr. Waterman invites the participation of all area musicians, regardless of their experience.

TEXTBOOK

from p. 1

companies which stick the bookstore with unsold volumes.

As a measure to keep this short-ordering problem from blossoming in the future, the bookstore plans to start selling used books next semester. This will not only give the students a buying alternative in the same store, but will also help the bookstore make a more accurate judgement of how many books are actually on campus. Beyond that, the CA has ruled out letting any outsiders come in and buy used books from Bates students again.

Sociology's Dr. Fetter summed up the situation best when he said, "It's a major inconvenience, but it's not fatal." Something you've read in a book lately?

ADVISING

from p. 3

promote advisor/student contacts in other than the registration conference context, which will help to develop trust within the student for his/her advisor. To start the new program, the class of '79 had lunch with their advisors, and "follow-up" conferences were scheduled. Also, the advisor was given more comparative information about the student, though warned that this statistical information was only indicative of previous work and should not be overly emphasized.

A number of new brochures will be coming out which should help the student become aware of programs which he might consider. A "special programs" brochure is being planned, briefly describing the special areas available to the student, such as Interdisciplinary Studies and the Venture Program. Under each description would be information on who to contact and/or what to read for further information. Also, a brochure called "Poets Make Good Doctors", written by Dean Carignan and describing opportunities in the health field, will be available soon.

In addition, in order to facilitate communication between the Administration and faculty, there will be a "majors declaration day", by which time all Sophomores must declare their major. Hopefully, this will make it possible for the Dean, department chairmen and advisors to monitor major advising.

Dean Carignan said, "These changes will make the system more open, affording greater opportunity for faculty-student dialogue in a more diversified framework. However, in spite of these changes, the success of any advisory system rests on the willingness of students to seek counsel and the readiness of the faculty to dispense it."

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