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# The Bates Student - volume 103 number 02 - January 22, 1976

Bates College

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Bates College

# The Student

Vol. 103 No. 2

Est. 1873

Jan. 22, 1976

## Winter Carnival '76 Underway

by Janmarie Toker

Bates Winter Carnival will begin this Thursday, January 22, with the traditional torch run from Augusta. Among the highlights of the weekend will be a concert by Orleans and Livingston Taylor Friday night, and a cocktail party followed by a dinner-dance Saturday night. In accordance with the Chase Hall Committee's constitution, Winter Carnival is being held the fourth full weekend in the calendar year. Shari Spencer, Vice-President of the Committee, is responsible for this year's Carnival activities.

Plans for the 1976 Carnival began in early November. At this point, the Committee decided to try to get a concert going. David Greep studied the groups available for the weekend and, just before the end of first semester, Orleans agreed to play. During this same period, Buff Seirup searched out films for the Film Festival. In choosing films, the Committee tries to vary the appeal. Six films were decided upon early in December. The outing club was contacted in these early weeks to begin their preparations for the Bicentennial Snow Sculpture, toboggan races, and the traying contests. The MISC was also notified to begin plans for the dance.

The Chase Hall Committee decided to hold a cocktail party before the dinner-dance. The cocktail party will take place in the upstairs portion of Chase Hall, in the Hirasawa and Kelton Lounges. It was felt by the committee's members that these lounges will be better than Rand because those attending will not have to go outside to get from the cocktail party to the dinner.

Plans for the Carnival did not materialize until a few weeks ago. Gina Pelland was given responsibility for the concert since David Greep did not return to Bates this semester. A second act, Livingston Taylor, was found for the concert. The Armory is no longer available for concerts, so the Orleans and Taylor Concert will be held in the South Center. The concert will cost \$3.50 in advance for students and \$5.00 at the door. Off-campus students will have to pay \$5.00 for their tickets.

The six films for the Film Festival have been verified. The festival pass will be \$3.00. The six movies to be shown are:

- War-comedy: (Catch-22)
- General entertainment: (The Longest Yard)
- Musical: (Paint Your Wagon)
- General entertainment: (Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid)
- Comedy: (Start the Revolution Without Me)
- Spy-romance: (The Tamarind Seed)

Each film will be shown three times. The Chase Hall Committee was also offered a free showing of an original production done by Colby College. This production, "Home Again," a celebration of the college's centennial, will be held in the Chase Lounge on Thursday night.



## Bates Republicans Hold Poll

by Brad Fuller

The Bates College Republicans are in the process of trying to help students understand the present political scene by becoming more organized and active in both state and national politics.

Their latest endeavor on the national level has been a campus-wide Presidential poll in which approximately three-hundred students participated. Two major questions were asked:

1. **What is your political affiliation?**  
Independent: 108  
Democrat: 78  
Republican: 58  
Others: 4
2. **Who is your choice for President?**  
Undecided: 118  
Carter: 36  
Ford: 28  
Udall: 19  
Reagan: 13  
Harris: 8  
Humphrey: 8  
Bayh: 5  
Wallace: 5

Another poll will be taken in a few weeks in order to obtain a more exact view regarding the Presidential front-runners here at Bates. Besides their involvement with polls, the College Republicans will be probing deeper into national politics by sending several delegates to the New Hampshire primary.

But the organization seems to be putting its greatest stress on politics here in the State of Maine. They are involved in public hearings on the Maine state

legislature and have participated in petition and fund-raising drives.

Last spring several members served internships on the Maine state legislature, and in October eight delegates participated in the State Issues Conference for the State of Maine. Much more of this type of activity is planned for next year.

At present, the College Republicans are meeting bi-weekly, and have approximately twenty members representing both ends of the political spectrum. Because they plan to expand their activity in the future, they encourage new members to join. Right now, the group is in the process of raising funds to obtain resource materials in order to aid in the development of their plans.

## Shriver Will Speak At Bates

Sargent Shriver, a leading candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, will speak at the Bates College Chapel on January 27, at 4:30 P.M., sponsored by the Bates Government Club.

Shriver, a Vice-Presidential candidate (opposite George McGovern) in 1972, is also well known for his leadership of the Peace Corps and the Office of Economic Opportunity under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. He is married to Eunice Shriver, sister of Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.).

## Proctors Vote New Proposal

by Dave Foster

*In the interest of increased campus awareness* The Student has elected to report on the meetings of the Proctor's Council. This group acts in an advisory position for the deans on relevant campus business, and is composed of all the proctors. As such, the Council is in a strong position to relate student sentiment to the administration.

The latest meeting of Proctor's Council occurred on January 8. The members present voted by a large majority to maintain group solidarity by continuing with the present system of proctor service. A proctor may still serve for two consecutive years, if (s)he wishes.

The second issue involved the more controversial Rooming Guidelines Proposal. This is a decision that will soon affect all students as the policy would be enacted this year.

As upperclassmen well remember, the present system involves squatter's rights and several more complex priorities. Some say the system emanates intense competition and some bitterness. However, a fair proportion of the rooming assignments made under this system have proved to be OK.

Since last year, though, the council has been working on a lottery system, and at the last meeting the proposal was passed by an 80% majority. Under the new system, room assignment will be entirely based on lottery, by class. In other words, if you are a junior rooming with two sophomores, your application will be placed with all the other junior applications, and will be considered only after all senior applicants have had their requests satisfied.

Group rooming forms will be considered for two rooms. Clauses are included in the proposal for 3 and 3½ year students, as well as limited visitation and proctor rooming.

Two considerations were left for the next meeting. The question of reserved spaces for freshmen was left up in the air. An amendment introduced by Steve McCormick which would require that at least four spaces in each residence be saved for each freshman class, was also unresolved. There might be a requirement for a group of unassigned proctors to be sent wherever need arose after rooming assignments had been made. These decisions will be left until the next meeting.

The proposal was agreed upon by most of the proctors basically because, as chairwoman Ann Austin said, "the newly passed system allows every student to be sure he will have a room he likes at some time during his years at Bates."

The final decision rests on the Dean's shoulders. She has said that she plans to abide by the Proctor's Council decision. She has expressed a desire to listen to people's opinions on the subject, and has no qualms about basing her final decision, which has to be made within the month, on the prevailing sentiment of the student body. Those who are concerned should talk to their proctors!

# NOTES AND COMMENTARY

Life has never been harder for people who don't know what's going on.

— Harry Reasoner

## Not About Apathy

When I began to write for the newspaper this year, I promised a friend that I would shun the use of the word "apathy". I shall not break that promise. I honestly do not think that is what plagues Bates College. I am sure that we all have some vigorous illusion of what this college should be like. But I have the feeling that this dream, along with a whole lot of other things, is buried under an avalanche of syllabi and what Duke Williams addressed as the "Holy Grade". When, on rare occasions, we do manage to see beyond exams and cumulative averages we are amazed that Bates does not live up to whatever image we have. We may even start throwing about words like "apathy" or wondering if perhaps a massive dose of iron would cure this apparent anemia.

This is something we all recognize as true, and really it is all a matter of priorities, and the first priority of most people at Bates is the pursuit of a 4.0 (or thereabouts). There is nothing particularly wrong with this; grades are certainly important. But dare I suggest that they aren't of such overwhelming significance and that there are other things to be gotten out of this experience. I could list for you hugely successful people who did very poorly in school. I am sure you all know of some, and I collect them myself. Supposedly this is rather comforting. I am not advocating that we all abandon our grand efforts. What I am suggesting is that we all make an attempt to lead more balanced lives, make a conscious effort to do some of the things that we feel we ought to, but that are not in the curriculum. There are many activities that are not time consuming but that are more than adequate outlets for things like creativity, and which could make this campus a more interesting place. "Free Lunch" is a good example of this. It could be an amusing and entertaining periodical. But the editors are generally desperate for contributions. The Bates Art Association is another case. It seemingly folded for lack of student support and ideas, but not from want of enthusiasm from its few members. An organization cannot operate with only a few dedicated members.

It is not, as I have said, a matter of apathy. There are apathetic people everywhere, and Bates does not have an unusually high instance of them. It is a matter of perspective, and then of balance.

— BHB

## Vandalism in the Library?

To the student body:

Recently there has been an increase in vandalism in our beautiful new library. The fact that there has always been book vandalism and theft is, in itself, disgusting, but we have recently had even more juvenile goings-on. The elevator door, after being re-painted over Thanksgiving vacation to cover up the graffiti, was back to its previous state within two days. Someone even bowed to the level of writing huge words on a wall inside the library. Then there was the cute little prank of dripping honey up and down the stairwells, on every door handle and, incidentally, on several areas of the carpeting — nothing like sticky socks. I suppose the only thing the decent, law-abiding Batesian can do about the problem is to let the kiddies know you don't approve — maybe even inform! After all . . . it's only your tuition going up.

Another page in the *Crimestoppers Notebook* contains the suggestion that you sign your name to the little white card in the back of the book before you take it from the library. Yes, Virginia, that's what it's there for. It's absolutely frustrating to go to do a paper and have a zillion references in the card catalog, 89% upwards of which are missing. Oh, sure, they'll show up — in June. It just takes a minute. If you're really in a rush and the circulation desk is busy, just sign the cards and leave them — if you must.

Then last, and probably least, is the noise level of our "asylum academium." All you have to do is lower the roar to a whisper. If you're trying to impress the girl two desks down — ask her out — it's healthier. All we have to do is try a little and maybe we will stop being known as Bates High School.

Concernedly, Jackie Wolfe

Editor's Note:

Mr. Joseph Derbyshire, Bates College Librarian, informs us that there have been "losses" from the library facility. Most book losses come in the form of "long term borrowing without the benefit of the circulation desk." Others are missing because they are

*hidden in a secret hollow somewhere inside the library, and are periodically discovered by the library staff. A majority of the "losses" are discovered and returned by the end of the year. However, it is estimated that it costs between \$1200-\$1800 to replace those books that are never found.*

*It is obvious that graffiti exists in certain areas of the library, notably the elevator door. This appears in spite of the "graffiti notebook" that is provided for such creative expressions. It is also interesting to note that some light fingered person stole the library's copy of The Dictionary of Graffiti. Hmm.*

*Noone at the library seems to be tremendously upset about this "problem;" it concerns Mr. Derbyshire, but he does not advocate jail house tactics to counter it. He expressed his opinion by saying: "We have a free and open library now, and I want to keep it that way." We agree!*



The infamous elevator door where graffiti artists leave their mark on society.

## The Student

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## Choice — Black/White Relations

Skelton Lounge was pretty full Thursday night for the meeting held by the Committee on Intercultural Relations to discuss black-white communication on campus. A wide range of causes of the problem of the lack of communication was suggested, as were solutions. Problems included: outright prejudice, differing backgrounds, shyness, fear of the unknown, apathy, limited means of social encounter at Bates and in Lewiston, stereotyping, not enough blacks at Bates, and the difficulty of inter-personal communication in general. Solutions to begin alleviating the problem included: increasing the number of blacks at Bates (both students and profs), creation of a special social gathering place, removal of confining Bates traditions, and making Bates more attractive to blacks.

In short, a lot of different views and feelings were expressed. It was good that these had a chance to come out in a personal way. Certainly there is a basis for each of the suggested causes, as there is hope in each of the suggested solutions to partially alleviate the problem. But what is the real cause? Too often we are ready to blame anything — a non-conducive environment, immaturities in our own character — anything but our own selfishness. We think the problem can be solved with outward changes — anything, so long as we don't have to change ourselves. I'm not saying that the former don't play any role in the problem. I just don't think they should obscure the role of our own selfishness.

Many complaints were heard (not unjustified), but few apologies (including from myself). We point the finger anywhere except at ourselves. Few people at the meeting (including myself) touched upon the question, "Do we want to be friends?" Perhaps an affirmative answer to this question was implied by the fact that people even came to the meeting in the first place. (As someone pointed out, it is probably those who did not attend the meeting who have the severest communication problem.) However, I wish the question was

emphasized more.

Programs were suggested. Can such deep ingrained social behavior patterns be changed with "programs"? To me it seems that each individual needs to ask, "What is the extent of my capacity to care about others? Why should I care about those different from myself?" Primarily, it is not changes in this or that tradition, addition of this or that social activity, or even increasing the number of blacks which will solve the problem of the present. Rather, change must come in our daily habits, in the little everyday ways we treat each other. This sort of change will only come (again, primarily) after people ask, "Do I want to be friends?" If they do, they will. If they don't, they won't, and all the programs in the world won't make a difference. I'm not saying that programs won't help; but, without an initial desire to work with, they don't look too hopeful.

It seems part of the problem is believing that everyone on the "other side" is about the same, therefore they are not worth getting to know. I admit this is to admit defeat from the start. We must see that each person is different, each on his own terms. To say that people who have no common interests with us are boring is a cop-out. Each person is a mystery whether we like it or not.

Above all, we must realize what the consequences of not reaching out are. C. S. Lewis wrote:

There is no safe investment. To love at all is to be vulnerable. Love anything, and your heart will certainly be wrung and possibly be broken. If you want to make sure of keeping it intact, you must give your heart to no one . . . Wrap it carefully round with hobbies and little luxuries, avoid all entanglements; lock it up safe in the casket or coffin of your selfishness. But in that casket — safe, dark, motionless, airless — it will change. It will not be broken; it will become unbreakable, impenetrable, irredeemable.

Choose well.

Brian Aldrich

## Bring Back Socially Unacceptable

To the editor:

It has come to my attention that a column appearing in *The Student* under the heading "Socially Unacceptable" will very likely be discontinued this semester. I find this slightly upsetting, to say the least. Even in distant Washington, D.C. (where I spent last semester), this column brightened my existence on the two occasions that I saw it, and told me more about what was happening at Bates than the rest of the paper.

I have heard a number of reasons for doing away with this column. These range from the questionable taste of the author in the selection of subject matter, to a possible loss of school funds for *The Student* if the paper is not cleaned up. Since returning to Bates I have read most of the issues of *The Student* that came out first semester. I did not find the Fonze offensive, but it does appear that his appeal is limited to a segment of Bates. How large this segment is I cannot guess.

On the other hand, I have seen many articles in *The Student* which are of little or no interest to me. These may have something to do with a specific department, concert, speaker, movie review, etc. I would not advocate eliminating these articles from the paper because they do not have universal appeal. I simply do not read them.

It is my belief that *The Student* should make an effort to reflect the diversity of the student body from which it takes its name. The question of tastefulness should be left to the individual. By terminating "Socially Unacceptable" you have relieved me of my freedom to choose to be amused, outraged, grossed out, and interested by something in *The Student*.

Katherine S. Flo

*The Editor is aware of the need for alternative reading in the newspaper and is pursuing several possibilities in conjunction with the Feature Editor.*

# Review: Certainly Not Harry Truman

by Gary Jones

"I always say, 'I'm delighted to be here,' and I sometimes mean it." With that not particularly auspicious statement, Merle Miller began his CA sponsored lecture on the late great Harry S. Truman. Actually, the lecture tended to be more a potpourri of over-used political gaglines. It became increasingly more difficult to believe as the lecture wore on that this was the same Merle Miller who is claimed to be a noted speaker and political humorist, as the publicity for his lecture promised. Unfortunately, despite a reasonably good beginning, the lecture went steadily downhill to the fortunately not too distant conclusion.

The best part of Miller's lecture was the beginning as he plugged his book on Truman. He warned of the dangerous public health problems associated with books borrowed from the library, described the durability of a hardcover edition, and completely removed any desire on my part to buy the book. Such capitalist candor is certainly nice to hear once in a while. Unfortunately, most of what followed was not as refreshing.

Harry S. Truman, the last human being to occupy the White House, according to Miller, seems to be almost a folk hero to many people today. He certainly has the qualifications for popularity: he disliked the FBI, in particular, hated Hoover; although he formed the CIA, it would appear that he regretted that decision, and the Church hearings of late have not laid any blame on his shoulders for misdoings in the period; and he mistrusted the military people (and all large organizations). Truman, throughout his life, was a student of history. Some people find it difficult to imagine much intellectual vitality in the presidents of recent history, and become nostalgic for something in the past. The Truman nostalgia serves the same purpose as all nostalgias: to escape the realities of the present for the supposedly better past. However, perhaps Truman was a president who could have been truly respected for himself, not simply his office. But as all nostalgias blur the past, no judgment is possible or desirable. It is better left to the historians.

Miller proceeded in the remainder of the lecture to justify his statement that Truman was the last human being to live in the White House. Miller made many comments concerning the private lives of Eisenhower and Kennedy, which, although apparently intended to be humorous, tended to be simply tasteless and inappropriate. Certainly the almost complete deification of Kennedy following the assassination is quite

laughable in terms of what is now public knowledge about both the man and that period of the presidency. Kennedy's sexual appetite may say something about his character, but Miller's cheap shots served no purpose. But at least Miller was not very selective as far as putdowns were concerned. I leave it to the noted scholar Richard Pettengill to conclude this article: "This guy is a sniveling, venomous name-dropper!" Unfortunately, the shoe fits.

## Venture Rep. Here

Mr. Thomas Dingman, representative of the College Venture Program, will be on campus Jan. 28 and 29 to talk with students about April placements. Appointments must be made through Dean Carignan's office.

The Venture Program is associated with the Institute for Off-Campus Experience at Northeastern University. Bates, along with 12 other New England Colleges associates with the program. Jobs are the main focus of the program, allowing the student the opportunity to try out a career or a profession. By incorporating practical job experience into education, Venture helps some students put their academic experience in proper perspective.

A \$50 placement fee is charged for Venture. Dean Carignan has stressed that students must make appointments in order to speak with Mr. Dingman.

## Orientation Committee Begins Again

by Donna James

The Freshman Orientation Committee had its first meeting of the year this past Tuesday, January 13. Dean Carignan, Garvey MacLean, and the three student members discussed the "success" of this year's orientation. It was decided that the 2-day program that was held this year was not as successful as previous programs. Next year's program will be extended to four days, with classes beginning on a Wednesday. Dean Carignan is currently writing to other schools to find out how they handle their orientations in order to get some new ideas. The committee will reconvene in three weeks.



Merle Miller

## Home Again — A Celebration

Colby College's January Plan, instituted in 1962, is designed to provide students with an opportunity for involvement in projects of special interest to the individual. In this connection, and motivated by the spirit of the year of the Bicentennial, nine Colby students have formed a touring group and produced a show entitled *HOME AGAIN*. It is an inspiring, multi-media presentation of popular American music from 1900 to the present, dealing with three trends: blues and jazz, folk, and show tunes. All members of the troupe have extensive experience in music and theatre; several have performed professionally. *HOME AGAIN*'s members are: Chas. Cowing '77, Tom Green '77, Claudia Schneider '77, Lauren Siegel '77, performers; Annelisa Schneider '76, John Stivers '79, musicians; Edward Smith '78, Michael P. Viniconis '79, technical crew; Ina-Lee Toll '77, business manager. Throughout the month of January, *HOME AGAIN* will be on tour in Maine, performing for both college and high school audiences. See it tonight at 8 o'clock in Chase Hall Lounge.

## ISC To Be Attempted Again

by BOB LARSON

The Campus Association announces that ISC course evaluation forms will be attempted for at least one more semester. Questionnaires have been distributed in student mail boxes and should be returned to the Concierge by Friday, January 23.

If response is deemed adequate, evaluations will be printed in time for the Fall registration period (March 25-April 2). However, Tom Quinn, Commissioner of Campus Service, points out that the C-A will only print evaluations from courses with at least a 25% response quota. It is therefore essential that all forms be completed and returned by the stated date.

The Campus Association has urged all those interested in helping with the ISC program to contact Tom Quinn, box 511, or Lisa Johnson, box 288. Should response be poor, there is some possibility that the project's validity will be scrutinized.

## Vacation Proposal in R.A.

by Susan Gregg

New Business presented at last Monday night's R.A. meeting was as follows:

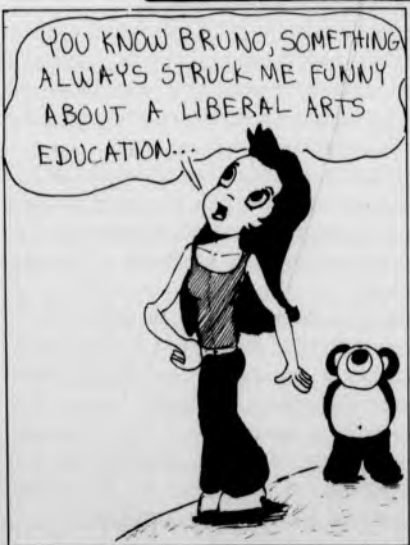
A newly forming diving club requested \$75 from the R.A. for the purchase of supplies equipment. The request was referred to the budget committee.

Vacation rooming was also brought up. Due to the fact that many senior test thesis will be due in March there is a strong possibility students will wish to remain on campus during the February break. A committee is planning on meeting with Dean Isaacson, Dean Carey, and Dean Thomas to discuss alternatives to the system used over Thanksgiving vacation. Bunks were placed in the Parker lounges.

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## GIMCRACK ★



## Fred Harris — The New Populist

Fred Harris, a former senator of Oklahoma, is running for president. Mr. Harris has been running for the office for almost two years. He wants to win.

Harris calls his campaign, "The New Populism", and tells us its goal "is a better distribution of wealth, income and power." The support for The New Populism will be the people who have come to realize that they have been commonly exploited by privileged groups in big business and big government. "The basic issue in 1976 is privilege — whether the government will begin to look after the interests of the average family, or whether it will continue to protect the interests of the super-rich and the giant corporations. What we're up to is based on two assumptions: one, that people are smart enough to govern themselves, and two, that a widespread diffusion of economic and political power ought to be the expressed goal of government. If you start from these assumptions, as I do, a lot of things flow from them. . ."

What flows from those ideas are these plans:

As **prerequisite to political democracy**, Harris would: restrict mergers, break up monopolistic industries, keep the government from stifling competition, bring the Federal Reserve System public control, require federal charters for interstate corporations, and encourage small and medium sized competitive businesses.

Regarding **taxes**: enact a sharply graduated personal income tax with equal taxation of all income, regardless of source, provide an income tax credit for each dependent to replace and fully compensate for current exemptions and deductions of benefit to the average taxpayer, such as home mortgage interest and medical deductions. He would also: replace existing hidden tax subsidies with direct payments where such subsidies serve a vital national interest, such as financing state and local bonds and building low-income housing, eliminate loopholes such as accelerated depreciation, special capital gains treatment, oil depletion allowance, and finance increased Social Security benefits through progressive income taxes rather than regressive payroll taxes paid by workers.

**Employment**: a guaranteed job for every American willing and able to work. Private jobs are best, but public jobs are necessary. The work to be done includes building houses, mass transit systems and solar energy equipment: cleaning the environment; providing better health care and day care. With regards to labor, Harris believes workers should share in the "bossing" as well as the "sweating" and that there should be stronger health and safety regulations.

**Foreign policy**: let the people know what their government is doing, end control of foreign policy by multinational corporations, end covert operations by the CIA, and stop aid to corrupt dictatorships. On the **Defense Budget**: we can cut it and increase our national security. We can reduce the number of troops stationed in Europe, and, at home, eliminate unnecessary weapons systems such as the B-1. On the **Middle East**: "We must continue our commitments of economic and military supplies to Israel. We are justly committed to the right of Israel to continue to exist, and we must help provide Israel with the ability to do so. If we allow the arms situation to become overbalanced against Israel, we will invite a new war."

**Energy**: roll back the price of domestic crude oil, vigorously enforce the anti-trust laws against the energy monopolies, require that new cars made or sold in the United States average 22 miles to the gallon, launch a major drive to develop alternate energy sources, end promotional rates for electricity and natural gas, and a partial embargo on imported oil.

**Environment**: restrict strip-mining, put a moratorium on nuclear power, rapidly develop clean energy sources, preserve farm land and open space, protest endangered species, appoint a Secretary of the Interior who cares about conservation, and develop a national transportation policy that would reduce pollution and undesirable uses of land.

**Equal Rights Amendment**: He supports it.

For more information, see *Time*, December 22, 1975.

## Sargent Shriver

Sargent Shriver is popularly known as an in-law of the politically active Kennedy family, as the former director of L.B.J.'s war on poverty, as the first and former director of the Peace Corps, or as the unsuccessful 1972 democratic vice-presidential candidate. In light of the fact that there are (roughly) 12 candidates for the democratic presidential nomination this year, this may be a major distinction. You have heard his name, probably seen his face, more than you have of most. However, there is more to Shriver than the fact that his name can be recognized in the polls. The following is Sargent Shriver's stand on key issues.

As Shriver states, and as we all know, "the economy is a mess". Shriver is working to establish a comprehensive national economic policy, comprehensive in that it includes unemployment, trade relations and energy costs. Shriver favors the institution of a public service job program of 1.6 billion jobs on the basis that full employment and full use of our productive capacity would have meant a budget surplus of 7.2 billion rather than this year's deficit of 72 billion dollars. He will support the creation of national and international grain reserves, of maximum production in the U.S., with fair price supports for farmers, and of increased aid to other countries to increase their food production. He sees the need for controlled energy costs

towards the direction of increased domestic production with phased de-control for development of alternate energy sources (solar power and a 90-day U.S. stock pile), and for a federal purchasing agency for imported oil to break the control of OPEC and oil companies. Prices and wages must be controlled by fair wage-price guideposts similar to those that were attempted under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

On the issue of busing, Shriver feels that it should not be used to desegregate if other alternatives are available. Those which he poses are; less gerrymandering of school districts and more drawing of boundaries designed to increase intergration, school site selection that maximizes intergration, and possibly more metropolitan school programs. He sees the need for state and federal aid for this program in light of the need for betterment of education.

In terms of energy and the environment, Shriver sees the need for long range, comprehensive plans. He is opposed to Ford's Omnibus Energy Bill in that the President is given considerable amount of discretion in setting prices. The U.S. is far behind others in environmental protection and conservation. Shriver's proposed tax incentives and federal loan assistance may help to promote efficiency and to develop alternate sources of energy.

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## Survey of the Candidates



Rep. Morris Udall

## Mo Udall — Rep. of Arizona

Morris K. Udall is a Democrat from Arizona who has served more than thirteen years in the House of Representatives. Udall is of Mormon heritage and is proud of it, although he disagrees with the church on some issues such as its policy of excluding blacks. "Mo" has a solid record on issues concerning the environment, civil rights, education, and Congressional reorganization. He is not as strong on foreign policy although he feels he has the sensitivity, understanding, and ability to "chart a general direction, give a moral tone to foreign policy", and to appoint the proper people to the proper positions.

Udall's strongest points seem to be in the three E's — energy, environment, and the economy. In regards to the energy crisis, he feels that there is no future in nuclear breeder reactors and that we should direct our efforts toward developing solar, wind, tidal, and geothermal energy. Also we should adopt a new ethic — "an ethic of conservation, of saving, of using everything to the maximum".

Udall feels that we don't have to choose between our jobs and protecting the environment because environmental protection programs have already created more than a million new jobs. He feels very strongly about cleaning up all aspects of the environment. He says that it would be a big error "to retreat from our commitment to clean water and air, to go ahead damming wild rivers and desecrating wilderness and national parks".

Udall says that inflation can be beaten by adopting a tough energy-conservation program to stop the international oil cartel and bring down oil prices. He also proposes effective price controls on key industries, extended tax cuts, expansion of the money supply, a national jobs program, and strong competition in the private sector.

Mo is against the conglomerates of big business. He says that "we have slipped into conglomerate arrangements that have vitiated competition in vital industries and built unnecessary inflation into the economy". He feels that we should break up the conglomerates and monopolies. An example of his method is the limiting of "Big Oil" companies to only one phase of the petroleum industry.

Udall supports the idea of a national health insurance program. He points out the fact that America is the only industrialized nation which does not provide basic health service as a universal right.

Udall has stated that he would never support any national ticket on which George Wallace appeared. He has characterized Wallace as a candidate

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## Lloyd Bentsen — The Texan

Senator Lloyd Bentsen from Texas is running for president. At 54, Bentsen has a more diverse background than many of the other candidates. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School before joining the Army Air Corps during World War II, in which he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. At age 25, Bentsen ran for and won the seat of county judge. Two years later, he was elected as the youngest member of the United States House of Representatives. After three terms in the House he went back to business in order to support his family, becoming very successful in insurance. In 1970, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, and is combining his presidential campaign with his senatorial campaign, which leads many to believe that his efforts are not as serious as those of some others.

His strategy mainly consists of the winning of the South away from his rival, Governor Wallace, who took Texas in 1972. He plans to sit out on the February and March primaries contingent upon a strong Wallace showing by then. At this point Senator Bentsen predicts that the Democratic Party will be looking for anybody who can stop Wallace, and sees himself as the most able candidate after the others have been ruled out in the primaries.

As a determined middle of the roader with a moderate voting record, his campaign emphasizes his long successful career as a business executive. "I bring a combination of managerial experience as well as legislative experience. . . . People are looking for someone who can make government work, make it effective." (*New York Times*, December 25, 1975).

On energy, Senator Bentsen feels that private enterprise must be encouraged to invest in efforts to research, develop, and market new sources of energy. Legislation has been proposed by the senator toward these results.

Full employment and reasonably stable prices must be the goals of our National Economic Policy, and this must be accomplished by monetary and fiscal policies which should be fairly expansionary and consistent.

In Foreign Policy, he sees *detente* as being the major goal. Many countries have been neglected in our modern day efforts; Senator Bentsen sees this as a serious mistake. These countries include the NATO countries, Japan, Canada and the "Third and Fourth Worlds".

Lloyd Bentsen supports a strong defense policy where the chief concern lies with the quality of the forces and the strengths of the deterrent which those expenditures secure.

He believes that the Internal Revenue Service should never again be used as a political instrument, and has sponsored the Taxpayer Privacy Act to protect the confidentiality of tax returns.

On crime, he feels that guns should be taken out of the hands of criminals, and has proposed legislation to make receipt or possession of a handgun a Federal offense.

Senator Bentsen is a member of the Environmental Pollution Subcommittee, was a co-sponsor of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and is presently a member of the National Commission of Water Quality. He was also author of the Clean Air Act which originated in the subcommittee.

# ies: The Democrats

## Scoop Jackson

Scoop Jackson, the 63 year old Senator from Washington, is one of the stronger contenders for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He has been in Congress since 1940, and in the Senate since 1953; which makes him the most experienced of the Democratic hopefuls. Jackson doesn't have the name recognition problem that some do. He was voted in the Gallup Poll as one of the world's ten men most admired by Americans. His campaign staff is highly professional and one of the best organized; so far they have raised more money than anyone except Wallace. But despite all this Jackson faces some problems in the months ahead.

Scoop is probably the dullest candidate running, and his speaking style is more likely to put potential supporters asleep rather than arouse them. He has no sense of humor and is considered stubborn, square, and hyper sensitive to criticism. To his favor he is one of the best informed Senators on the defense policy, the environment, energy and the economy. He is a reactionary on many issues and will probably get most of his support from the Democratic right. After all, what good liberal would vote for a man who ardently backed American involvement in Vietnam and said "Thank God for the military-industrial complex."

A look at Jackson's voting record and his stand on the issues is sufficient to get an idea of where he is on the political spectrum. In 1974 Jackson supported Nixon 45% of the time and opposed him 55%. He won a 62% rating from the Americans for Democratic Action (compared to 82% for Kennedy and Javits) and he usually votes with the majority. His stance on environmental issues is impressive; Jackson authored the National Environmental Policy Act, the Wilderness Act and the Youth Conservation Corps bill. This bill provides summer jobs for more than 100,000 teenagers working on environmental improvement projects. He backs a national health insurance program and consistently votes for federal aid to education issues. Jackson is a conservative on most civil rights issues: he voted for all the important bills in the 1960's but often voted to soften them first.

If Scoop Jackson manages to get the nomination one thing he won't add to the presidential race is excitement. A Washington comedian told a democratic banquet recently that "Scoop made a fireside chat the other night, and the fire went to sleep." Perhaps he could make the presidency more boring than it is now.

## George Wallace

Due to his efficiently organized campaign effort, Wallace has the largest warchest of any candidate. However, few people think that he has any chance to win the Democratic nomination outright. It is most likely that he will be a power broker at the convention (where 1,505 delegates are required to win) with considerable say over the choice of the nominee and of the platform positions. Another possibility is a break with the party, but not until after the July 12 convention in New York.

The big question about Wallace is his health. Confined to a wheelchair (as was Franklin D. Roosevelt, although only FDR's legs were paralyzed), he suffers from pain around the stomach, for which he must take drugs, from lack of bladder and bowel control (medical devices prevent embarrassment), and growing deafness.

On domestic issues, Wallace's critics say that his nine years as Alabama governor "have been marked by violent racial repression, political intimidation, rampant corruption and indifferent attention to the daily details of state" (*New York Times*, May 5, 1975). Statistics for the early 1970's show that "the state of Alabama is 50th in per pupil expenditures, down two places from the early 1960's; 48th in the armed forces scores, down a notch; 49th in per capita income, down four places; 48th in poverty, down one place; 48th in infant survivability, down three places, and still 48th in the number of doctors per 100,000 residents" (*New York Times*, May 5, 1975). Wallace notes that, nonetheless, the people of Alabama have elected him three times — "the last time by the greatest margin of victory ever received by a governor". He has come out against gun control. The best method of crime control is the "sure and swift punishment" of criminals, which requires an end to permissiveness in the judicial system.

Wallace rarely discusses foreign policy. He is for bilateral disarmament, although he feels that at present the United States is disarming unilaterally. He supports NATO, but he says that "I believe that people in West Germany and East and West Europe ought to help us with the cost involved" (*The National Observer*, July 5, 1975, p. 6). Wallace's viewpoint on international affairs is that "the best foreign policy we can have at the present time, with the situation of the Soviet and the Red Chinese, is to be the strongest nation on the face of the earth — because the people we're dealing with don't understand anything but strength. And any of you folks [reporters] that believe otherwise will wind up like people in Finland" (*The National Observer*, July 5, 1975, p. 6). His foreign policy as President "would be based on the fact that you can't trust a Communist. You never have been able to trust 'em. I don't believe in confrontation. I believe in negotiation. I believe in *detente*. But while I'm 'detente-ing', as they say, I wouldn't turn my back on 'em. And I don't trust the Communists."

## Terry Sanford — President of Duke

Presently on sabbatical from his office as President at Duke University, Terry Sanford hopes to gain enough support as a southern liberal in the North Carolina primary to defeat George Wallace. Sanford has organized 90% of the state's counties in this first major effort within his home state, although his campaign is at this time about \$100,000 in debt.

Sanford has served as a state senator and as a governor of North Carolina. He became governor in 1961, following a close election in which he did not campaign on the race issue. Throughout his four years in office, Sanford quietly opposed school desegregation. His administration has been considered progressive, as it involved strong legislative action, particularly in the field of public education. As governor, Sanford also supported an increase in minimum wage and an extension of workmen's compensation to migrant workers. Although he now opposes capital punishment, Sanford was the last North Carolina governor to allow a prisoner to die in the gas chamber.

Following his gubernatorial term, Sanford remained out of electoral politics until 1972, when he was strongly defeated by Wallace in the first North Carolina presidential preference primary. In 1968 he served as national co-chairman of Citizens for Humphrey-Muskie and, because of his tradition of loyal party support, was appointed chairman of the Democratic Charter Commission in 1972. He has been at Duke University since 1970.

Editor's Note:

The following articles were prepared for this newspaper by the Bates Democratic Caucus at the request of the Editor. Proportional space will be devoted to the analysis of the Republican Presidential hopefuls. Students are reminded to consult with their home states regarding registration requirements and absentee voting regulations.

## Jimmy Carter

## of Georgia



Jimmy Carter introduces himself as "a farmer, an engineer, a businessman, a planner, a scientist, a Governor and a Christian." Not long ago, Carter, the 51 year old former governor of Georgia, was considered to be a long shot by most people, even those who recognized his name. All that has changed. Carter is now considered to be in among the top three or four contenders for the Democratic nomination, and is becoming more well known all the time. Most of this is due to his barnstorming technique of campaigning, which has led him to at least 42 states in 1975 and to set up organizations in 35. He has plans to enter all the primaries as well as the conventions and caucuses held in other states.

Carter was here at Bates on December 11 and addressed such issues as welfare, busing, and future possibilities for energy use, in response to students' questions. For a general statement on his views he says, "On civil rights, environmental quality and criminal justice, I would be a liberal. On fiscal integrity, long-range planning, and the individual liberties of local government, I would be a conservative." Addressing more specific issues, Carter's views are as follows:

**Federal Government Budget:** In his home state of Georgia, Carter instituted zero budgeting when he was Governor. This means every agency must justify every worker, every expenditure, and every program each time its budget is drawn up — not just the new ones. He feels the federal bureaucracy would benefit by instituting this same system.

**National Health Insurance:** Carter feels there is a need for a bill for cases of catastrophic illness and children up to 6, but not for a universal plan. That would merely shift the burden of payment without improving delivery, and lead to a possible wide range of abuses.

**Energy:** "As for the energy crisis, I'm sure you wouldn't put up with drift and delay in coming to grips with it. I wouldn't. I would lose no time in formulating a long-range national policy geared to conservation, recycling, exploration, and fair distribution. Until this is done, we're never going to be free of foreign producers."

**Federal Aid to New York:** Carter would oppose direct aid to troubled cities such as New York, but he would support guaranteed loans to the states, and feels that the federal government should insure the financial security of state governments.

**Foreign Policy:** Carter feels that unless there is a direct threat, "the United States should not become militarily involved in the national affairs of another nation . . . Detente with Russia and China should be pursued on a mutually beneficial basis."

**Farming:** "Our tremendous agricultural potential can be a powerful international resource in the next two decades. . . We should again maintain a stable reserve of agricultural products."



## Birch Bayh —

## Liberal of Indiana

Indiana Senator Birch Bayh is currently a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination. Backed by moderate and liberal factions, Bayh hopes to make a strong showing in the early primaries. Armed with evidence of wide-spread public support, Bayh will undoubtedly receive broad backing within the party organization. Bayh has made every attempt to become acceptable to all those in the middle or left of the political spectrum, raising some suspicions about his sincerity among more cynical observers.

Bayh expresses the following attitudes on the major campaign issues: **Energy Policy:** Oil and gas prices should be kept under federal control due to the administered price of the OPEC cartel. Higher energy prices are intolerable and would result in both inflationary and recessionary trends. Too little attention has been devoted to energy conservation. Increased automobile efficiency, heat waste, and industrial energy uses are three areas of concern. While it is obvious we need to seek maximum production of coal, oil, and gas, it is equally obvious that we must step up research on new energy sources, especially solar, geothermal and fusion energy. In every area, technology exists to achieve energy objectives without significant environmental trade-offs. There is no need to undo a decade's progress in restoring and protecting the environment.

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# Hoopsters Have Unimpressive Week

by David Plavin

After three games the past week, the basketball team has completed nearly half its season and has come up with only three wins and two impressive performances. Neither of those superior performances were last week when the team lost two of the three games.

At Colby on Wednesday it appeared Bates had a better than even chance of ending the Mules' domination of the Bobcats in Waterville. It has been quite sometime since Bates has beaten Colby at all and the Cats dropped their fifth straight to the Mules. Since Bates was more impressive in defeating a common opponent, Hartford, the Bobcats were confident. They did not play like it.

To begin Bates was in trouble before the game started. The Bobcats have had to cope with Brad Moore for the past four years and were only victorious once in eight tries. In that Bates win Moore was held to 16 points. Paul Harvey has replaced Moore as Colby's big scorer and rebounder. Yet his supporting cast is not as good as Moore's had been. Having realized in the past the only way to beat Colby was to stop Moore, Bates reasoned that if they could stop Harvey they would win. However, it may have been more logical to play their normal defense and concede Harvey his 28 point average. The rest of Colby's players just are not that good and Harvey is no Brad Moore.

Well the Bates defense did the job. They held Harvey to a measly 6 points and lost 78 to 65. Ray Giroux, a vastly underrated player, scored 35 points beating the Bates defense that overlooked his scoring ability in lieu of Harvey's ability. In addition, Bob Anderson, who rarely scores, had 13 points and ran the Colby offense very nicely.

Bates never got untracked offensively so no matter how great the defense had played it is doubtful that Bates could have won. Bates shot a horrendous 24 of 70 from the floor, 34%, and missed free throws in the first half were costly. Colby's defense deserves plenty of credit. Their defense was designed to, and did, stop Jim Marois without giving anything else up. This was a poor offensive showing by a Bates team that was confused and unable to capitalize on the advantages they had. For example, Paul Joyce had the opportunity to have a big night since Marois was often double teamed, but missed shots he usually makes. But Joyce shot no worse than anyone else. Marois was 1 for 8.

Colby got maximum performance from a little more than minimal talent with the exception of Harvey and Giroux. Their guards are on the floor for defensive purposes and they do the job. They even outscored our much more talented backcourt.

Bates picked up its only win of the week on Friday by nipping Coast Guard 55-52. This is one of the few teams that Bates could play a mediocre game against and win, which is exactly what they did.

Coast Guard has never been a team that likes to play run and gun basketball as they prefer a slower tempo with the emphasis on patience. The fact that Bates was cold in the first half enabled Coast Guard to play its style of game. The halftime score indicated the pace. Coast Guard led 29-23.

Bates low total indicated another poor shooting night. The Bobcats missed many easy hoops and 23 points is awful offense. The defense and some solid inside play from Jay Bright kept the Cats in contention. The game was not decided until the final six minutes when Bates outscored the Coast Guard club 20-7. The fact that the Bobcats were able to rally from a 10 point deficit on the road showed a lot of poise. Tom Goodwin was the key man down the stretch and his two free throws in the last

minute provided the margin of victory. Goodwin finished with 17 points and 11 rebounds. Bright also had over ten rebounds and added 14 points. The inside game appears to be the key to any Bates victory as the guards were held in check as far as scoring was concerned.

The Bates win moved their record to 3-5. It was the first win of the season on the road for the Bobcats. They've always had trouble away from home.

The next night at Medford Bates ran into an aggressive Tufts team and were soundly beaten 85-74. Bates fell behind 6-0. After the gap closed momentarily, Tufts pulled away to a 33-17 lead. With Jim Marois having problems — he got only six at Coast Guard — Bates appeared doomed to a rout. However, Marois came to life late in the half and the Bobcats rallied to within eight at halftime, 41-33.

Tufts was led by the aggressive inside play of John Fedell, whose two successive threepoint plays broke the game open midway in the half. The fact that the Bates big men were not aggressive and missed some easy chances was the difference.

In the second half Tufts got most of its scoring from outside shooting. The Jumbos moved well with and without the ball and, subsequently, were able to take good percentage shots. Bates, meanwhile, was getting beat off the boards and never got any closer than six early in the second half. After that Tufts was never seriously threatened. Marois accounted for much of the Bates offense on drives, either scoring or passing off for baskets. He led Bates with 19 points.

While Bates played poorly as a team they got some other fine individual performances. Mike Edwards hit some pretty inside jumpers and got 10. Tom Burhoe played aggressively off the bench and Paul Joyce had 10 points as a reserve. Other than Joyce and Burhoe the Bates bench has contributed very little, which is unfortunate since it is a very talented crew.

The game once again showed that Bates had difficulty setting up an offense. On one play a Bates player simply ran to his spot and stood there with his hands on his hips. However, when Marois leads a running offense everybody seems to play better.

Bates is now 3-6 and another winning season appears remote. Some of the upcoming opposition is tough plus Bates is not playing well enough to win many games. They have been plagued by virtually every misfortune that can strike a team. The inside game is crucial and Bates must play more aggressively. Their passivity is not likely to bring victories, only mediocrity.

**REBOUNDS:** Glenn Bacheller had 11 rebounds against Colby, but he was unable to cope with Tufts' big men . . . Joyce started the Colby game and Bates has done well with a three guard offense, which is successful when the guards hit and Bach rebounds . . . In a surprise move Ruffin and Campbell started the second half at Coast Guard . . . Tufts lost to Bowdoin in their first game this season. They were beatable, but Bates was not equal to the task . . . Speaking of being unequal to the task how about the officiating at Tufts. Bates had twice as many fouls and went to the line five times to Tufts' 24.

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## Brooklyn Defeats Hockey Team

By DPM

A surprisingly strong Brooklyn College Hockey team handed Bates its first loss this season by a 6-3 score. Bates quickly got its first taste of New York City hockey, as the Brooklyn team scored all the goals they would need in the first period. Bates never mounted much of an offense in the early goings, and really didn't get much together defensively. Both forwards and defensemen were frequently caught up in ice and this made Bates goalie Steve Cortez easy prey for the Brooklyn shooters, who put four in the net. Brooklyn added another goal in the second period before Jeff Whitaker put the 'Cats on the board with a rink long rush finished off by a low hard wrist shot, which the Brooklyn goalie had no chance of saving. The second period was played even, but the score wasn't with Brooklyn keeping its four goal bulge 5-1.

With Bates short-handed early in the

third period, Brooklyn quickly added another goal making it 6-1. But from then on Bates dominated play. Chris Callahan made it 6-2, when he deflected a point shot by Bill Quigley. Moments later, Willie Ring cashed in on a rebound making things close at 6-3. But just when Bates looked as if it were staging a comeback, shoddy play by both teams spurred on by equally shoddy officiating detracted from what had been up to the late stages of the final period, a rather exciting contest. Both teams finished the last few minutes of play with three men apiece in the penalty box. Final score: Brooklyn 6 Bates 3.

This Friday, the pucksters journey up to Colby to face their JV squad. This game is quite important because this may be the year when Bates finally beats this team. So if there is any way you can make it up to Waterville to cheer the team on, do so.

## Viewpoint: Hodgepodge

First of all my congratulations must go to . . . Mark Shapiro, the nation's sixth leading pass receiver in Division III.

Bob Chasen, who won the two-mile run at Holy Cross Saturday with a time of 9:28, a new Holy Cross Fieldhouse Record.

The Women's Cross Country Ski team, who buried Colby in the snow last Friday as Nancy Ingersoll and Laurie Schultz led the way.

The skiers that made it back from Saddleback last weekend without frostbite.

The Steelers.

Do you believe . . . that George Anders' loss could be so devastating to the basketball team?

that Sugarbowl X had only about 10 minutes of actual action and took five hours to broadcast?

that baseball starts in a month?

that sane people will actually wear those black and white striped shirts — even for money?

that I changed the name of my column after only one week?

that someday Bates will have adequate athletic facilities?

that the NCAA instituted squad limitations in August after much debate then rescinded them five months later?

that the NCAA might have a "superbowl" of its own in two years so that everyone will know who has the best college team?

that the goal of a lot of colleges is fielding a good athletic team?

that this hodge-podge has finally ended?

# Cats Fall to Crusaders

For the fourth straight year the Bates track team dropped a close decision to Holy Cross. And as last year, the team could have (and perhaps should have) won. It would be difficult to find two more evenly matched teams anywhere in New England, and last Saturday Holy Cross simply competed better. The score was Holy Cross 65, Bates 53.

The Bobcats got good performances from most of the regulars that have been the backbone of the team for several years. Bob Cedrone, with his third double victory of the season, took both the shot and weight. He has now won seven of the eight weight events so far this season. Tom Wells set a Holy Cross Field House record with a 13'6" vault that was good for a victory (and a meet record as well). Bob Chasen also set a Field House record as he outsprinted teammate Paul Jarowski for a 9:28.6 two mile victory. This marks Bob's third two mile victory against the Crusaders in four years. Scott Sherman, who last year upset Crusader 100 yard ace Mike Mahoney, moved down a distance and upset 600 man Tom Wiley. Bruce Merrill, running an excellent tactical race, won the mile in what was the most exciting race so far this season. Merrill, teammate Rick DeBruin, and Holy Cross' Neil Coleman and Mike Mahoney ran as a tight pack for three quarters of the race, pacing through the half in a rather slow 2:14. Then, as the Holy Cross runners tried to make their move, the pace picked up considerably. The last quarter was run in blistering 62 seconds, as Merrill kicked Coleman in the final eightway to win in 4:20.2. Coleman finished in 4:20.3 and Mahoney 4:20.5.

Bates also picked up a victory in the high jump when freshman Frank Ficarra and Marcus Bruce tied at a distance of 10 1/4". In addition Kip Beach picked up a second in the 600 — no mean feat considering he ran in the "slow" heat. Peter Kipp picked up his second straight third place in the pole vault. Not bad for someone who had never vaulted in competition before last week. Tom Wiley took a 3rd in the shot, missing second by 3/4 of an inch. Bill Bardaglio

was 3rd in the high jump, and Marcus Bruce also placed third in the dash. Clyde Lungelow, Bates' ace hurdler, pulled a hamstring muscle long jumping and limped to a third place in the hurdles, an event he has almost owned for two years.

The fine performance of Holy Cross' Mark Schroeder should be noted. He scored 10 1/4 points by winning the hurdles, taking second in the high jump, placing third in the triple jump and running a leg on the Crusaders' victorious mile relay team. That's what is known as versatility — too bad he's only a freshman.

The meet would probably have been a two point affair, except that Bates was screwed in the two mile relay. After running a superb 2:00.1 leadoff leg, Rick DeBruin, who had built up a sizeable lead, was supposed to hand off to Dave Scharn. Unfortunately, the officials failed to tell Dave that the first leg was finished, and in the resultant confusion Bates not only dropped the baton and overran the passing zone, but lost its lead and found itself well behind. The final two legs did a commendable job in trying to make up the deficit, but fell three seconds short. The officials are not only responsible for making sure runners know when the baton is to be exchanged, but are also supposed to place them on the track in the proper lane (the leader gets the pole). There is no question that this was not done. Fortunately it didn't make any difference in the outcome of the meet except as a matter of Bates pride.

Next Saturday the Bobcats take on Colby in a home meet which starts at 1:30 in the Cage. Colby is not strong, and this should be an easy win for Bates. This and the removal of NCAA squad limitations will provide an excellent opportunity to see the Bobcats perform without the usual worry of being needed for a crucial double. Cage records (or even school records in some events) are a distinct possibility. There is also a sub-varsity meet with Exeter Academy. It's here, not at Exeter as indicated on the Winter Sports schedules.



## Mathes and Pier: Compete in Corcoran Cup

Two Bates College skiers have been selected to represent Maine in the prestigious Corcoran Cup races this Saturday and Sunday, January 17-18, at Waterville Valley in New Hampshire. David Mathes and David Pier, both Bates students, will join Rusty Squires of Waterville as representatives of the Northeast Alpine Racing Association.

Mathes, a junior at Bates, will be making his second trip to the Corcoran Cup competition. He was selected as a freshman in 1974. Bates Coach Bob Flynn calls Mathes "An outstanding Division I competitor, particularly in the slalom." David is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger V. Mathes of Deerfield, N.H.; his brother Steve, once skied for

Bates and is now an assistant ski coach at the College.

Pier, a freshman, is an outstanding prospect for the Bobcats in the Alpine events. Coach Flynn regards Pier as "an important element in our future plans," but adds that the Hewitt, N.J. native "is ready to contribute to our efforts this year." David is the son of Dr. and Mrs. John Pier, Jr. of Hewitt.

Both Mathes and Pier will compete in the Slalom, to be held Saturday morning, and the Giant Slalom, to be held Sunday morning. The Corcoran Cup races are sponsored by the Eastern Ski Association, of which N.A.R.A. is the Maine affiliate. Over 100 skiers are expected to be in attendance at the meet.

## Women's Sports Schedules

The Women's Varsity Basketball season officially opens against Colby this Monday afternoon, January 26, in the Bates Alumni Gym. In preparation for this first game — and the rest of the season — the girls, under the direction of Coach Gloria Crosby, have had two weeks of intensive practice. Ms. Crosby is the new Associate Director of Athletics, and also coaches volleyball and softball. Her program for the team includes weight conditioning, and emphasizes general muscle tone and control.

The team itself should be a strong

one. Returning Seniors are Captain Claudia Turner and Joyce Hollyday. Juniors include Priscilla Wilde, Lee Bumsted, Re Cote, and Vicki Tripp. These, with experienced Sophomores Sue Caron, Val Paul, and Betsy Williams, and Freshmen Beth Brown, Tracey Buckley, Cathy Favreau, and Sue Pierce, round out a team with a lot of depth.

Monday is your first opportunity to see this promising group in action. Your continuing support is welcome, and would be appreciated throughout the season.

### Women's Basketball Schedule

January 26	*COLBY (H)	3:30
January 29	*ST. FRANCIS	3:00
February 3	*ORONO	7:30
February 5	*THOMAS	3:00
February 10	Farmington (A)	4:00
February 12	Nasson	3:00
February 16	*AUGUSTA	3:00
February 19	Husson	7:00
March 4	St. Joseph's	7:00
March 11	Portland/Gorham	3:30
March 13	Machias	1:00
March 15	*BOWDOIN	3:00
March 19-20	State Tournament Orono	

### Women's Ski Schedule

January 23-24	AT	Franklin Pierce
January 30-31	AT	Burke (Lyndon State)
February 6-7	AT	Sugarloaf (Colby)
February 13-14	AT	Hatstack (Keene)
February 20-21	AT	Pico (Div. II Champs. — Green Mt.)
February 27-28	AT	Middlebury (Div. I Champs.)
March 4-5-6	AT	U.V.M. (Nationals, if qualified)

## Trackwomen Victorious in Debut

by Sandi Korpela, D. Brooks

Women's track at Bates continued on its erratic course this last week with a victory over Lewiston High which partly eradicated the sagging morale of recent weeks. Disorganization and a general lack of direction has led to a decimation in the ranks of the track team since Christmas vacation, with a mere eleven competitors participating in this last Friday's meet. However, even with only these few participants, Bates glided to a relatively easy victory over their fledgling counterparts from Lewiston by a score of 53 - 24.

A lack of depth in the Bates team resulting from the sparsity of participants kept the score as close as it was, as Bates took seven out of nine firsts. Lewiston High took all three places in the shot put but that was virtually the extent of their power. Bates women dominated the scoring in the remaining events, as Nancy Riopel won the mile run with a time of 6:19.5 while Melanie Bugbee and Sue Beckwith took second and third respectively. Sandi Korpela and Sue Fuller took second and third with efforts of 15'1" and 12'10 1/2". Tina Berube of Lewiston won this event with a jump of 15'11". The 880-yard run was won by

Jackie Wolfe with a time of 2:52.7, while Chris Kaminski was second, running the event in 2:54.7. Priscilla Wilde won the high jump, the 50-yard dash with a time of 6.5 and the 50-yard hurdles with a time of 7.7. Carolyn Parsons and Betsy Williams tied for first place in the 220-yard dash and Bates was awarded the first and second place points. Bates' relay team composed of Betsy Williams, Sandi Korpela, Priscilla Wilde and Cherie Ames lapped the opposition in winning the half-mile relay easily. Obviously, the Bates team suffers from no dearth of talent or enthusiasm.

This makes the present condition of women's track here all the more puzzling. The track team is enthusiastic at the moment, yet as recently as a week ago morale problems existed; it possesses ability and potential but seems to be unable to hold onto members; there is a lot of time being put into it, yet nobody seems to really know what is going on. As a result of all this, high on the list of its priorities in the weeks to come should be a more concise definition of goals — for when this occurs, women's track at Bates will become what it should be now.



**Bayh**

from p. 5

**National Health:** Insurance to at least insure every American against a prolonged and serious illness should be a guaranteed right for every individual.

**Busing:** There are other more desirable ways to achieve racial integration such as the use of magnet schools, pairing, redrawing boundaries to eliminate patterns of discrimination. However, when local authorities persistently refuse to use these other methods, the courts must not be denied the use of busing as a last resort to achieve this goal.

**Defense Spending:** There is no question that a proper allocation of our resources, emphasizing our social and human needs, would buy us more in terms of security than the Ford administration proposals to increase military expenditures. There can be tremendous long term savings if such concepts as nuclear counterforce are scrapped. Our prime concern should be to maintain a high nuclear threshold by insuring that any hostilities that break out can be contained on a conventional level. It is time to adapt our conventional arms planning to modern times. The \$1 million XMI tank and the \$20 million F14 aircraft will do us little good when saturated by \$2000 precision guided anti-tank and \$10,000 surface-to-air missiles.

**Gun Control:** Bayh says he is currently sponsoring legislation to ban the sale of all non-sporting handguns, including Saturday Night Specials.

**Federal Loan Guarantees to Cities:** Any city which finds itself in financial difficulty due to the tight money-high unemployment-high interest rate policies of the Ford and Nixon administrations should receive federal aid.

**George Wallace:** Wallace is not an acceptable vice-presidential candidate.

**Anti-Trust Laws:** Corporations which have monopolistic control of any industry should be broken up, particularly the multinational oil companies. In addition, those companies which know no national boundaries should be controlled and required to pay their fair share of American taxes.

**Soviet Union Trade Policy:** Detente is a noble goal, but we must not allow the Russians to use it to take advantage of us. Since the Soviet Union obviously needs many things from us, including our grain and our technology, we must use our bargaining power to make sure we get as much as we give.

**Middle East:** I agree with Kissinger's step by step attempt to bring peace to the Middle East, but the Mideast should not be the sole focus of our foreign policy. Other areas must not be ignored while Kissinger conducts a one man show in the Mideast.

**Women's Rights:** Bayh feels that as principal Senate sponsor of E.R.A., leading advocate of child care, and author of the sex discrimination amendment in the 1972 Education Act, he is dedicated to equal rights for women in all legislative efforts.

**Udall**

from p. 4

who "doesn't have any answers" on domestic questions and who would frighten Americans and their allies abroad on foreign policy.

Udall supports the cutting back of military spending. Although he realizes the need for a "tough military force to defend the national interest", he also sees no use in duplicated weapon systems, extra army divisions and foreign posts, or "more nuclear weapons in an arsenal which already holds 2,000 times the destructive power unleashed in all of World War II".

In other issues: Udall supports busing as a tool, but not a major tool, for the integration of society. He proposes a stop to programs which discourage agricultural production. He also proposes a post-secondary education scheme that puts the young blue-collar

worker on a par with the potential college student.

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**Shriver**

from p. 4

Kennedy's influence on Shriver is seen again in his view of national health care. He supports strongly the proposal of Senator Kennedy's bill to make quality health security a right of all Americans. (This refers to Kennedy's National health program of pre-paid health care which provides universal coverage at a price all can afford).

Shriver favors a decrease in defense spending (to what degree is not specific). He supports the improvement of the Volunteer Army in tactics and training but not necessarily in the buying of improved weapons. "We must cease being the world's leading arms merchant".

Shriver will support legislation to control and ultimately to ban handguns. He will act for a ban on the manufacture, importation, distribution and sale of handguns except to those with legitimate need.

In favor of the consumers, Shriver supports the creation of an Agency of Consumer Advocacy. Its function, as he sees it, will be to represent the interests of consumers in a full-time, professional basis before Federal agencies and the courts. It will cost about \$60 million for 3 years. (This is equal in cost to only 5 or 6 hours of the Defense Dept. budget.)

Never considered a strong politician, Shriver's campaign has developed slowly. He will be entering the Massachusetts primary (the home state of the Kennedys) and from there will make a decision about entering the New York and Illinois primaries.

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Again	Lounge	8 p.m.
"A celebration of song" Colby College Presentation		
Friday, Jan. 23		
Film	Gannett	6 p.m.
Festival	Room	
Orleans & Taylor Concert		8 p.m.
Youth Center		
Saturday, Jan. 24		
Toboggan & Tray Races		
Show Sculpture Judging		
Film	Gannett	
Festival	Room	noon
Winterval Semi-formal		
Cocktails	Skelton	6:30 p.m.
Dinner	Commons	7:30 p.m.
Dance	Chase	
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Sunday, Jan. 25		
Film	Gannett	
Festival	Room	noon

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