

1-26-1979

The Bates Student - volume 106 number 03 - January 26, 1979

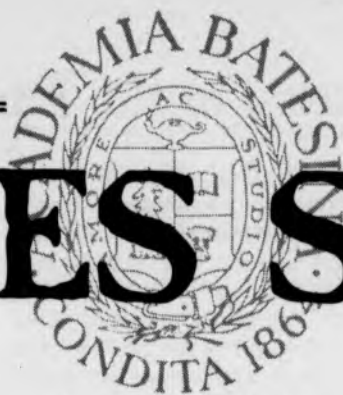
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Bates College, "The Bates Student - volume 106 number 03 - January 26, 1979" (1979). *The Bates Student*. 1790.
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THE BATES STUDENT

VOLUME 106, NUMBER 3

ESTABLISHED 1873

JANUARY 26, 1979



The 1979 Winter Carnival Queen and her Court

(Chace)

Administrators Comment On 'Deep Throat'

by Jon Marcus
Senior Reporter

Last weekend's showing of the film "Deep Throat" during the Winter Carnival film festival stirred much discussion in the Bates community. Surprisingly, little organized opposition surfaced as was the case in last year's showing of the film "Emanuelle," which was loudly contested by the Bates Christian Fellowship and other organizations and individuals.

All four showings of the film, sponsored by the Chase Hall Committee, were well-attended, as were most of the other films shown during Winter Carnival.

When asked for their opinions on the Deep Throat question in light of the widespread and vociferous opposition to Emanuelle last year, administrators tended to emulate some of the same ideas as students. "I think it was ill-advised," President T. Hedley Reynolds said. "It's such a trivial matter that it's not really worth comment." Apparently agreeing, Deans Straub, Spence and Carignan made no comment on the showing of the film. "The issues that I feel are raised in a community of this nature are rather diverse and complex and therefore it is impossible for me in any case to discuss it in a single comment," Dean Carignan explained.

Father Phil Tracy, Newman Chaplain, believes "it would be preferable that it not be shown under the auspices of Bates College. I think a boycott against the thing would do more harm

than good." College Chaplain Richard Crocker agrees. "I can't say I'm glad it was shown," he said, "but neither can I say it's deplorable. I do think it's too bad it became a kind of focus for the Winter Carnival experience." President Reynolds was "disappointed that a few Bates students decided that this is what they would spend other students' money on for entertainment during Winter Carnival. It doesn't help people on the outside to think very highly of Bates students."

"I would rather the thing be penned on the responsibility of the individual," Father Tracy continued. President Reynolds agreed. "I assume that anybody in our society can see "Deep Throat" or the equivalent. But I believe that they should do it on their own responsibility, spend their own money and, if they want to see what the world is really like out there go and see it in the environment where it is usually shown and not in the protected, comfortable atmosphere of the College."

"I wonder how many people in the Bates community had never seen anything like that before and I wonder whether the motive for the mass turnout was curiosity which could be easily satisfied in the 'safe environment' of the College," Rev. Crocker, whose Chapel Board held a luncheon seminar to discuss the question yesterday, concluded. "The people I talked with that saw it universally told me it was boring after the first five minutes."

LOCAL ESTABLISHMENTS FAIL TO ENFORCE DRINKING AGE LAWS

Despite the supposed careful enforcement of the controversial new state law raising the legal age for consumption of alcohol to twenty, many local establishments have been found lacking in careful scrutiny of younger patrons.

According to Maine state law effective October of 1977, "any person under the age of twenty years who consumes any intoxicating liquor or has on his or her person any intoxicating liquor in any on-sale premises, or who present or offers to any licensee, his agent or employee any written or oral evidence of age which is false, fraudulent or not actually his own, for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, or attempting to purchase or otherwise procure, the serving of any intoxicating liquor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor..." and when proven guilty shall be subject to heavy penalties.

Despite this fact, local establishments do not consistently enforce the new drinking law. This reporter, who is under the age of twenty, visited drinking establishments frequented by Bates students in the greater Lewiston area. Not one of the five establishments visited questioned the age of this reporter or requested identification.

On campus, of course, keg parties are usually enjoyed by those under twenty as well as those over twenty, even though the revised law forced organizations on campus to sell tickets only in advance of the party and not during the event.

In an interview with the STUDENT earlier this year,

Captain Martin of the Liquor Enforcement Bureau of the Maine Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages insisted that enforcement of the new law was satisfactory. He noted that the number of arrests due to alcohol-related incidents involving 18 and 19 year olds has increased. Captain Martin went on to say that he felt the raised drinking age is "very effective." An objective of raising the age, he said, was to achieve the cutback in consumption by younger teens.

Meanwhile, the Lewiston Police Department tersely reported an "increase in arrests due to age change."

Despite the elation of these law enforcement officials, area bars and package stores do not seem to share their determination. The extensive study conducted for the STUDENT found five out of five bars most frequented by Batesians did not card the reporter who was under the age of twenty. At the same time, the single package store

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The Grandfather Clause: Preventing Renovation Or Providing An Excuse?

By Thomas Vannah
Senior Reporter

The bathrooms in Rand Hall present problems to Rand residents. The plumbing is such that it is difficult to have hot water for showers without going through a series of intricate steps. In order to get hot water on the fourth floor the cold water in the bath tub must be turned on. The interiors of the bathrooms are old and cracking and remain difficult to clean and keep clean. The commodes, as is the case in many bathrooms on campus, are shielded only by cloth curtains. On the fourth floor there is one shower unit containing two shower heads.

When compared with other toilet facilities on campus the bathrooms in Rand Hall are lacking in modern fixtures and new interiors. The reason that the bathrooms in Rand Hall are not brought up to modern codes,

as offered by the administration, concerns what is known as the Grandfather Clause.

The Grandfather Clause, which the Lewiston Building Inspector, Charles Buteau, claims exists in a very hazy outline state, suggests that a large renovation is done on a building the entire building must be simultaneously brought up to the present codes. The Student spoke with Mr. Buteau and the Lewiston Plumbing Inspector, Bruce Allen, on January 23. Both men claim that minor renovations, such as the retiling of a bathroom or the installation of modern fixtures would not result in the need to bring the entire building up to present codes. They continued by saying that a building can remain in a condition which is not considered to be meeting present codes as long as that building does not present a nuisance. General

maintenance is encouraged and as long as walls are not moved or taken out, plumbing relocated or wiring re-routed, the building need not meet modern codes.

The renovations needed to make the Rand Hall bathrooms cleaner and more functional, in the opinion of some Rand Hall



Rand Commode (Ooi)



Rand Shower (Ooi)

residents, lie in the area of retiling the floors and the walls, installing modern fixtures and modern stalls, and in improving the hot water situation. These changes, as far as the building inspector is concerned, fall into the category of general main-

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Letters to the Editor

OBJECTIONS

Dear Editor:

The series of articles in the January 19 *Bates Student*, by senior reporter Thomas Vannah, Class of 1982, on Health Services at Bates moves me to comment in order to provide a wider context in which to understand the issues advanced and to correct errors of fact.

The charge of violation of FDA regulations concerning Schedule IV drugs is apparently inaccurate. In a phone conversation with Dr. John Langer, he indicated that his comments to Mr. Vannah were reported out of context. Dr. Langer said that a number of hypothetical situations were discussed and the reporter "applied the wrong hypothesis to the situation." Indeed, Dr. Langer indicated that the Drug Enforcement Agency does not ordinarily deal with hospitals or physicians let alone college health services. In these areas state authority certification of compliance suffices and Mr. John Gass, chief inspector for the State of Maine Commission on the Practice of Pharmacy came to the Health Service at Ms. Kalma's request and told us that our situation concerning narcotics was legally adequate. A check with the Compliance Coordinator in the district office in Boston indicated that we were "in good shape - no problems."

Reasonable concern for the safety of the few Schedule IV drugs kept in our Health Service has been our policy. Our assumption has always been one of trusting students and not expecting them to go to the Health Service trying to steal syringes, hypodermics, (both readily available at the local pharmacy by prescription), or narcotics. The records prove students are trustworthy, and I am sure *The Bates Student* is not arguing that students are not to be trusted. Actually, I am delighted that Mr. Vannah has brought the matter to our attention so that we can tighten the security beyond that prescribed by federal regulations. Plans for that were underway when you mistakenly reported in the *Student* that nothing had been done. It should be noted that careful inventory procedures have never disclosed any unaccounted dispensation or loss of Schedule IV drugs. The fact that two Health Service syringes with needles are alleged at large is a matter of some concern. If in fact they were stolen from the Health Service, I urge you to arrange for them to be returned to the Health Center so that they can be disposed of safely. As with all matters concerning the Health Service, the student's confidentiality will be fully respected.

The comments by Diane Black, R.N. and Emergency Department Supervisor at St. Mary's General Hospital, concerning the nose-bleed case are interesting. Not being a medical person I cannot speak of their validity. Even if I were a medically trained professional, I would be most loathe to comment on the actions of another professional

when I did not know the context or the medical history available at the time. Incidentally, I am sure we have all experienced what seemed like an intolerable time lapse, such as the student with the nose-bleed alleged occurred, when we thought we needed medical service only to find that what seemed to be ten minutes was significantly less. Individual, and often unconsciously, exaggerated tales of medical horrors have long been told about medical services; in general, they are isolated and not necessarily indicative of the on-going service. Nursing practice in the nose-bleed instance was evaluated on the basis of the experience reported by one pseudopatient and compared with a theoretical view

of ideal practice. Extensive review of the literature (Kalma, S., *Longitudinal Study of Nurse Practitioner Practice*, Masters Thesis, Yale University, 1978), indicates that the pseudopatient technique is not a recognized or valid method of assessing quality of care. The pseudopatient's vague symptoms, inability to describe accurately his "condition," and his general indifference to the "condition" make diagnosis very difficult. Patients are always urged to return to the Health Service if symptoms persist or change. Conclusions based on a sample size of one need no comment.

I would certainly invite students to approach either Ms. Kalma, the physicians (Drs. *Continued on Page 12*)

CONGRATS

To the Editor:

My sincere congratulations to Mr. Thomas Vannah and Co. for their excellent job of investigative journalism on Health Services at Bates College. This group of articles in your Jan. 19th issue constitute something that obviously should have been done long ago. As both an Advanced First Aid & Emergency Care and C.P.R. Instructor with the American National Red Cross, I feel myself to be qualified in a least to some degree to comment on the Emergency Medical Capabilities of the Health Services. In my honest opinion they are virtually non-existent! Too often in

emergency situations seconds count. A person can bleed to death in one minute or less. In the case of respiratory and cardiac arrest which can be the result of overdose, electrical shock and a number of other reasons, four to six minutes are all you have before all resuscitation attempts are futile. As mentioned in your excellent editorial, R.C.'s are the people potentially closest to these emergency situations. They should be trained in emergency care yet instead they are instructed to call the Infirmary whose capabilities are barely better than their own.

I propose that these "Resource People" be mandatorily trained as EMT's and the Infirmary *(Continued on Page 11)*

EDITORIAL

As Editor of *The Bates Student* and spokesman for the newspaper and the articles contained therein, I must, regrettably, take serious exception to the remarks and statements recorded in the letter to the editor written by James Carignan. In fact, I find a number of the accusations made within the aforementioned letter to be unfounded and more than one of the statements to be corruptions of the truth. I have formed this opinion by retracing the steps of both Tom Vannah's investigation and Dean Carignan's reinvestigation. This action I deemed necessary because of the serious consequences in regard to the credibility of the *Student* were the Dean's letter to appear unchallenged. The editors and staff of this newspaper have worked too long and too hard for such consequences to become a reality, thus rendering the *Student* helpless.

I received Dean Carignan's letter on Wednesday afternoon, leaving very little time in which to gather the evidence with which to refute the accusations communicated. For this reason, what follows is a point by point account of the inaccuracies which staff members were able to uncover in this time period.

Dean Carignan's comments in regard to storage of drugs prompted me to call Mr. John Gass. Mr. Gass was not in; therefore, I spoke to Mr. Campbell of the same office who informed me that the official word must come from the D.E.A. (Drug Enforcement Agency) in Boston. A call to the D.E.A. revealed the following results. Mr. Walter Houghton was informed of the situation that Tom Vannah discovered in the infirmary and went on record with the statement that such conditions were not in compliance with regulations. His actual initial response in regard to Bates College infirmary practice was, "That is a no-no." Houghton continued, offering his opinion that "access to any drug is supposed to be limited." He advised following "the same procedure as hospitals follow," including the use of a narcotics cabinet. To reinforce his comments, Houghton cited section 1301.75B of the Code of Federal Regulations: "Controlled substances listed in Schedules II, III, IV, & V shall be stored in a securely locked, substantially constructed cabinet."

Dr. Langer was then contacted once again for comment. The results of the ensuing conversation were shocking. Langer recalled speaking to Dean Carignan, but added that the Dean had described the situation as it presently exists (doors to drug storage rooms were locked last Saturday), not as Tom Vannah found it. Langer continued that it was on the basis of the Dean's misleading information that he made the comments quoted in the above letter. Langer also suggested that the D.E.A. was the final word on the matter and added that he was pleased that the *Student* was concerned with drug enforcement and was able to bring about a change in infirmary policy. The doctor is more than willing to repeat these comments at any time.

In order to leave no stone unturned, Dr. Grimes was, once again, interviewed. In the course of the interview, he admitted: "We were wrong technically; legally wrong." Grimes added that the situation has since been corrected. It seems that Dean Carignan spoke of the corrected situation in his conversation with Dr. Langer, thus, I am sure unintentionally, misleading the doctor and rendering his arguments invalid.

Obviously, the infirmary is not tightening security "beyond that prescribed by federal regulations," rather they have made the attempt to merely comply with these regulations only this past week after publication of the Health Services articles.

Dean Carignan's statement that "The majority of our nurses

and our trainer are fully certified in CPR" is uncategorically false. Not including Sue Kalma, there are four nurses working in the infirmary.

Nurses Cornish, Snull, and Walther were contacted. In each and every case the party spoken to was not certified in CPR. The nurses do, however, wish to obtain certification in the future.

Another of the Dean's statements is subject to question. Although Dr. Akerberg, the school psychiatrist, is quoted in the January 19 issue of the *Student* as saying, "Attempted suicide is very definitely a problem on campus," Carignan writes that "Overdoses and attempted suicides can be counted on one hand in the eight years I know about." It seems unlikely that a student would be prone to bring an attempted suicide to the attention of the Dean of the College. Dr. Akerberg is adamant concerning confidentiality, and Dr. Grimes agrees with the statement that it is impossible for anyone at Bates to properly ascertain the number of attempted suicides. Dean Carignan states: "the basic accidents that happen on a college campus - injuries, overdoses, and attempted suicides" simply does not apply to the Bates student population." I maintain that he has no way of ascertaining the number of attempted suicides or overdoses and the Dean, himself, admits that "We have our share of injuries, sprains, broken bones, lacerations, etc."

In regards to the instructions given to R.C.'s, an R.C. was asked to consult the procedural manual given to him at the beginning of the school year. The passage dealing with suicide attempts reads: "In case of nervous breakdown, suicide attempts, etc., call one of the Deans immediately (the Deans can reach the psychiatrist directly, day or night)." The R.C. added that he was told to contact the infirmary and appropriate medical help in case of emergency, to follow the infirmary's directions, and to wait for assistance. He repeated, "We were *(Continued on Page 11)*

THE STUDENT

Volume 106, Number 3

Established 1873

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The Bates Student is published weekly by the students of Bates College. The newspaper's mailing address is: Box 309, Bates College, Lewiston, Me. 04240. Subscriptions are \$10.00 for the academic year. Printed by The Brunswick Publishing Company, Industry Rd., Brunswick, Me. 04011

The views and opinions expressed in the articles printed in this paper are not necessarily concurrent with those of the editors.

BATES BRIEFS

Zane Rodriguez, a Bates College sophomore and one of the school's premier athletes, recently received extensive coverage in an article appearing in a newspaper entitled *Ski Racing*. The article, written by Associate Editor Linda Goodspeed, was titled "New Weapon Unveiled, The Bates Franchise: A Specialist in Three Events" and furnished an in-depth look at Rodriguez's skiing ability.

* On Saturday, January 20, the tradition of crowning a Winter Carnival Queen and her Court was revived at Bates College. Honors went to Kathy O'Neil (freshman), Leanne Gulden (sophomore), Sue Grubba (junior), and Jenny Worden (senior, Queen).

* Dana Chemistry Building was once again the scene of unexpected water. On Friday, January 19, a water supply pipe

burst under conditions similar to those of earlier this month. No damage was done and students provided a good deal of help in the cleanup. Maintenance removed a number of ceiling tiles in order to let warm air reach the pipes and then installed insulation on Monday. On Sunday, January 21, a sprinkler pipe burst in the same building. Quick action by the Lewiston Fire Department and Dean Carignan averted any serious damage.

* Bates College was mentioned, as one of six institutions currently participating in the College Venture program, in the January 18 issue of *The New York Times*. The article, headlined "5 Northeastern Colleges Develop Jobs Program To Defer Dropouts," looks favorably upon the program and its goals.

* During the evening of

January 19, the two rooms on the third floor of Moulton House were ransacked, resulting in a loss of cash. The rooms were methodically searched by the intruder(s). The Lewiston Police and Bates security force are investigating the incident.

* The treacherous ice remaining on the sidewalks on the Quad is partly the result of the odd combination of temperature and weather conditions which has rendered calcium chloride (salt) useless. Maintenance continues, however, to spread sand each morning and is depending on the mid-day sun to melt much of the ice.

* The residents of the back section of Turner House fell victim to yet another break-in last week. The intruder entered through a window and escaped unnoticed with one of the resident's wallet.

WORLD NEWS CAPSULES

* In his State of the Union Address, President Carter suggested that the general health of the nation was sound, but said that the challenge ahead rests in building the foundation for a strong economy with lower inflation. The President urged legislative support for his anti-inflation program and fiscal 1980 budget while also asking congress to pass administration proposals that failed last season, including measures on hospital costs and labor laws.

* Although Mexico's oil reserves may be as great as those of Saudi Arabia, Mexico, said Energy Secretary

Schlesinger, will not be producing enough oil and gas anytime soon to help break the power of the world oil cartel. The U.S. is "eager" for imports from Mexico.

* The Republican Party recently chose Detroit as the site for the party's national convention in 1980. Rejecting such cities as Miami, Dallas and New York, the GOP national committee, meeting in Washington approved the selection by a 95-52 vote after an hour and a half of sometimes bitter debate.

* Mic Jagger, 34 year old lead singer of the Rolling Stones, has been declared the father of a girl born 8 years ago to actress-

singer Marsha Hunt. Ms. Hunt filed suit against Jagger in July, claiming that Jagger fathered Karis Hunt Ratlege while she and Jagger lived together in 1970 and 1971.

* Palestinian guerrillas vowed to revenge the Beirut bomb slaying of Abu Hassan and eight other persons. The PLO again blamed Israel and warned that the assassination of the top PLO security officer "shall not go unpunished."

* Tanzania reported heavy fighting on its northern border. The Tanzanian communique charged that Ugandan troops attempted an invasion at three points.

DATELINE: LEWISTON

Lewiston Police are investigating a report that drugs were allegedly being sold illegally at a location within the city. An anonymous telephone call was received from a man who claimed to have witnessed the illegal sale of drugs. The case is still under investigation.

* Although snow removal is usually done quickly in the State of Maine, this year's storms are

presenting problems to Maine travellers. The Lewiston streets were still being cleaned as of Wednesday, January 24, creating traffic problems around the city. A storm is supposed to hit the Lewiston-Auburn area by today depositing up to 20 inches of new snow.

* Lewiston Schools superintendent, may be forced to fire his wife, Janice, a part time

School Department employee, if the Board of Education passes a new policy prohibiting Superintendents' and assistants' spouses from working within the local school system.

* Lewiston officials are hopeful that Urban Department Action Grant dollars are only two weeks away. A signed copy of the amended contract agreement is now in the mail to HUD.

A Personal View: Interracial Relations

by Dana Peterson and Marcia Call

In writing this article, we spoke to as many people as possible, but there are as many different points of view on the issue of interracial relations as there are students at Bates. As one student commented, "People view the situation differently depending on their backgrounds." This quotation suggests that we are not dealing with facts, but ingrained personal attitudes. In addition, what we chose to include here or what we excluded is a reflection of our own point of view. Thus, guided by our own curiosity, we questioned students on the nature of black-white student relationships. It was through

talking to others that we came to realize the scope of our project. What you read below will present no universal remedies to the situation, but it may cause you to think about a relationship you take for granted.

Since this article is written by students and for students, it would be appropriate to begin with students' impressions of the relationships between black and white students. We began by asking the question: "What do you think of interracial relationships at Bates?" The question was purposefully vague to allow the conversation to go in whichever direction the student chose to take it. Many interpreted the question in this sense: "Are relationships between black and white students

problematic?" The general consensus was "No." This is not to say that Bates is an egalitarian paradise; minority students do tend to feel that there are problems which the majority of students are not aware of.

The greatest inequality is reflected in the fact that there are not a great number of black students here. As a result, interaction is limited. Predictably there is interaction in student organization and in both intercollegiate and intramural team sports. On the whole, cultural differences do not hinder relationships fostered in these situations. A recent black graduate felt the focus on the football team was more on the performance of the entire team rather than on his performance

The Randy Reports

Resident Coordinators?

by Tad Baker
Senior Reporter

I would like at this time to congratulate the administration for a job well done. For once they did something right. I believe that they really revolutionized Bates society when they replaced Proctors with Resident Coordinators (referred to as R.C.s or just "hey you" by most students.)

First off, the job is entirely different. Proctors were much too much like proctors. They seemed to spend their whole time policing. They appeared to be the tool of the administration. Resident Coordinators are regular guys and gals who live in your dorm and just happen to get paid a lot for doing it. A proctor procts while a coordinator coordinates. College students do not need proctoring, but surely many Bobcats are badly in need of coordination.

Perhaps an example can best demonstrate what I mean. Let me use Nazi Germany for a comparison. Hitler can be the administration. Proctors would be people like Himmler, Goering, Goebbels and Speer, the real bad guys. R.C.s are more like just regular members of the S.S. Of course I use this example just to point out the contrast between the new and the old, and in no way do I mean to say that Bates is a fascist regime.

R.C.s deal with problems differently than Proctors who ruled by divine right. No one really questioned their authority. R.C.s, on the other hand, have no authority, rather what authority they do have comes from "the people." They merely coordinate the dorm's sentiment. For example: If noise

in the dorm wakes someone up at three in the morning, they immediately complain to the R.C. The R.C. should then go around the dorm, shake everyone up and ask them if they want the noise to stop. If a majority say yes, the noise must cease. Simple democracy at work. Many dorms have put together rules for noise. One dorm reportedly has a rule that all stereos must be off by seven...in the morning.

Under the old system, when all Proctors had phones in their rooms it was pretty easy to make a phone call. Now with fewer R.C.s than Proctors, there are fewer phones. This is good as the whole dorm waits in line together to use the phone. This causes "increased social interaction among the cohabitants of the educational establishment."

Before, Head Proctors were responsible for dorm damage bills and blue slip signing. Now the R.C. coordinates these functions. It may not sound like much of a difference, but there is. It is similar to a vase. If you pronounce it "vase" you buy it at Woolworths for \$1.89. If you pronounce it "vaase" an antique dealer buys it at Woolworths for \$1.89 and sells it to you for \$500.

Proctors are like members of the House of Representatives, there are too many of them and they get paid for doing nothing. R.C.s are like Senators. There are too many of them but at least they are not as numerous as members of the House. Supposedly Senators do even less than Representatives.

Me and my R.C., me and my R.C., what's good enough for other people ain't good enough for me.....



as a black athlete. The lack of black-white interaction in some campus organizations as opposed to others is more along the lines of interest as opposed to discrimination. One Merrimander commented on this situation: "Until recently there have been no black women in the Merrimanders. I feel this absence is not due to prejudice on the part of the Merrimanders but due to the fact that no black women have auditioned before this year."

Again this brings us back to a question of numbers: How vocal can any group be if it does not have significant population from which to draw support? The black minority at Bates is not only small, it is dwindling. There is a lack of black faculty,

curriculum and other forms of positive reinforcement which white students take for granted. One white student commented: "If I were a black person at Bates I'd feel intimidated by the overwhelming majority of white students."

The natural consequence of realizing these facts is to recruit black students to replace those who have left, but as the Admissions Office will tell you, it is not as easy as that. Black students are not attracted to Bates. Why? It is not prejudice which keeps black students from Bates but a general set of circumstances concerning black applicants and most small liberal arts colleges in New England. This year, Marcus Bruce, (Continued on Page 11)

The Signs And Symptoms Of:

ALCOHOLISM

by Tad Baker
Senior Reporter

One problem which most college students fail to take seriously is that of alcohol abuse. Over the past few years rates of alcoholism have increased rapidly across the nation. This has been especially true among teenagers and college students, who until recently had not been of legal age. Approximately one half of all highway fatalities are alcohol related. This is approximately 28,000 deaths a year.

64% of all homicides and 41% of all arrests in the nation are alcohol related. No one really knows how many alcoholics there are in the U.S. One relatively low estimate is ten million chronic abusers of alcohol. An expert in the field claims that there are as many alcoholics as there are families. As alcoholism tends to run in families, many families will have several problem drinkers while others will not have any.

Alcohol abuse has recently become a serious problem in schools and colleges. A nationwide survey in 1974 revealed that 28% of all teenagers were problem drinkers. Many students are alcoholics or potential alcoholics without even recognizing this

fact. The following are some of the first warning signs of alcoholism.

1. Do you make promises about drinking that you find difficult to stick to? (for example, claiming that you will quit drinking and then finding yourself unable to do so.)

concerts or football games?

5. Do you drink to calm your nerves?

6. Do you drink because you feel depressed?

7. Do you drink to forget worries and problems?

8. Do you ever suffer blackouts or loss of memory?



(Ooi)

2. Do you ever gulp drinks?
3. Do you ever take a drink before leaving for a party?
4. Do you feel it necessary to drink at special events like

9. Do you ever drink alone?
10. Do you ever go on drinking binges?
Answering affirmatively to just one or two of these questions

Off Campus Students Increasing In Number

Kristen Anderson

Seventy-two of the college's student body - about 1350 people - live off campus. This off-campus group, 5%, does not represent all of the people who would like to move out of college housing.

This past semester about fourteen students were denied permission to live off-campus. They requested permission during the course of the semester, and were refused on the grounds that the school had just enough students to fill all the dormitory rooms. The school loses money if there are any empty beds.

An interview with James Reese, Asst. Dean of the College, clarified the college's off-campus policy. He pointed out that the college must work with the starting number of 1375 students each semester, in order to fill up all the beds, and the classrooms. If the on-campus student population was any less, the college would have difficulties supporting college services - such as the Commons, Health Service, and Security.

The large number of students denied off-campus permission was unusually high this year, said Reese. Apparently the root of the problem was the late opening of the ground floor of J.B., which opened up additional bed space.

Over the past two years, requests to live off campus have increased slightly. In the '77-'78 school year, Reese was able to grant all requests made prior to the opening of the school doors in the fall; and only about 5 requests were denied during the course of the year. This year, however, the demand for off-campus permission was higher, and a significantly higher number of students were turned down.

If one is interested in living off campus next year, the best bet is to decide before lottery. This year Dean Reese is figuring on about 70 off-campus requests for the coming '79-'80 year. If there are any more than that, then permission will be awarded in order of class seniority (i.e. seniors first, etc.) This will all be happening about the first week of March.

Even after lottery, though, students have a fair chance if they make their move during the summer months. Their chances are least likely during the middle of a school year, when all the heads have been counted and assigned rooms.

Unfortunately, although off-campus living has manifold advantages, it is more expensive. Don't be deceived by the well-known rumor that you can live more cheaply by getting an apartment. Unless you have eight people in a four room apartment, all eating peanut butter and lentil sandwiches, it is doubtful if you can do it.

Two years ago, this was not

necessarily true. As one off-campus veteran said: "Two years ago I could save about two hundred dollars by living off campus. Now I am spending more money than I would living in a dormitory." Rents have gone up, food has gone up, tuition has gone up. As it is now, Bates deducts \$1400 a year from the regular \$5835 rate. Most single apartments in the Bates area go for about \$35-40 a week. (Figure it out for yourself.)

Off-campus students are allowed to use the Infirmary and other college services. In fact, Reese furnished the surprising news that security would give off-campus students a ride home at night, if needed. This reporter tested it out, and sure enough, within ten minutes of my request at the Concierge for a lift, I was at my door.

It is possible to live off-campus but pay an additional fee to take your meals at Commons. Generally, however, one of the reasons a student wants to leave campus is to get away from institutional food. Therefore, anytime you crave Commons food, you have to pay. Meals cost from \$1.65-2.25. The only exception to that is when a college group has payed for a special meal - such as a class banquet.

Will interest in off-campus living continue to grow in future years? The major barriers for prospective off-campus students are the scarcity of suitable housing within walking distance of Bates, and the frustration of very possibly being denied permission to do so. For some students, however, those frustrations are more than worth the risking, as off-campus living provides an alternative to dormitory life that has either made them (us) miserable, sick, or both in large quantities.

does not make you an alcoholic, but if you answer "yes" to a number of them, you are probably a problem drinker and potential alcoholic.

If you feel that you do have a problem with alcohol, you can seek help right here in Lewiston. The Maine Department of Health

and Welfare has an office in Lewiston for its Division of Alcoholism Services. It is located on 197 Lisbon Street and the phone number is 783-9154. The office is open Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. It is also open Thursday evenings for counselling

Student Files Open To Many Viewers

by Jon Marcus
Senior Reporter

Student files and transcripts are now accessible - with some limitations - to the students, themselves. Regulations here at the college, however, still allow file access to faculty and administrators with a minimum of red tape and to prospective employers or post-graduate or transfer institutions with student authorization.


Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (also called the Buckley Amendment) of 1974, students are now allowed access to their own files. Transcripts containing post-secondary academic records are available in the registrar's office and material predating college records is handled by the Office of the Dean. Students must be allowed to see both of these sets of records under the Buckley Amendment and they are, indeed, accessible to students who are required merely to fill out a form.

Faculty and administrators, theoretically, must also go through this channel of signing a release for each individual student record they wish to see; however, student authorization

is not required. A professor, instructor or administrator may, then, see a student's records by merely signing a card. The signature is subsequently attached to the file so that the student does know who has looked at his or her file. Students' faculty advisors have free access to grades and other academic records in the transcript without a mandatory signature or authorization.

Prospective employers or postgraduate or transfer institution applications usually contain a space for student authorization for release of records. After the student signs the release, the application is forwarded to the registrar and the Office of the Dean where the records are made available. Post-graduate employment or educational applications may also request undergraduate records, and they, too, usually contain a release form.

Bates' policy on release of records has always been a cautious one. "We have always requested permission, even before the Buckley Amendment," explains Registrar Margaret Taylor. "But we're more emphatic now."



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Several Legal Questions Discussed During Dahmen's Visit

by Melissa Weisstuch
Senior Reporter

Domestic law was the subject of several discussions, panels, and meetings when Mrs. Gene Dahmen, the college's second Woodrow Wilson visiting fellow of the year came to the campus last week. Mrs. Dahmen is a partner in Homans, Hamilton and Lamson, a Boston law firm. Her specialty is cases involving the family: child and spouse abuse, divorce, child custody, education and medical/hospital problems, and employment discrimination on the basis of sex. She is also interested in prison reform. In addition, Mrs. Dahmen represents an adoption agency and a school for children with special needs.

Mrs. Dahmen is a graduate of Randolph Macon Women's College, where she majored in religion. Upon graduation, she attended Johns Hopkins University, where she received her Master of Arts in teaching at the secondary school level. Following one semester engaged in teaching junior high school English, Mrs. Dahmen entered the University of Virginia Law School, as one of three women in a class of 250. She described this situation as "culture shock." Furthermore, she was the only woman in a section of 125, a situation which caused her some anxiety. "People listened harder to me than to anyone else," she said, adding that law school can help one to "develop a lot of confidence."

Mrs. Dahmen comes from a traditional background, and a town where few people "do spread wings." She added, "It never occurred to me that I couldn't do it," referring to her decision to attend law school.

"Law is a good background for many fields," she said. In college she wanted to do "something women weren't doing...There is a need for more women in law and politics." According to Mrs. Dahmen, today's law schools are about 1/3 to 1/2 women, and it is now easier for women to get jobs in the legal field. Of course, "The better women are usually the ones who end up in law school." Women are sometimes viewed as being better in the courtroom

because "they seem more sincere to juries and have better powers of persuasion." However, women in law schools often feel they must prove themselves to their male classmates. The Matina Horner theory of fear of success is also prevalent. Some women find a conflict between a law career and raising a family. Mrs. Dahmen is, herself, a wife and mother of two children, ages 4 1/2 and 2. She took six weeks off from work following the birth of her first child, and then worked in the law field on a part time basis for a year afterward. She took only three weeks off from work after her second child was born.

Mrs. Dahmen said that "nobody knows for sure," why there has been an increase in family violence. The problem may have existed for some time, but did not receive a lot of attention. There are two theories that are probably both correct. The first is that women may have been "scared to come forward about brutality in the family." The second theory cites today's economic, social, and psychological pressures on the family which may lead to abuse. Quite often, a witness to child abuse will not come forward in fear of a law suit from the child's family. Mrs. Dahmen explained that "no one can be sued," for reporting suspected child abuse. In fact, laws now require teachers, doctors, nurses, and police to report child abuse.

Some of Mrs. Dahmen's cases have involved constitutional questions, and first impressions (those bringing about the creation of a new law). For example, when an unwed father questioned his visitation rights, the court first had to determine whether or not it had the power to hear a case brought up by the father. Common law gives the mother rights to an illegitimate child. It was found that owing to due process, the father could present his case. The case concluded with the unwed father being granted his visitation rights "if it was in best interests," said Mrs. Dahmen. "Unwed fathers have many more rights now," but had "very little until about 1967 or so." The

increased divorce rate has brought more child custody cases to the attention of the courts "because fathers are getting more interested," she added.

Mrs. Dahmen has been involved with and has heard about cases where the state Welfare Departments failed to act upon child abuse tips soon enough, and a child was fatally harmed, and cases where the Welfare Department acted too soon, causing serious problems for families who were falsely suspected of child abuse.

Government intervention into family life was discussed at a seminar concerning Government Policy and the family on Monday, January 15. Government interference in this area includes attempts by the legislatures and courts to govern family life in areas such as marriage, divorce, adoption and child and spouse abuse. Government intervention has also become prevalent in abortion cases and decisions regarding the terminally ill, and those using laetrile.

Mrs. Dahmen's prison reform discussion was well attended. Until about 12 years ago, "as an offshoot of the Civil Rights movement, people began to focus a little more on what goes on inside the prison," said Mrs. Dahmen in a later interview. "Conditions are poor, especially in larger, older prisons." Mrs. Dahmen is a member of the Legal Services Project, and the Prisoners Rights Project. The Legal Services Project is an attempt to improve prison conditions through vocational and educational training, which is the "only way we are going to make it possible for prisoners to reintegrate themselves into society," explained Mrs. Dahmen. The Prisoners Rights Project is involved with bringing up law suits, passing legislation regarding prison problems, to "give prisoners some legal rights."

At a Thursday evening discussion panel, sponsored by Women's Awareness entitled "Violence in the Family-Legal Rights," Mrs. Dahmen and State Senator Barbara Trafton, and students Dave Beaulieu '79 and Catherine Kimball '80, discussed various issues involving child and family brutality and the rights of those involved. Margaret Rotundo served as moderator for the panel. Mrs. Dahmen discussed some of the more recent child abuse laws, including the six month old Family Abuse Prevention Law, providing for "immediate relief to abused family members, especially women." In addition, "anyone feeling he or she is abused," can go to court, file forms with the clerk, and immediately be taken into the courtroom. In Massachusetts, a "ten page teacher report or an anonymous phone call reporting suspected child abuse carry equal weight. Upon receiving a tip concerning possible child abuse, the Welfare Department will take immediate action. Mistakes on the part of the Welfare Department can be attributed to "no screening



Departments from pursuing into the home without a proper warrant and seizing the child.

There are other less publicized aspects of abuse, such as emotional and sexual abuse. Women often have the attitude that they shouldn't leave a husband who has been abusing them because they feel personally at fault for the failure of the marriage. Spouses from families where both parents abused each other often become those spouses who linger on if they themselves fall prey to abuse. A woman may also suffer a loss of money and be unable to find a job due to lack of proper training.

shelters for abused women. Some of the youngsters involved in the Little Brother-Little Sister program come from unfortunate homes and receive some form of neglect or deficiency while growing up.

Mrs. Dahmen had the opportunity to attend some classes during her stay. She has visited seven colleges and in assessing Bates said "I think it's one of the nicest that I've been to." She commended Professor Douglas Hodgkin who "organized the program really well," adding, "The college itself is very attractive, people are very friendly. It seems to be a very well run college."

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Affirmative Action Active At Bates

by Tad Baker
Senior Reporter

When Bates College places an add with one of the professional associations for an opening in the faculty, the advertisement ends with the phrase Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. What exactly does the term Affirmative Action mean? It communicates an active commitment to fairness in all aspects of the college. It discourages discrimination of all types, be it racial, religious, age, sex or ethnic. Affirmative Action is a more aggressive policy than other non-discriminatory philosophies such as Equal Opportunity Employment. It means that the college actually encourages the hiring of minority faculty members over other applicants, in order to bring the number of minorities into a more realistic level.

Though there are relatively few women or blacks on the faculty, Professor George Fetter feels that it is not from lack of effort. He claims "I really think Bates is genuinely trying." In many cases, it is simply a problem of numbers. Professor Fetter pointed out that out of seventy applicants for a position in the Sociology department, only three applicants were

women. It appears that it is often difficult to lure potential faculty members away from places like Boston to Lewiston.

Nationwide, a large difference of opinion has developed over the issue of Affirmative Action. In 1973 the following question was asked of college faculty members nationwide: "Do you agree or disagree that groups which are underrepresented on the faculty - such as blacks, Chicanos and women - should be assigned a large share of future faculty vacancies until they are proportionately represented?" The results were as follows:

Strongly Agree - 3.3%
Agree with reservations - 26.0%
Agree, no indication - 16.8%
Undecided - 3.9%
Disagree, no indication - 30.6%
Disagree, with reservations - 12.9%
Strongly disagree - 6.6%

It appears that faculty opinion was pretty evenly divided on the matter.

Many often complain that as policy Affirmative Action is itself discriminatory. This has led to accusations of reverse discrimination, recently made so famous in the Bakke case, in which a white student claimed that he was refused admission to

medical school because the college had set a quota of minority students.

Bates students had a variety of reactions to the concept of Affirmative Action. Many favored such a policy at Bates and other colleges. One pre-law student was asked if he felt Affirmative Action would hurt his action of getting into Law School. He replied "as long as they are judged on the same scale, and if they are equal to me on all levels, then I feel the college is justified in accepting a minority student over me."

Others had different reactions. One student claimed "it is contradictory to what blacks are trying to do. I don't think blacks really want that, or if they do, they don't want to know about it." Another said "affirmative action is unfair. It goes against every principle I know of in America." One student seemed to be worried about how Affirmative Action effects the quality of our education. He felt that "a continued Bates policy of affirmative action can only lead to an inferior faculty."

It seems surprising that though Affirmative Action and discrimination in general in not discussed by students, virtually everyone asked had fairly strong opinions one way or another.

Student Insurance Coverage Varies

by Tim Lundergan
Junior Reporter

Bates College does not insure the personal possessions of its students in dormitory rooms. Treasurer Bernard Carpenter explained that this would be impossible because the school would have to provide the insurance company with a list of each and every item the students possess.

Bates' insurer, Liberty Mutual, confirmed Carpenter's statement that most students' possessions are covered under their parents' homeowners insurance policies. Liberty Mutual, for instance, allows up to ten percent of the insured value of the policy to be covered outside the home of the policyholder. For instance, if a parent had a \$20,000 policy, a student could be covered for up to \$2,000.

Some students, however, may not be covered. Homeowners policies vary from company to company. In addition, students over 23 and married students are not dependents, and there may be others who are not. International students would also be uninsured. Students such as these are not eligible for tenant's insurance because Liberty Mutual does not extend its policy to "unrelated individuals of the

same sex" living in the same habitation. Linda Maller of Liberty commented that a dorm was not a typical rental property. Any student could receive fire insurance, but this does not cover other areas insured by tenants insurance, such as theft.

Bates pays a substantial amount of money every year in liability insurance. Although neither the college or Liberty Mutual would give the exact figure, Bates must insure at least 80% of the value of its property in order to be covered. In cases where damage is clearly the fault of the college, it may pay students whose property has been damaged.

In Smith recently, a rusted out water pipe burst at three a.m., flooding several rooms and damaging property. Bill Doyle's electric guitar was damaged, and he was advised by Mr. Weston of the Business Office to have his equipment appraised by a local music shop. An insurance adjuster, who was supposed to arrive last week, should be here sometime this week to decide whether and how much money will be paid to those whose property was damaged. Although Mr. Weston was not certain, he felt that the incident was covered.

The college provides accident insurance at the price of \$42 a year to those who feel that they are not adequately covered by their parents' health policies. However, other areas are not covered by the college or any insurance company.

The school is unable to insure the personal property of faculty and staff for the same reason that it cannot insure students' property. It would require an itemized list of all faculty and staff possessions brought onto the campus. As a result, this must go uninsured and in the past many items have been lost or stolen without reimbursement.

Departmental Budget Policy Unclear

By Thomas Vannah
Senior Reporter

When a department chairman receives the department's budget for the coming semester, the chairman receives the budget in an envelope marked "Personal and Confidential." *The Bates Student* spoke randomly with department heads concerning the confidentiality of a budget. A majority of the chairmen spoken with claimed that they knew only the amount of their budget and

not those of other departments.

The common claim was that no real restrictions existed and that there existed "no big secret," but rather that discretion should be used. Bernard Carpenter, Treasurer, and Vice President for Business Affairs at Bates College told *The Bates Student* that budgets are confidential. Despite the overall notion on the campus that budgets are confidential a small number of the chairmen on campus suggested that the budgets were not confidential and that they would

be glad to tell the *Student* the amount of their budgets.

Not only is it the opinion of most chairmen that their budgets should remain confidential from students, but in several incidences the budgets are claimed to be confidential from other chairmen, faculty and staff within the chairman's own department.

Said Bernie Carpenter, when asked if it was possible for the college to meet the demands of its academic departments "No, but we do attempt to meet the

needs to the best of our ability." The College attempts to meet the needs of a department but asks that the Chairmen provide the Treasurer with proposed long term Budgets. This helps the College in planning the future allocation of funds. The budgeting process is open to many discrepancies. Because the Chairmen of Departments apparently disagree about the confidentiality of the budgets, the suggestion is that no clear guideline is set down concerning the budget.

Varying Audio-Visual Needs Soon To Be Met

by Tim Lundergan

For a variety of reasons, the college is planning to increase the amount of audio-visual equipment it possesses. The development office has set a target sum of \$175,000 to be used to buy this equipment.

In some cases, current facilities are inadequate. The Music Department, for instance, relies on the audio room in the library. When the library was designed and construction begun, however, the school had no music major. According to Ann Scott, there has been a marked increase in demand for the available facilities in the ensuing ten years. The music department desires an expanded audio center in the basement of the library. This should double the size of existing facilities.

The art department has also experienced an increase in enrollment. In addition to an increase in demand for existing equipment, the department needs slide projection equipment of a higher quality than that

which it currently possesses. Details of paintings shown using the present supplies are often difficult to make out, particularly details of technique such as the quality of the brush strokes.

The foreign language departments want a language lab, which is extremely useful in the teaching and learning of the spoken aspects of a language. They also would find slide and overhead projectors useful. Many departments would like to have a room set up and permanently equipped with audio-visual equipment. Presently, professors must often go through the trouble of lugging bulky record players and speakers up and down stairs if they wish to make use of an audio-visual presentation.

The theater department wishes to purchase a videotape machine to aid in the instruction of actors. Mr. Andrucki explained that actors are often unaware of bad habits of speech and movement, and that seeing oneself on tape has the same

effect as the "shocking" experience of hearing one's voice on a tape recorder for the first time. Simply looking in a mirror does not help - a student cannot concentrate on both acting and observing himself act.

In addition, both theater and dance departments would like to videotape performances to preserve a record of them. In 1968, the theater department received some videotape equipment, but this has been permanently "borrowed" by the psychology department. The theater department would like some more modern equipment.

Much of the equipment these departments desire will be incorporated in the new Performing Arts Center. This building is in the initial stages of being designed. The space requirements required by the departments involved have been given to an architect who has drawn up a preliminary sketch. At this stage, the plans are incomplete, however, and much remains to be worked out before

a final design is approved and construction begun. The center will most likely be added onto the existing structure between Pettigrew and the Theater.

Should this building be constructed, it could have a marked effect on the way in which subjects are taught. For instance, the theater department currently employs a traditional

method of instruction. It does not often employ aides such as recordings and films because of the inconveniences of setting up equipment and ordering films. However, with a permanent classroom equipped with audio-visual equipment, more use would be made of such aides, and this could lead the department to rethink its entire curriculum.

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Theater Department To Present 'MacRune's Guevara'

by Marguerite Jordan
Junior Reporter

The department of theater will present "MacRune's Guevara" February 1-4 in Schaeffer Theater. Directed by senior theater major Lisa DiFranza and first produced in 1969, the play relates the life of the revolutionary hero Che Guevara as seen from many viewpoints.

Edward Hotel finds, on the walls of his newly rented apartment, a series of pencil sketches left there by the former tenant, an ardent Marxist named MacRune. This masterpiece in HB depicts the activities of Che Guevara, specifically, his campaign to liberate Bolivia. Hotel, moved by this finding, sets out to bring the pictures to life; but, there's a twist. Hotel, unlike Guevara or MacRune, supports the established authority in a country, whatever it may be. He sets forth, however, claiming a rigorously neutral stance, to interpret the drawings, not on a political level, but for their artistic value.

The result is an exploration, often humorous, of Che Guevara's life through the eyes of history, with both MacRune's and Hotel's interpretations, and through Hotel's somewhat questionable presentation of

MacRune's drawings. The play evokes many questions about the meaning of revolutionary change and the position of those advocating change in modern society.

Spurling's characters are taken directly from the life of Che Guevara. Every member of the cast is on stage all the time, either as part of the action or as an observer or questioner of Hotel's interpretations.

"MacRune's Guevara" is a special event. It not only delves into recent history, but this particular production is being done entirely by students. The thirteen member cast, directed by Lisa DiFranza, draws from the entire student body. Led by sophomores Steve Barrett as Edward Hotel and Adam Sharaf as Che Guevara, and junior Tom Gough as MacRune, the cast also includes, in various roles, seniors George Lichte and Hilary Rankin, juniors Ellie Donovan, Jeff Kenney, and Michele Livermore, sophomores Ken Maher and Jean Wilson, and freshmen Jay Frisch, Hal Baker, and Brian Flynn. The setting, lighting, costumes, and sound are designed by students as well.

The box office opens January 29. Be sure to reserve your tickets early for "MacRune's Guevara."

Bates' Entertainment Ranks High In Comparison To Other Schools'

by Melissa Weisstuch
Senior Reporter

In an attempt to assess what other colleges do for entertainment, *The Student* phoned the equivalent of the Dean of Student Activities and student social planning organization leaders at six other schools of various types.

At Amherst College, situated in the Five College area, the Dean of Student Activities Office listed the major activities for the next two weeks as revolving mainly around the Copeland Colloquium, a series of lectures and workshops on the future of volunteering. Other activities include athletic events. Movies are shown at Amherst at least once a week, and the Drama Group has scheduled a performance of Henry IV, Part I, for January 26.

Jeff Birnbaum, co-chairman of the Amherst College Social Committee, said that as the college is in interterm (theses, preparation for comprehensive tests), the college's main activities have been somewhat limited temporarily. According

to Birnbaum, movies are shown on campus every night. Fraternity parties and parties at Smith and Mount Holyoke Colleges are popular as well. When the next semester begins, the activity schedule should pick up. The radio station is planning to put on a concert, as is the Afro-American society. Amherst usually organized dances, proms, and bonfires. Birnbaum said that as a result of coeducation, more activities have been provided on campus in the last couple of years.

At Boston University, a large school in an urban setting, there are many diversified student organizations providing entertainment on campus. The Student Union Office described the situation as "fragmented." The office mentioned at least two upcoming concerts, one in February, and one in April, with a disco planned for February 1. They are also thinking of planning a literary conference in April for Boston area students, and are involved with coordinating Senior Week for graduating seniors. Some ac-

tivities are coordinated with the Athletic Department, including a Valentine's Day party after the basketball game, and Boston University Night at the Paradise Theatre, a small concert hall on Commonwealth Avenue. The Boston University Theatre Troupe is planning a performance of the Fantastiks for this semester.

The activities at a school as large as Boston University are so many and so diverse, that when a freshman student was phoned it was difficult for her and her friends to assess the week's activities. Movies are shown every night in the Boston University Auditorium for \$1.00. Holocaust Education week is upcoming, as is the Bennington College Dance Group. Piano Music and singing was scheduled for Night Music on January 23. Among the films to be shown are "The General," "Silver Streak," "The Turning Point," "Philadelphia Story," and "The Rolling Stones in Retrospect." Activities are listed in the Boston University newspapers.

Bowdoin College, similar to

Ralston Captivates Audience During Talk On Kennedy Assassination

Ross F. Ralston, author of *History's Verdict*, spoke Monday night in the Chase Hall Lounge on the John F. Kennedy assassination. It is Mr. Ralston's belief that Oswald was innocent and that the President was killed by a conspiracy. The recently convened House Assassinations Committee has newly arrived at the latter conclusion.

Mr. Ralston began inquiring into the case shortly after the Warren Commission released its original report. Ralston began corresponding with those involved in the investigation, and eventually found himself dissatisfied with the "single bullet theory." He began doing his own research, and now it has become a full-time occupation.

Ralston is a rather short man whom one student described as "the most intense person I've ever seen." Ralston sports 60's style hair falling below his shoulders which is offset by a 70's three piece suit. Ralston has sued the government several times under the Freedom of Information Act, and is infuriated that most of the evidence seen by the Warren Commission has been secreted in the National Archives for 75 years.

Ralston's Monday night speech began half an hour late because of trouble with a film projector, and he remained in Chase talking until 1 a.m. Ralston maintains that Oswald has been denied a fair trial and has been convicted for the rest of history. He asserts that the burden of proof is on the authorities to prove Oswald's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and that the Warren Commission certainly did not do this.

The Warren Commission consisted of chief justice Earl Warren, noted intellectual Gerald Ford, Alan Dulles, who was fired by Kennedy after the

Bay of Pigs, ("that is like putting John Dean on the Watergate Committee," Ralston commented), Richard Russell and Hale Boggs, both of whom dissented from the Committee's report after it was published. Gerald Ford attended one of every five of the Commission's hearings, and he had the second best attendance record.

The Warren Commission was given ten months to do its investigating. It failed to call many eyewitnesses of the shooting, failed to look at several photographs of the shooting, and disregarded the opinions of experts and the testimony of witnesses which did not fit in with their one gunman theory.

Ralston used slides and films to reenact the murder. One particularly graphic film showed Kennedy already hit, then Connolly being hit, then Kennedy receiving the fatal shot to the head. Ralston provided evidence (including some presented to the Warren Commission) that the shots must have come from two gunmen at least, and that the gun Lee Oswald used could not have fired so rapidly, even without being aimed. New evidence from the House inquiry, showing that there were at least four gunshots, supports this view.

Ralston showed that for one bullet to have hit both Kennedy and Connolly (an essential precondition for the Warren theory) it must have hit Kennedy in the neck, while instead the bullet hole is in the back near the shoulder blades of both Kennedy's shirt and coat. Ralston introduced testimony of witnesses who saw smoke and smelled gunpowder in the grassy knoll in front of Kennedy's car, in addition to witnesses who saw at least two men on the sixth floor of the Book Depository behind

Kennedy where Oswald was supposedly acting alone.

The Dallas Police were also criticized for their actions. The Book Depository was not sealed off. The license numbers of cars behind the grassy knoll were not taken down. Three suspects arrested on the scene walked away from the police station where they were supposedly being held.

Ralston repeated the testimony of a man who had seen two men get out of a '61 Rambler station wagon with out of state plates and a luggage rack half an hour before the assassination by the grassy knoll. A former policeman of the year saw a similar car pick up two men moments after the shooting. They were the only people leaving the scene and he tried to get their license number. He was fired in 1964, and, after receiving several threats to his life, died of gunshot wounds in 1975.

In addition to talking about this and lots more evidence refuting the single gunman theory, Ralston went on to assert that the case against Oswald rests on circumstantial evidence. Ralston has gone to court to obtain top secret original copies of interviews with witnesses in order to show that the investigators changed the transcript before using them in order to make Oswald appear more guilty. In addition to supporting assertions that it was physically impossible for Oswald to have done what the Warren Commission says he did, Ralston began exploring connections between Oswald and the government.

Oswald worked as a one man "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" handing out pro-Castro leaflets, but he did not own the office he directed his readers to for more information. An office in this building was run by an FBI counter-subversive agent. Oswald's connection with the FBI was never explored by the Warren Commission.

Ralston introduced evidence of a government cover-up after the assassination. The CIA "lost" over one-fourth of its 120 dossiers on Oswald while the Kennedy autopsy report in its original form was burned by the presiding army doctor the day Oswald was murdered. An FBI Xerox machine burned ten pages of material related to Oswald. The FBI did not release a note it received from Oswald three weeks before the assassination asking to see one of its agents.

For over five hours Mr. Ralston spoke, introducing this and hundreds of other pieces of

(Continued on Page 11)

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The 'Puddle' — A History Full Of Surprises

by Jeffrey Lyttle
Junior Reporter

If one looks in the 1910 Bates Mirror, one will find among the seniors a graduating student named Delbert Elvin Andrews. One can also notice that he had built up a respectable record during his four years at Bates. He was a Varsity Basketball, Track and Football player and was also president of some of the societies, long since extinct, that were prominent on campus. One sport, of which he was a great enthusiast, was skating. "Del", as his classmates called him, loved to skate. Much to his disappointment, though, in 1905 when he came to Bates there were no facilities for skating. This, however, did not deter Del a bit in organizing a group to bring about the construction of the rink. One can assume that he had quite a bit of pull among his classmates, for during the fall of one of his underclassman years (the records are not accurate) he and some friends built an earthen dam at the end of a swamp that was located behind Hathorn Hall.

The result was the collection of enough water to afford Del a good size rink for skating. His classmates named the pond Lake Andrews, in honor (and probably half in jest) of the student who engineered the construction.

From data culled from old *Bates Students* and *Alumunuses* we see that Lake Andrews lasted until the winter of 1928. As *The Bates Student* reports, the Outing Club kept the Lake clear for skating, but only for members of the Outing Club. "The rink will be flooded as far as the hose can reach, then the smoothness of the ice will be left for providence."

Sometime after that winter (no one is certain of the date), the earthen dam that Del had constructed fell into disrepair and Lake Andrews disappeared into the muck of the swamp. It was not to rise out of the swamp until 1958.

In 1958 Bates College appropriated funds for the dredging of the swamp that was located between Page, Smith and Hathorn Hall (Lane and Pet-

tigrew Halls had not yet been constructed). The overall plan was to dig a hole deep enough to collect water and make the surrounding land more suitable for building. The project quickly acquired two names that bore the name of then President Phillips: Prexie's Puddle and Phillips' Folly. Excavation went as planned and a concrete dam was constructed at the north end of the hole. By the beginning of the academic year in September

of 1958 the school had, as the October 22 issue of the 1958 *Bates Student* called it, "The Eighth Wonder of the World." The *Student* went on to say that "offshore oil rights will have to be settled peacefully."

Lake Andrews, now known simply as the Puddle, has remained a serene reflecting pool since its construction in 1958. It is interesting to note that in 1962 swimming was forbidden by the administration. Such action

today is hardly necessary; now, for the most part stagnant, full of snails, the Puddle is hardly what one would call a bathing beach. Before his death, Delbert Andrews came back to Bates to view the pond which was named after him. Although the Puddle is not the same as when it was originally built back in 1910, it will always stand as a memorial to a student with great initiative and drive.

How To Stay Fit And Trim Until Spring

For most people, winter is a time when all physical activity comes to a standstill until that spring sun shines again. Winter doesn't have to be a time of dormancy. Besides the popular sports of winter, there are more things to do which enable one to keep physically fit during the winter months.

Patricia Smith, Coach of women's lacrosse and tennis emphasizes the importance of the warm-up before any work-out. Going right into any strenuous exercise before limbering up is asking for trouble later. Flexibility is another important component of any exercise program. Stretching and strengthening muscles improve your flexibility. Increasing one's flexibility can help to heal the strained tendons caused by wearing high-heeled shoes, hunched shoulders from bending over a desk. It can also help to lengthen the hamstrings. Exercises listed in *The West Point Fitness and Diet Book* (Colonel James L. Anderson and Martin Cohen, \$3.95) such as the seated toetouch, and the crossed legs stretch, help to stretch and strengthen the lower back and hamstring muscles. Specifically for the lower back are exercises such as the seated-curl and the knee-to rest pull. Strain on the achilles tendon can be relieved by the heel walk. The achilles' stretch and the achilles' tendon stretcher.

West Point Academy has

developed an exercise program described in the book, which conditions the five muscle areas. These "Basic Five" are the 1-abdomen, 2-waist, 3-thighs, hips, buttocks, and lower back, 4-the arms, shoulders and chest, and 5-the cardiorespiratory system. The Plan suggests a short warm-up, consisting of a series of overhead stretches and jumping jacks. Walking and running in place and skipping rope improves the condition of the lungs and heart.

The exercise program for the "Basic Five" has two program sone for men and the other for women. In these two divisions, there are further categories of beginner, intermediate, and maintenance levels.

Exercises for men and women for the first of the "Basic Five" are variations of the bent-knee curl exercise. The trunk exercises consist of different levels of trunk twisters for men and side bends and leg bends for women. For the thighs, hips buttocks, and lower back, the exercises for men are knee bends, hip raises, and the mountain climber exercise. For women - different stages of advanced leg lifts. Both men and women do variations on the push-up to exercise the arms, shoulders, and chest.

The fifth of the "Basic Five" is the cardiorespiratory system. The West Point Academy devised a program to exercise this group of muscles, called the Walk/Run Plan. This plan alternates walking and running. Besides the West Point Plan,

there are other aerobic exercises that can be done to strengthen the cardiorespiratory system. Jogging, swimming, jumping rope and cross-country skiing are other aerobic exercises.

Here, on the Bates campus, there are several programs offered for the purpose of keeping active and fit if you don't participate in a sport. The Intramural Program is a great, noncompetitive way of keeping in shape and having fun at the same time. Specifically, the Intramural Run-For-Your-Life is a great opportunity to become physically fit. The program is modelled after the Walk/Run plan of West Point. A Fitness Foundation class is now offered during the third quarter of physical education, and will be offered next quarter at the same time (Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9:30 and 11:00). The cage is open every day for running when the track teams are not using it, Saturday until 5:30 and Sunday till 11:30. The Bates Outing Club has recently begun to transport interested swimmers to the YMCA on Monday or Tuesday evenings for a minimal fee.

A bit of warning: not every program is suited for everyone. The best way to find the perfect exercise program is to consult your doctor or one of the athletic coaches. They can probably help to develop a program perfectly suited to you. This one article alone cannot develop an exercise program. The West Point Fitness and Diet Book is in the library, for more information on the programs mentioned.

Tax Reports Explained

by Laurie Wildridge

Two weeks ago, all students who earned money working for the college during 1978 received W-2 tax report forms in the mail. Many students were ignorant of the purpose and questioned the accuracy of the reports.

The W-2 form is simply a written record, issued by the Bates College accounting office, showing a student's total earnings for a particular year. They should be kept and used as a reference when filing an income tax report. Such a report is necessary even if the student has not earned the \$2,950 income which requires the paying of taxes. A student receives a tax return only if he or she actually pays taxes in the form of deductions from paychecks.

Bates witholds no money from student earnings.

There are three copies of the earning statement included in the W-2 form. One copy should be included in the filing of the 1978 Federal Income tax return, and another should be attached to the state and local income tax form. The student keeps the third copy for his personal records.

The Internal Revenue Service in Augusta receives student income information from the Bates accounting office in

quarterly reports. The payroll is processed by computer. No one is legally capable of obtaining this information except IRS administrators, the Bates accounting office, and the student himself.

Questions about the accuracy of earnings should be taken up with Jim Weston, manager of the college business office, located in Lane Hall. All earnings which come through the Bates payroll system (this does not include some student organizations) and are declared in the year received should appear on the W-2 form for 1978. Earnings not yet received will not appear on the form.

If free help is needed in preparing income tax reports, the local branch of the IRS can be contacted in Great Falls Plaza in Auburn or phoned at 1-800-225-0733.

Phi Beta Kappa Accepts New Members

by Tim Lundergan

The Phi Beta Kappa society, the national collegiate honors society, has admitted several new members to its Bates chapter. The following students were selected during the fall: Phillip Gould, Robert Willsey,

William Davies, Mark Price, Bruce Koch, Diane Georgeson, and David Hall.

The primary criterion for entrance into the Phi Beta Kappa society is a high grade point average. The emphasis on academic standing is especially heavy in the fall, when a relatively small number of students are selected. However, there are other factors involved.

According to Mr. Ackerman, the society looks for students who have achieved success in a broadly distributed selection of courses. It wants students who have a genuine liberal arts background, and who are not successful only in their majors and closely related fields.

A person's non-academic contributions to the college are also considered. General college citizenship, along with wide course distribution, becomes a more important factor in the selection process in the spring, when a wider range of possible members is considered.

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SPORTS

Volume 106, Number 3

Established 1873

Four Cage Records Set As Women Defeat BU

On January 20, Grey Memorial Cage was the site of the face off between the women's track teams of Bates and Boston University. The Bobcats came out on top with a total score of 58 over BU's 42.

Contributing to the Bates victory were Allyson Anderson and Deanna Henderson who took first and third places in the long jump event. The shot put event ended with Bates again holding first and third by Anne-Marie Caron and Julie Thornton. A new Cage record of 38'1-3/4" for shot put was set by Nancy Leland of Colby who was competing unofficially in this meet. Another cage record of 5'5" was set in the high jump by Sue Simpkins. She was followed by Chris Flanders and Laura McGrath filling out the top spots for Bates. BU fell to the Bobcats in the 880-yard relay. Sue Collins salvaged the Bates runners in the mile by placing second. A BU runner broke the old Cage record in the 50 yard hurdles with a time of 7.1 seconds. Deanna Henderson placed third for Bates. Allyson Anderson and Dorothy Donovan overcame the BU runners in the 440 taking first and third places respectively. The 50 yard dash was won by Marycarol McNeill. She was followed by Mindy Hanssen coming in third. Kathy Leonard overwhelmed the Boston racers placing first in the 880 yard run while Allyson Anderson took second in the 220. Sue Collins was the only Bobcat to place in the two mile run with a strong second. The mile relay proved to be the crowning event of the afternoon as Bates defeated BU and also set a new Cage and a new Bates record of 4:22.5.

Coach Harrison was pleased with the team's performance and wanted to cite some of his athletes. Sue Collins, who had been sick but was now on the mend, ran her strongest two races of the year against BU.

Allyson Anderson ran an excellent two mile race as well as the anchor leg of the relay. "This is the first time she has been clocked at under one minute," he remarked. In the 880, Kathy Leonard took the lead at the start and held on despite pressure from a strong BU runner. Coach Harrison warned fans to watch Sue Simpkins who "appears to be on the verge of setting new personal records as her jumping heights rapidly increase."

HOCKEY

Sunday, January 21, witnessed the match between the Bates Hockey Club and the Alumni team. The six returning skaters were supplemented by two Bates professors, Dick Williamson and Danny Danforth. Two students, Willie Ring, and Al Butt, also joined the Alumni team. Three periods of intensive play left the Bates team trailing the Alumni 5-3. The Alumni goals were compounded by Dick Williamson, Willie Ring, Seth Holbrook, Tad Penoyer, and Dan Hart. Dave Sheets, Mark Price, and John Sweetland added the three Bates scores. Al Butt, in goal for the Alumni, was commended for playing a great game making remarkable saves. Mark Price, captain of the Bates team, hailed him as "easily the best player on the ice."

The team departs for Boston for Friday and Saturday games against the University of Massachusetts and MIT. The team is looking forward to two tough games which will "provide a real test for the Bates ice men," which is the strongest team in many years, says Mark Price.

MEN'S TRACK

The men's track team travelled to Waterville this past Saturday for the Colby Relays competing against Colby, Bowdoin, Fitchburg, Boston State, Coast Guard Academy, Bentley, and University of Maine.

Terry Burke placed third in the 35 pound weight event and ranked fifth in the shot put. Mark Miller won the shotput with a throw of 48'7-3/4". The

Russ Reilly Returns To Bates . . . As Middlebury Coach

by Bob Muldoon
Junior Reporter

On January 19, Russ Reilly, Bates '66 returned to his alma mater for a brief visit, but Reilly was not your average alumnus coming back to reminisce about the good old days at Bates. He was returning as the head coach of the Middlebury Varsity basketball squad, with the intention of beating his old team and former coach, George Wigton.

Reilly, a Sociology major at Bates, played for three years on the varsity basketball squad, seeing only limited action during his senior year due to an ankle injury. After graduating, he attended Boston University and was awarded his Master of Physical Education degree and then continued at B.U. for a few years with various training and

coaching responsibilities. In 1969, Russ Reilly returned to Bates where he served until 1977 as Head Trainer, Assistant Basketball Coach and Physical Education Instructor. He enjoyed his stay at Bates but said, "I wanted to be a head basketball coach." In 1977 the position opened up at Middlebury, and Reilly was awarded the job. He stated, "I would probably still be at Bates if this didn't come up." He described Bates as "a place I feel very close to."

His Panthers boast a 4-4 record and are coming off an impressive upset of Clark which was ranked number one in New England Division III. Middlebury is led by 6'5" Kevin Kelleher who is their leading scorer and rebounder. Their other key players are tri-captains Greg Birsky, Mark

Mauriello and Geoff Sather.

When asked about the Bates squad, Reilly was impressed with their performances and said, "Bates is doing a super job." He was particularly awed with Bates' upset victory over Tufts, a perennial Division III powerhouse. Bates controlled the tempo of the game and was able to shut down the potent Tufts running game. Reilly felt that whoever controlled the tempo of the Bates-Middlebury contest would win. He believed it would be an emotional game as many of his former players were psyched up to beat him. He looked forward to the game because "Bates has a more excitable crowd than Middlebury." When asked for a prediction, Reilly declined and said "when emotion is involved, it is very difficult to predict the outcome."

The Week In Sports

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

In their third game of the season on Friday, January 19, the Bates' women's basketball team fell to University of Southern Maine 72-49. The play was dominated by two freshmen, Shirley Averill and Debra Post. Shirley Averill, who is the leading scorer for Bates with an average of 17 points per game, contributed 14 points to the

overall total. Debra Post hauled down 14 rebounds in the USM game placing her at the top of the Bates roster with an average 11.7 rebounds per game. The Bobcats, with a 1-2 record, will hit the road this week with three away games. The first game will be at Waterville on Wednesday evening.

Bobcats Drop Two During Winter Carnival

by Bob Muldoon
Junior Reporter

The Bobcats suffered two defeats on Winter Carnival Weekend thus dropping their overall record to 4-6. In the first game Bates lost an overtime thriller 47-43 to the Panthers of Middlebury. In the second game they were handed a 71-57 thrashing by a strong WPI team.

Against Middlebury, the game started out at a slow tempo but ended in a wild, frantic finish. In the early going both teams were in zone defenses. Consequently, both offensive units took a lot of time passing the ball around before working for a shot. Bates had success getting the ball inside to "Big" Lou Bouvier. The slick passing of guards Steve Schmelz and Tim Rice enabled Bouvier to toss in some early layups. Towards the end of the first half, Mike Ginsbert began hitting a few from the outside to lead the Bobcats to a low scoring 22-15 halftime lead.

The second half began much the same way as the first half. The tempo was slow. The Panthers started chipping away at the Bates lead with some fine inside shooting by Kevin Kelleher, their leading scorer and rebounder. Middlebury pulled to within one point at 29-28 before Bouvier broke a long Bates slump to bring the lead up to three. Amidst sloppy play on both sides, Middlebury proceeded to gain the lead 39-37. With less than a minute remaining Steve Schmelz began a one man show that brought

Bates to the brink of victory. Down by two and with precious seconds ticking away, Bates hurried the ball down court where Tim Rice missed a twenty foot jump shot, but Captain Schmelz was in perfect position to score on the rebound and tie the score at 39 apiece. Schmelz then stole the ball but missed a thirty footer at the buzzer to put the game into overtime.

The overtime had its moments of excitement, but in the long run it was anticlimactic for Bates. Bates soon became plagued by fouls and thus enabled Middlebury to win the game on the foul line by a final score of 47-43.

Bate's balanced offensive attack was lead by Lou Bouvier with twelve points, Tim Rice with 9 and Schmelz with 8 points.

The Bobcats lost their second game in as many days to an aggressive, hustling WPI squad. The key factor in the contest was Bates' inability to break a tenacious full court press employed by WPI throughout the game. The final score was 71-57.

Bates jumped out to an early lead by using their patented slow tempo offense before WPI unleashed their pressing game. WPI alternated between a swarming half-court trap press and a full court press. They forced numerous turnovers on the hapless Bobcats while racing to an early 11-8 lead. John Przedpelski, Jim Kelleher and Tim Bazinet began taking control of the boards before Coach Wigton inserted Rob Cramer into the

(Continued on Page 11)

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T.V. QUIZ

This first excerpt from "The World's Most Challenging TV Quiz" is the easiest one in the book. More difficult quizzes will appear in future editions.

1. Who lived at 1313 Blueview Terrace in Los Angeles?
2. Name either of the two Army posts where Sgt. Bilko was stationed.
3. What famous children's TV personality played Clarabell the Clown on HOWDY DOODY?
4. Whose money did Michael Anthony dispense on THE MILLIONAIRE and where did this eccentric benefactor reside?
5. What was Sgt. Joe Friday's badge number on DRAGNET?
6. On the original DICK VAN DYKE SHOW, Dick portrayed a comedy writer for what mythical TV show?
7. Sky King flew a twin-engine airplane named what?
8. Name the head Mouseketeer on the original MICKEY MOUSE CLUB.
9. Who was the boss of the Man from U.N.C.L.E.?
10. Were the dogs who have played Lassie male or female? Or were both males and females used?
11. What was the name of the character played by Lloyd Bridges on SEA HUNT?
12. What was the exact familial relationship between Adam, Hoss and Little Joe Cartwright?
13. How did Jim Anderson earn a living on FATHER KNOWS BEST?
14. Who was the first host of THE TONIGHT SHOW?

ANS. 1-Chester A. Riley 2-Ft. Baxter, Camp Fremont 3-Bob (Capt. Kangaroo) Keeshan 4-John Beresford Tipton, who lived on an estate called Silverstone 5-714 6-The Alan Brady Show 7-The Songbird 8-Jimmie Dodd 9-Mr. Alexander Waverly, played by Leo G. Carroll 10-males 11-Mike Nelson 12-They were half brothers 13-He was an insurance agent 14-Steve Allen.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 2)

told to call the infirmary first."

The Dean's urging that all students respond to an emergency situation by "getting the person to the institution where they will get the fullest medical treatment" is not always a possible suggestion. I know of one documented case in which CMMC was called concerning a student with a pulse of 175 (normal is 70-80) and blood pressure of 90/50 (normal is 120/80) and the caller was informed that the patient must be taken to the infirmary and that they would not accept him until this was done.

Dean Carignan states, in reference to last year's flu outbreak, "There was careful and constant consultation between my office and the medical staff." In an interview on January 24, Drs. Grimes and Morissette explicitly stated that they had taken part in absolutely no conversations about the flu with the Dean or anyone in the Dean's office.

There is more to the Dean's letter than false and misleading information. There is a continuous effort to discredit the work done by Tom Vannah and to cast doubt on the responses of his sources. I am hopeful that this effort has failed. At the same time, I regret that this editorial response was made necessary. Vannah's articles stand on their own merit. Coupled with the evidence presented above, these articles remain factual and significant. I am only sorry that the attitude of Dr. Grimes, an attitude communicating a willingness to admit error and an effort to correct it, was not more prevalent among those individuals responsible for health care at Bates College.

ROBERT COHEN

ADMISSIONS

(Continued from Page 3)

Assistant Dean of Admissions traveled to high schools in Georgia and Texas to recruit black students; however, the number of applications has not increased over last year. Dean Bruce believes this circumstance may be attributed to three causes. The first is regionalism or the unwillingness on the part of the black student to trade a comfortable environment for a region which is very different to what one is accustomed. This is the difference between one's home in Atlanta, Georgia, and the reception one may expect in Lewiston, Maine. The second reason is a financial consideration. If a black student receives a more attractive offer from another school and is in need of financial assistance, he or she must consider that factor seriously. The third reason deals with the black student who is a competitive candidate. If a black student is accepted at both Harvard and Bates and financial assistance is not necessary, then it may be expected that that student will choose Harvard's prestige over that of Bates.

If we cannot significantly increase the black population at Bates, what we are capable of doing is assuring that the black students who are here have a successful academic and social experience throughout their four years. This goal would require each and every one of us, students, faculty, and staff, to look beyond our erroneous values and beliefs which manifest themselves in certain stereotypes. Some of the stereotypical ways of thinking include the feeling that black students are not as smart as their classmates, that they can all dance (black rhythm), that they tend to come from lower-income families and are knowledgeable about living in the inner city, and that they can be expected to represent their race. Questions about physical appearance, dress styles, and black culture make it apparent

that there is a need for understanding of what black culture is and why black students feel a need for a sense of solidarity. We must consciously commit ourselves to learning, growing, and changing. We must learn sensitivity if we possess none and heighten our awareness of and respect for the appreciable differences among people.

This article was difficult for us to write due to the nature of the subject. We had to take your twenty years of socialization, beliefs, and values, examine the stereotypes which are a part of the that process, and finally, reduce them to a few paragraphs. Nevertheless we were able to transcend our initial inhibitions to write what you read here. The potential for this type of self-examination exists within all of you. We encourage you to undertake such an examination. You will certainly find it revealing, perhaps even rewarding.

ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 8)

see, "Fear Eats the Soul," "Blue Angel," "Far From the Madding Crowd," a Three Stooges Night, "Rebel Without a Cause," "Outlaw Josie Wales," "North by Northwest," "Jezebel," and "The Great Race" and "Jeremiah Johnson," which are scheduled for Colby's Family Winter Weekend, to which families of both students and alumni were invited. On January 30, Colby will present a lecture entitled "Space in Nineteenth Century American Painting," by Herbert Gottfried.

Currently, there are no concerts scheduled, but every Friday night is Pub Night, complete with live entertainment. A coffee house is held every Saturday night, in the Student Union Building, also with live entertainment. The *Student* was unable to reach the president of Colby's social planning organization, as he was said to be out a party until midnight.

BASKETBALL

(Continued from Page 10)

line up to ameliorate the situation. Cramer sparked Bates to a 20-19 edge with a fine display of offensive basketball.

WPI exploded back with their full court press to halt the Bates offense. On their own offense they combined a mixture of nifty passing to their big men for easy buckets and some sharp outside shooting to hold a commanding 36-25 half time bulge.

The second half brought more of the same as the inspired WPI crew battered the bewildered Batesies. When Bates did manage to get the ball by the WPI press, they frequently turned the ball over with sloppy passing and unalert play. WPI, on the other hand, played consistently well thus collecting a well-earned 71-57 victory.

The lone bright spot for Bates was Rob Cramer who had a spectacular 19 points. Mike Ginsberg also contributed with 15 points. Starting guards Steve Schmelz and Tim Rice could only combine for two points, both on foul shots.

Franklin Pierce College, a small liberal arts school in Rindge, New Hampshire was phoned, but was currently in January intersession. As a result, few activities were scheduled, with February being cited as "a big month."

At the Office of Student Affairs at Smith College, personnel told the *Student* that very little was planned for the weekend, as it was interterm and there had not been any classes for the past three weeks. Students were scheduled to return to school on Sunday, January 21. Nothing was scheduled for Friday, January 26, and the Office listed a children's film, swim meet, gymnastics meet, and a basketball game as activities for Saturday, January 27. Sunday's activities are a church service, film, all-college meeting, and a faculty piano recital.

Julie Ericson, a student involved with planning social events at Smith said that a band party revolving around the theme of tourism was planned for Tuesday. The weekly Thursday Night Club is planned by the Recreational Council and includes a band, beer, and wine. The semester opening mixer will be held on Friday, contrary to the listing given by the Office of Student Affairs. Other campus organizations are involved in the planning of diversified types of activities for the whole campus.

The Director of Student Activities at the University of Southern Maine listed a hypnotist's workshop concerning self-hypnosis to be held on Tuesday, January 23. A dance at the Student Center is planned for Wednesday, January 24, and a free band concert was scheduled to take place in Gorham on Thursday. A film is scheduled for Friday evening.

The Department of Student Activities added house parties and a fraternity sponsored disco for January 19 to the list of activities given out by the Director of Student Activities. Winter Carnival week begins on February 3, and includes a parade involving the town. A semi-formal dance will be held at the Student Center, and snow sculptures will be judged.

CONGRATS

(Continued from Page 2)

notified as a follow-up procedure and not an initial one. Let's not waste time trying to find where the actual blame lies in this whole mess. Instead we should do our best to upgrade the Health Services and correct the problems. To not do so is simply begging for an accidental student fatality on the Bates College campus. That would be a tragic occurrence I'm sure none of us would like to see come to pass.

Sincerely,
Philip T. Cullen Jr.

KENNEDY CONSPIRACY

(Continued from Page 8)

information. While he was repetitive, the audience by and large seemed to feel that he made a good case that there was a conspiracy, and that Oswald may have been framed.

Mr. Ralston began discussing conspiracy theories with students in a question-and-answer session. For his own part, Mr. Ralston does not wish to be identified with any one particular conspiracy theory. "The people being accused are human beings," he said. "To indict them in this way on pure speculation is to do exactly what was done to Oswald." Ralston does go so far as to say that the FBI and the CIA are at least accomplices after the fact for obstructing justice.

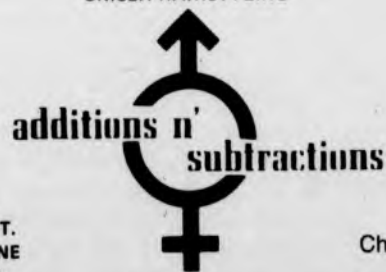
Ralston doubts that the full truth will ever be known but asserts that it is up to this generation to discover the truth if it is at all possible. He urges everyone to write to the Justice Department in order to bring about a full-scale investigation of the evidence.

Ralston was asked whether he felt that the House Commission had done a thorough job. Ralston replied that he doubts that they took a full look at the evidence.

Ralston has experienced a number of unusual incidents while conducting his investigations. The strangest occurred when he was in Hartford and, forgetting the time difference, called home to ask a friend (who was still at work) a question. A male voice answered. "Is Ross there?" Ralston asked. "This is his roommate," the voice replied. Ralston had no male roommate at the time. When he came home, his files had been rearranged. Ralston has seen a file kept on him by the FBI.

A second incident occurred when Ralston was working in the sociology department of a Midwestern University. He noticed that a fellow student followed him and tape recorded his lectures within a hundred mile radius of the school. However, the man, Jim, showed no interest in the subject in school. Ralston checked and found that Jim was registered as a geology student. Friends told him that Jim was going through his desk, so Ralston went through Jim's and found some military intelligence dossiers. He confronted the man, asking, "Is this what you want to do for the rest of your life?" Jim agreed to share information with him, and left over the semester break. Afterwards, Ralston received a phone call from a policeman in Alaska. The man Jim had been found murdered.

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CARIGNAN'S OBJECTIONS TO HEALTH SERVICE ARTICLES

(Continued from Page 2)

Grimes, Morissette, Tionson, James, Akerberg) or myself with any incident of alleged mistreatments, and you can be sure a full investigation by competent professionals will ensue. That has always been the case, and it will continue to be so.

It appears to me that the comments by Gregory Simpson of the Androscoggin Chapter of the American Red Cross reflect in part a philosophical difference from us and a basic lack of understanding of the Bates student population. In a conversation with me, Mr. Simpson did allow that he had no idea of how extensive our services were when he made his comments. The Bates Infirmary is not an emergency room, and, with the presence of two competent such services at St. Mary's and CMMC, there is no sense that we need to have an emergency room services with a physician on twenty-four hour duty at this time at our Health Service. The majority of our nurses and our trainer are fully certified in CPR and other emergency techniques and all our personnel have had a CPR course. We purchased a CPR mannikin this year so that CPR courses could be offered to the whole student body more regularly. Plans have been actively developed for R.C.'s and J.A.'s to receive this instruction next year. In her first year as Health Service Coordinator, in spite of 60 plus hour weeks, it has not been possible for Ms. Kalma to accomplish all of her goals at once.

Mr. Simpson's comment that "the basic accidents that happen on a college campus - injuries, overdoses, and attempted suicides" simply does not apply to the Bates student population - and I hope it never does. Overdoses and attempted suicides can be counted on one hand in the eight years I know about. Incidentally, no attempted suicide on campus has been successful in this period. Our capacity to respond effectively is best shown in the record.

We have our share of injuries, sprains, broken bones, lacerations, etc., and I assure you our medical staff, including nurses, trainer (not student trainers whose purpose is not to be emergency personnel), and our orthopedic consultant are prepared to deal with these. Again, the record shows we have been effective in responding to injuries.

The College is committed to continuing education for its medical staff, and this year alone, for example, nurses have attended conferences and symposia on various aspects of health service. We hope to continue and expand this in the future.

The Resident Coordinator to whom Mr. Vannah spoke may have been somewhat confused concerning emergency instructions, but let me set the record straight. Resident Coordinators, Junior Advisors, and for that matter, all students (see Health Service Brochure), are told that responding to emergency involves judgment on its seriousness. If there is doubt we urge them to err on the side

of getting the person to the institution where they will get the fullest medical treatment. The Health Service can be notified after arrangements for transfer of the patient to the hospital emergency service has been made. The Health Service must be informed for purposes of insurance coverage, but only after the emergency has been responded to adequately.

Finally, let me comment on the charge that last years "flu epidemic was mishandled." There was careful and constant consultation between my office and the medical staff. The staff was clearly informed that if further infirmary space was necessary it could be arranged immediately. They judged that it was not necessary. The standard

treatment for this influenza was rather simple, and it could be easily administered by individuals in the dormitory. Students who insisted on being admitted to the infirmary, even when their temperature was below 102° F, were; the vast majority of students preferred to stay in their familiar surroundings for the few days they had the flu. Perhaps, some misinterpreted the articulation of this policy, but it was clear policy. This kind of triage treatment, i.e., the allocation of medical care in the most appropriate manner is common practice in medicine today.

I cannot easily recover the statistics on the numbers who had the flu last year. Suffice it to say that those cited in the

Vannah article lack scientific substantiation.

Incidentally, in a phone conversation with Ms. Levasseur she indicated she was quoted out of context in this regard. She said she "did not indicate that an epidemic existed if 10% of the student body was afflicted." She also asked me to report that "rapport with the Health Service has always been positive."

This letter is already too long. Suffice it to say the Vannah articles strike me as rather ironic and unobjective. They come at a time when the Health Service is striving more than at any other time in my knowledge of it to expand and improve its services. The appointment of Susan Kalma, a nurse practitioner, to the new position of Health Service Coordinator has increased the professional competency of the staff. Students can receive treatment during expanded patient clinic hours that were heretofore available only during the clinic hours staffed by physicians. The plans to expand the number of CPR courses on campus and to provide them to R.C.'s and J.A.'s next year reflect the Health Service efforts to provide better health education as well as medical services. The seminars that have been given on loneliness, depression, and sexuality, are only the beginnings of an expanded program of health education. The Health Service Center sponsored Goldston Program on Human Sexuality moves the Health Service into the area of health

education as it never has before. More is planned this semester.

As the Editor of the *Student*, I am sure you can well understand that one cannot achieve all of one's goals at once. The Health Service is in the process of expanding its services and already we are seeing the results. I would hope that Mr. Vannah's "objectivity" would allow that there has been considerable progress in terms of the very goals he articulates. His misrepresentation of the positions of people such as Dr. Langer and Mrs. Levasseur was, I am sure, unintentional, but it is serious. In this instance unfair, unobjective, and erroneous statements were made about the Health Service. I only hope students will make their own judgments about the Health Service on the basis of facts and experience, not the articles in the *Student*. I would also hope that students interested in participating in the development of an even stronger Health Service, both in terms of health education programs and medical services, would join the newly formed Student Advisory Group to the Health Service. Likewise, students should feel free to approach the current members of this group - Bill Quigley, Debbie Beale, Cathy Kimball, and Dick Perez. Let Sue Kalma, Health Service Coordinator, know of your interest, and I am sure she will be happy to include you in the group.

Sincerely,
James W. Carignan
Dean of the College

DRINKING AGE LAWS

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that was surveyed did request identification; John's Place, primary source of packaged alcoholic beverages to Bates students due to its proximity to the campus, strictly enforces the legal age. John's Place encountered problems with law enforcement officials after the law took effect in 1977 and after warnings began a stricter policy.

Drinking establishments, however, do not adhere to the law this strictly. Almost a Bates tradition now, the Blue Goose caters to Bates students who make up an overwhelming majority of its patrons. A drink was ordered and served to the under-age reporter in the Goose, however, without any question at all as to the customer's age. In the relatively new Shangra La, the same situation held true; the reporter was served without challenge. In the Cage, reputedly the strictest of all area establishments, Tuesday night was not necessarily busy. Still, the bartender did not bother to request identification from the reporter who is, again, under twenty. In the exclusive Cellar Door in Auburn, drinks were served without question; the same was true at Steckino's in Lewiston. Other establishments that were visited included Cahoots at the Warehouse which was closed on the weeknights it was visited and the Park Pub at 17 Park which is undergoing renovation and was closed during the time of the survey.

The managements of three of these establishments were contacted after the preliminary survey was complete. The manager of Steckino's, when asked about the drinking age in general replied "I think that as an absolute it makes an awful lot of sense. I think it hurts the kids in between (those who were 18 and legal before the legislature raised the age), though." The owner of the Blue Goose was not as enthusiastic, however. "I don't particularly like it," he replied. "It was unconstitutional. The age was lowered to 18 as a mandate of the people in a popular election and the legislature overrode that." The final comment on this question, again from an establishment which had served a minor, mixed. The bartender at the Cellar Door at No Tomatoes in

Auburn found it "a really difficult question. Eighteen-year-olds couldn't conduct themselves in the bar when the drinking age was lower, but I'm sure things would have worked out with the age after a while."

All three establishments questioned were quick to insist that they enforce the drinking age; the bartender at the Cellar Door admitted that there the law is enforced "not really strictly."

Finally, the management of the three bars were confronted with the fact that the reporter, who was under twenty, had ordered and been served an alcoholic beverage in their respective establishments that same night. The reporter, by the way, in the opinion of colleagues who were not told about the project, does not appear to look twenty.

The first comment came from the courteous manager of Steckino's who related that, coincidentally, a large party of individuals had been in earlier in the same evening and had not been served because they were all under age except one. As for the reporter's case the manager in a telephone interview concluded that "it only happened because you appear about twenty." The owner of the Blue Goose agreed. "We enforce it," he said. "You're the exception rather than the rule." And at the Cellar Door, the bartender who had served the drinks believed that the oversight had been on the part of a waitress. When this was clarified he stated "you must have looked over twenty."

In his interview with the STUDENT, Liquor Enforcement Officer Martin emphasized the increased fine for buying alcohol as a minor, which is \$250 with a possible 11 month jail sentence when the violator is red-handed and \$500 for the second offense. Martin described this as a "very serious offense" and "recommends the maximum" penalty, because someone can be killed through intoxication during activities such as driving.

The manager of Steckino's, though, one of the five popular establishments which failed to question the age of a reporter who was and did appear to be under twenty concluded "we can't catch them all."

THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE

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tenance.

On January 24 Bruce Allen, Plumbing Inspector of the Town of Lewiston, met *The Bates Student* in Rand Hall. He was shown the bathroom of the fourth floor and asked if interior remodeling, new toilets, new stalls and new shower stalls would involve a major remodeling of the entire building. Allen explained that "as long as fixtures went back in the same area feeding off the same pipe Bates College would not need a permit." Once a plumber, who Allen described as "knowing the correct building codes, came in to do the work" the plumber would do the renovations taking into account present codes. "In order to relocate pipes one needs a permit," said Allen. "Once a permit is issued I then have the right to bring the entire plumbing of the building up to code. The plumbing, however, would not necessarily affect a renovation in the rest of the building." While Allen was looking at the facilities he noticed and commented that the faucets in the dated tubs were in violation of the present codes. "The present codes are not introduced just to make people spend money," said Allen. He went on to say that the present codes insured the safety and sanitation of the inhabitants of the building.

Several weeks ago, when *The*

Bates Student contacted Bernard Carpenter, Treasurer and Vice-President For Business Affairs, Carpenter suggested that the reason the College did not act in the matter of improving the bathrooms in Rand, and in other dorms on campus, concerned the lack of funds to completely renovate the buildings. Although, as Carpenter admitted, the bathrooms are shabby, the lack of money needed to bring the dorms into compliance with the modern housing and building codes, prevents the college from making improvements. The building inspectors office in Lewiston claims that changes needed to make the bathrooms cleaner, and more appealing, would not necessarily entail renovation of the entire building. Mr. Allen suggests that technically the bathrooms are functional.

A few of the maids on campus were asked about the bathrooms at Rand and at Roger Bill. Said one maid concerning the bathrooms at Rand Hall, "they are the worst bathrooms I have seen." The general belief of the maids was that if less worn, less cracked, more modern facilities were installed, that the job of keeping the bathrooms clean would be made easier. Said one maid, "They might even start to smell a little better."