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The Bates Student

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Governor Brown arrives at Chase Hall. Photo by Jen Hyde

Candidate Brown Speaks in Chase

by Jon Marcus and Diana Silver

Speaking before a crowd of Bates students and Lewiston citizens in Chase Lounge on Sunday estimated by security chief Chet Emmons to number over 350, California governor Jerry Brown discussed the issues which he sees as priorities in the current campaign.

Brown discussed "how the campaign affects you as individuals and what you can do about it. The choices in our government don't just relate to somebody else. They relate to your future and what is the world going to look like. When are we going to wake up to shift the values and the attitudes and the way we live so that it can be more sustainable, renewable and compatible with a more enlightened way of living?"

Brown spoke at length about the problems of energy resources and environmental concerns. "We are prisoners of a quantitative mode of thinking," he said, an idea that was to permeate his talk.

Attacking the concepts of built-in obsolescence and haphazard pollution in American industry, Brown called for a return to quality and workmanship. Later the governor called for greater self-sufficiency in the North American countries through a regional economic alliance.

Brown addressed the problems of energy and American dependence on foreign oil by calling for increased conservation. "If we really want to send a signal to the world of our strength, our internal unity and our discipline then we would cut back on our own excess consumption of energy." Brown is

Students Clash After Harassment Meeting

An altercation broke out between two students late Tuesday night in Roger Williams Hall only a few hours after members of the faculty had conducted a seminar on sexual and physical harassment there.

The seminar was part of the administration's effort, with the cooperation of Bates resident coordinators and junior advisors,

the only presidential candidate, he says, who advocates gasoline rationing to achieve this goal.

Brown was interrupted by loud applause when he emphasized his opposition to the licensing of new nuclear power plants.

The candidate drew more applause when he criticized his opponents for their support of the MX missile system, which he referred to as a \$50 billion underground racetrack. Noting the expense and the questionable efficiency of the system, Brown suggested instead that those resources be put into "not a mass

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Luncheon Participants Hear Gay Student Concerns

Discussion Continued at Monday Meeting

by Kelly Doubleday Staff Reporter

On Monday, January 21, 1980, the Forum on Human Awareness held an open meeting to continue discussion with members of the group "Gay at Bates." The members of G.A.B. were pleased at the turnout; it was what they termed "a manageable group". The members feel that there has been an overwhelming positive response from the Bates community, and they expressed pleasure that their faith in the community was well founded. As of yet the G.A.B. members have received no negative response and apparently they don't expect to.

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to put an end to the unusually large number of reported harassment cases on campus this year.

After Professors Lewis Turlish and Francine Deutsch spoke to residents of the dorm, the two students allegedly had an argument that led to their fight. Both had apparently been drinking. No serious injuries to either student were reported.

Tuition Increase Forecast as Budget Committee Convenes

by Jon Marcus Assistant Editor

Students at Bates College may be facing a tuition increase of between \$800 and \$1200 next year, according to various sources in the administration.

The estimate comes on the eve of weekend-long meetings of the budget committee of the board of trustees. Together with the finance committee, also made up of trustees, the budget committee will discuss several alternative budgets which have been prepared in advance by various departments of the college.

While he would not disclose the actual figures involved in any of the alternative budgets, Vice President for Business Affairs Bernard R. Carpenter did note that the rise in tuition will be "the largest increase ever." Carpenter noted the tremendous jump in energy costs as one obvious factor in the increase; in addition, food costs are growing at an accelerating rate and inflation in general is forcing operating costs up.

Faculty salaries will also be adjusted this weekend, and mailed to the faculty by February 15.

Financial Aid Director Leigh Campbell commented that the projected rise in tuition "will result in more students coming in to get aid forms, people who thought they could get through all four years without aid." More money will probably be available, he continues, for future applicants, but the way that money will be distributed has not yet been determined. "If you're talking about a fee increase," he says, "whether everyone's financial aid will go up the same amount—I wouldn't care to predict.

"Our first obligation is to those students currently enrolled in Bates," Campbell continues, "and already on aid. We must do our best to continue aid at a reasonable level. Our next responsibility is to get a freshman class that can also get enough aid to be able to afford it (tuition)."

Comparable institutions throughout New England are facing similar financial pressures, and some have already set their budgets for the next fiscal year. Harvard's much-publicized increase of \$1000 last week has prompted "no overt student action" according to a spokesman for the Harvard Crimson. Tuition at Harvard rose from just over \$8000

to just over \$9000 with the increase. A representative of the business office at Williams College commented that, although the budget of that institution has yet to be finalized, the projected increase in tuition will be "large by past comparison." The spokesman noted that he had received several calls on the subject from schools currently undergoing budget discussions. "All the increases will be large compared to past year. Colleges are not immune to inflation. A lot of us took it on the chin last year in terms of mandatory wage and price controls, we feel we were kind of suckered into it." At Colby, administrators hope to finalize a

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President Speaks on Energy, Pub

Scott Damon Staff Reporter

College President Thomas Hedley Reynolds spoke to about three dozen people in Chase Lounge Tuesday night, addressing the college's energy and financial difficulties as well as the possibility of a campus pub.

Reynolds began by discussing the world energy crisis relative to independent colleges, saying that Bates will do better than most schools because the college has kept administrative costs lower. However, he said, next year's tuition bills could still be "startling." Next year's budget is now being prepared. (see related article)

Most cost hikes will come due to rises in energy expenses. A budget

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President T. Hedley Reynolds.

denial, not from its existence. Larry Cochran added, "We just wanted to start dealing with it openly... This is not a mass coming out."

This was one reason G.A.B. was formed; to enable gays, and those confused with their sexuality, deal with feelings of fear, isolation and self rejection. "My life would have been easier as an undergraduate," said Professor Law, "if there had been such a group." He was quick to add that there is little danger that G.A.B. would develop into a "monolithic organization with radical movements," due to its small size. But others agreed that the security of a supportive atmosphere aided them enormously in dealing with their confusion. "Just to hear someone say, 'It's alright, take your time. It's a process, a human process' took a lot off my mind," said Carr.

The panelists also addressed the fears that accompany this "process," especially the fear of being discovered, a real concern at Bates. Baranowski cited the defacement of G.A.B. posters and the

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This Week

Inside *The Student* this week:

-Full coverage of Governor Jerry Brown's Sunday visit to Bates, including an exclusive interview with the candidate.

-An interview with new Political Science professor N. R. Farokhi on his views on the current world crisis and his first impressions of Bates.

-Coverage of hockey, women's basketball and track as well as a complete sports schedule and "Mac on Sports."

-A Special Report on political action at Bates: a look at what students are doing as the February 10 Maine caucus approaches.

-Coverage of the Beaux Arts Ball,

an expanded music section and an updated Winter Carnival schedule in Arts this week.

-A look at the upcoming Black Awareness Week.

-Trivia Night coverage.

Next Week

Next week in *The Student*:
-Winter Carnival coverage.
-Details of former Carter speechwriter James Fallow's trip to Bates.

-A feature on the ski team, Time Out on the L&A Wings, a semi-professional hockey team, intramural coverage, "Mac on Sports."

Spivak Speaks on Cold War II

by Scott Damon
Staff Reporter

History professor Burton Spivak spoke at last Friday's Current Events Forum meeting in Skelton Lounge on the topic of "The United States, Russia and the Second Cold War?"

Spivak began by pointing out how unlikely the current American situation nationally and internationally would have seemed just a year ago. He commented on the situations in Iran, Afghanistan, the economy and the gold market as well as American resumption of underground nuclear testing and proposed boycotts of and alternatives to the upcoming Moscow summer Olympics.

He went on to note that the United States and the Soviet Union have always had strained relations, lacking what Thomas Jefferson termed "a candid relationship."

In addition, Spivak asserted that fears on the parts of both nations relative to the balance of power have shaped both nations' self images and, therefore, their policy towards each other.

He then explained that the Soviet Union has never understood the American method of formulating foreign policy, citing as an example of the reason for this Franklin Delano Roosevelt's idea of separate domestic foreign policy and foreign foreign policy. This is

done, of course, for political reasons on the domestic front.

As an additional example, Spivak discussed the Yalta conference of 1945 at which, he said, the U.S. implied acknowledgement of Soviet security interests in Poland and the political necessity of Harry Truman's comment to a domestic audience that the Soviets violated the spirit of Yalta.

This argument was presented to explain that the U.S.S.R. could not understand why the SALT documents agreed upon were not immediately ratified. The Soviets, he said, do not understand the "dis-juncture" between creation of American foreign policy in both the executive and legislative branches.

Spivak then proceeded to a discussion of the first "cold war," which he said lasted from the mid-1940s to the mid-1970s.

He began with an historical approach, saying that the cold war was based on and arose from the shattering of European power in World War Two, the subsequent creation of power vacuums which led to increased Russian influence in Eastern Europe and an ability of the Russians to achieve traditional military and territorial goals and, most importantly, the emergence of Third World nationalism.

Spivak claimed that FDR was the first believer in a detente policy, recognizing that the Soviet Union's

power and the Third World must both be acknowledged and that post-war relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. would be the single most important factor in foreign policy.

He commented that World War Two did not give the U.S. the security it desired. Explaining, he said that the Soviet Union, a former ally, became a great enemy while our great enemies of the war, Germany and Japan, became allies. The legacy of this lack of security, he said, was the cold war.

Providing a chronology, Spivak said that the cold war began during World War Two, was permanent by 1946, was institutionalized in the 1950s by the State Department, was then internationalized and was finally weakened by the Southeast Asian conflict before being finished by the Helsinki accords signed in 1975.

Spivak then presented what he felt were the two schools of thought concerning U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations during this time. One group, he said saw the U.S. as advocating peaceful and autonomous change and a world framed on legalistic assumptions and saw the U.S. as not being self-serving at all. In this milieu, he said, the Soviets were seen as the villains whose influence must be stopped and rolled back.

Revisionists, on the other hand, felt that the Soviets feared Ameri-

can intent and power as far back as World War Two and were justifiably paranoid about about German post-war might. This school, said Spivak, held that the U.S. was dangerously overplaying Soviet strength.

Spivak acknowledged the Soviet threat to the American Atlantic Charter vision of the post-war world. However, he questioned whether this vision was responsible and reasonable relative to the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

He emphasized that he was speaking more of a false and flawed American idealism than saying that the U.S. was power-hungry or totally economically minded.

Spivak cited two errors of American cold war policy as an inability to distinguish between Soviet policy and ability and more importantly, an inability to distinguish between purely internal upheavals in Third World nations and those instigated by the Soviets, saying that this was part of the American mistakes in Vietnam.

The two factors most important in this, he said, were again a high if flawed moral purpose and an American tendency to seemingly always equate Soviet ideology with Soviet might. This, he asserted, resulted in not dealing with native social upheavals in Third World nations correctly.

Spivak then reviewed the idea of a policy of rolling back Soviet influence and the concept that any challenge to the established order was orchestrated by the Soviets, which, he said, placed the U.S. on "the wrong side of history."

The U.S., he explained, tried to stack up allies of anti-Communist governments, regardless of their corruption, a policy which has become one of the bitterest legacies of the cold war. He said that these policies also led us into the arms race.

Turning to the Afghanistan situation, Spivak asked if the U.S. should make a direct response in the Persian Gulf or work on the Wilson-Kissinger concept that any change is relative to the universal and creates a situation that could jeopardize world peace. He re-

commended that neither policy be adopted.

Although identifying the aggression as a wanton Soviet power play acknowledging that American concern was quite valid, Spivak said that the U.S. should not use the situation to attempt to better American credentials in the Third World and to make Afghanistan the Soviet Union's Vietnam.

The costs of doing this, he said, would be too high. Support of the Afghan rebels, Spivak argued, will cost Afghan lives, spread the war into the neighboring nations of Pakistan and Iran, create military expenditures in what is already a highly inflationary economy and create a spiralling arms race. In short, he said, such an action would cost the U.S. more than it would cost the U.S.S.R.

Spivak endorsed the American actions taken thus far, such as the grain embargo, albeit largely because they fit American ideology and satisfy President Carter's political needs. He said that the only justification for taking harsher measures would be a conception of the Soviet move as a conspiratorial rather than a defensive one, performed out of the fear that Islamic agitation might spread to the Soviet Union.

Spivak again emphasized that he was "not trying to justify the Soviet actions." He felt that the U.S. should act, but only in the background.

He expressed the opinion that the Soviets did not miscalculate the American response of denying the SALT treaty ratification and a grain boycott before the invasion. However, he said that they may not have anticipated the worldwide anger they have aroused and the lack of support from the Third World, the Eastern European bloc and even Cuba thus far.

Recommending that "we should let history punish" the Soviets, Spivak closed by commenting, "We are beneath the threshold of cold war response and we should stay beneath the threshold of cold war response."

Several minutes of discussion, often very highly spirited, followed the speech, attended by over fifty persons.

Congress Asked to Reinstate Draft

Noting that "the state of our union depends on the state of the world," President Jimmy Carter asked Congress Wednesday night to reinstate registration for the draft.

Speaking before a joint session of Congress at his annual State of the Union address, Carter insisted that the near east is the key strategic trouble spot which must be dealt with. About Iran, he commented that the Iranian people "must realize that their danger lies in the north," where Soviet troops are stationed in Afghanistan, and

not from America. The Soviet Union, he said, is now in a strategic position to move against the interests of the U.S. Any Soviet attempt to attain overland access to the Persian Gulf "will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force."

Carter also asked Congress to take prompt action on a bill to reinstate the Selective Service System "so that we can begin registration and then meet future mobilization needs rapidly if they arise." The bill now before Congress would cost \$10 million to register all males between the ages of 18

and 25; the President was not clear on whether women would be drafted. The bill also does not exclude college students.

The armed services fell short of enlistment goals this year for the first time since the draft was ended in 1973.

Carter added that "neither I nor the American people would support an Olympic team in Moscow" unless the Soviet Union withdraws from Afghanistan.

"The Soviet Union," he said, "must pay a concrete price for their aggression."

World News Capsules

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER AND FORMER CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH came out big winners in their respective parties in the Iowa caucuses held Monday. Democrat Carter soundly defeated Massachusetts Senator Edward M. Kennedy by a nearly 2 to 1 margin. The President's big win puts extreme pressure on Kennedy to do well in the New England primaries in order to keep his White House ambitions alive. Bush's victory over Ronald Reagan comes as a mild surprise, considering that he had been in 3rd place behind Reagan and Tennessee Senator Howard Baker up until voting day. Bush received 33% of the vote, Reagan 27%, Baker 14% and Texan

John Connally garnered 10%.

ANDREI SAKHAROV, THE SOVIET NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER, was banished to internal exile in Gorky, 250 miles outside of Moscow, on Tuesday. The 58 year old nuclear physicist was accused of "subversive work" against the state. He was called the "father of Russia's hydrogen bomb" for his work on that project, but had grown in increasing disfavor with the Kremlin because of his repeated criticisms of the government. Protests over Moscow's action have been received from all over the world.

FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, who served on the Court longer

than any other justice, died Saturday at the age of 81. Praised by President Carter as "a lion-like defender of individual liberty," Douglas served on the Supreme Court for 36 years before retiring in 1975. Funeral services held on Wednesday, and Douglas was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

THE PRICE OF GOLD FINALLY HALTED ITS DIZZYING CLIMB Tuesday when it dropped \$143.50 an ounce in New York. The precious metal, which had been selling at over \$850 an ounce in Zurich suffered its biggest decline in history. Silver also dropped from \$44 to \$34 an ounce. Most observers predicted that gold will bounce back.

Hydroelectric Generator Proposed

Officials from Lewiston, Central Maine Power Co., and some local industries will meet with federal officials next week to discuss the availability of funds for a proposed 24,000 kilo-watt hydroelectric

generator beneath Lewiston-Auburn's Great Falls. CMP esti-

mates that the multi-million dollar project, when completed, could generate some 115 million kilowatt

hours per year, the equivalent of 200,000 barrels of oil. Basic outlines for the plans will be discussed by all parties involved on Jan. 31 at the Lewiston City Hall beginning at 7 p.m.

DateLine: Lewiston

AUBURN VOTERS TUESDAY OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED A TAX REFERENDUM that would have reduced the municipal budget at \$5 million during the next fiscal year. The vote, which was 4412 to 1571, has been interpreted by many city officials as a vote of confidence in the way that the city government is being run. Auburn joins Augusta as another Maine city which rejected a tax limitation bill after seeing the woes which beset Saco, after that

Maine city approved a similar measure.

THE CITIES OF LEWISTON AND AUBURN ARE GEARING UP FOR A VISIT BY FIRST LADY ROSALYN CARTER TODAY. She will arrive in the morning and tour the Bates Manufacturing Co. She will be welcomed by Senator Barbara Trafton of Auburn and subsequently attend a news conference at the Lewiston Ramada Inn. Later in the day Mrs. Carter will travel to Augusta, where she will

speak at 4 p.m. to members of the Maine Teacher's Association.

THE NEW SNOWFALL may be a welcome sight to skiers and snow-lovers, but not for many drivers. A Lewiston man, Thomas W. Saylor, of 1154 Main St., received minor injuries Tuesday when his car hit a light pole while swerving out of the way of another vehicle on a hill on Main Street near Laase Ave. Mr. Saylor was taken to Central Maine Medical Center, where he was treated and released.

Gay Students Luncheon

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small response in G.A.B.'s formation as examples of the anxiety of

campus gays. "I don't think straight people know the amount of self hate there is. Gays are 100% more afraid than they are."

RA Elects Officers

by Scott Damon
Staff Reporter

The R.A. elected juniors Dave Robinson and Monica Holmes to be, respectively, president and vice-president of that body for 1980 at its January 14th meeting, replacing former president Jack Meade and vice-president Michael Bonney.

Nominated for the position of president were juniors Robinson, Holmes and Terrence Ronan and sophomores Anne Dillon, Matthew Loeb and Julie Zyla. In accordance with the R.A. bylaws, a preliminary election was held to reduce the field to two candidates, Robinson and Holmes. Robinson then won the run-off election.

Holmes, Loeb, Zyla, Dillon, sophomore Kevin Kane and freshman Charles Brown were then nominated for vice-president. Holmes and Dillon survived the first election and Holmes won the run-off election.

The bylaws of the R.A. specify that the secretary and treasurer will be appointed by the newly elected president subject to ratification by the entire body. Nominations for these positions closed this week and choices will be made at Monday's meeting.

This fear — of homosexuals — was also discussed. Thibeault asserted that it stems from the stereotype homosexual, a "monster" in our society. He stressed that homosexuals are normal people and not monsters. "I fear those stereotypes . . . We don't all sit in Central Park handing out candy."

Despite the obvious fears and confusion on the issue, panelists were asked to pinpoint ways in which the community could understand, if not support, gay students at Bates. Carr stressed open discussion of the issue as the best, and most needed action. He added that Bates people must realize that homosexuality affects everyone. "I think the more you deal with this on a personal level, the easier it is." Similarly, panelists mentioned library literature and JA and RC coordinated discussions as means to end the ignorance, which breed fear and disagreeable stereotypes. It was also stressed that homosexual tendencies are a part of everyone's sexual make-up, to varying degrees, and realizing this rationalizes the issue.

Although many questions were left unanswered, Thibeault concluded that several are unanswerable, "Only when we can answer 'why heterosexual?' can we begin to answer 'why homosexual?'"

Gov. Brown Speaks Here

(Continued from Page 1)
transit system for missiles, but a mass transit system for people," again winning applause from the audience.

"It is a very reasonable and important task for each of us to ask



Gov. Brown speaks before students Sunday.

"What stake do we have in all this?" Brown said, espousing his political philosophy. "Do we just think of ourselves as isolated individuals ... grabbing as much as we can while we can or is there some way we can relate to a larger picture and thereby change it and make it better? That's what politics and political action are all about."

Pointing to the rapid fluctuations of popularity and political polls throughout the three month campaign, Brown identified what he sees as flaws in the American political system. "This," he said, "reflects the rootlessness and the superficiality of contemporary

politics. What I propose is to build a political base on a set of new ideas and initiatives for the country recognizing that the world we have should not be viewed as something we inherit from our parents but as something we borrow from our children."

Asked for his views on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan Brown replied that in his opinion the Soviet Union wished to quell internal Islamic rebellions and to maintain a strategic position in regard to China, Pakistan or Iran as well as to gain the opportunity for a fresh-water port in the Persian Gulf. "No one can know what they're up to ... it will depend on how much weakness they perceive in that part of the world. In many ways the fact that the Russians have to send in 75,000 troops underscores the bankruptcy of their whole program ... There is an opportunity to roll back Soviet expansionism if the Islamic countries are prepared to defend themselves ... We can assist, but we're not the policeman of the world and there is not some paternalistic strategy that will allow us to carry the day."

Challenged about his inexperience in dealing with the institutional barriers of the federal government, the governor asserted "Unless in any campaign I can win on the basis of ideas that then begin to permeate both the party and the country, I can't." He went on to claim that Carter was only elected through an "ambiguous presentation." Kennedy, he said, "believes that his own personality and ability to speak will overcome these institutional barriers." Laughter and applause greeted the statement.

Asked for some comments on

domestic economic problems, Brown restated his contention that energy conservation and "weatherization" would provide boosts to the economy. Multinational corporations, he said, should be regulated in order to compete more



Brown fields questions from the crowd.

fairly with domestic industries and improve the balance of trade. Confronted on his support for the space program, the governor stated, to loud applause, his faith in the technology that has come out of that program.

Another Bates student questioned the candidate in regard to his stands on women's issues. Stressing his record in office, of appointing over 1,000 women to key government posts in California, Brown added that he supports the Equal Rights Amendment and the right to an abortion. "I have appointed more women to top jobs than any other executive in the Western world." Forty per cent of the judges he has appointed in California, the governor added, are women and minorities.

Governor Brown left Bates at

12:27 and headed for Happy Jack's Restaurant on Lisbon Street. Circulating throughout the crowd, Brown and his aides were obviously disappointed by the turnout. Nevertheless, the candidate made a short speech and answered questions before heading to his next campaign stop in Bangor.

In his luncheon address, Brown was more specific on his record as governor of the state of California, tying that in with the themes that had been discussed earlier at Bates. "We shouldn't addict a society to oil ... that comes from other parts of the world that are consistently unstable," he said, reiterating his major theme of the morning.

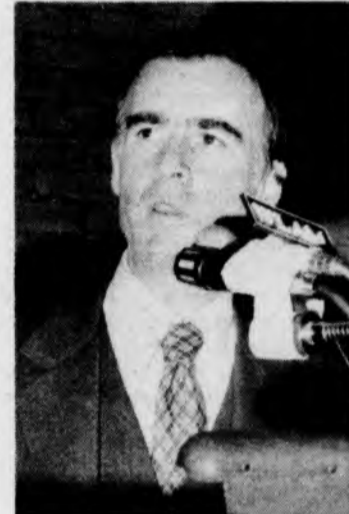
"The Maine caucus can be the signal that starts the shift," he continued. "I think Carter is vulnerable because his economy is weak, there's no economic policy that's working, his foreign policy is rhetoric and gesture and not sustainable in the long term," he continued. "I don't believe Kennedy is a viable alternative."

Asked by Bates senior Mark Baer what steps he would take to extradite the hostages from Iran, Brown asked the student to answer his own question. The resulting indecisiveness on the part of the entire audience underscored what Brown pointed out as the delicate sense of the crisis.

Challenged in regard to earlier

charges that he had followed the polls and wavered on the issues in policy decisions, Brown emphatically replied that at no time had he changed his support for or against a major issue.

After an interview with Bates



Brown speaks at Lewiston restaurant. Photo by Jon Hall

Student staffers, the governor headed to Bangor to address the Maine Democratic State Committee Platform meeting, after which he headed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire and ultimately to Seabrook where he spoke on Monday.

Mondale Campaigns in Lewiston

Alternating between praising the record of the Carter administration and chastising the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, Vice-President Walter Mondale campaigned in Lewiston and Auburn last week.

At an airport ceremony to mark the dedication of a new wood stove in the Lewiston-Auburn Airport terminal, Mondale paused to deliver an off-the-cuff eulogy for former Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas who died Saturday morning. Mondale was then asked by someone in the small crowd to discuss the embargo of chicken to the Soviet Union and what effect that may have on this region, which depends heavily on chicken production as part of its economy. Mondale answered that, while he had few concrete numbers, chicken producers would probably receive government aid to make up for any loss.

The Vice-President went on to add his contention that the U.S. should drop out of the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympic Games. Attending the games "would only add legitimacy to the brutal invasion of Afghanistan," Mondale also called the Iranian detention of American hostages in Tehran "an act of uncivilized behavior."

Moving on to campaign in Lewiston's "Little Canada," a depressed area of the city, Mondale spent much of his time praising Maine

Senator Edmund Muskie. Noting one example of Muskie's record of achievement, Mondale said that under Carter's presidency and with the help of the senator, the nation's deficit had dropped from \$67 billion to \$15 billion. He added a few more thoughts on the international situation in a crowded union hall. "The time has come to say, 'that's enough,'" Mondale con-



Vice President Walter Mondale at L-A airport.

cluded. Following his Lewiston appearance, Mondale traveled to Loring Air Force Base where he was given a dinner in his honor by the Aroostook County Chamber of Commerce.

Brown Discusses Job Market, Other Concerns, in Student Interview

Following his Lewiston appearance at Happy Jack's Restaurant on Lisbon Street Sunday, California governor Jerry Brown spoke with Student staffers covering the event. Here are excerpts from that interview:

Student: Governor Brown, Senator Kennedy was in town the other night, and he spent a good deal of his speech discussing a theme that he's been bringing up all during his campaign, that is his refutation of President Carter's contention that there is a malaise in the spirit of the American people. During your speech this morning, you mentioned that there is a "sense of weakness and isolation" and that you would hope to "re-create optimism." What about right now, what do you see the level of spirit in the United States being?

Governor Brown: "I think people are very prepared for change, there's an awakening going on and an opportunity such as we have not had in a decade. I'm very optimistic about the future."

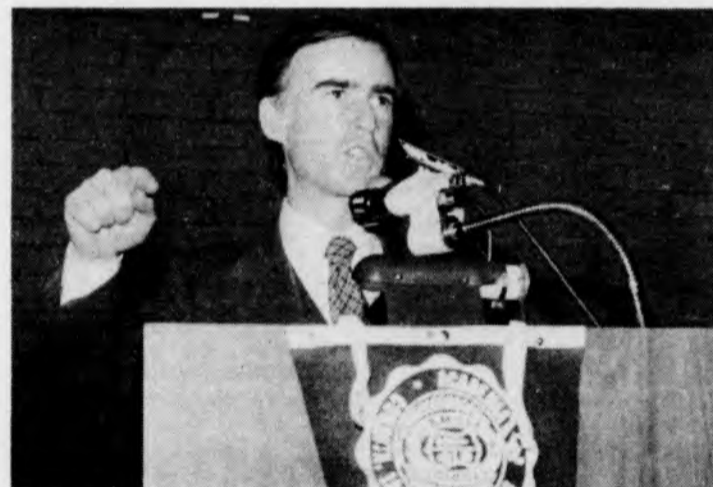
Student: What forecast do you see for new college graduates coming into the job market in the 1980s?

Governor Brown: "There's a great potential, but there's also a great danger."

Student: Inherent in what?

Governor Brown: "In the nuclear arms race, the collapse of the international monetary system, in runaway inflation, in the persistent deterioration of our economic base. Those are serious problems and we have to make the shift from consumption to investment. We have to rebuild — rebuild our industrial capacity, protect our environmental assets, that takes a lot of money. Right now everything is focused on more debt for more consumption. Consumption is only possible if there's more production. And that requires a shift in our priorities toward investment."

Student: Outside of a college audience, how do you think your stands on environmental concerns and



Brown makes a point to Bates audience in Chase Lounge. Photos courtesy Lewiston Sun

against nuclear power will be viewed by the working class, middleaged majority voters of this already economically hard-pressed region?

Governor Brown: "Eliminating nuclear power will provide a lot of jobs, cause the necessary weatherization, insulation, retrofitting and conservation programs will create thousands and thousands of jobs."

Student: Won't it also create hardships in terms of paying for the energy that is available at this time?

Governor Brown: "I don't think so, I think nuclear energy is going to cost a great deal of money and I think the federal government ought to have a program of phase-out to assist in areas that have become overly dependent on nuclear power."

Student: What about environmental concerns? You mentioned industry is moving out of New England because of those concerns. How do you expect to get those industries back if your concerns remain a deterrent?

Governor Brown: "By regulatory

programs, and by tax incentives. We don't want to destroy the earth and the human beings on it just to make a few extra bucks. That's a very short term strategy."

Student: In these hard times in foreign policy, do you see your inexperience as a relative drawback?

Governor Brown: "No, because I think the foreign policy perceptions in Washington are inadequate. The Vietnam war, the Iranian crisis, this flows from the misperception of the world and I believe my insights into the world will be very helpful in establishing a whole new foreign policy based on regional development—building up North America, a common market in North America and in regional centers of strength throughout the world, instead of the superpower concepts of Carter's policy."

Contributing to coverage of Governor Jerry Brown's visit to Bates were staff reporters Jon Skillings and Diana Silver with assistant editor Jon Marcus and photographers Jon Hall, Jen Hyde and Jon Skillings.

Tuition Increase Forecast; Trustees Decide This Weekend

(Continued from Page 1)
budget by late next week. "It will be going up," one stated, "comparable to all colleges."

Perhaps the most dramatic comparison may be made to Bowdoin College in Brunswick where administrators announced last week \$990 increase in tuition per student. Facing faculty unrest as well as some financial concerns, Bowdoin has increased tuition alone by \$700, up from \$5100 to \$5800. Board has increased \$145, standing now at \$1250, and rooming costs have risen by \$145 and now total \$970. The total new tuition figure for Bowdoin now stands at \$8020.

Tuition at Bates has also been increasing steadily during the past several years. Two years ago, during 1977-78, overall fees stood at \$5360. A \$425 increase the following year brought that figure to \$5835, and last year's \$550 increase brings the new total to \$6385. The new projected increase would be equal to or greater than the increases during the past three years combined.

Asked whether the end of such increases is in sight, Carpenter concluded, "I'm very, very concerned. I don't see anything that's going to reverse the trend for a while."

Bates People

Jewish Counselor Hopes to Stay in Tune With Social Needs

by Mary Terry
Staff Reporter

Rabbi Victor Reinstein of Congregation Beth Jacob Synagogue in Lewiston has been appointed Jewish religious counselor to the Bates community. "My major focus (at Bates) is dealing with students on an individual basis as well as offering guidance to Hillel." He continued by stating, "I would like to be available to all students."

When asked how he came to be involved with Bates, Reinstein answered "Richard Crocker and I arrived in town the same time, in 1978 and we became acquainted." Through Crocker, and his contact with Jewish members of the Bates community Reinstein became involved with Bates.

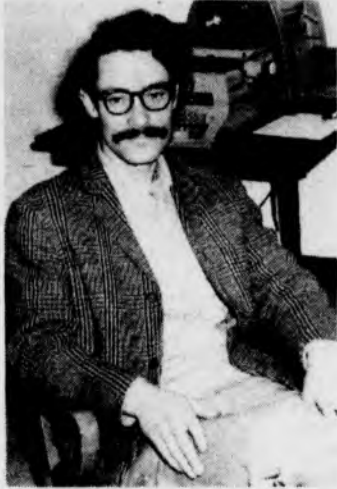
Last fall he conducted a Thanksgiving service and during that same time period he "spoke with Richard (Crocker) about the religious life on campus." His involvement with the college was formalized in the late fall of this year.

In respect to student reaction Reinstein commented "I've not been here long enough to speak of reaction. I've certainly enjoyed my interaction here and found it positive." He continued by stating "Very positive both from students and faculty."

When asked what he hoped to be involved in at Bates he cited an interest in Hillel, the Interfaith Council and student services on campus. He also expressed the belief "I would like to see Bates students feel at home at Beth Jacob."

In regard to changes which Reinstein would like to see instituted he mentioned the respect of

all religious holiday calendars. He expressed concern over the fact that this last fall the Dizzy Gillespie concert was held on the eve of a high Jewish holiday, Yom Kippur. In addition Reinstein sees "the need for Judaic courses" and the exploration of modern Jewish thought.



Rabbi Victor Reinstein

"My major concern is that religion be closely in tune with social needs. I am one who believes that is not a distinction between real life and student life. College students, particularly, have valuable opinions to offer to social needs."

One of the things Reinstein would most like to work on with Bates students is an understanding of each other. "We need dialogue between all religions to share what we can towards common goals and a genuine respect for each other's backgrounds and faith commitments."

New Short Term Courses Offered Around the World

by Melanie Spencer
Staff Reporter

Short term this year is full of exciting opportunities, especially for students who wish to spend the five and a half weeks in a different setting. There are more off-campus offerings than ever, and consequently, the financial aid office has been flooded with applications. "We have had more requests for aid than any other year," stated director Leigh Campbell. The more costly trips include those to such distant places as Germany, England, Israel, India and the Caribbean.

According to Professor Warde, students who go to Germany will have to test their German speaking skills. "Each student lives with a different family and has to speak German with them." Following the four week family experience in romantic Marbourg, which includes study at the local university, the fifteen students begin two weeks of "strenuous travel." They plan to tour the picturesque castles and vineyards of the Mosle Valley and to follow the "Romantic Road" through sections of both east and west Germany.

Through another short term, students will spend May in England, studying at the Oxford Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies. For the more scholarly, the term concentrates on Elizabethan technology through classes, lectures and tutorials. Several field trips are planned to London and the Royal Shakespeare Theater, with side trips to explore area castles and the English countryside.

A third short term, headed by sociology Professor Reed, will be spent in Israel on a kibbutz, a collective farm community. In the informational meeting, Reed stressed that this will be a *working* short

term; students will have manual jobs, such as harvesting and kitchen duty, and will be expected to play an active part in the community during their stay. The kibbutz life style is quite different, for example, some collectives have separate housing for the children and adults. This alternative lifestyle, with its different roles and institutions, will be explored during the four weeks.

India is also the destination of a number of students under the guidance of Professors Law and Strong. Equipped with backpacks, the students will arrive in either New Delhi or Bombay and will tour India for four weeks, visiting Bodhgaya (the site of the Buddha's enlightenment), the Taj Mahal, Calcutta, and other Indian cities. The final week is open for independent projects or travel.

Study of coral reef organisms will be the aim of students who spend their May in the Caribbean with Professors Lewbel and Cashman. One pre-requisite is a diving certificate, as a large amount of time is spent scuba diving in the reefs, observing and researching. Just as a safety precaution, C.P.R. experience is required also.

On a smaller scale, there are several terms offered to New York City, with each stressing a different cultural aspect. For example, Professor Mathews and Professor Neff's term explores jazz music, by visiting downtown clubs and individual artists for three weeks. Mathews explained that the first several weeks will be at Bates, studying the history of jazz and at the term's conclusion students will either take a listening exam or devise a project.

A second group of Bates people will explore art and artists in N.Y. City. Led by Professors Lyczko and

Feintuch, they will concentrate heavily on the May exhibit of Picasso at the Museum of Modern Art because "practically the whole history of art can be drawn from his work." Side trips to museums in Washington, Philadelphia and New Haven will be made and "since food is a personal interest, we take the students to all kinds of strange restaurants," added Lyczko.

For the third year, Fran Deutch, in connection with the psychology department, is offering a short term to explore urban institutions. New York will be the base point, and the group of ten will tour several institutions there, such as Rikers Island Prison, which Deutch claimed was always a "shocking experience." There are two spaces left and she urged that students, especially from rural backgrounds, consider this term because it gives them, and the groups, a broader perspective.

For the less adventurous, there are the usual (and unusual) array of on campus offerings. And, one needn't lead a "country club" existence, either; there are many meaty courses. But, if your short term expectations do include a relaxing time in the sun, you're sure to find that too.

Short Term Aid Requests Double

An increasing number of expensive off-campus short term units has doubled the tally of students applying for financial aid for that term, according to Financial Aid Director Leigh Campbell.

"Apparently, the idea of an off-campus short term unit is very desirable within the student body. I can't explain what has caused an increase in applications. The funds available... didn't anywhere near equal the need," Campbell says.

The financial aid office denied any aid to half the applicants and made lower offers to most of the others. Notification of awards was given Wednesday.

Out of the 95 applicants for short term financial aid, most involved in the ten overseas short term units, only half will receive funds.

Campbell stresses that no student received all the money that he or she had requested. This, he explains is not usually the case, but was caused this year by "a simple lack of funds."

'81 Faculty Search Begins

by Peter Cummings
Staff Reporter

New professors will be hired for 1980-81 in astronomy, sociology and economics, in addition to a one-year replacement in biology and a temporary replacement in religion, according to Dean of the Faculty Carl Straub.

Straub reports that professorial openings are advertised through a "nationwide search" which results in a "sifting down to three to five candidates." Searches are conducted by the individual academic departments.

These three to five candidates are then invited to the campus for interviews. While on campus, each candidate is required to give a formal seminar or lecture which students may attend. Generally there is also a dinner meeting or discussion group with students.

After all of the candidates have visited Bates, the department chairman and Straub agree on a candidate, who is "recommended to and accepted by" President T. Hedley Reynolds.

Special Report

Students Gear Up for Presidential Campaigns

by Diana Silver
Staff Reporter

Student Democrats Cindi Lohman and Judy Hakanson have begun organization for political campaigns for Senator Kennedy and President Carter, respectively.

The major focus of the Bates Kennedy campaign, according to Lohman, is the Democratic caucuses in Maine on February 10. Yet Hakanson stated, "We're trying to get students actively involved in their own areas of the country."

Lohman stated that her strategy would be to "locate and organize the hard-core Kennedy supporters which we can identify from the caucus cards many filled out at Kennedy's rally last week, try to get them to turn out for the caucus and bring people they know or can interest in Kennedy." Lohman estimated the number of caucus cards filled out by Bates students to be thirty, 10-15% of the Bates students who attended the rally.

Hakanson is hopeful that a Carter campaign representative can come to Bates to talk issues with the students and added that, "There will be some representative that will be organizing all the campuses in Maine."

Chris Callahan, a 1978 Bates graduate and Kennedy coordinator for Lewiston, estimated the support of Bates students to be "excellent; there is a very enthusiastic base at Bates and the most dedicated and best workers, as indicated by the large turnout of Bates students at the rally last

week. The students can play a very important role in the caucus. So few people show up that one's impact is ten times that of a general election. It is possible for a Bates student to be a delegate to the state and national convention."

Barry Brendal, a Washington D.C. representative assigned to the Lewiston area, commented on Car-

ter's support of Brown, yet Lohman commented that "Brown has been labeled a 'liberal,' yet this only applies to specific issues. The scope of Kennedy's concerns is broader." Brendal added "Brown should really have little or no effect on the state of Maine."

Hakanson commented on the political interest at Bates, "I think that the students are aware and

issue-oriented, which makes them shorter in scope but willing to put less effort in." Callahan commented on his own experiences while a student at Bates. "When I was there, they barely even knew the war in Vietnam was going on. I think students at Bates have grown analytical about the political situation and certainly better read, and responsive."

Callahan also cited the political importance of Kennedy's turnout in Maine. "If he doesn't win Maine, he won't get elected. He has got to win Lewiston because we alone send 100 delegates to the state convention. If Kennedy can't win in the Northeast, then the polls will continue to go down as citizens decide to support a winner."

Brendal stated that Maine was unaware of the benefits Carter's administration had to offer. Brendal cited "Carter had cut unemployment by 25%, 8 million jobs have been created, a fact which should touch Maine citizens and Bates students. People turn out for Kennedy because he is a celebrity and a politician. It is the celebrity appeal that does it. He'd have a great future as the middle square on the Hollywood Squares."

Callahan stated that Kennedy has a wide appeal because of his potential. "I think Carter's been a disappointment. Kennedy is an elder statesman, not a consummate politician and he has the best understanding of the highest level of politics. He can work within the system to carry out his goals. I think the Bates students are going to realize this."



Brendal and Hakanson at Carter meeting. Photo by Jen Hyde

ter's chances in Maine. "We have to remember that we are in Kennedy's backyard so when I was sent up here, it was to keep us from getting our doors blown off. I think that Muskie's support for Carter is an asset because he points out the truth that Carter has been good to the state of Maine."

Both the Kennedy and Carter camps commented on Brown's impact on students. Both believed that the visit to the Bates campus was a major factor in the student

sensitive to the issues, especially groups like the New World Coalition and other 'outspoken' groups." and Brendal added; "I think we are detecting a change, subtle but there, that people are beginning to realize that you can't divorce politics from the rest of your life, politics is an integral part of just about everything you do."

Lohman stated that "students are not initiators here, but certainly participants. Most are

Downeast

The Environment

Audubon Director Ginn Predicts Maine Will Weather The Storm

by David Ginn

Remember when a gallon of gas cost \$.32, electricity .02 per kilo watt hour and home heating oil warmed for 12-15¢/gallon. Hard to imagine today faced with spiraling energy costs, electricity 2¢/KWH and oil 92.2¢/gallon. Those were average Maine prices in 1970. The outlook for the 1980's pictures continued high costs. No one can pre-

dict the cost of energy increases; however there is agreement the price must entail a change in lifestyle and a revitalizing of the necessities in contrast to past energy wastefulness.

William Ginn, executive director of the Maine Audubon Society, the state's largest environmental organization, believes Maine will lead the way in energy conserva-

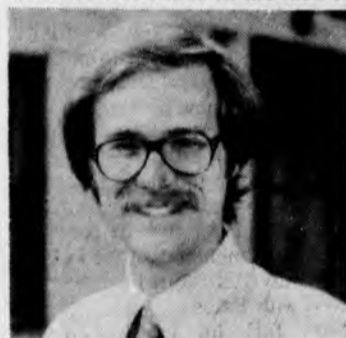
tion and use of alternative energy forms in the country. Ginn gives three reasons; "The Maine people have the 'know how' of conservation. Maine has a low standard of living (average \$8,000 medium family income) so the cost of energy hurts us more. There is also a greater availability of wood (90% of Maine is forest) as opposed to the rest of the country." Reduction in

energy consumption is the big challenge, not necessarily advances in solar technology. "The key to the situation is the fact only about 10,000 new homes were built in Maine last year. To reduce consumption costs Maine people must work on making the 360,000 existing homes energy efficient."

Ginn gives six energy predictions for Maine in the 1980's.

1. Wood heating will increase. Right now 49% of Maine residents use some amount of wood for heating. Ginn sees "wood use up some, but more and more people burning wood should rely upon it for an increasing percentage of their home heating costs." Expect an increase in the technology of woodburning. The development of efficient furnaces for wood and coal, the compression of waste woodchips and sawdust, creating wood pellets that burn for hours, as well as a move away from fireplaces toward airtight stoves all lie ahead.

Centralized generation of electricity, Ginn predicts, will be the largest energy question. Central Maine Power proposes to build a coal fired electrical plant on Sears Island by 1990. Ginn wonders if we need it. "The decision is being delayed on account of consumption growth, which is slower at 1.5%/year than CMP's predicted rate of 2.5% per year. The reason is attributed to increased conservation and wood heat in the face of



Audubon director William Ginn

very expensive electrical heat.

"Ginn sees no new nukes in Maine or the rest of the country for three reasons: the high initial cost of a plant forces a capital intensive investment leaving large loans at incredible high interest rates; thus, first and foremost, the price tag decreases feasibility. Secondly, safety and disposal of wastes are still major questions with inadequate answers. In addition, the uncertainty over the future of nuclear power and the Three Mile Island accidents turned the public against nuclear energy and toughened the regulatory climate.

The predictions of Ginn and others agree that energy wasteful lifestyle practices must be adapted to an age of relative scarcity. One change may be a rebirth in Portland and Lewiston as young professionals move into the cities to avoid long commutes. Those who are prepared to make the necessary changes and adapt to higher costs of energy stand the best chance of surviving.

Bates Dates

January 27: Quaker meeting, 10 a.m., Alumni House; Chapel Board Dinner, 5 p.m., Dining Room 10; Fencing Club, 2:30 p.m., Campus Ave. Gym; Folk Mass, 7:30 p.m., Gannett Room.

January 28: WRJR, 5:30 p.m., Garcelon Room; Representative Assembly, 7 p.m., Skelton Lounge; Newman Council, 6:30 p.m., Parker Lower Lounge; Chase Hall Committee, 6:30 p.m., Hirasawa Lounge.

January 29: Sociology/Anthropology Club, 11:15 a.m., Room 15, Commons; German Table, 5:30 p.m., Rowe Room; Bates Arts Society, Dining Room 10, Commons; New World Coalition, 6:30 p.m., Hirasawa Lounge, Chase Hall.

January 30: Geology Lunch, 11:30 a.m., Dining Room 15; French Table, 5:30 p.m., Room 10, Commons; Biology Council Volleyball, 8 p.m.,

Rand Gym; Spanish Table, 5:30 p.m., Costello; Yoga Class, 9 p.m., Campus Ave. Gym.

January 31: Physics Society, 12:15 p.m., Costello Room; New World Coalition, 5 p.m., Costello; International Club, 5 p.m., Room 10, Commons; Chess Club, 7 p.m., Libbey 4.

February 1: Biology Council Luncheon, 11:30 p.m., Rowe Room, Commons; Bates Christian Fellowship, 7 p.m., Skelton Lounge.

Carter Speechwriter to Speak Sunday

by Diana Silver Staff Reporter

James Fallows, a former speechwriter for President Carter and present Washington editor for *Atlantic Monthly*, will speak Sunday evening in Chase Lounge about Carter's four years in office.

"I'll be explaining why things turned out for Jimmy Carter as they did," Fallows said in a telephone interview with *The Student*. "I'm going to analyze why people feel some things about Carter but don't know why. For instance, some people feel he is a good man or an honest man or boring... and I'm planning to talk about some of these reactions to Carter," stated Fallows.

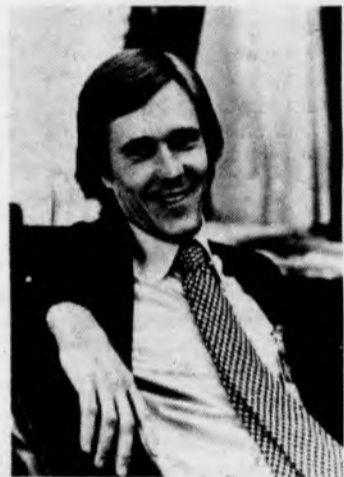
Fallows worked as Carter's chief speechwriter from July '76 until December '78 and wrote speeches with topics such as Energy, Defense, Foreign Policy and the Economy.

"I think that the crises enabled him to display what is best about him; he is patient, he is calm, these are his greatest virtues and they're on display now," said Fallows.

Fallows also explained Kennedy's enormous popularity when he announced his candidacy.

"When Kennedy was getting ready to run, the hunger for Kennedy was worse. It arose from a nostalgia for parts of the Presidential office that Carter couldn't carry out. Carter is not inspiring, he is not good at signaling a general policy, he calmly manages things."

Regarding Kennedy's allegation that Carter does not provide the proper leadership for the country, Fallows drew a distinction between



James Fallows.

the two types of leadership the presidential office requires.

"Kennedy's allegation goes right to the heart of the divided personality of the office. Kennedy and Carter represent the two personalities: Kennedy is a brilliant orator who is dynamic but not as trusted to think things through. Carter has a careful resolution and is boring but competent and cautious. Certainly an orator has a skill that is very important to the office. There are few areas in which the president can make something happen by just making the decision. He must convince the Congress and the people of the wisdom of the decision — so this is the importance of the oratorical skill," said Fallows.

Finally, Fallows commented on Carter's staff loyalty. "There are, as there are in any administration, people like Powell and Jordan who are very loyal to their president. Yet unlike other administrations, there exists a lower degree of loyalty. Those who do not work as closely with Carter are not made to feel as much a part of the administration and operation, so there exists, at least while I was there, mumbling and discontent."

Speaker Will Address Land Claims Suit

by Regina Macdonald

"Indian giver" was a phrase much used in the 1700's to express the White's distrust of the native population. In the *Ames Almanac* of 1764 there is a definition: "We Americans know what is meant by an Indian gift, that is to make a present but to expect more in return."

Maine's Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes never gave away their lands. In the Treaty of 1794, no payment was mentioned when the state (then Massachusetts) purported to take away all the aboriginal land with the exception of 10 acres at Pleasant Point, 23,000 acres in Indian Township, and seventeen islands.

In recent years, the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy peoples claim 12.5 million acres, 58% of the state of Maine, in a suit backed by the U.S. Interior and Justice De-

partments. This is the largest claim to land or damages ever brought to court in the history of the United States.

There is strong opposition to this claim. One half of Maine's land is presently owned by 9 corporations that specialize in paper and wood products. Another one fifth of the state is virtually under company control through large family trusts.

On Thursday evening January 31 at 8:00 in the Hirasawa Lounge, Mary Griffith will present a slide show which illustrates the long history of the land claims in Maine. Griffith, a member of the American Friends Service Committee, toured the state with this narrated slide show last year, providing information to concerned Maine residents.

A former Peace Corps Volunteer who served in Africa, she became interested in indigenous peoples after enrolling in a course concern-

ing Native Americans at Bowdoin College. Last year, she coordinated the efforts of 5-10 intertribal volunteers to draft four substantial chapters about Native Americans for a junior high social studies textbook to be used in the Maine school system. She also scoured local archives searching for documents and photographs to include in this updated version of Maine's history.

Griffith's talk on Thursday will provide the historical background for a subsequent lecture on Feb. 4 by Tom Tureen, the lawyer who represents the Native Americans in their claim against Maine. In addition, participants from Maine's Native American communities will discuss topics such as "Indianness," ethnic identity, and cultural continuity. On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 9, Sipsis, a Penobscot woman who practices a traditional way of life, will speak in Chase Lounge.

Bio Council Schedules Lecture Series

The Biology Council is introducing another lecture series for the winter semester. Speaking will be other members of the biology faculty who did not lecture during the fall semester. At least two students will speak on their research and interests in biology. Outside of the Bates community, Otto Solbrig of Harvard University and Ms. Edith Macrae of the University of North Carolina will guest lecture.

Additionally, we will hear lectures by the candidates for the replacement of Dr. Andy Balber who will be on leave next year.

The lectures are: February 1, Ms. Edith Macrae, "Cellular components of blood, a correlation of structure and function," in Skelton Lounge; February 8, Dr. Eli Minkoff, "Facial muscles, facial nerves, and the facial motor nucleus," in Hirasawa Lounge; Feb-

ruary 29, Dr. Ralph Peters, "In search of the ultimate control system," in Hirasawa Lounge; March 7, Dr. Louis Pitelka, "Population biology studies of *Aster acuminatus*, a forest herb," in Hirasawa Lounge.

The dates and places for the student lectures and Otto Solbrig will be posted around campus. All lectures begin at 4:10 p.m. unless otherwise noted. Refreshments will be available.

Geo Students Find Fault



Gammons and Carter, discoverers of fault line.

Photo by Jen Hude

by Ethan Whitaker Staff Reporter

In early September, four senior geology majors, Al Carter, Chris Gammons, Barbara Rudnick and Lisa Ebinger came to the conclusion that a geological fault existed somewhere in Carter's senior thesis area, but they did not have the hard evidence to back up their theory. Then in late September, Gammons was walking through the area when he noticed a rock outcrop which was very fractured; its grains were crushed and pulverized and there was intense quartz veining. According to Gammons, "It was very unusual to find such broken texture except along the line of a fault area." The four students involved and

Professor John Creasy now believe that they have found the south side of the Mollocket Fault, a grabben fault whose north side was found some fifteen years before about twenty miles away from the Carter area. The fault is along the line of 200 to 300 million years old, has not moved in millions of years and is probably dead.

According to Gammons, there is iron sulfide mineralization along the line of the fault that might have some economic potential although there has been no investigation as yet into the feasibility of such a project.

The fault will probably be included in the next geographical compilation of Maine and is as yet unnamed.

Stress Common Problem on Campus

by Mary Terry
Staff Reporter

"Stress is something everybody undergoes," according to Susan Kalma, health service coordinator. There are many causes of stress and many methods of coping with it. The problem appears to be making society recognize stress as a normal occurrence in everyone's life.

Stress is a very relevant problem here at Bates. "No doubt about it college is a high stress situation. There are twice as many suicides in this age group who are in college than not," agreed Kalma. Most students cope well with stress but Kalma continued "I feel every student experiences stress at some time."

Each individual finds different things stressful. "You have your own constitution; some aspects are stressful and some are therapeutic," stated Kalma. An incident or situation which is uncomfortable for one person may not be for another.

According to Kalma the high stress periods at Bates appear to be the period prior to Thanksgiv-

ing break, mid-terms and finals. This is understandable in light of the fact that these situations can cause a great deal of tension in a student.

There are many indications of stress. "What I'd like to get across is the fact that being under stress can take a non-specific toll on the body," Kalma adds. A stressful situation produces physical changes and symptoms.

A general list of symptoms often found to be stress related are headache, difficulty sleeping, weight change, and nausea among others. Kalma ended the list by stating "It is often a general sense of not being comfortable in one's body."

Kalma also expressed her concern over "psychosomatic" illness. "Psychosomatic complaints" are very misunderstood and I'm very concerned with the way people often view them. People don't will these illnesses and it is often difficult to relax enough to diminish them. People who are having difficulty dealing with stress "may experience biochemical changes" that cause illnesses such as ulcers.

There are a variety of methods concerned with dealing with stress. Bates' health service offers nurses and doctors for both physical checkups and counseling. The



"Stress is a common problem among students..."

chaplain's office offers counseling and Johnson Associates, psychological counselors, are available through the health service or phone book. Linda Creighton,

one of the members of Johnson Associates, teaches relaxation techniques in a group session.

"Not everybody is going to want to go to a counselor for dealing with stress," Kalma pointed out. There are things students may do on their own in order to deal with stress. Talking things out with a friend, making timetables, learning to relax, exercising regularly, or taking a break from studies are all viable solutions. Kalma also mentioned the importance of "setting realistic priorities by making a timetable set in reality."

Lynn Welbourne, a counselor for

the University of Maine, recently gave a lecture pertaining to coping with stress. She brought up the point that while making a list of things to do also set aside some time to worry. All too often students' study is interrupted by worry.

"There is no way to eliminate stress" concluded Kalma. Stress happens to everyone at one time or another. The problem lies in coping with it successfully. There is help available at Bates, she says, to those who want to take advantage of it.

Discussion Continued

(Continued from Page 1)

Bob Carr says "I know the hassles are out there but they haven't touched me yet."

The forum was set up for question/answer discussion and paper was passed to all participants as they were asked to write down any questions they had concerning the actions of G.A.B. in the past week.

Most of the questions were directed to G.A.B. members, but as Dean of the College James Carignan was a participant in the audi-directed towards him concerning how he felt about the whole issue. Carignan stated that "sexual preference is a personal matter." The remainder of the two-hour period was controlled by the G.A.B. members.

The questions varied in interest and relevance. One question asked was whether they (G.A.B. members) felt their coming out would increase the membership of G.A.B. "Yes", was the response "it already has." Another question stemmed around the idea of a gay image. "I don't change my attitudes or my actions to please other people especially for that purpose", claims Pete Baranowski. Larri Cochran says, "all we can be are the people that we were and the people that we continue to be."

One question centered around G.A.B. as a group concerning official club status and school-budgeted money. The G.A.B. members are in the process of writing up a constitution and applying for funds as an official organization on

campus. Future plans include changing G.A.B. to a Gay Straight Alliance allowing a means for people to express support and adding to a healthier social atmosphere. The G.A.B. members feel strongly about the fact that they are not pressuring anyone to come out. They expressed a need for anonymity and felt that making G.A.B. a Gay Straight Alliance will help. "When you're going to come out it has got to be at your own time," according to Cochran.

Another question which seemed of importance was related to how the G.A.B. members viewed themselves: "Do you consider yourselves abnormal?" Professor Geoffrey Law answered for the group stating that "you must have a clear sense of normal before you know what abnormal means. Normality in sexuality can't be defined on a mass basis it must be defined on an individual basis. There should be an equal degree of tolerance for heterosexuals and homosexuals at Bates."

In between the answers to written questions discussion ensued from the floor. A quote from a non-Bates student stated that "college is a place where a lot of values form and change - overt actions can start things happening."

To date there have been no negative responses to G.A.B. members' open expression of sexual preference. Professor Law summed up the meeting saying, "what's happening in this room tonight is a culmination of what's been happening in the world, in some sense."

College Reverts to Original Founding Date

by Mary Terry
Staff Reporter

"The date wasn't changed" replied President T. Hedley Reynolds when asked why the official founding date of Bates College is now 1855. "Almost any college takes as its first date the date it was first chartered," continued Reynolds. And the fact is Bates was chartered in 1855.

In 1855 the state Legislature was petitioned by the Free Will Baptist Church to open a seminary. The petition was granted and Lewiston, Maine was chosen as its location. 1856 the cornerstone of Hathorn was placed and in September of that year the Maine State Seminary opened with 115 pupils.

Then in 1861 fifteen young men petitioned for college instructions. In 1862 the petition went to the Maine State Legislature and the charter was amended. The first actual college class began in 1863.

In 1864, often quoted as the founding date of Bates College, the president and trustees petitioned the state to name the institution Bates College. The name change was to honor Benjamin Bates who gave a large sum of money to the Seminary. The state approved the petition and the institution has remained Bates College.

The change only involved the name of the institution. There were apparently no curriculum alterations. The date of the charter, 1855, was used up until 1914. Then for reasons which are unclear, the col-

lege began to use 1864 as the founding date.

The college has again decided to recognize the date of charter, 1855 as the official date of Bates College. This decision was made, in part, due to the fact Reynolds received several diplomas from the 1880's on which the charter date 1855 appeared. As a historian he and others felt the charter date to be

the most appropriate.

There will be no major acts resulting from the decision. The date 1864 may appear on new publications according to the office of the President but no direct action will be taken to change dates already printed. There has been a new sign erected that is printed as "chartered 1855" but no other immediate changes will take place.

WRJR Remains at 10 Watts

by Ethan Whitaker
Staff Reporter

The campus radio station, WRJR-FM is still on the air; it has not, however, gone up to 100 watts as many people had hoped. Last fall, the Bates 10 watt station had feared that it would have to increase its wattage or it would lose its license. The FCC had ordered all stations on the educational band to go to commercial by Jan. 1, 1980.

According to station manager Jeff Wahlstrom, "We had originally feared that non compliance would mean the end of WRJR." Yet the problem has been clarified now. So that WRJR will remain at 10 watts on the educational band for "a few more years" and then it will be moved into the commercial band (92.1-107.9 mhz). "So instead of be WRJR 91.5 we will be, WRJR 94.5 or

something like that."

The decision not to go to 100 watts was a joint decision by the college and the station. The cost would have been over \$10,000. The boosted power would have provided only two or three additional miles of broadcast signal and, according to Wahlstrom, "the only added listeners would be those cows and horses in the fields outside Lewiston." Finally it was decided that the money could be better spent converting WRJR to stereo, or moving the broadcast antenna to a position with which Mt. David would conflict less.

Wahlstrom stated that WRJR could better serve the Bates community by allowing itself to get moved on the FM dial and subsequently allowing more money to become available for other purposes.

Bates Scenes



Photo by Jon Hall

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Sports

Volume 106, Number 23

Established 1873

January 25, 1980

Women's Track Team Wins 1, Loses 1

by Ethan Whitaker
Staff Reporter

The Bates College Women's Track Team traveled to Boston University Saturday for a Tri-Meet with Providence College and BU. The hosts piled up 62 points in defeating Bates (46) and Providence College (26).

The Bobcats were as usual led by Renata Cosby who devastated the College's 400-meter record by 2.7 seconds as she crossed the finish line in a mere 57.3 seconds. Cosby now holds or shares five school records.

Three other Bates women broke existing College records. Freshman Karen Holler soared 5 feet 7½ inches, breaking Sue MacDougall's year-old record by one-half inch. Another freshman, Tricia Perham, broke Donna Broadway's record of 16 feet 8½ inches in the long jump with a leap of 16 feet 11 inches.

Finally, Kathy Leonard established a record of 2 minutes 21.4 seconds in the 800-meter run. Although no previous record had existed in this event, Leonard's performance was a creditable one. The performances of Cosby, Hol-

ler, Perham and Leonard earned them a second, two firsts and a third respectively.

Leonard and Cosby also teamed with Sue Hopfe and Tracey Dolan for first in the two-mile relay. Also doing well for Bates were Ann-Marie Caron, Julie Thorton and Jean Grant who finished second, third and fourth in the shot-put. Cosby and Hopfe also won second places in the 200-meter and the one-mile runs while Priscilla Kidder finished fourth in the two-mile.

The Bobcats return home tomorrow for a meet against Bowdoin at 1 p.m. in the Cage.

Women's Basketball loses to Colby

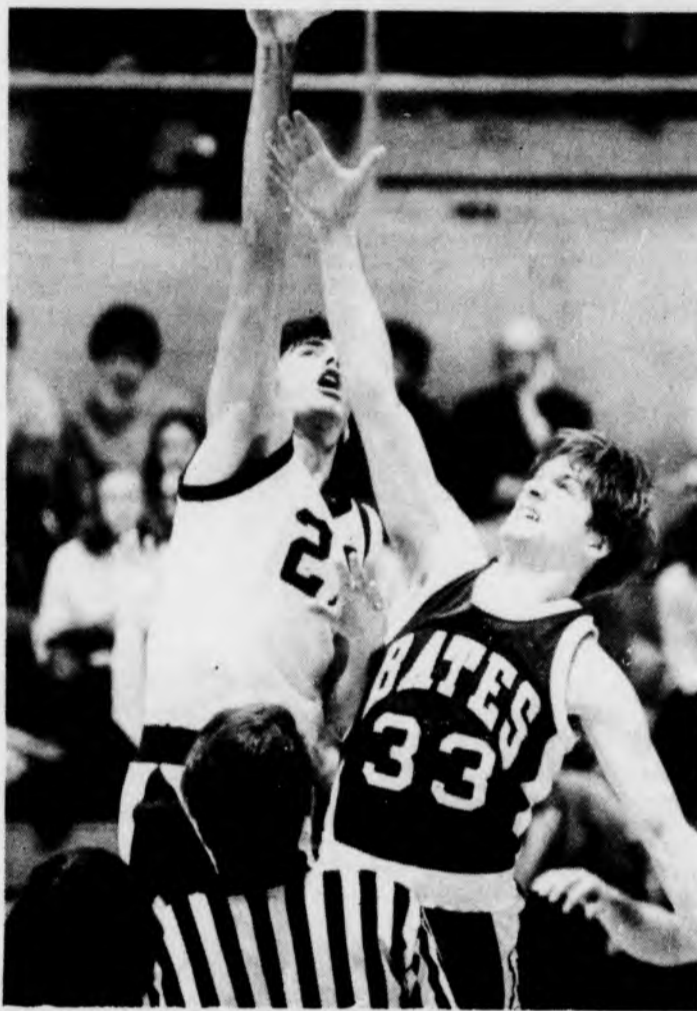
The Women's Basketball team came out of this week with a win and two losses, but considering the opposition, that was not that bad. Last weekend, Bates beat U.S.M., a very highly ranked team. Gail Leblanc scored 20 points in their 71-63 win, but the real story in that game was the second half surge by Bates. Down 35-26 at half time, Bates outscored U.S.M. 26-12 in the first 8 minutes of the second half to go up 52-47. This comeback was made possible by some fine defense on the part of the Bates squad, and without the services of Shirley Averill.

Next in line for Bates was Clark University, the No. 1 team for the Division 3 teams in the east. Clark

took the game with a great deal of ease, the final 85-55 score pretty much representing how the game went from the start. High scorers for Bates were Gail Leblanc with 14 points and Sue Doliner with 11. Sue MacDougall impressed everyone with a game high 17 rebounds.

On Wednesday night, the Mules of Colby invaded Lewiston and left with a 62-49 win, but it was not as easy as all that. Colby threw up an awesome defense which kept Bates outside most of the night, and held them to 13 first half points. Colby, the quicker and seemingly healthier team, continually ran a very effective fast break, and some poor calls by the referees on both sides made for some sloppy play

and confusion. The second half saw Bates become continually frustrated as they tried to get inside on Colby; by the end, both Sue MacDougall and Debbie Post had fouled out. Gail Leblanc led Bates with 13 points and Debbie Atwood added 12. The real story of the game was how Bates, minus two captains and with two starters fouled out, refused to give up. At one point they were down by as many as 22, but they came back to finish only 13 points down.



Tim Rice jumps it up against Bowdoin. News Bureau Photo

Intramural Leagues Balanced

As the men's intramural basketball season moves into its fourth week, the balance in all three leagues is showing through. In the first showdown game in a league, Chase-Webb bested Milliken 61-60, to take sole possession of first place. Chase-Webb also downed the faculty 59-33. JB has a lock on second place. It pounded M-C-O 57-41, but tied with Adams 63-63. Milliken picked up its third win of the season by edging the faculty at the buzzer 46-44. Wood-Rand moved into a tie with Milliken for third by crushing JB-Herrick 63-40.

In B upper, only two teams remain undefeated. Chase was idle to stay at 2-0, while Adams 5 was nipping Adams 3 38-36. Six teams are tied for third place, including Pierce, which was blasted by Herrick-Off 66-25; Stillman, which defeated Page-Turner 28-24; Adams 2, which edged Page 26-25; Adams 3 which won by forfeit; Smith North which got by Smith South 30-28; and also Herrick-Off.

Things were fairly quiet in B lower. Adams 2 moved into first place by beating Rand-Off 32-27. Smith Middle won by forfeit over Hedge.

The intramural protest council heard the case of two players that were ejected from a game for a "minor altercation." The council

voted to put both the players on probation for the rest of the season. Here are the standings as of January 21st:

A LEAGUE			
	W	L	T
Chase-Webb	4	0	0
JB	3	0	1
Milliken	3	1	0
Wood-Rand	3	1	0
RB-Hedge	2	3	0
Adams	1	2	1
M-C-O	1	3	0
Faculty	1	4	0
JB-Herrick	0	4	0

B Upper		B Lower			
	W	L	W	L	
Chase	2	0	Adams 2	3	0
Adams 5	2	0	Hacker	2	0
Pierce	2	1	Page	2	0
Stillman	2	1	Smith Middle	2	0
Adams 2	2	1	Rand	2	1
Adams 3	2	1	Adams 1	2	1
Smith No.	2	1	Rand-Off	1	1
Herrick-Off	2	1	JB	1	1
Adams 1	1	1	Milliken	1	1
Page	1	2	Off Campus	1	2
Smith So.	1	2	X Hedge	0	10
Adams 4	0	2			
Page-Turner	0	3			
Roger Bill	0	3			

X = Defunct

Mac on Sports

How much do captains count?

by Tim McNamara

Why is one able to see all of these once great Bates runners standing around by their mailboxes waiting for the new edition of "Runner's World" to show up? Maybe it's in hopes of finding some cures to their various pains and ills.

I talked to several of these ex-greats whose careers came to an end while they were running for Bates. Their names will not be revealed, according to their wishes.

The first man that I talked to is the victim of a knee injury, brought on, in part, through the use of the wrong type of running shoe. At Bates, one must buy his own track shoes, and the type necessary for this runner was unaffordable by him. Running with these wrong shoes caused a great deal of stress, and eventually led to a serious knee injury, so that his career as a runner is over. There were other factors mentioned, though, which contributed to his, and others', injuries.

The facilities at Bates, presently, are very inadequate, and the constant wear of running in the Cage causes unusual stress and strain on runners' bodies. Also, I was told that the training methods used at Bates are outdated, almost as much as the facilities. Runners, when they come to Bates, go through an intensive first week, so intense that it leads to, in some cases, a make or break situation. Either the body responds by recovering from that first week or it doesn't; those that recover, run, while those that don't are sometimes left with serious and permanent injuries. According to this first young man, a considerable part of the blame can be put on the shoulders of the Coach,

Walt Slovenski. Coach Slovenski has obviously had great success with his runners at Bates, but another side can be shown when talking to people who have been injured while under his guidance. According to the same ex-runner, Coach Slovenski "does not accept injuries." He comes across with a 'my way or no way' attitude with regards to training procedures, and ostracizes those who are injured. Some great runners come to Bates and cannot perform up to their potential or never reach their peak because of their injuries, which hamper them for the rest of their lives.

The second man to whom I talked gave me an entirely different account of the injury (knee) which he suffered. He blamed it on himself, stating that he tried to do too much too fast — exceeding what was on the schedule in an attempt to get into shape quickly. When I asked him if he ever felt pressured to run when he was injured, he responded that the only pressure that he ever felt to run in either races or practice came from himself. He said that it was up to him whether he wanted to run or not. If this is true that no pressure was ever exerted upon him, than a great deal of the notion of running injured must be due to personal attitude. Individuals who put the team ahead of their own personal welfare, can be termed both "great team players" or "stupid." People who put themselves before the team can be thought of as not caring about their team and teammates or as being practical. It's just a matter of personal view.

(Continued on Page 8)

Sports Dates

January 25: Women's Basketball at Merrimack, 7:00
 January 26: Men's Basketball at WPI, 7:30
 January 26: Women's Basketball vs. Bowdoin, 7:00
 January 26: Men's Track at UNH with UVM, 12:00 noon
 January 26: Women's Track vs. Bowdoin, 1:00
 January 29: Women's Basketball vs. Thomas, 4:00
 January 30: Women's Track at CBB (Colby), 6:30
 February 1: Men's Basketball vs. UMF, 7:30
 February 1: J.V. Men's Basketball vs. MCI, 5:30
 February 1 and 2: Women's Basketball at Swarthmore Tourney with Wheaton and MIT

February 1 and 2: Men's and Women's Skiing at U. of Vermont
 February 2: Men's Track at Maine Inv. (Colby), 1:00
 February 2: Men's Basketball vs. Salem State, 7:30
 February 2: J.V. Men's Basketball vs. Alumni, 5:30
 February 2: Women's Track at UNH with Dartmouth and Bowdoin, 1:00
 February 5: Women's Basketball at Stonehill, 6:00
 February 6: J.V. Men's Basketball vs. SMVTI, 7:00
 February 6: Women's Track at UMO with Bowdoin, 1:00
 February 8: Men's Basketball at Central Connecticut, 8:00
 February 8: Women's Basketball vs. Tufts, 7:00

February 8 and 9: Men's and Women's Skiing at Dartmouth Carnival
 February 9: Men's Basketball at Bentley, 7:30
 February 9: Women's Basketball at Babson, 7:00
 February 9: Men's Track vs. MIT, 1:00
 February 9: Women's Track at Holy Cross Invitational
 February 13: Men's Basketball vs. Colby, 7:30
 February 13: J.V. Men's Basketball vs. Bridgton, 5:30
 February 14: J.V. Men's Basketball at SMVTI, 7:00
 February 15: Men's Basketball at Norwich, 7:30
 February 15: Women's Basketball vs. U. New England, 5:00

President Speaks

(Continued from Page 1)
 of \$800,000 for the school's energy costs next year is projected. If this figure turns out to be too low, the college would be dangerously in the red. The danger, Reynolds said, lies in the fact that this money would be taken from the school's endowment, which pays part of every student's tuition.

While noting that the college has no choice but to pass on these costs, Reynolds more optimistically commented that he believes Congress will be providing more money to students through grants. He said that even with this money several independent colleges are faced with difficulty. Consequently, he predicted, more stu-

dents will go to state universities, raising their costs and probably forcing them to dismiss faculty members due to budget ceilings.

Despite such difficulties, Reynolds felt that the future appears "reasonably optimistic" for Bates.

Focusing more on Bates's energy needs, Reynolds revealed that the college will conduct an engineering study of how to maximize the energy efficiency of all the college's buildings. When questioned about the cost of such modifications, he responded "We are probably getting to an energy situation where even borrowing the money for these things will be a savings." He said a comprehensive plan will

probably be arrived at within a year.

Reviewing the college's current efforts to save energy, Reynolds noted the solar panels on the roof of Chase Hall, the solar panels planned for the new gym and the passive energy efficiency of both the library and the new gym. He also suggested that other new buildings will be constructed with similar passive energy efficiency and solar panels.

Reynolds said that the college energy rate is established on a peak load basis and assured that the school will definitely try to use this in the future to lower its rates.

Discussing the idea of a campus pub, Reynolds said that he favored it, but always found the student position ambiguous. He said he preferred not to have a large scale operation but that he was "not in any way against a nice bar, or a nice restaurant and bar."

Dean of the College James Carignan, in the audience, also noted the ambiguity of the student position and said he had not sensed much student interest in a pub. He also said that he had discussed the idea with new Rep-

resentative Assembly president Dave Robinson and vice-president Monica Holmes Monday and felt that they had the same impression of student interest.

Reynolds noted that several factors work against a pub. Among them are Maine's drinking age of 20, other needs for college money, and the fact that a campus pub would isolate Bates students from the community.

Regarding the drinking age, the president noted that the college, as licensing agent of the pub, would have to abandon its drinking age non-enforcement policy of "salutary neglect" and would be forced to ask for identification. He felt that proprietors of such establishments as the Blue Goose would push this point with the local police, as much of their business would be lost to a campus pub.

Related to this, both Reynolds and Carignan noted that, although the school does not enforce the state liquor law, Lewiston police, with a warrant, could conceivably arrest underage drinkers at college parties.

Addressing the problem of sexual and physical harassment,

which he termed "unacceptable," Reynolds said that he is convinced that only a minority is responsible. He felt that the problem is not necessarily limited to Bates and that he hoped the morality of not condoning such action is inherent in higher education.

In the area of curriculum Reynolds noted that the college was moving to less specialization, but still would not return to required classes.

When questioned about his fund-raising activities, Reynolds answered that he principally works with various foundations and said "The principal way you raise money is to be a good college."

(Continued from Page 7)
 The last man whom I talked to gave me still a different view. He pointed out that Coach Slovenski has been a track coach at Bates for 26 years, and both his ways and facilities are rather outdated. Coach Slovenski is from the old school, and if you're injured he may get mad at you, but if you speak up he will never force you to run. It was pointed out that a great number of people don't dare cross his path because if they quit or break a rule, then they will be on Coach Slovenski's black list forever. Essentially, a great number of runners run out of fear, and some might be too scared to admit when they are injured.

Another factor could be that a great number of people reach the point where they don't want to put up with rules and regulations anymore; once they find themselves injured, they enjoy the freedom and have no real desire to go back to the regimentation. It was brought up by this ex-runner that with Coach Slovenski, if you are not doing well then he doesn't go out of his way to give you a break, whereas he treats those that are doing well with respect. He concluded with this statement: "... you might hate him, you might love him, but you always respect him, and you'll never forget him."

How much do captains help a team? Well just look at Bates' varsity basketball teams. The women's team has three captains. Pat James has been out for a fair portion of the season with a broken toe; Sue Doliner was out when her foot was operated on, and is slowly working herself back into the program. Shirley Averill is presently out for at least 3-5 weeks with two torn muscles in her back. Obviously, the on court leadership, which is a big part of a successful team, has been hampered, not to mention the loss of the play of these three fine players. The team has responded very well to the loss, as was evidenced in their big win over U.S.M.

Then the men's team. Who has been leading the team in assists all year? Co-captain Tim Rice. And who is second? Co-captain Mike Gmsburg. These two guys know what it will take to beat some of the tougher teams coming up — teamwork. Obviously scoring is important, but when someone is able to throw in a 15 foot jumper or get an unmolested layup, it's because someone set that person up with a pass. Don't get me wrong: there is nothing more beautiful in the world than to see a twenty foot jumper hit nothing but net, but to

see a perfectly run fast break, or to have five different people touch the basketball and have it end in an open layup, well, that's second only to Miller time.

One final point. Let's not act as childish as the Colby fans did. Let's prove that this is not "Bates High School" by acting like college students. And let's fill that gym to the rafters. Later.

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Women's Track athlete Renata Cosby broke the Bates College Record in the 400 meter dash Saturday. She now holds or shares 5 school records.

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Arts and Entertainment

Volume 106, Number 23

Established 1873

January 25, 1980

Trivia Night Hectic, Ends in First Place Tie

by Diana Silver
Staff Reporter

WRJR's Trivia Night, which ended Saturday morning in a tie between The Sociables and Cruisin' Confusion, was termed "smoother than last year" by coordinator Bill Tucker.

Although most teams complained about being unable to reach WRJR because the phone was busy, Tucker commented that he was receiving answers from all

the teams "fairly regularly," and stated that the phone system used this year was more sophisticated than last year's.

"There are 40 to 45 teams now involved — an increase of 20 teams over last year. Compared to last year, I'd say that the questions are tougher, we have a larger staff to keep up with the overwhelming response and I think we're keeping up with the scoring better than last year," said Tucker Friday night.

Tucker explained that the preparation for Trivia Night began over Christmas vacation. "We started researching the questions from a variety of sources over Christmas and the songs were chosen a couple of weeks in advance. We've tried to match the length of the song with the difficulty of the question, but it's pretty random."

The scoring for questions went as follows: 2 points for regular questions which had to be answered be-

fore the song ended; 2 points for the name of the song and the artist; 10 points for the bonus questions announced every hour; and 50 points for the cosmic questions which were announced every 4 hours.

Tucker attributed the smoothness of the operation to the success of last year's Trivia Night. "It just opened doors right and left. There weren't any roadblocks. We were able to get more prizes and everyone has been very, very helpful. On the three Bates bonus questions Dave Welborn was especially helpful."

"I think the questions are interesting and fun, really imaginative. They seem more organized than last year, especially on the phone," stated one Parker team member. Indeed, Tucker commented, "we're organized to a T."

According to Tucker, the staff took about an hour to train. "We have trained them to be polite — after all, you can't be nasty to a nice guy."

One staff member commented, "It was a great experience —

most people were polite and cooperative, I guess. It's a good thing that the cosmic questions didn't involve driving, because some of the people who called were pretty drunk."

Most teams participating had a keg within reach and one member of the Basement Tapes commented, "We're serious enough to get drunk."

The breakfast at 7:00 Saturday morning where the winners were announced went "very, very well" according to Tucker. To resolve the tie between the two top teams, a coin was flipped and the prizes awarded with the winner of the toss getting first choice. The Sociables, the winners, chose a keg party and Cruisin' Confusion was awarded a prize package including dinners at No Tomatoes and Steckino's worth \$65. Kilgore Trout II, second place team, was awarded a prize package worth \$50 and 100 Proof, in third place, won 10 pizzas; finally, 10 hamburgers from Burger King were given to the Cosmic Quimmers.

Music Prof Unusual Composer

by Peter Cummings
Staff Reporter

Music instructor Bill Matthews is somewhat of an innovator in musical composition. He has performed pieces that have included throwing hay at a piano and throwing clay at a bass drum. Most of Matthews' compositions, though, are less unusual than these, though they may be more radical.

Matthews did not start composing until he was about to enter college. He got into a composition program at Oberlin "on a total fluke." Matthews had been a flute player which, at the time, was "too boring for words," so, a week before the application deadline, he composed his first two pieces (both twelve-tone) and was admitted to Oberlin.

Having been a "radical who thought all tonal music was crap," Matthews shunned the traditional repertoire. He didn't actually do much composition until he was a junior.

"Composition is very hard," Matthews explains. "It's long periods of self-guided work. You come out of a non-self-motivating educational system and you're not used to it."

At Oberlin, Matthews worked mostly with electronic music, which he continued at the University of Iowa where he received his masters' degree. He then studied in Holland for two and one-half years, returning to Yale to finish his doctorate.

For Matthews, "it is intriguing, a real challenge being a composer at a liberal arts campus" since "none

of (his) previously written pieces can be performed with the resources here. Until one and one-half years ago, the majority of his music was "very atonal, electronic, and advanced in sounds and pitches."

Referring to atonal music, Matthews explained, "People here don't accept that kind of music ... any new music from the last 60 years is like a bomb dropped out of



Professor Bill Matthews

the sky ... You can't expect someone to understand something totally alien."

Matthews' latest piece, for soprano and five instruments on a text by Beaudelaire, was composed for Carleton College in Minnesota and will premiere at the Walker Art Institute in Minneapolis in February. Matthews will conduct.

A piece may be written this summer for the Bates orchestra. "I have to modify my style," Matthews summarized. "Either the community will change or Bill Matthews must ... It's obvious who will change, since the community won't

come looking for contemporary music actively."

Matthews' philosophy is reflected by something a teacher once told him, "The art of composition is using available technologies to expand the consciousness of the society that surrounds the composer." Composition has also enlightened Bill Matthews, who now enjoys playing flute. "Being a performer isn't boring at all," Matthews says, "Once you realize it's an intellectual activity."

Winterval Continues Through Sunday

by Richard Regan
Staff Reporter

Here's a reminder of the events left for Winter Carnival. Tonight is the skating party, which will probably be held on the puddle. Irish coffee, peppermint schnapps, whiskey, coffee, and hot chocolate will be served. It begins at 6:00 p.m. and runs until 9:00 p.m.

Saturday morning in Rand Lower Lounge, it's a cartoons and beer breakfast starting at 8:00 a.m. Also being served is orange juice, fruit, donuts, and cider. During the day (weather permitting) the Outing Club is sponsoring the Winter Olympics. Check around the Outing Club booth for times and sites.

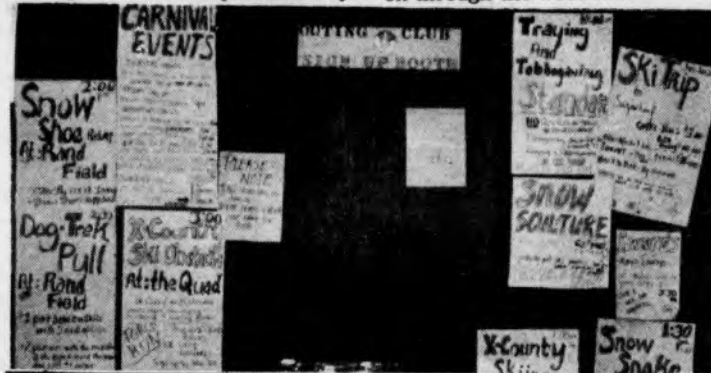
Saturday evening brings with it a semi-formal dinner at Commons at 7:30 p.m. Immediately following is what promises to be one of the finest dances of the year in Chase Lounge. There will be an open bar in the Den.

On Sunday, the Outing Club is sponsoring a day trip to Sugarloaf.

At night the evening winds down with a Bates talent coffeehouse in Fiske Lounge. Remember, if you would like to perform, contact Rick Thompson as soon as possible. Buy

your ticket for all events at the Chase Hall Committee ticket booth at lunch and dinner.

The film festival continues right on through the weekend.



Arrogant James White Tight on Off White

James White and The Blacks: *Off White*

James White and The Blacks (or The Contortions as they are sometimes known) is probably one of the most worthwhile bands to emerge from the seventies. Their music is a conglomerate of the best aspects of many preceding genres, combining the beat and rhythm of pop/disco, the musicality of jazz, and the raw energy of punk.

To understand this music one must first understand the man who creates it. James Chance (a/k/a James White) is the epitome of an arrogant bastard. He feels that he is the future of music (with which I am inclined to agree) and has been known to walk off stage if the audience is not up to his standards. It is this sort of energy that breeds the raw yet crisp sound exhibited by the musicians and the production

(done by Mr. Chance).

Their second album, *Off White*, is highlighted by James Chance's domineering vocals and powerful alto sax, as typified by the first cut, "Contort Yourself." The next song, "Stained Sheets," is another of the album's best. Guest artist Stells Rico's unique vocals must be heard to be believed.

Side two is purely instrumental, which gives one a chance to concentrate on the other musicians. "The Blacks," as they are called, consist of George Scott on bass, Jody Harris on guitar, Don Christensen on drums, and Pat Place playing an outstanding slide guitar.

I feel that both this and the first album (*Buy the Contortions*) forward on genius, and I am looking forward to more from this man. **CONTORT YOURSELF!!**

— David Cooke

Rock of the '80s in New Hall and Oates Album

"X-Static," the new album by Hall and Oates, is the perfect album to usher pop-music into the '80s. It represents another progression in the musical growth of these two artists, and while it is not exactly a change in direction from their previous efforts, it creates a much different aural atmosphere than those works. It is rock of the '80s: full sounding, and danceable, with a dense rhythm foundation held together by a blanketing keyboard feel and an edgy guitar sound. Elements of jazz, reggae, funk and punk are tastefully blended together, and the result is an album that is on top of all the popular music trends at once. *X-Static* possesses a quality that very few albums have, a potential to lock the listener into a "groove" so that one has to keep listening. Side one begins with *The Woman Comes and Goes*, a funky tune with a jerky-jerky rhythm that grabs the listener and shakes him up a bit. Next comes the closest thing to a ballad on the album, the very touching *Wait For Me*, a song which captures the feeling of a distraught

lover asking for one more chance. It starts off steadily, builds up the intensity in the chorus, and then really heats up in the dramatic final verse where Daryl Hall sings urgently: "But you gotta lot to learn if you think that I'm not waiting for you." A great dance beat is featured on the next tune, *Portable Radio* written by John Oates. The richness of its sound makes it stand far above most things classified as "disco" nowadays. Another highlight of the first side is *Who Said the World is Fair*, which opens with a subtle, propelling rhythm which reminds me much of the Talking Heads. The song heads in a more bouncy, pop direction, though, and is neatly sprinkled with dainty synthesizer fills.

Features of the second side include *Number One*, Hall and Oates' attempt at testing the reggae waters. It is a very refined and subtle blend of reggae and rock, more distinctly "white" sounding than the products delivered by a band like The Police. A futuristic instrumental by Daryl Hall called *Hallofon* provides an interesting contrast

when it segues into *Intravino*, a lighthearted tale about a wine lover and the most straightforward rock tune on the album.

X-Static is the kind of album that can catch the listener off guard. It takes a couple of listenings before it catches you, but when it does, it won't let you drop. Hall and Oates have done a masterful job of blending many diverse musical elements into an irresistibly enjoyable rock album without making it sound contrived and artificial. *X-Static* is progressive rock of the highest order.

Richard R. Regan

Arts Dates

January 27: Concert Lecture Series: James Fallows, President Carter's former chief speechwriter. Free Admission. 8:15 p.m. Chase Hall Lounge.
January 28: Flo Kennedy, political activist. Black Arts week speaker. Free Admission. 8:00 p.m. Chase Hall Lounge.
January 30: Bobby Seale, founder of the Black Panthers, Black

Arts week speaker. Free Admission. 8:00 p.m. Chase Hall Lounge.
January 30: Film, walkabout, p.m., Filene Room.
February 1: Donald Bogle, former staff reporter for Ebony magazine. Free Admission. 8 p.m., Chase Hall Lounge.
February 1: Film, *Sleeper*, (Woody Allen), 7 p.m., Filene.

The theater department will be presenting both Arthur Schnitzler's *La Ronde* and William Shakespeare's *Othello* in Schaeffer Theatre later this semester.
La Ronde, directed by Peter Johnson, is set in Vienna at the turn of the century.
La Ronde will be presented February 7th through 10th.

Beaux Arts Ball Acclaimed by Celebrants

by Melanie Spencer
Staff Reporter

The Beaux Arts Ball, the annual costume party sponsored by the Arts Society, was a great success according to Dolly Madison, Dracula, Cleopatra, Heidi, and the remaining 200 assorted pirates, sheiks and musketeers. Even Groucho (Marx) had positive feelings, "The drinks are extremely alcoholic, the music is extremely moveable, the women are extremely beautiful."

Variety seemed to be the key component of the evening, both in the number of costumes and in the music provided. One couldn't complain that Bates lacked a diverse student body, watching Chinese, Indians, Scotsmen and Norwegians move from the dance floor to the bar. Naturally, there was the usual barnyard bunch - bunnies (one was white and fluffy, the other black and wearing high heels), cats, and a large green pea. There were several unique costumes, includ-

ing a Three Mile Island efficiency expert, "in need of a job," and white dotted couple dressed as Paradise Lost. (Really, a pair-of-dice-lost, I didn't get it at first either.) Music was provided by a campus jazz band, Unit Four, the Deansmen, and a four piece chamber orchestra (if you listened carefully). Also a rare appearance was made by the Bates stage band, to conclude the evening. Although some people mentioned it was "hard to dance to," most were happy with it. Yet, one turbaned sheik was particularly dissatisfied, "I'll buy it out, if you don't play more disco."

A focal point of the night was the costume judging. Bottles of champagne were distributed to the following winners: the American Gothic couple of cornflake fame, a silk clad lady of the evening, and an authentic Bates cheerleader named Mark.

Everyone approved of the well-stocked, well-run bar and seemed alcoholically enthusiastic about the whole affair. "It's such a good change from your usual keg parties, Bates people tend to be uptight, and this gives them a chance to let loose," claimed one tuxedoed fellow. Preppy J. John agreed, "It's great for expressing your fantasies." But, whatever their fantasies were, no one needed to worry about satisfying them. Surgeon Wardwell concluded, after a rum and coke, that "these kind of parties are not hazardous to your health."



Bowery Beauties, by Erika Stone, from the Images of Woman exhibition.

Photo Exhibit Opens Sunday

On Sunday evening, a reception will be held at Park Street Exhibitions in honor of the opening of *Images of Woman*, a national photographic exhibition. Over 190 photographs by 126 photographers are featured in the show at Port-

land's Museum of Art, and over 50 may be viewed at the Park Street show.

The opening begins Sunday night at 7 p.m.; gallery hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

Audio File

So far in this column I have only dealt with stereo equipment, however, there are other aspects to high fidelity that also have a great deal to do with the sound you hear. Since most people's music is in the form of records, record care thus becomes important. It is my opinion that the better the system you have, the more used a record sounds, as everything in the grooves is heard, not just the music, but the hiss, cracks and skips.

Basically the best form of record care is the tape deck. Buy a record, tape it, and play the tape forever. Since in most cases this is impractical, along with being very expensive, we must turn to other alternatives.

Basic record care begins with storage. Never leave your records near heat, at an angle, or left flat on something. Last year in Page, one freshman almost lost a collection of over 200 albums by leaving them on his heater. Other than these basics, there are some trivial points that are mostly left to common sense; for instance, don't leave records in your car window

when it's hot out, or in travel bags with a broken bottle of wine.

Other than that, try to keep them in their jackets and away from your roommate. There are a number of products on the market right now that are good, some that are OK, and some that are totally ridiculous, that help preserve records. Your basic record cleaner and fluid, such as Discwasher, are easy to use and work pretty well. Some things like Sound Guard, where you apply an even layer of protective coating over the record, also work well, but it is a pain to use. There are also a plethora of other items from futuristic ray guns that zap dust off, to record players made especially for removing dirt by covering the record with rubbery plastic and then peeling it off. No thanks; I'll stick to my brush.

If you don't feel like investing in one of these products, I know I'd rather have records than a \$20 Star Trek record saver, good record handling and a minimum of use over a short period of time will ensure good sound.

In search of Historic Jesus
Sat. Sun. Mat. 2:00 4:15
Eves. 6:45 9:00

NORTHWOOD TWIN CINEMA 782-1431
NORTHWOOD PLAZA

Al Pacino
JUSTICE

Sat. Sun. Mat. 2:00 4:15 Eves. 6:45 9:00 -R-

Eves. 6:45 9:15

Kramer vs. Kramer -PG-

Sat. Sun. 2:00 4:15

LEWISTON TWIN CINEMA 784-3033
PROMENADE MALL

Sat. Sun. 2:00 4:15 Eves. 6:45 9:00

STEVE MARTIN
The JERK -R-

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WRJR Schedule for Second Semester

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
6-9	Eli Gottsteliener Jazz	George Nammack	Charlie Normand	Vin Skinner	Doug Olney	Bob Simmons	Hal Baker
9-10	International Show						
10-12	Bob Behringer	Chris Tegler	Jim Blum	Dave Beneman	David Cooke	Brian Carter	Steve MacKanzie
12-3	John Alme	Jack Cleary	Tim Lea	Rich Regan	TBA	Tom Ficarra	Jane Farr
3-6	Hilary Jacobs & Deb Finney	Paul Fitzgerald	Nick Kotos	Cary Caldwell	Mike Kastriellis	Steve Stearns	Matt Buckman
6-9	Jon Hall	John Schiavetta & Buddy Pope	Bill O'Connell	Dave Reinhart & Jim Hopkinson	Jeff Wahlstrom	Steve Markesich	Dave Foster
9-12	Bill Tyler, Disco	Brad Fenn	John Elsesser	Tad Baker	Dave Trull	Rick Bennett	Clark Spencer
12-3	John Lipman	Jim Smith	Brad Smith & Bob Umberfield	Tim McNamara & Steve Dillman	Jim Bazzano & Brian O'Donnell	Eric Hill, Disco	Chris Young & John Chamberlain
3-6	TBA	Chase Curtis & Dave Matsumuro & Clark Porter	TBA	TBA	Mark Baer	Thomas Ludwig & Mark Rucci	Tony Trombley

Monday Nights 8:40 - New Album of the Week
Friday Nights 8:40 - Vintage Album of the Week (Old Album Feature)
Sunday Mornings 9:00 - 10:00 International Show

Bates Forum

Volume 106, Number 23

Established 1873

January 25, 1980

The Randy Reports

Making Allowances

By Tad Baker

The following short story was not meant for publication in *The Student*, but one day when the editor of this newspaper and I were comparing chapters of our novels (I doubt mine will ever be finished) Tom saw this and suggested it as a Randy Report. The characters in this story bear no resemblance to any living person at Bates College or elsewhere. . . .

Chip Gladstone walked into the house, his face screwed up with all the courage that a five-year-old could manage. The screen door slammed loudly behind him into the twilight of the hot August evening. He was mad. All the kids in the neighborhood had an allowance except himself. He had always put up with this fact, but the whole gang had just gone down to the corner store to buy baseball cards, leaving a penniless Chip behind. His personal tragedy was unfathomable, understandable only to a kid in a similar circumstance. Parents never really understand, they forget easy, was all he could think. Still, he was going to present his problem to his parents.

He felt so terrible that he almost wished he was dead, but he couldn't wish that because it meant he would have to go to heaven. Grandma said that angels lived in heaven and that they wore white and flew around the clouds. He asked Grandma how the angels got their white clothes clean when they slid into home and she laughed and said that angels never played baseball. Well, he was sure of one thing, if they didn't play baseball in heaven, he was never going there if he could help it. Besides, he hated his piano lessons, and playing a harp didn't sound like much of a bargain either.

He was determined to face his parents and get an allowance, a big allowance.

Chip marched into the den where his parents were attempting to recover from a busy Saturday afternoon. Mom had spent the morning running errands while Dad had been mowing and manicuring the lawn, his pride and joy. It was no surprise that they both were working on double-shot whiskey sours. Mrs. Gladstone had rolled up a section of Friday's newspaper and was trying to use it as a fan. His father saw Chip first.

"What's up, sport?" he asked as he picked up his drink.

Ignoring his father's greeting, Chip continued to walk straight on, jaw firmly set, until he stopped, standing several feet in front of his father. He put his hands on his hips

and took a deep breath. Looking at his father with a directness which startled both his parents, he blurted out "I want an allowance." His resolution seemed to weaken somewhat on the word "allowance;" still he managed to get it out fairly cleanly.

"I see," said his father, smiling knowingly over Chip's head at his mother who nodded in unspoken agreement. "And how much do you think you're worth?"

Taken somewhat aback by his success, for a moment Chip was dumbstruck. The quiet of the afternoon gave way to the neighborhood noises of children yelling and lawnmowers and dogs and birds complaining to everyone who cared to listen about the excessive heat which infiltrated and oppressed their current existence. At last he greedily seized upon his advantage.

"I want one-hundred dollars a week," he flatly stated, saying the largest figure that happened to pop into his head.

At this his father laughed heartily. "Why, that's highway robbery!" he exclaimed. "Why Chip, you're becoming more like your mother every day. Just last Wednesday she wanted to waste \$2000 on a . . ."

A searing look from his wife shut off Gladstone's comment.

"Why, never mind, just kidding, dear!" was all he could say. "But seriously, why should we give you \$100 a week?"

"All the other kids got one," Chip shouted.

"Have one dear, all the other kids have one," his mother interrupted.

"Anyway, with \$100 a week, I figure pretty soon I can save up enough money to take a trip to the moon, and have enough left over to buy you and Mom a real moon rock."

"More of this nonsense from television," groaned Mr. Gladstone. "Why, when I was your age," he began proudly, "things were different. I had to walk five miles a day through three-foot snow drifts just to get to school. Kids today just hop into their snowmobiles and cruise to school over a base of packed powder. Of course, I went to school in the seventies, way back in the dark ages, prehistoric times, right, Chip?" His father smiled a sad, ironic smile.

The youngster began to sense a growing desperation overcome him. He saw his allowance going out the window, and with it, all his wildest dreams.

"Can't I have an allowance?" he asked in a pleading voice, calculating. (Continued on Page 12)



Letters To The Editor

Immature Editor's Criticism

Dear Mr. Vannah,
Your articles in the last issue of *The Student* provide a sad commentary on the value system which you and your associates purvey in your

newspaper. On facing pages, you have printed two signed articles. In one you unabashedly idolize the men who spent 72 hours playing volleyball. You claim that "they af-

fected the lives of each person who watched them suffer." You laud their mental strength. In general, you hold up these students as models (your models) for all students to imitate, in their dedication and courage.

On your editorial page, you take a very different attitude. Those students, faculty, and deans who gathered to discuss an issue which personally affects many students on this campus are ridiculed as "pompous," "holier-than-thou," impractical. You encourage the Bates student body to ignore such people and their concerns. Nowhere do you note the genuine interest many people feel for those who are the victims of intimidation. In other stories, you report on several incidents of physical violence, but nowhere do you indicate your own feelings about this question, except to deride those who are outspoken. Apparently you are upset that the administration did not treat your attempts at reportage with the respect you feel you deserved. Your immature response is to treat the *issue* lightly. Are you concerned with the pervasive nature of physical harassment on the campus? Has your paper fulfilled its function of investigating and reporting about conditions which affect many students? Do you have the courage to state openly your views on the responsibilities students have to treat each other with humanity? Are you mature enough to recognize the difficulties others have in dealing with such intractable problems without resorting to childish criticism?

I would be the last to criticize our volleyballers for their efforts. They are to be congratulated for achieving a difficult goal. But their goal was intensely personal and provides no model for the rest of us searching for solutions to social problems. I expect no such models from you or anyone else. But I wish you would at least make an effort.

Sincerely,
E. Donovan '80

Sincerely,
Steve Hochstadt

Kennedy

To the Editors:
Tad Baker's "Kennedy: A Bridge Too Far" is the most insipid and vacuous piece of writing I have ever seen. It is a travesty of journalism and an affront to anyone who has the misfortune of reading it. "Actually, I was kind of surprised he made it across the Androscoggin in one piece." This rapid reference to the effete Chappaquiddick story displays unmitigated vulgarity and an astonishing lack of imagination on Baker's part.

The inane assumption that the senator has strong support in this area and therefore need not make a personal appearance demonstrates a jejune and uninformed attitude toward even the most basic elements of politics. Baker's willingness to distort and misrepresent the truth is equalled only by a contemptible want of originality. He cites several quotations from a Kennedy-for-President brochure which appear in the brochure as subject headings in large, bright blue type. Apparently he lacked the ability or the attention span to read the small black print below these which summarizes Kennedy's policies on alternative energy, nuclear plant construction, deregulation of competitive industries, promotion of American exports and enforcement of antitrust laws. Or, perhaps, freedom of the press and a few years at Bates are all that is required to write a disparaging invective against a man who for seventeen years in the U.S. Senate has worked for fair housing, special and bilingual education, 18-year-old voting, rights of senior citizens and the Equal Rights Amendment.

The blatant jingoism that penetrates the article is reprehensible.

Baker criticizes Kennedy for voting against military expenditures, and writes, "I may take my father's advice and begin learning Russian." I console myself with the fact that in the event of a Russian takeover, Tad Baker will not be allowed to print such unscrupulous, inaccurate and offensive drivel.

Chappaquiddick always will be a nemesis for Ted Kennedy; for although he was exonerated in a court hearing eleven years ago, there always will be people who take it upon themselves to accuse Kennedy of some malicious iniquity. The unseemly use of an automobile accident to express political convictions is sufficiently obnoxious, but to use that accident or any driving record as criteria for choosing an effective president is incomprehensible.

The most repugnant part of Baker's article is the following quotation: "Collectively, let us ask not what we have done for the Kennedy brothers, but what they have done for us. Joseph, Jr. wrecked a bomber in WW II. Jack too, was a poor driver, managing to wreck his PT boat by ramming into a Jap destroyer." Elsewhere, such abusive and odious "reporting" is known as slander. Baker ends the article with a repulsive display of ersatz patriotism, "do you really want someone from a family with such driving credentials to be at the helm of our ship of State?"

It is our responsibility as well as our right to choose intelligently the presidential candidate we wish to support. This cannot be effectively accomplished with an irresponsible attitude of destructive, unfounded, libelous cynicism as seen in Baker's article.

Office of Dean Ignores Reality

To the Editors:
In an institution such as Bates College which purports itself to be a center of great and specious thought, I find the arbitrary character and paranoia of the administration — and of the office of the Dean of the College in particular — extremely revolting. Cynicism and stupidity pervade the way in which student problems are handled. The Administration has consistently acted to circumscribe

students' rights of expression and freedom.

The autocratic inclinations of the office of the Dean exist in cynical opposition to principles of Democracy and Justice. Standards have been effectively raised by the new grading system. Tenure has been denied to some of the most effective and inspiring professors. Student parties have fallen under increasingly stringent regulations. Each of these changes has been

enacted without student input and often in defiance of students' wishes. At the same time the administration has concentrated its attentions on trivial issues while ignoring important one.

The problem of harassment is a perfect example. "Gatoring," a few uncouth guys bothering a few hypersensitive girls reflects nothing of the depth of the problem. The problem of harassment is be-

(Continued on Page 12)

The Bates Student

Established 1873

Tom Vannah Editor-in-Chief	Jon Marcus Assistant Editor
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Photographers: Jon Hall, Jennifer Hyde, Ken Oh, Kurt Roegner

Art Coordinator: Mary Dean

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

Letters To The Editor

Organizations Note Money Request Problems

To the Editors:

As of late, there have been a great many requests to the larger organizations on campus for money. While it is part of our jobs to help out students in need of funds for worthwhile programs, there has been a problem in the way some proposals have been submitted to the organizations.

As a simple matter of courtesy, a person wanting a money request should notify the head of the organization, that he or she wishes to approach, at least one week before that organization meets. Notification consists of filling out a money request form or any other method used by the organization. Mentioned should be a definite amount of money wanted, the date of the event, any other organizations to which money requests were sent and the amount of money asked for,

and any other items deemed necessary so that the organization can consider the request with less difficulty. Using this method, the head of the organization and its executives will be better prepared to ask questions and vote on the item proposed.

An important matter in considering which organization to request money from is what type of programs does the organization supply to the campus.

Campus Association deals with lectures, cultural events (dance programs, workshops, awareness

programs, etc.), assistance to the campus (intercampus mail, free coffee and tea at finals, book sales, plant sales, Santagrams, etc.), and community services (Little Brother/Little Sister, foster-grandparents, bloodbanks, etc.). All motions are voted on one week after proposed. This time period should be taken into consideration when a request is brought before the organization. Aside from the money aspect, C.A. also can help in organizing and helping in other areas of program planning.

Chase Hall Committee presents concerts, dances, coffeehouses,

casino royale, ski trips, hypnotists and entertainers in similar fields. Programs that deal with entertainment more than with culture should be brought before C.H.C. before going to C.A..

Many people go to the Representative Assembly (R.A.) for money requests. On Monday night, January 21, the Representative Assembly voted on amending the by-laws of its Constitution. The amendment is as follows: all requests for money by campus organizations and groups shall be typed out and itemized fully. Each request should be written in the format below.

- a) The bill should be dated.
- b) The bill should contain a heading "PROPOSED" in which the idea is presented.
- c) The bill should contain a heading "RATIONALE" in which the purpose of the bill is presented.
- d) The bill should end by the closing "Respectfully Submitted," and the signing of the name of the person who is representing the bill.

The bills must be submitted to the Secretary no later than the Friday before the regularly scheduled Monday evening meet-

ing so that a proper entry may be made on the agenda for the discussion and voting of the proposal. An itemized receipt of expenditures after the event has taken place shall be submitted to the Treasurer of the R.A. in order that the R.A. may keep an official record on the money allotted to each organization during the course of the year.

The purpose of this amendment is to cause the organizations or groups on campus to be fully prepared with the information needed so that the Representative Assembly can make an intelligent decision concerning money allocations.

In conclusion, anyone that is interested in filing for a money request should question the organization they are interested in as to what form notification they wish to have used. We hope that this process of requesting money will aid the student body by directing it to the appropriate organizations on campus and by speeding up the money request process.

Respectfully submitted,
Campus Association
Chase Hall Committee
Representative Assembly

The Randy Reports

(Continued from Page 11)

lated to produce tears even from cement walls. "Please," he added in a tone which implied that the one little word would really change things.

"Dear, you did get that raise . . ." Mrs. Gladstone added hopefully.

"Oh well . . . I guess so," said Chip's dad, relenting at last. "After all, this is the nineteen nineties. Today a boy needs some pocket money. You've got it," he chuckled, "one hundred dollars a week. Only do me a favor, will you run down to the store and pick me up a news-

paper out of your first hundred?" he asked while handing the boy a crisp new C-note.

"But Dad!" Chip's face went from joy through confusion to outright consternation.

"Oh . . . I forgot, the paper went up last week, didn't it?" said his father by way of an apology. "What's it cost now, \$85 an issue? Here, I'd better give you another hundred."

"Gee thanks, Dad." Chip kissed his mother and ran out of the room.

"It's O.K., just enjoy it while you can," was all his father could say.

Administration Unrealistic

(Continued from Page 11)

two freshmen and upperclassmen and goes on all the time. The fact that the Office of the Dean of the college only became aware of the problem through the "gating" incident demonstrates the ignorance and insensitivity with which that office deals with student problems.

The attention given to food-fights in previous years again reflects the administration's obsession with the unimportant. Meanwhile important issues go unsolved. The stabbing of Bates students by a town resident last year, the ludicrous deficiencies with the medical emergency system, and the need for a campus pub have been downplayed, pigeonholed, or ignored! Committees and study groups do nothing except wait out a crisis.

As long as Lane Hall in general — and the office of the Dean of the College in particular continue to serve a self-styled image of what Bates is all about, irrespective of reality we can only expect more of this farcical, cynical attitude toward problems important to us all.

Without effective student government and without unity in the student body, a situation cultivated by the administration to restrict student influences we can hardly direct our destiny here. It is a bitter truth that people get the government they deserve. But ask yourselves, do we — does anyone deserve My Lord Carignan?

Brendan McManus

Letters to the editor should be submitted no later than 5 p.m. Monday for the following Friday. Address letters to The Student, Box 309.

Energy Update

Lane Hall Leads Savings

by Bob Muldoon

This advertisement appears under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee on Energy.

— In 1973, soon after the first Arab oil embargo, 123 lightbulbs were removed from Lane Hall as a very visible energy saving measure. This past Christmas vacation an additional 92 bulbs were taken out. Thus, Lane Hall has been a "beacon" or "guiding light" in the area of conservation.

— Vestibules have been added to the front of Libbey Forum and to the 2 side entrances of Hathron Hall. These structures serve to stop the massive influx of cold air from the outdoors. A further benefit will be that the "hot air" generated from within the classrooms will be retained.

— What are "Degree Days"? No, they are not days when diplomas are handed out. Actually, it is a technical term. Degree Days are always below 65. To compute degree days, subtract the average daily temperature of a day from 65. Thus, for example, if the temperature is 30 degrees today, then there are 35 degree days. In Lewiston, we will have an average of 7500 degree days a year.

— There has been a healthy response to the energy hotline so far. All calls have received a prompt response from the "energetic" maintenance staff. The number to call is 786-4478 if you see any egregious energy wastes or have any suggestions.

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