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# The Bates Student

297

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Five honorary degrees awarded

## President of Carnegie Foundation to Speak at Commencement

Five honorary degrees will be presented at the commencement exercises. Among the recipients will be Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and Senior Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University.

Boyer is a former U.S. Commissioner of Education and chancellor of the State University of New York, the largest university system in the country.

Last year Boyer was cited by his peers in a national survey as "the leading educator in the nation." His most recent publication is the widely acclaimed book entitled "High School," a report on secondary education in America.

An innovative educator, he introduced as a former academic dean an experimental midyear term the nation's first so-called 4-1-4 calendar, subsequently adopted by many other colleges. He will receive a doctor of humane letters.

Also being awarded a doctor of humane letters will be Alice Esty, Bates alumna and noted patron of music and the visual arts, including the Lincoln Center Chamber Music Society in New York. Through her generosity and keen interest, she for

many years has furthered the careers of numerous singers while also commissioning much vocal music from important American and European composers, including Virgil Thomson and the late Francis Poulenc. She is also an accomplished soprano, ap-



Patron of the arts Alice Esty

pearing at Carnegie Recital Hall in 15 concerts, and has performed on Broadway with Judith Anderson and Ethel Barrymore.

Robert S. Fitzgerald, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, Emeritus, Harvard University will receive a doctor of letters degree. A distinguished poet and translator of

the classics, he is a recipient of the Shelley Memorial Award, the first Bollingen Award for Translation,

and an award of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, of which he was elected a member. Other member-



Commencement Speaker Ernest Boyer

ships include the National Academy of Arts and Science and the Academy of American Poets. He has served as poetry editor of *The New Republic*.

Receiving a doctor of science degree will be Theodore S. Hauschka, an Austrian-born scientist known for his pioneering work in cancer treatment and research. He was the first to separate individual cancers, including leukemias, into their clonal genetics and provided the rationale for progress in multiple drug therapy, whereby resistance of tumors to individual drugs is diminished. The former president of the American Association for Cancer Research, he has retired to Bremen, Maine, and is collaborating in an epidemiological study of the significant leukemia rise in the southern part of the state.

A doctor of letters degree also will be awarded to Denise Levertov, Fannie Hurst Professor (Poet-in-Residence) at Brandeis University. The acclaimed poet has received numerous awards, including that of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Longview and Elmer Holmes Bobst awards, and the Bess Hokin, Harriet Monroe Memorial, Inez Boulton and Morton Dauwen Zabel prizes. Born in England, she has been poetry editor of *The Nation* and *Mother Jones* magazines. Among her memberships are the Academy of American Poets, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the Academie Mallarme.

## Over \$36,000 Raise in Phonathon

by Stephanie Leydon  
Staff Reporter

Through the combined efforts of students, alumni, and the Development office, \$36,400 was raised in the third annual Bates Student-Alumni Phonathon. Over eighty students participated in the event which was held from 6:30 to 9:30 pm on May 7, 8, and 9.

In addition to the phonathon held at Bates, others were conducted in Hartford, Washington, New York City, and Boston. A grand total of \$90,400 was raised this year, a significant increase over the \$70,626 raised in 1983.

All phonathon pledges are placed in the Annual Alumni Fund. According to Thomas Hathaway of the Development Office, phonathons are one of the most effective means of

obtaining alumni donations. The total number of pledges from all the phonathons was 2319 (there were 1029 from the Bates phonathon). Every graduate who had not already given to the fund this year was contacted. Bates has access to the phone numbers of 7,000 of its 12,000 alumni.

Presently there is \$286,000 in the fund, but the alumni association is striving towards a goal of \$400,000. In recent years about 43% of the alumni have donated money for the fund. Hathaway stated the association hopes to receive money from 50% of the alumni this year. Several appeals organized by class agents have been executed in order to increase alumni support.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Debaters Go to Quarterfinals of National Competition

by Paul Rosenthal  
Staff Reporter

Bates debaters recently returned from the National Debate Tournament in Knoxville, Tennessee where the school had its most impressive showing ever at this annual competition. The team of Steven Dolley, '84, and Glenn Graham, '85, advanced to the quarterfinal round and Dolley was recognized as the eleventh placed speaker.

Bates has qualified a team for the National Debate Tournament each year since 1976. Between 1976 and 1984, Bates sent 12 teams to Nationals.

Dolley and Graham received a first round at-large invitation to the tournament indicating that they were deemed among the top 16 teams in the country by a vote of the nation's debate coaches and judges. Kim Leighton, '86, and Paul Rosenthal, '85, received a second round at-large invitational bid. This is the first time since 1980 that Bates has qualified two teams for the National Debate Tournament.

During the preliminary rounds Graham and Dolley amassed a record

of 5 wins and 3 losses defeating teams from Texas A & M University, MacAllister College, Dartmouth College, George Mason University, and the University of Louisville. Their three preliminary round losses were to Dartmouth College, Harvard University and West Georgia College. Of the eight teams they debated five were also first round teams.

Bates met the top team from the University of Kentucky in the octafinal elimination round winning a split decision and advancing to the quarterfinal round where they lost a split decision to Harvard University debaters.

Harvard advanced to the semifinal round where they lost a 5-0 decision to Dartmouth College. Dartmouth went on to defeat Louisville in the final round.

This was the most successful year for Bates debate in recent history. At every varsity tournament Bates attended at least one Bates team participated in elimination rounds. Both teams advanced to the final round at one tournament and won one tournament. Dolley and Graham finished second at Wake Forest and won the Georgetown tournament. Leighton and Rosenthal lost to Harvard in the final round at the University of Massachusetts and beat Harvard in the final round of the Suffolk debate tournament.

## Debates on South Africa to Be Held

by Paul Rosenthal  
Staff Reporter

"Should the Sullivan Principals Guide Investment in South Africa?" That is the topic for a public debate to be held in Chase Lounge on Wednesday, May 30, at 3:30 pm. This is the first debate being held in conjunction with a new, student-led public debate program at Bates.

The format and timing of the debate were planned by a group of about 12 students along with the help of Associate Professor Robert Branham, the debate coach at Bates.

The Sullivan Principals are a set of voluntary guidelines for American corporations which operate in South Africa. They were devised by the Reverend Leon Sullivan who is a

member of the Board of Directors of General Motors. They call for US companies to treat blacks fairly in hiring and promoting practices as well as to improve health and safety conditions on the job.

The principles have been attacked as ineffective. The major complaint is that they do not address the wider problem of political and social inequality in South Africa. They are limited to the workplace and to those corporations who choose to adopt them. There is no enforcement where corporations who are Sullivan signatories fail to carry out their mandates.

The debate next Wednesday will feature two speakers, one to present each side of the question. Then the

floor will be opened up for comment and debate from the audience. One of the initial presenters will be a professor and the other will be a student. A Student will moderate the debate. The individuals who will speak and moderate have not yet been determined.

The two initial speakers will be presenting the argument which opposed to their real position. At the end of the debate they will summarize their true position and resolve the issues in the debate which have been raised by the audience and the other debater. This format has been chosen to make students and faculty who attend the debate feel comfortable about disagreeing with either of the speakers' positions.

Professor Branham suggested this forum could help foster discussion of important campus political issues, offering: "We hope that this format will make it possible for students, faculty, and members of the administration to engage in regularly scheduled debates over important political issues." He continued, "The idea is that people should be free to get excited about these issues, play devils advocate, and change their own minds."

The issue is a timely one here at Bates. At their June meeting following graduation the Trustees will be deciding whether or not the Sullivan Principals should guide our South African investment practices.



## Eight Faculty Members Receive Promotions, Distinctions

by **Betsey Allen**  
News Editor

Additions and changes in the Bates faculty are currently being made for the 1984-85 academic year. Three Bates College faculty members have been made department heads. Four others have been promoted to full professors, and one faculty member has received the distinction of being awarded a Charles A. Dana Professorship.

Appointed to three-year terms as heads of their academic departments are Associate Professor John Margarones, of the department of education; Professor Sawyer Sylvester, Jr., of the department of sociology and anthropology; and Associate Professor Richard Williamson, of the department of foreign languages and literatures.

At Bates since 1966, Margarones earned a BA degree from Bates and a BS from Gorham State College, now the University of Southern Maine. He also received an MS at the University of Connecticut, and MA and EdD degrees at Boston University.

Margarones is in charge of student teaching at Bates and has served as the director of summer institutes in special education for classroom teachers. His areas of specialization include guidance, curriculum and secondary education.

Sylvester holds BA, JD, MA and PhD degrees from Boston University.



**Professor John Cole.**  
Photo by Gumby

He also serves as chairman of the Division of Social Sciences and has served as acting department chair.

A specialist in criminology, Sylvester also lists among his other fields of professional interest the sociology of law and sociological

theory. In addition, he has written and co-authored several books. He has been at Bates since 1969.

Williamson received BA and MAT degrees from Yale University and MA and PhD degrees from Indiana University. He came to Bates in 1975.

Williamson is a former Mellon Fellow at the college, which allows outstanding faculty a year's leave to evaluate undergraduate teaching. His fields of specialization include 19th-century French literature, Quebec literature and international studies.

Appointed the college's Charles A. Dana Professor of Physics is George A. Ruff, chair of the department of physics and astronomy.

Ruff joined the Bates faculty in 1969 and has served as department chair since 1976. He holds a BS degree from LeMoyne College, where



**Professor Robert Moyer.**  
Photo by Gumby

he graduated magna cum laude, and MA and PhD degrees from Princeton University.

A specialist in optics and atomic physics, Ruff did research during the past year in the Faculty for Physics of the University of Freiburg, West Germany. During an earlier sabbatical leave he was a member of a scientific team credited with a "first" in the research of the hydrogen atom. That research occurred at the University of Arizona of the infrared radiation spectrum of the hydrogen molecular ion, a discovery which has aided the search for molecules in space by means of infrared telescopes.

The Dana Professorships are among the most important honors bestowed upon Bates Faculty. The program was established in 1966 by a matching grant of \$250,000 from the Charles A. Dana Foundation to strengthen the teaching of the liberal arts and sciences. Its purpose is to

provide supplementary financial support for a limited number of exceptionally qualified professors. Three others at Bates also hold the professorships.

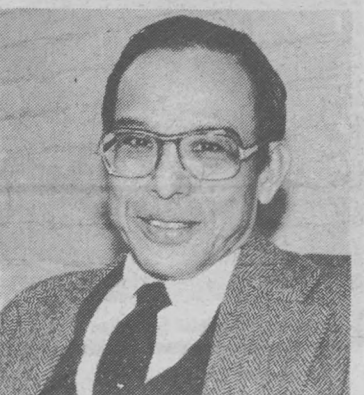
Named to the rank of professor are John R. Cole, head of the department of history; Maung Maung Gyi, of the department of political science; Robert S. Moyer, of the department of psychology; and Lewis A. Turlish, of the department of English.

Cole received a BA degree from Haverford College, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa, and MA and PhD degrees from Harvard University. He has been at Bates since 1967 and served as acting dean of the faculty during the 1981-82 academic year.

Cole's field of scholarship is French history, with related interests in Greek civilization and Athenian democracy. He is at work on a study of Blaise Pascal, the 17th-century French mathematician and philosopher.

A native of Burma, Gyi earned a BA degree with honors and an MA degree from the University of Rangoon, and received MA and PhD degrees from Yale University. He started at Bates in 1967.

Gyi's fields of specialization are international relations and comparative government. He is the author of a book entitled "Burmese Political Values: The Socio-Political Roots of Authoritarianism," published last



**Professor Maung Maung Gyi**

year by Praeger. Before coming to the US Gyi served as Chair of the department of history and political science at the University of Mandalay.

At Bates since 1969, Moyer graduated with a BA degree from Bucknell University, where he received the Blake Award for the outstanding senior in psychology. He holds a PhD degree from Stanford University.

helping Bates maintain its position of leadership," stated Reynolds. "Without your loyal support the 'Campaign for Bates' would not have achieved its goal."

"Although this signals the end of a successful fundraising effort, the college must continue to meet future educational demands. Your strong support in the coming years is vital," he said.

Among the alumni cited by Reynolds for performing major roles in the campaign was the late Fred Smyth, national chairman, who died in April.

The initial announcement was made May 4 at a celebration dinner in Boston's Westin Hotel and held in memory of the late Fred A. Smyth, national campaign chairman and 1936 Bates alumnus

Moyer's fields of specialization are memory and cognition, and physiological psychology. He has evaluated curriculum development in psychology as a Mellon Fellow, and has served as acting chair of the department of psychology and assistant dean of the faculty. Moyer is on leave for the semester.

Turlish is a cum laude graduate of Geneva College, where he received a BA degree and twice was awarded the General Excellence Prize. He received MA and PhD degrees from the University of Michigan.

Turlish's fields of professional interest are American literature and European fiction. A Mellon Fellow who examined the college's curriculum in English and American literature, he has been at Bates since 1969.

Ten new faculty members will be added to the 1984-1985 Bates faculty.

## \$36,000 Raised

(Continued from Page 1)  
President of the College T. Hedley Reynolds and the trustees will decide how the money will be spent after June 30, the end of the fiscal year. Last year the fund covered payments for the new organ and for computing equipment in the administrative offices. In the past the money has been used for scholarships, faculty salaries, and building renovations and construction.

During a reception held in honor of the student volunteers, the President explained that the money from the fund is independent of the school's budget. He stressed that, "money, in private colleges, is to some extent, the name of the game... In a sense you've been able to see the organization that goes into fund raising."

Reynolds presented several students with awards for their outstanding participation in the phonathon. Susan Miller and Megan Skelly, who were both largely responsible for coordinating the phonathon, were awarded with a plaque for their

James Diamond will replace Philip Wylie as assistant professor of chemistry and Denis Sweet will replace Newell Warde as assistant professor of German.

The department of philosophy will have two new appointments—each for one year. Joseph Levine will temporarily replace Mark Okrent as assistant professor of philosophy. Arthur Flemming has been awarded a one year visiting appointment.

A new instructor in French, Mary Rice, has been hired to replace the retiring Alfred Wright, professor of French.

New lecturers added to the Bates faculty include: Elizabeth Grobe, of mathematics; Robin Mellow, of theater; and Anne Dodd, of education.

Several other appointments, all part time, have yet to be decided. These decisions, and tenure decisions, will be completed by commencement.

leadership and service. In addition to the plaque, which is hung in Alumni House, both students received engraved pewter plates.

Another award winner was Kent Sinclair who raised the highest nightly total of \$1,420.00. In all three nights Sinclair raised a grand total of \$3,805.00. His award is a giant size pizza from Vesipucci's.

The individual who received the most pledges was Pam Bowers. Bowers received 29 pledges in one night and was awarded with a tub of ice cream from the Den.

Two teams, of five people each, were also given awards. The team that raised the most dollars in a single night was Rugby III which raised \$3,885.00. The team members include: John DiModica, Mark Kausel, Micheal Mudge, Kent Sinclair, and Tom Walker. The Persuaders were the team that received the greatest number of pledges in a single night. The team consists of: Cathy Dana, Dave Donahue, Martha Roberts, Pam Bowers, and Kevin Howard. Both teams will receive a free dinner at the local restaurant of their choice.

## Hart and Reagan Win in Mock Primary

by **Paul Rosenthal**  
Staff Reporter

Bates students recently voted for president without leaving the campus. The table set up in front of the teletype in Chase Hall Thursday, May 17, was the polling precinct for the Bates College primary election.

There were two ballots available, republican and democratic party primary ballots. The democratic ballot listed Senator Gary Hart, former Vice President Walter Mondale, and the Reverend Jesse Jackson. Placing names on the republican ballot required a bit more ingenuity than the democratic one since there is no strong opposition to the re-nomination of President Reagan. Those who voted republican chose between Senator Robert Dole, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, and President Reagan.

There were a total of 235 votes cast in both primaries; 150 people cast their ballots in the democratic primary and 50 ballots were cast in the republican primary. One write in ballot did not indicate which primary it was intended for. The candidate, John Anderson, has recently operated outside of the two major parties.

Ronald Reagan won the republi-

can primary by a wide margin. He received 38 votes to Dole's 5 and Baker's 4. That left Reagan with 80.9% of the vote, Dole with 10.6%, and Baker with 8.5%.

In the democratic primary the winner, by an equally wide margin, was Senator Gary Hart of Colorado. Hart received 149 of the democratic ballots to Jackson's 19 and Mondale's 16. That gave Hart 81% of the democratic vote, leaving Jackson and Mondale with 10.3% and 8.7% respectively.

The Bates Democrats who sponsored the mock primary plan to hold a mock general election in the fall, after both parties have chosen their nominees for the presidency.

There was one write-in vote for John Anderson which did not indicate which party's nominee the voter felt he should be. Democratic write-ins included Senator George McGovern, Bates student Warren Knight, and an anonymous "freeze candidate."

Write-ins in the republican primary also included a Bates student. Each receiving one vote in the republican primary were Vice President George Bush, Mickey Mouse and Paul Rosenthal, Vice President of the Bates Democrats.

## Bates Surpasses Goal in Capital Campaign

Bates College has successfully completed the most ambitious capital fund campaign in its 129-year history by raising \$20.2 million, exceeding its original goal by \$7.7 million, announced President Thomas Hedley Reynolds.

Among the campaign's major projects, noted Reynolds, are the \$4.7 million athletic and recreational complex, completed in 1980, and the new arts center, to be completed in 1986 and made possible by a recent \$4.1 million grant from the Olin Foundation, Inc.

The fund drive also raised \$3 million in scholarship endowment, \$1.9 million over its original goal. In addition, the college received the largest bequest in its history, more than \$1 million from the estate of alumnus Joseph A. Underhill. The

amount will be used to create a fund to construct, operate, maintain and staff a regulation-size indoor ice hockey rink, said Reynolds.

Other projects earmarked for the campaign and already completed are a new academic computing center and expansion of the Ladd Library, which includes the installation of a state-of-the-art audio center.

Funds raised in Bates' capital campaign also will be used to establish a new Foreign Languages Center, through a grant from the Pew Memorial Trust, and for faculty endowment and other projects.

In thanking Bates' trustees, alumni, parents and friends for their generous support of gifts and pledges, Reynolds pointed to their "unflagging efforts" on behalf of the college.

"You are to be congratulated for



# Experimental College Offers Unique Opportunity

by Stephanie Leydon  
Staff Reporter

Explaining to people outside of Bates just what short term is can be a difficult task. Parents might receive an explanation such as, "I'm studying, in depth, one course that particularly fascinates me." Friends might receive a response more along the lines of, "I'm taking the easiest course I could find and spending the rest of the time partying."

Regardless of how it is described, short term bears little resemblance to the rest of the academic year. The library, usually crowded and noisy, now echoes with emptiness. Outside, the icy whiteness of winter has finally melted into the brilliant green of spring. Students have replaced sweaters with bathing suits and are outdoors enjoying the balmy weather.

However, the unpredictable climate of Maine does not permit a month of sunshine in May. When the inevitable inclement weather strikes, many students are faced with a problem they don't usually encounter at Bates—too much free time.

Over 150 people have elected to fill this free time by learning a skill such as bartending, cooking, knitting, sign language, or calligraphy. Others have been studying such diverse subjects as juggling, improvisational theater, and Astrology.

Courses in these subjects are part of the experimental college program sponsored by the Campus Association (CA). The two students directing the program, Anne Cloutier, commissioner of campus service, and James Tarbox, co-commissioner of the social-cultural commission, modeled this year's experimental college after one done three years ago. The classes meet once or twice a week, Monday through Thursday, throughout short term. To avoid conflicts with regular short term courses, experimental college courses are scheduled only at night.

A survey was sent to all students early in March to determine what courses should be offered. Originally, the CA planned to hold sign language, bartending, cooking, juggling, and calligraphy classes. Improvisational Theater, knitting, and Astrology were all later suggested as course options by other members of the Bates community. According to Cloutier, some ideas for courses, such as auto mechanics and obscure languages, were rejected because of lack of student interest.

Most of the courses are taught by students and require only a nominal registration fee. Working with a budget of approximately \$1500, the CA helped cover costs of certain courses. One of the most expensive courses is bartending which required a \$5 fee from each student and \$850 from the CA budget. The money went towards the use of a bar and the instructor's fee. A certified bartender, the instructor, Susan Violet, teaches at Central Maine Vocational Technological Institute.

One hundred and eighty dollars of the budget was allotted to hire the sign language teacher, Peggy Valentine, who works in the Lewiston school system. Depending on how many classes are held, volunteer instructors will receive an honorarium of between \$15 and \$25.

The only experimental college course not receiving funding from the CA is the Astrology course. Taught by Astrologer, Richard Fochtman, the fee for students and senior citizens, is \$25, and \$40 for all others.

According to Cloutier, the CA was hesitant to sponsor the Astrology course because of its expense and because of lack of student interest. It was Assistant Dean of the College, James Reese, who suggested hiring Fochtman. The Astrologer lectured at Bates early in March to a crowd of over 50 people. However, only three students enrolled in the course.

Fochtman conceded that he was disappointed with the enrollment, "astrology is more fun when there are more people." He blames the small class size on lack of advertisement. Apparently advertisements for the course failed to reach the Lewiston community.

"It's nice to have people of different ages in the class", explained Fochtman, "because one of the things we look at is human cycles." The intent of the course, according to its description, is to provide a basis of astrological symbolism and an understanding of its use as a tool for personal problem solving and self-growth.

Overall, Fochtman was pleased with the class which meets for two hours on Monday nights. He claimed everyone is enthusiastic during both the lecture and discussion sections.

Another experimental college course students are enthusiastic about is bartending. The condensed four week course is divided into three sections that meet for three

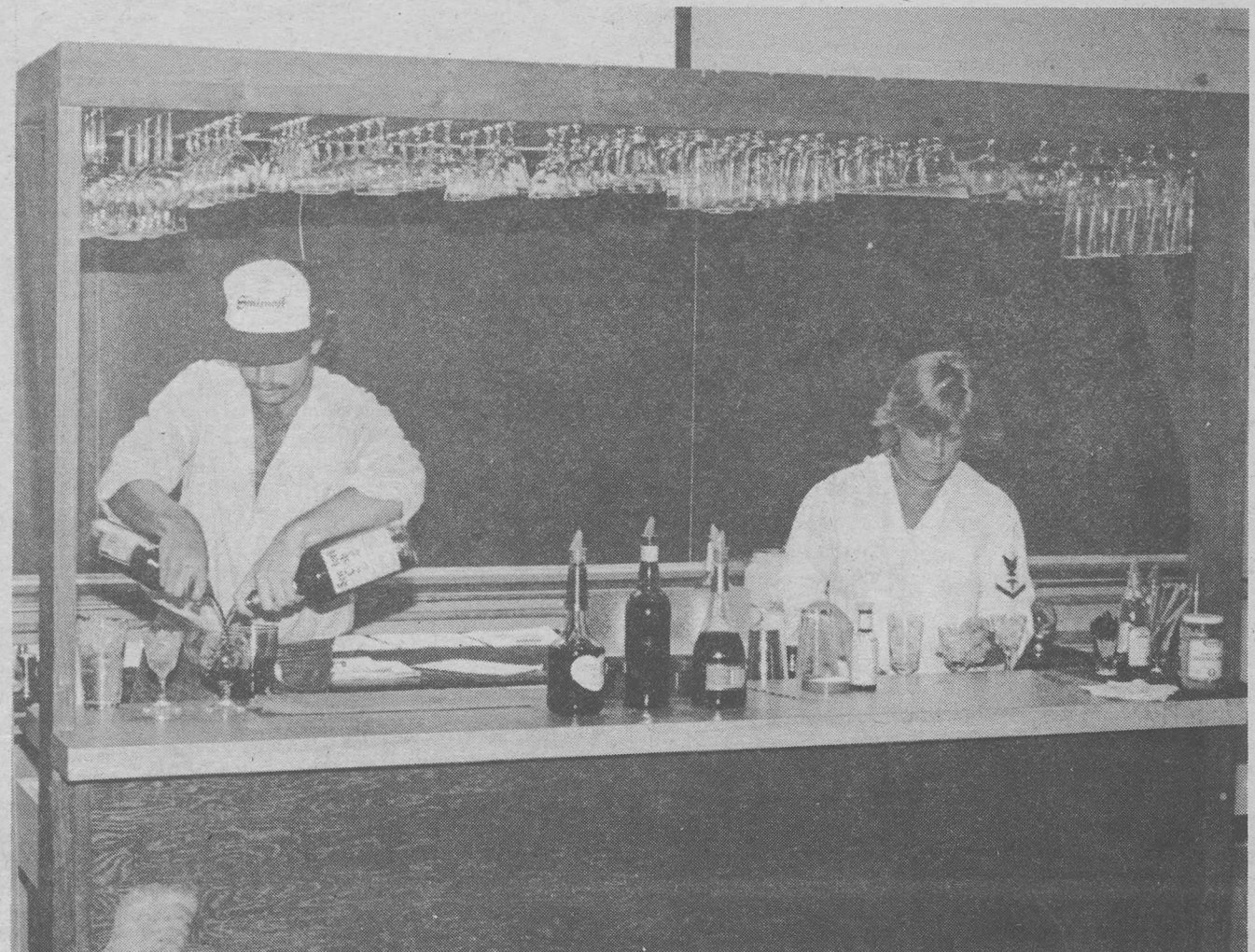
hours on either Mondays, Tuesdays, or Wednesdays. Students who pass the course will be certified bartenders.

Class members are eager to obtain their certification. One class member hopes to find summer employment as a bartender, "It pays good money, better than a waitress and you get tips." Another student took the course because she eventually hopes to own a bar.

Students agreed that they are learning a lot more than

One student who was unable to attend all the classes still hoped that cooking would be offered again next short term. "It's a good idea because it is something I would never take during the regular school year."

Some students suggested other styles of cooking should also be taught such as Swedish, Mexican,



Mixing drinks in Dana 119 for EC course in bartending.  
Photo by Lou

just how to mix drinks. Explained Karen Anderson, "the course stresses the common sense side of bartending." Common sense bartending includes everything from setting up the bar, to handling unruly customers, to realizing a bartender's legal liability.

A real bar is used during class, which is held in Dana Chemistry Hall. Everything is simulated exactly except the alcohol, which is replaced with colored water. Some students thought real alcohol should be used so the exact coloring of a drink could be observed. However, several people in the class are not of legal drinking age.

In class, students are shown how to make a drink, and then must make the drink in front of the class. Outside of class, students must learn the ingredients of drinks, proper garnishes, measurements, and terms.

Claimed one student, "I've heard of a lot of the drinks, but I didn't know what was in them."

Another member of the class, Erica Rowell, decided to take the course because, "I thought it would be interesting to make good drinks, better than the Chase Hall Party drinks."

In addition to learning how to make good drinks this short term, students could improve their cooking skills. Each week a different type of cooking is taught on Tuesday and Thursday from 7:00 to 8:30 in the Alumni House Kitchen.

The first week French cooking was taught by Don Erikson. Students in the class agreed that it was relatively easy to prepare the rather extravagant meal. During the second week dessert cooking was offered. Although only two of the fifteen people who signed up for it attended, the teacher, Laura O'Meara, claimed it was worthwhile, "I met two people that I would not have normally met before." O'Meara who enjoys baking as a hobby taught the students how to make strawberry shortcake and peach pie.

The third week Melissa Chase is teaching Oriental cooking and the following week Scandinavian cooking will be taught by Heidi Lovett. Class attendance has been steadily declining since the first week. O'Meara

and Russian. Others wished that all four weeks could be dedicated to just one type of cooking. Selections on what experimental college courses would be offered were based on the responses of students to the CA survey.

Most students involved with the program agree that experimental col-

cessful. "People are benefiting." She would readily become involved in organizing another project although it is time consuming. Making sure everyone's needs are met is an ongoing task. She must constantly keep in touch with teachers to find out how class attendance is, if the class is being held in a proper loca-

**"It's nice to have people of different ages in the class because one of the things we look at is human cycles."**

**Richard Fochtman  
Astrology Teacher**

lege is a unique opportunity to study a subject that they normally wouldn't have time for. However, despite the relaxed pace of short term, many students have dropped their courses.

Chris Flanagan who registered for juggling because he thought it would be interesting, found himself too busy with other commitments. Other people dropped courses because they didn't enjoy them. Beth Simermyer dropped sign language because it was not what she expected. "Class time was not used effectively, we spent more time learning about the deaf than we did learning sign language." Another student said that she stopped going to Improvisational Theater because, "I like theater and skits, but I'm not very good at putting myself in front of people."

However, whether people only attended a few sessions of their course, or attended each one of them, they were generally pleased with the opportunity to informally study a subject and meet new people.

Anne Cloutier believes the experimental college has been very suc-

tion, and if the necessary supplies are readily available for such classes as calligraphy.

Cloutier claims that the commitment of the student to attend class should be stressed in future experimental colleges. Yasmin Roberts claimed her knitting class was perfect for short term because attendance wasn't always necessary. Students work independently on what ever item they are knitting and the teacher, Nagisa Yamamoto, helps the students who attend class.

Bartending has the best attendance record probably because students must attend class in order to become certified. Cloutier claims she would attempt to expand the bartending course in order to accommodate more interested people. This year, 103 people signed up for the course, but only 45 could register. Names were placed in a random lottery and spots in the class were reserved for 21 seniors, 15 juniors, 6 sophmores, and 3 freshmen.



## A Personal View of Gay and Civil Rights

# Bob Joyce Argues for Realistic Optimism on Civil Rights

by Betsey Allen  
News Editor

"Don't allow anyone to set limitations for you" was the thrust of the ideas presented by Bob Joyce in a lecture on May 16 in Chase Lounge.

Joyce, who spoke on gay and civil rights, sees standing for one's beliefs and rights as vital. When your views don't conform to what is average, it becomes even more important to speak up for yourself and your rights, said Joyce.

This process will not always be easy, as Joyce, a history professor, explained: "The school administration received an anonymous letter accusing me of gayness, using drugs and alcohol, and being a Communist... Before this, I had received no complaints about my teaching from the school administration, faculty or students."

"However, the school received this letter at a time when the school administration was changing. The new administration started calling me in with complaints and problems about my teaching. I was also questioned about my political beliefs and sexuality. As I said, I had never encountered this before. When the end of the school year came around they didn't renew my contract."

Joyce had no legal case for a discrimination suit, because they never specified why they removed him.

"In a liberal city like San Francisco, in this day and age, with a legal system like ours—it's a surprise to find out how unprotected you are... The newspeople were astonished that something like this could occur in San Francisco, a liberal town. Its one of our more if not most liberal cities politically and culturally," commented Joyce.

## CPR Courses Attracted Over 100 People

by Betsey Allen  
News Editor

"We felt good that we reached over 100 people. Our goal was to educate as many people as possible in Emergency Medical Skills," commented Jan Salis, physical education trainer, of the Cardpulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) offered at Bates last semester.

Two courses were conducted at Bates last semester to teach people CPR. Project Heart Saver, which was held here for three weeks last semester, was led by Jan Salis, Chris Tisdale, health services director, and other instructors. A separate physical education course also trained people in CPR.

"We certified 100 through the project Heart Saver program. Another 20 attended one or two lectures, and had some learning. Approximately 30 additional people learned CPR as a physical education course," Salis stated.

CPR is being taught as a part of several physical education courses this short term. Basic Rescuer, Heart Saver, and Infant Basic Life Support courses will all offer CPR instruction as an Emergency Medical Skill.

Although enrollment in these courses is down from last short term, Salis speculated that this might be because so many people have taken a life support course here at Bates during the past year.

"Enrollment is also down right now just because its short term and fewer people are here," stated Salis.

That enrollment is low does not decrease the importance of the courses. Emergency medical skills can be invaluable in life-threatening situations. CPR is exemplary of this.

"The reason [CPR] is so important is that a lack of oxygen to a person's brain for over four minutes results in permanent brain damage. If you are with someone who has stopped breathing, and have to go get help, it could take well over four minutes. But if you know CPR you can literally sustain the person's life."

Salis cited recent research to support this: "In cities with large numbers of people trained in CPR, there are fewer people dying of heart attacks. The chances are better that a person can be sustained until the EMT's arrive," Salis said. The universality of CPR and lack of necessary equipment facilitate its use: "The best thing about [CPR] is that you only need yourself," commented Salis.

In addition to CPR training, an EMT training course was planned to be offered this Short Term. This course, the first in a series of courses necessary to prepare one to be an Emergency Medical technician, was finally not offered, due to several reasons.

"Due to the fact that we started late organizing this," said Salis, "we could not find a department to offer it for academic credit. Also, there was very little expressed student interest. At this point, its tough to say whether it will be offered again."

Although students showed a lack of enthusiasm for an EMT course, the student response to the CPR course was great overall. "I think this is important," said Salis, "because it indicates that people are becoming more and more aware of their bodies and their health, and the health of those around them."

Joyce said that while student and parent support was gratifying, the indifference of some of his peers on the faculty was disturbing.

"My fifteen minutes of notoriety was enough to give me a black mark. I could not get a job in San Francisco after that," Joyce stated.

Through this and other experiences, the problems of social activism are very familiar to Joyce.

"You have to keep fighting, and you have to protect what you win," said Joyce. "The myopic view suggests that all the consciousness raising in the world isn't going to do it. Its important to remember that the struggle must continue."

Because groups on the left are factionalized, its difficult for them to achieve their goals.

"Solidarity between groups is a tarnished dream," said Joyce, "the left has a propensity for self-destruction. Its a hodge-podge of different groups. Financial division pits one group against another."

"Its very hard because there are so many conflicting interests and organizations," Joyce stated.

Based on his own experience, Joyce had advice for students involved in forms of social activism.

"You should have great expectations but a realistic sense of what you can do. Although the conviction

is there, you get tired. Its reflected in how you talk and act. You can't compare the importance of any two events in time because things change. You stay with it and accept it... The occasional victories make everything worthwhile," said Joyce.

"Everybody's so busy becoming that nobody ever is... (it's) always down the road. We're always functioning in the short run, but we're never in the present... College students must remember that they can do a lot right now within the limitations of age and money. You have more opinions than you realize right here and now," concluded Joyce.

## European and United States Economies Compared

by Betsey Allen  
News Editor

"World prosperity questions are significant in light of the recent world depression," stated James Tobin, Nobel Laureate in Economics. In lecture on Monday, May 21, Tobin stated that these and other issues should be discussed at the forthcoming economic summit.

In his talk, entitled "unemployment in the 1980's: Macroeconomic Diagnosis and Prescription," Tobin related the problems of depression and unemployment in the democratic, capitalist world to questions of the world economy.

At the economic summit from June 7 to 9, Tobin stated that what they discuss should be applicable to the world situation.

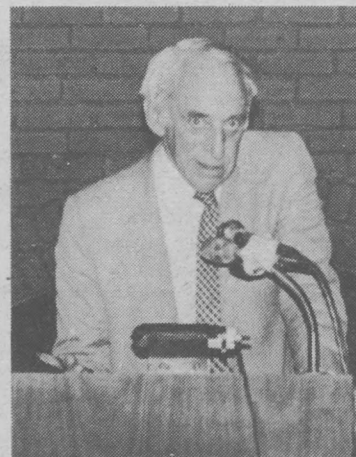
"In rotating talks, the leaders of the major economic powers—the US, Japan, Canada, Britain, Germany, France and Italy—should talk about mutual economic problems as a part of the world economy."

Tobin explained that the recent world depression occurred between 1980 and 1982.

"In the US and Canada, recovery has been over the last months," Tobin said. "At the end of the depression, unemployment was as high as

10.7%. Now it's down by 3 full points, running at about 7.7-7.8%."

In addition to the decrease in unemployment, the increasing investment in plant equipment, a normally weak sector of the economy, is a sign of economic recovery.



Economist James Tobin.  
Photo by Gumby

"Furthermore, we have not had any noticeable upsurge of inflation in the last ten months," added Tobin.

The economic situation in the US differs from that of Western Europe in some aspects, according to Tobin.

"Unemployment is not declining in Western Europe. It's high compared to what it was before the depression," he said.

Exemplary of the European increase in unemployment in the past years is West Germany which had "less than 1% of the labor force unemployed in 1973... Now (their unemployment) is at 9%. This is high for Germany. There are fewer jobs there today than there were 10-12 years ago," asserted Tobin. "Where in the US we have 20 million more jobs than 10 years ago."

Tobin explained that although our economy has improved recently in terms of unemployment rates and other factors this is not necessarily due to Reaganomics.

"The tax cuts helped advance the economy by the start of 1983, but they were not intended to work the way they did."

According to Tobin, it was Reagan's intention that the money from the tax cuts be saved and put into long term investments that would help the economy later. However, the actual affect of the tax cuts was to increase consumption.

"The cuts were not intended to facilitate the business cycle, but they did, and the results were good. In this aspect, the Reagan Administration's success was accidental."

## Bates To Host Business Executive

by Gail Johnston  
Editor-in-Chief

Next fall Bates will be participating in the Business Executive in Resident Program sponsored by the American Council of Life Insurance. Duane Adams, chief executive officer of Acacia Life Insurance, will be on campus for two to three weeks to meet with students and faculty and discuss various aspects of business.

Adams and Matthew Taylor, 2nd vice-president of Acacia, were at Bates on May 15 for a planning session for Adams' residency. The two met with administrators, members of the economics department and Women's Awareness and Afro-Am among others.

The program was created to increase communication between businesses and liberal arts communities. Since 1973 when it was started Bates has hosted two residencies, one in 1977 and the other in 1980.

Adams was originally scheduled to do his residency here during May of this year, but according to Dean of the College James Carignan, Adams had been unable to make a preliminary visit to the college. "He would have been coming in cold, and he was very nervous about that and so was I. We mutually agreed that a better job could be done in September," said Carignan.

When asked about his goals for the program, Adams responded, "My own personal need is to feel that nothing is held back. I hope we can talk about feeling facts, what does it feel like to be new in a business, and not just fact facts about the business world."

"I hope we deal with the people issues because those are the important issues. The business issues are secondary," said Adams.

Carignan, in a separate interview, almost mimicked



Matt Taylor and Duane Adams.  
Photo by Gumby

Adam's statements stating that, "The academy sits in splendid isolation much of which it needs to do its business, to be reflective." But that doesn't mean that there shouldn't be a dialogue between the two, said Carignan. Adams stressed the need for a "dialogue" between the business world and universities. "The university should not be isolated," he said. "Universities were designed to find truth," but their isolation can create misconceptions of the business world "which get passed along as truth."

## Bates Student Wins Awards

The Bates Student recently received an award of 'First Place With Special Merit' from the American Scholastic Press Association, who compared The Student to other college papers from schools of comparable size.

The critique was based on issues published from September to November of this academic year, and judged in the category of colleges with enrollments between 1000 and 1500.

Out of a possible 1000 points, The Student received 960, sweeping the categories of 'content coverage', 'page design', 'editing', and 'creativity.'

In addition, The Student also was awarded four additional awards for specific articles.

Receiving special recognition were: Elissa Bass' season review of the football team as best sport story; Gail Johnston's special report on the sexual harassment case against the college as best investigative reporting; Gail Johnston's editorial on 'Conflicting Values in Journalism' as best editorial; and the issue of September 30, 1983 for best sports coverage in a single issue.



# Sports

## A 'Cat Attack on the Baseball Field

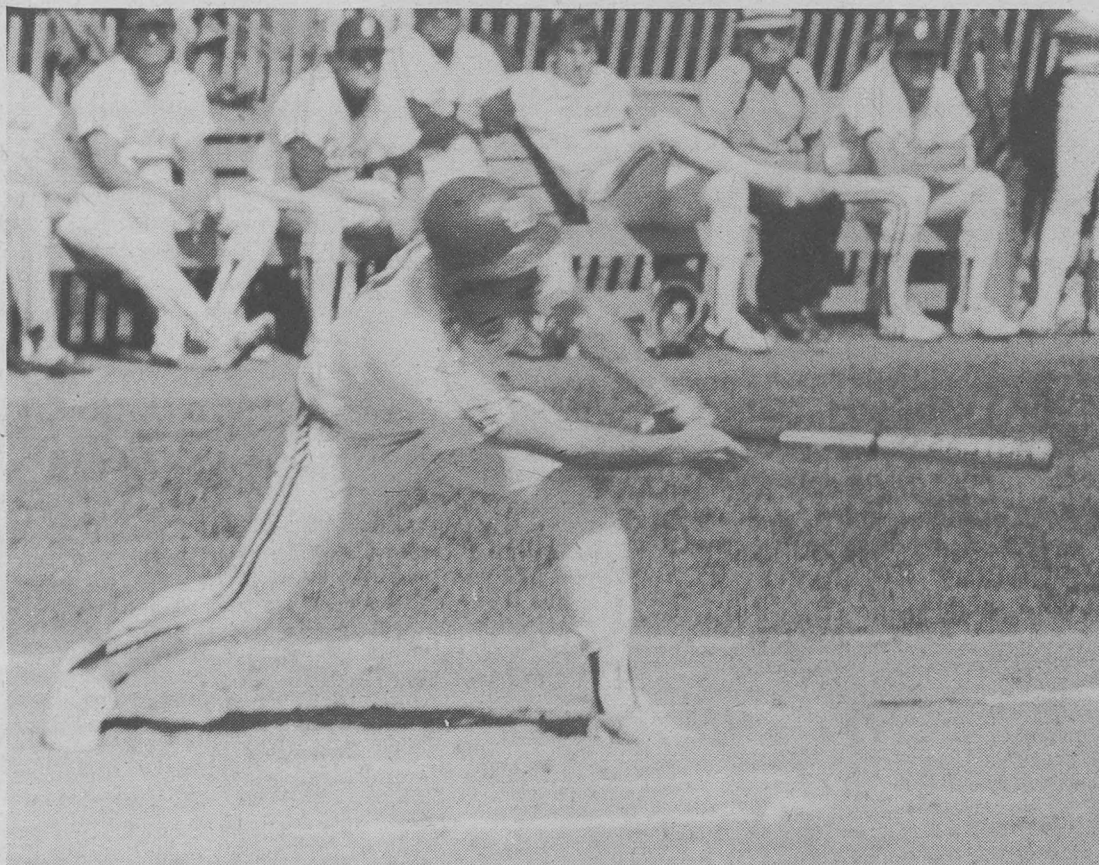
by Dave Brenner  
Sports Editor

Steve Mrowka and the rest of the Bobcats called it Beta Hitta Homa. Opposing pitchers may have called it Phi Catta Tacka. Junior catcher Andy Carman served as president of the only Bates fraternity on campus this year, a frat that hazed pitchers with many a fireworks display on Garcelon Field.

Carman led the home run merry-go-round to the tune of a new team home run record. Carman, the Brighton, Mass., native who bats from the left side, made it dangerous for the tennis team to practice as several of his bombs dropped onto the tennis courts.

Brother Steve, along with fellow frosh Brian Bonollo and Matt Madden, proved to be a welcome new face on the field and at the plate. After a shaky start in the field, the younger Mrowka settled down and finished the regular season with team-high marks in runs (31), hits (31), assists (61) and stolen bases (23). Mrowka's stolen base total is a new Bates record. He hit for the cycle and scored five runs in Bates' first-round ECAC tournament win against Suffolk.

The team qualified for the ECAC tournament held at Amherst with a 17-5 record. First-round opponent Suffolk stayed close for a while, but Bates scored 11 times in the final



Bates on the attack.  
Photo by Gumby

### Regular season statistical leaders:

At-Bats	78	Peter Mrowka, Brian Bonollo
Runs Scored	31	Steve Mrowka**
Hits	31	Steve Mrowka, John Gregorio
Doubles	8	John Gregorio, Dave Campbell
Triples	2	Peter Mrowka
Home Runs	9	Andy Carman**
Runs Batted In	36	Andy Carman*
Walks	27	Jim Sylvia
Total Bases	58	Andy Carman
Stolen Bases	23	Steve Mrowka*
Sacrifices	7	Peter Mrowka
Batting Average	.413	John Gregorio
Slugging Ave.	.783	Andy Carman
Putouts	150	John Gregorio
Assists	61	Steve Mrowka

\*\*Denotes record tied \*Denotes new record

### Pitching Statistical Leaders:

Games	11	Ron Plante, Steve Whetstone
Innings Pitched	39	Steve Whetstone
Strikeouts	26	Steve Whetstone
Earned Run Ave.	4.33	Bill Carlezon (min- imum 9 innings pitched)
Games Won	5	Bill Carlezon
Saves	2	Ron Plante

Carman has improved defensively each year at Bates under Coach Chick Leahey to the point where his defensive skills are at par with his offensive abilities, and his offense this season was awesome. During the 22-game regular season schedule, Carman hit a nine homes, had 36 RBI, 58 total bases and batted a professional 364.

Peter Mrowka, a junior from Cheshire, Conn., led the team in triples (2) and sacrifices (7), and he scored 29 runs with a .359 batting average.

three innings on its way to a 16-9 victory.

Carman had four hits and five RBI, and senior co-captain John Gregorio knocked in four runs and one shortstop. Sophomore Tom Mourkas, making only his fifth appearance of the season, pitched the final three innings of the game and allowed two hits and one run.

Mourkas, from Portland, led the team in hitting last year as a freshman but struggled at the plate this season. His arm, however, bailed the Bobcats out of several close games. (Continued on Page 8)

## Men's Lacrosse Finishes Best Year with 11-1 Record

by Eric Hamilton  
Staff Reporter

The men's lacrosse team finished with a record-breaking year posting the best season in its history. The record of 11-1 was marked by an undefeated regular season, the only loss coming to strong Bowdoin in the ECAC Division III playoffs.

The team anchored behind its tough defense, had strong games against Babson and powerhouse Wesleyan. Bates mauled Mass Maritime in a barnburner where they racked up 11 goals in the first period going on to win 19-1.

The season was marked by success early in the year that helped the team's confidence. Bates came out strong against Merrimack in its opener and went away with a 10-5 win. The next contest against traditionally strong Wesleyan turned out to be a very big confidence-builder for Bates.

The Bobcats shut down Wesleyan in its second game winning 11-5.

Bates played Colby twice in the season, home and away. In the first contest, Bates played poorly in the first half and was down 5-1. When play resumed, the Bobcats shut off the Colby attack and scored six goals to take the 7-5 win back to Lewiston.

When they squared off on Garcelon field, the teams seemed to switch roles as Bates rolled up a 8-1 halftime lead. The White Mules returned the favor of their previous game by scor-

ing seven goals. Bates was able to get one itself to edge past a tough Colby team, 9-8.

The season finale was a 9-2 loss (Continued on Page 8)



Lacrosse player Tom Kravitz in action on Garcelon Field.  
Photo by Berman

## Young Squad: Women's Track

by Alex Hammer  
Student Correspondent

The women's track team, in only its second year has built itself into quite a respectable squad. The team highlights for the season included an impressive seventh place finish at the Easterns and a 4th place showing in the NESAC meet.

Senior Karen Palermo led the Bobcats in individual accomplishments. Palermo qualified for the National Championships which she ran this past Wednesday at Crelton College

in Minnesota. She qualified with a 37:35 clocking the ten thousand meters. In addition, Palermo competed in the three thousand and five thousand meter distances during the season and ran the latter distance fast enough to place third in the Easterns.

Kathy Kraemer, Nancy Bell, Sue Flynn, and Rebecca Jones brought additional strength to the distance team. Kraemer placed third in the Easterns in the three thousand meters and fourth in the New England Championships in the ten thousand

meters while Bell finished third in the Easterns in the ten thousand meters. Jones finished third in the NESAC 1500 meter race and Flynn finished seventh in the New England Championship ten thousand meter.

Other championship meet scorers included Camile McKayle and Jen Pratt who both took sixth places in the Eastern Meet. McKayle made her mark in the 400 meter hurdles while Pratt ran the 400 meters. In addition, these two athletes made up one half (Continued on Page 9)

## Samolis Skies to Twelfth Place in Nationals

Skiing at Bates is the only sport that competes at the high-powered Division I level. It is rare when a team or individual at Bates makes national headlines at the Division III level, so when freshman ski sensation Monica Samolis finished 12th in the nation in the Giant Slalom at the NCAA Championships at Attatash, N.H., she had performed quite a feat.

The talented first-year student at Bates has been skiing effortlessly all season for coach Bob Flynn, so her 12th place finish did not seem like such a feat to many who have been watching her all season. With three years remaining at Bates, the Cheshire, Conn., skier should become better and she certainly will look to climb the national ladder even higher next season.



# Bad Weather and Errors Slow Bobcat Softball

by Jon Liang

Student Correspondent

The 1984 season was a tough one for the Bates softball team. The Bobcats were plagued by a lack of timely

Western Connecticut College, who went to the finals of the ECAC, and also intrastate Division I rival UMO.

In addition, as Coach Sherry Deschaine said, "Every time we played

wins.

According to pitcher Sandy Beal, "Tough times with the weather took away our confidence games." The weather was a big factor with the team. Coach Deschaine said, "(We had) no momentum, we lost the first few games and the weather put us in a hole."

When the 'Cats finally did get to play, they could not get started. Lamented Deschaine, "Hits were strung out, not clustered, and lots of runners were left on base." All MAIAW right-fielder Lynda Chabot added, "Tough season, (we had a) good team but got bad breaks, and we lost a lot of games by errors."

But the season was not a total loss according to Assistant Coach Diane Boettcher. "This season we got to see what a few key people could do," said Boettcher. Indeed, a few individuals turned in outstanding performances for the team. Catcher, and next-year's co-captain, Leanne Belmont led the team in bases on balls with 14, while hitting .344 and slugging a hefty .531. At third base Carla Fitzgerald proved herself equal to the task by hitting .341 with a slugging average of .432 while also being named All MAIAW.

Sophomore Joanna Stevens at first base had an incredible year as she proved that she was as equally adept at the plate as she was on the field. She led the team in five offensive categories including at bats (48), hits (20), RBI (13), total bases (22), and batting average (.417), while being second to Belmont in slugging with a .458 percentage. She also led the team in putouts with 104, and fielding average with .981. Despite her incredible year, she was not chosen, to either the All-Maine or All-New England team. "She had a great year, she should have made them," said Boettcher.

The team came together and dis-

played its form at an important game for the Bobcats. The team was playing Colby, who later was the top-seeded team in the Northeast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (NIAC). Bates had dropped the first game of the doubleheader by a one-run margin. In the second game though, Bates used timely hitting and good pitching to pull out the game in the tenth inning. Bates had led for most of the game, but Colby tied it up to force the game into extra in-

Leaving the ranks will be Lou Biscoe, all-star third baseman Fitzgerald, and co-captains Cherry Bennet and Sandy Beal, who led the team in innings pitched with 49 2/3.

The team will lose the left side of the infield, but coaches Deschaine and Boettcher are confident that some of this year's freshman will prove capable of replacing the graduated players.

Returning next year will be pitch-

## Season Softball Stats

### Season Statistical Leaders:

At-Bats	48	Jo Stevens
Runs	12	Cherry Bennett
Hits	20	Jo Stevens
Doubles	4	Lynda Chabot
Home Runs	1	Leanne Belmont, Carla Fitzgerald
Runs Batted In	13	Jo Stevens
Walks	14	Leanne Belmont
Total Bases	22	Jo Stevens
Stolen Bases	4	Georgeanne Ebersold
Batting Average	.417	Jo Stevens
Slugging Average	.531	Leanne Belmont
Putouts	104	Jo Stevens
Assists	37	Cherry Bennett
Fielding Average	.981	Jo Stevens

### Pitching Statistical Leaders:

Games Pitched	8	Sandy Beal
Innings Pitched	49 2/3	Sandy Beal
Strikeouts	11	Sandy Beal
Earned Run Average	2.1	Jennifer Goodwin
Games Won	2	Sandy Beal, Leslie Latady
Games Saved	1	Jennifer Goodwin

nings. In extra innings, Colby pulled ahead, but a clutch double by Jane Spadorcia brought in the winning run for the Bobcats. Sophomore pitcher Leslie Latady started the game and held off the visitors until she gave way to senior co-captain Sandy Beal who eventually won the game.

Next year the Bobcats will lose the services of some key seniors.

ers Jennifer Goodwin, who led the team with a 2.10 ERA, and Leslie Latady who was 2-0 with a 2.60 ERA, co-captains Leanne Belmont and Georgeanne Ebersold, Jo Stevens, Lynda Chabot, Monique Petty.

Next year should see the team playing more games as Deschaine is pushing for a 23-game schedule.

Softball pitcher Sandy Beal aims one towards the plate.  
Photo by Gumby

hitting, bad weather and mental errors. The players, nevertheless, believed that, "The record didn't show how good our team was," as senior Carla Fitzgerald said.

The 'Cats faced many tough opponents this season. They played powerhouses Salem State, who won the NCAA Div. III Eastern playoffs,

somebody, they had all these games under their belt."

The 'Cats played only 14 games this season, as opposed to many of their opponents who played more than 20. The team also had four games which were never made up. These games were crucial because at least three of them were "assured"

## 0-5 Record Men's Rugby Season Disappointing

Some players don't stay for short term, and others, like Mark Thorburn, Dave Eberhart and Charlie Adams, exchange their Fall rugby equipment for Spring lacrosse gear. All this, plus the fact that their first game took place after a three-week span of inactivity (reading week and finals week, then one vacation week) meant an 0-5 record for the men's rugby team.

Losses to strong teams like Tufts, Bowdoin, Colby, Brown and UMO were a learning experience for the relatively young team. The Bowdoin loss (4-0) was a difficult one because of the great rivalry that has developed between the Polar Bears and Bobcats on the rugby field.

Nobu-o Fukuda, who played rugby in his native Tokyo, was a welcome addition to the team this season. Wing Steve Zaleski, prop John Taverna (co-captain), lock Eric Edstrom and second-row player Dave Walton provided the team with the leadership that helped ease the squad through the losing year.

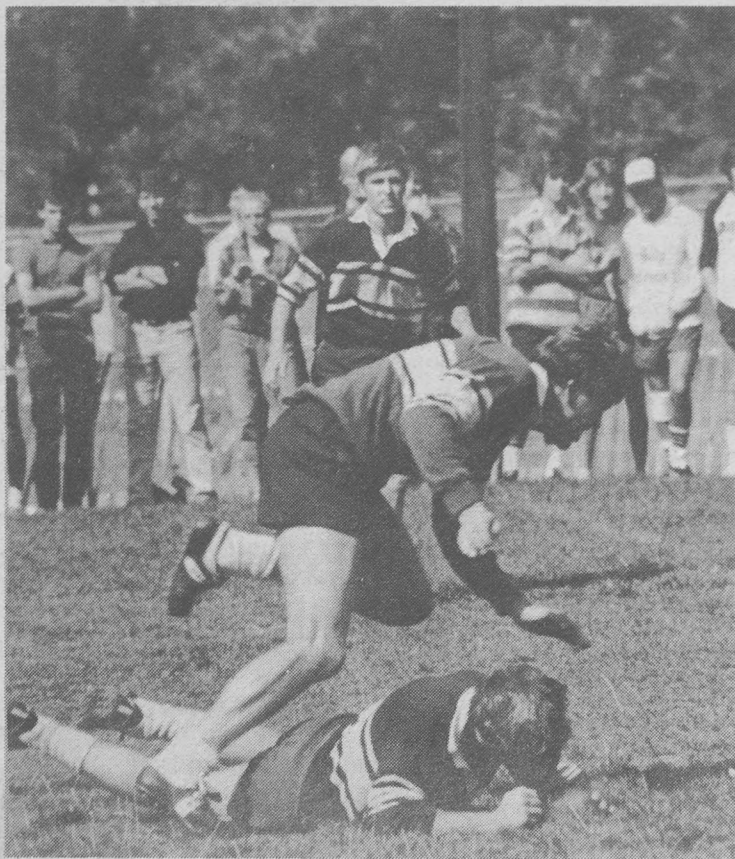
Prop Doug Campbell, who moved up to the 'A' squad from the 'B' team this spring, showed that hard work can mean that a player can work his way up to the top team.

One of the more talented, as well as busiest, players on the team this season was sophomore Dan Mahoney. The quick fullback served as the top kicker, and the Wil-

lington, Delaware, native made numerous clutch tackles from his position.

Planning for next season is already in the works when Bates hopes to

host its own tournament. Next year's captain-elect, Kevan Gibson of Warren, Ohio, will look to lead the team back to its fall record of 6-1-1, a season that included two wins over Bowdoin.



Heavy action for the rugby club.  
Mirror photo



Kent Sinclair waits for ball from scrum.  
Mirror photo

## Women's Rugby Closes Out Season with 1-2

A 10-0 win over Bowdoin and losses to MIT and Colby resulted in a final 1-2 record for the women's rugby team for the spring season.

Captain Carol Urmsen '85 of Hingham, Mass., played scrum half for the Bobcats and provided the squad with solid leadership during the 1983-84 spring season.

She, along with the sub-coach Sue McCulley '86 of Essex, Conn., helped the squad in its convincing shutout of the Polar Bears.

The two tries for Bates were scored by Elaine Coombs '86 who plays outside center, and Linda Stanley '87 of Pittsford, NY, who plays at the wing position.

Diane Murphy '86 of Weymouth, Mass., provided the field kick in the win over Bowdoin.

Also playing well for the Bobcats against Bowdoin, along with playing well for the entire three-game spring season, were freshman wing Andrea Kincannon of Detroit, and freshman inside center Paula Colahan of Beverly, Massachusetts.



## 'Hey Buddy, Could You Tell Me About Bates Sports?'

"Hello, I'm a senior at Spaulding High, and I'm looking into Bates. I'd like to talk to someone about the sports there. Could I please talk to someone who's been around sports at Bates for four years?"

"I think I can help."

"Great. Tell me what sports are all about there, will you, buddy?"

"Well, there are some bad things about sports here. CBS was told they couldn't televise a football game here a couple of years ago."

### Dave on Sports

"Why not?"

"They said it had to do with messing up some weekend, but I think they were just scared that football on TV would make Bates look like a jock school."

"Anything else wrong with sports at Bates?"

"Well, there's a leak in the gym roof here. Believe it or not, you can have a basketball game rained out."

"Couldn't they just use another basketball court if that happened?"

"That's another problem. There's only one court at Bates, and court time is tough."

"How are the athletes treated at Bates?"

"The pros are pretty fair when it comes to rescheduling tests and stuff if the athlete is away on a road trip. But, when they stay for vacations, the athletes only get something like seven bucks a day for food."

"Is that it? Is that all that's wrong with sports at Bates?"

"Yup. That's pretty much it. You know, after four years here, I can finally see all the good things in sports at Bates."

"Like what?"

"First of all, the coaches are unique here. In their own way, they seem to be more concerned with the athlete's future after Bates than his athletic achievement at Bates."

"You mean the coaches at Bates don't like to win?"

"No... I mean, yes. Of course they like to win. It's just that they know the athlete is at Bates to study, first, and play, second."

"What's wrong with that?"

"Nothing. It just took me a few years to understand."

"What else is good about sports at Bates?"

"The men's lacrosse team, that's what. They don't get no respect around here, but you should have seen them wiping teams out this spring!"

"Anything else good?"

"The field hockey team was great this fall. State champions."

"How's the baseball team there?"

"One of the best around. They scored a ton of runs this year so a lot of people unfairly criticized the pitching staff. You know how people are always trying to find something wrong with something. The pitchers were pretty good, though. And Chick Leahey is a great coach."

"Chick Leahey? You mean a woman coaches the baseball team?"

"No, no, no. Chick is a man. Great guy, too."

"Sounds great. I think I've decided to..."

"And then there are these two runners at Bates, Karen Palermo and Jamie Goodberlet. Both of them are smooth, like deer."

"Like I was saying... I've definitely decided to..."

"And you can't talk sports at Bates without talking about Charlie Richardson. Big football player. Hit people

like a pulling guard. The thing is, Charlie was a running back. In fact, he hit people like a guard during intramural basketball."

"That's great to hear. You certainly have convinced me..."

"And there's this tall guy called Dave Donahue. He high jumps. He improved his jump by about four or five inches since his freshman year. He had a good career for The Institution, Walt Slovenski."

"Walt Slovenski College? I thought this was Bates College!"

"No, no, no. This is Bates College. Walt Slovenski is the track coach here. He's The Institution."

"I'm sure glad I talked to you because now I know..."

"And the swim team did well for its first year. Too bad Joanne Dugan is a senior. She'd have had a great four years with Coach Purgavie."

"No more!"

"You want more? I'll give you more. There's Sandy Beal, the softball pitcher and Meg Flaherty, the lacrosse and field hockey player. Then there's the men's tennis team. Those guys really are a little crazy. And there's Pam French, Junior Miller, Kristin DeAngelis, A.J., Brian Palmer, and plenty more."

"Listen, buddy, I've heard enough!"

"I think the best part of being involved in sports at Bates, though, is getting to know Frank and Bud."

"Frank and Bud who?"

"I don't know. Frank and Bud are Frank and Bud. They're the equipment guys in Alumni Gym. Talk about your down-to-earth nice people. There aren't two better people at all of Bates."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I'll give it to you straight. There are quite a few people at Bates who are what-you-call high intellectuals. At least they think they're high intellectuals. Let's face it. At 12,000 bucks a year, most of the students at Bates don't live off food stamps. You know... the ones who turn up their collars along with their noses."

"Yeah, but what about Frank and Bud?"

"Oh yes. Frank and Bud. They wash the uniforms and fix the broken equipment and make sure the seasons run smoothly. They do all the dirty work that goes unnoticed."

"That's their job, isn't it?"

"Sure it's their job, but still, no matter how busy they are, they'll take the time to talk with you. Not to you or about you or for you. Frank and Bud will talk with you, if you know what I mean. No alligator shirts or penny loafers for those two. No fake smiles or phony handshakes either. Their old radio spits nine-to-five static in the background. You can sometimes stop by for a donut and coffee during the day. Frank and Bud's room is always locked. They say it's to keep people from stealing the equipment, but I think they lock it to keep themselves sheltered from those high intellectuals. Too much high class air can ruin a locker room, you know. Pure people, that's what Frank and Bud are. Pure people. Those two are what sports at Bates are all about."

Gee thanks, buddy. I'll be sure to look them up next year."

"You do that, pal."

"Good bye now, buddy."

"Hey, pal!"

"Yeah?"

"Just one more thing."

"What's that?"

"When you see Frank and Bud in the fall, tell them Dave says thanks for the four years."

"Sure thing, buddy. Is that it? Hello?... I said, is that it?... Hello?... Hey, buddy?... are you gone?"



Karen Palermo, women's track record breaker



Running back Charlie Richardson on top of the pile



Tennis captain Pam French



Two-sport star, Meg Flaherty

## Early Season Slump Halted by Women's Lax

Some teams with a 1-5 record after six games will give up on the season. Others will panic, and most will rationalize the losses by blaming the coach.

The 1983-84 Bates edition of women's lacrosse, however chose a more difficult route. Coach Pat Smith's players stuck their lacrosse sticks in the ground, re-grouped and turned the season around with four wins in their last five games and an ECAC tournament bid.

The about-face started with a 5-4 win over Colby, a team that had defeated the Bobcats only a week before. The 9-8 loss to Colby proved

to be a learning experience for Coach Smith who employed a different strategy in the rematch.

"In the loss to Colby, we found that a zone defense was better than a man-to-man," said Smith. "We came back late in the loss playing a zone. In a man-to-man, we weren't able to control their top player (Lalya Ottley)."

Smith's strategy for the return game was perfected early as Bates raced to a 3-0 lead at the half. Left attack wing Laura Hackett scored at 11:45 and Bates led, 1-0.

Second home Becky Roak scored her first of three goals a minute later

on a pass from Stephanie Smith, and added her second, an unassisted goal, at 20:00 to push the lead to 3-0 at the half.

Colby star Ottley got untracked early and often in the second half. She cut the Bates lead to 3-2 with two goals in the first five minutes of the half. Roak answered Ottley with her third goal on an assist from Amy McCutcheon to make it 4-2.

McCutcheon scored the eventual winning goal at 20:00 for a 5-3 lead. Ottley scored again a minute later for her third goal to draw the Mules to within a goal, but the Bobcat defense remained solid.

Left defense wing Karen Weller, who had seven ground ball possessions in the game, and right defense wing Sue Halliday, who had eight, protected goalkeeper Kate Sweeney the rest of the way to preserve the victory. Sweeney was superb in goal with 13 saves on 22 shots.

The win over Colby boosted the Bates record to 2-5, but more importantly, it started the Bobcats on a four-game win streak. Wellsley, New England College and Colby-Sawyer were the other victims.

"The four games were played in six days. We played on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday,"

said Smith. "I was worried that we'd run out of steam by Sunday."

After a regular season-ending loss to Bowdoin, the Bobcats were invited to participate in the ECAC Division III Tournament. Powerful Plymouth State used the home field and tourney experience to full advantage for a 10-1 win over the Bobcats.

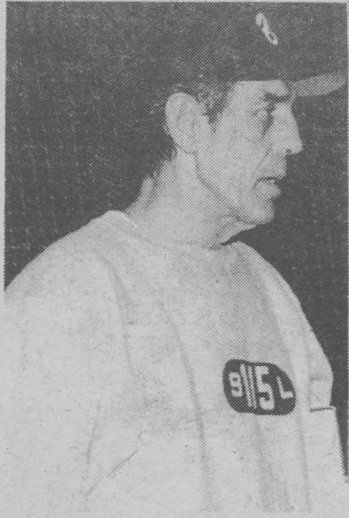
Bates finished the season at 5-7, but after a rocky 1-5 start, Coach Smith was pleased. "This was our best record in a while," said the coach. "We won five games a few years back, but we've upgraded our schedule, so the five wins this year seemed more satisfying."



# Baseball Makes It to Semi-Finals

(Continued from Page 5)

Tommy Gun, who pitched so infrequently this season because of arm problems, struckout 16 batters in



Baseball coach Chick Lahey

7½innings and his earned run average of 0.00 was tops in the nation.

Pitcher Bill Carlezon led the Bates staff in wins with a 5-0 record, and his 4.33 ERA was good for a squad

whose team ERA was slightly less than a touchdown.

Senior righthander Steve Whetstone came on as the weather warmed up. After pitching in cold, wind and even snow, Whetstone improved with the weather, finishing the season with a 4-2 record.

Career walk leader Jim Sylvia did his thing this year. He improved his career walk record with a team high 27 walks to go along with his .327 batting average and 16 stolen bases.

The Bobcat season ended quickly in the semi-final round of the ECAC playoffs with a game against top-seeded Amherst. Ironically, the high-scoring Bobcats were shutout. The loss, though, did nothing to damage the reputation of Beta Hitta Homa or Phi Catta Tacka. School records in home runs and batting make the names stick.

Coach Lahey was pleased with the 1983-84 team. "This certainly was a year of accomplishment," said Lahey. "We accomplished quite a bit in terms of wins, team accomplishments and individual performances."

## Men's Lacrosse

(Continued from page 5)

to New England powerhouse Bowdoin in the semi-finals of the Division III playoffs. The heavily favored Polar Bears must have been surprised at the play of Bates when they were tied 1-1 at the half. However, in the second half, the depth of Bowdoin was too much for the Bobcats as the Polar Bears wore down their opponent and walked away with the win.

Overall, the play of Bates was excellent. Their success was due in part to their team unity which can be attributed to the close-knit group. Their trip to Bermuda seems to have paid off, making them a cohesive group.

Individual efforts were key as well. The defense, which led the team, was made up of Dave Hild, Joe Mirra and Captain Bill Bell with Mark Thorburn in the goal. They were flanked by Bill Driscoll, Dave DeSantis and Chris White who came in to provide strong depth.

The midfield played two lines and shaped into being a potent force. The first line was made up of John Boyle,

who plowed his way through defenders as though he were still on the football field, transfer Bob Best, who added solid performances, and Dean Lindner who had a great season.

Senior Charlie Adams teamed with Mike O'Conner, who had numerous assists, and was unstoppable at face offs, and Dave Eberhart to make up the second line with Brett Johnson. Freshman Hank Bauer filled in at times.

The attack was led by transfer standout Peter Grant who led the team in scoring. Coming to Bates this year, Grant proved to be a welcome addition as he was a force to be reckoned with on the field. He was teamed with Jay Farwell and Danny Bliss who both had outstanding seasons.

The team, which is losing six seniors, should be fairly strong next year. The defense will be hurt the most with the loss of Bill Bell, Joe Mirra, Dave DeSantis and Mark Thorburn. However, the offense should be in good shape as it loses only Charlie Adams and Jay Farwell, leaving the rest of it intact.

## Golf Team Makes a Tournament Comeback

by Greg Otis

Special to The Student

The 1984 Bates golf team finished the season with a 1-3 record, but was able to salvage a successful season by competing effectively in tournament play. Coach Bob Hatch's Women's Squash

linksters suffered early season losses to Tufts, Wesleyan and MIT, while managing to defeat the University of Southern Maine. Bates' sole home meet with Clark and Babson was

(Continued on Page 9)



Junior right-hander John Anderson

## Team Plagued by Injuries

by Dave Brenner  
Sports Editor

Perhaps the 1983-84 men's tennis team at Bates should have been dubbed the Spinning Wheel Gang, for they certainly showed that what goes up, must come down.

After opening the spring season with consecutive shutout victories over Salem State, Central Connecticut, Southern Connecticut and UMO, it appeared as if Coach George Wigton's group was on its way to a (NESCAC Championship) banner season.

Bates won its fifth match at Clark 6-3 (Bates defeated them 8-1 in the fall) and its next match with MIT 5-4, but then the Bobcats traveled to Middlebury and lost 4-5. Bates then lost four of its five final matches, including a 1-8 euthanasia delight at Bowdoin to close out the disappointing season at 7-5.

Injuries were the major reason for the downfall. Players do not look for excuses, but injuries certainly did adversely affect most of the players this spring.

Sophomore Gerry Tatlock played with muscle pulls in both legs, a condition that led to painful stomach muscle problems. Senior Bert Cole, who has had his share of illness and injuries throughout his four years at Bates, was forced to sit out the State Championships at Colby because of a hand injury.

Cole's doubles partner John Luyrink, a junior from Paxton, Mass., did play in the States, but a sore shoulder forced him to serve un-

derhand.

Why the General Hospital appear-

four matches. After a 4-5 loss to Brandeis in their fourth match in five

## Men's Tennis Has Disappointing Finish to Season

Final Regular Season Men's Tennis Results (7-5)		
Date	Opponent	Match Score
March 29	Salem State	5-0 W
April 6	Central Conn.	9-0 W
April 7	Southern Conn.	9-0 W
April 8	UMO	9-0 W
April 17	Clark	6-3 W
April 19	M.I.T.	5-4 W
April 21	Middlebury	4-5 L
April 23	Southern Maine	7-2 W
April 24	Tufts	3-6 L
April 25	Brandeis	4-5 L
April 30	Colby	4-5 L
May 8	Bowdoin	1-8 L

ance?

"I think that if the weather had allowed us to practice more outdoors," said Luyrink in an attempt to explain the rash of injuries, "there would have been less injuries. But because the weather this spring was poor, we had to practice indoors."

"When you practice indoors, the courts are faster, you can hit the ball harder and so the points are quicker," said Luyrink. "But, then, when you play your matches outside after practicing inside, the wind and the slower courts make the rallies a lot longer so you tend to overhit."

For Bates this spring, it seemed like when the going got tough, the more the injuries hurt. After their 5-4 win at MIT on April 19, the players could have used a short rest. Instead, they collided head-on with the busiest part of their schedule.

From April 21-25, the Bobcats had

days, the arms were all dead, and so was the morale.

Coach Wigton could not push the fast-forward button on the season. Bates rolled over against Colby (4-5), ad played dead (1-8) at Bowdoin.

There was one bright spot for the squad this spring. Bates' top doubles team of Luyrink and Cole qualified for the NCAA Division III Championships at Emory University in Atlanta. Although they lost 6-0, 6-4 in the first round, just qualifying for the Championships was an accomplishment.

Cole and Peter Dohlman were the only two seniors on the team during the 1983-84 campaign. With the return of Luyrink, Tatlock, Greg Otis, Greg Fish and Scott Hoffman, the Bobcats appear to have a solid base for next season. Now if only they can stay healthy...

## Club Sports Plagued by Difficulties

by Betsey Allen  
News Editor

The dilemmas faced in forming a club sport can be difficult. Lack of funding and proper athletic status are two problems commonly dealt with.

Yet in spite of these and other problems, the women's squash team has doubled in size in the past year and student interest in the group appears to be increasing.

"The first year we had 4 to 5 members," said Sandy Kornstein, '84,

president of the Women's Squash Club. "This year we had 10, and more people are expressing interest."

In spite of increasing student involvement, members feel their organization is hampered by several factors.

"All the [squash teams] in the area are varsity organizations, except us. A new NESCAC ruling cuts down the amount of scrimmages allowed. This will harm us, since we are con-

sidered a scrimmage by other colleges," stated Kornstein.

Kornstein added that the difficulty in passing squash as a varsity sport lies not within the Bates administration, but with the faculty.

"The faculty want to see the money spent on education, rather than athletics. This is understandable," said Kornstein.

"It's important to remember that squash is a really inexpensive sport. We already have the facilities, there

are no referees, and players provide their own rackets. Our only expenses are uniforms, transportation and balls...It's a very inexpensive sport," Kornstein continued.

Kornstein said that women's squash is in a Catch-22 situation: "People ask how we deserve to be varsity if we're not winning, but how can we win if we don't have the support of the school?"

Nonetheless, members of the Bates administration including Robert Hatch, director of athletics, and T. Hedley Reynolds, president of the college, have been supportive of the development of women's squash at Bates. Student enthusiasm has also been useful. Next year's squad will include: Beth Carvette, '85, as captain; Regina Yee, '85, as president; Melinda LaValle, '87; Sandra Liepins, '87; and Kat MacDonald, '85.



## A Look at the Men's Senior Track Runners

During the past four years the seniors on the men's track and cross-country teams have helped to keep up a tradition of excellence in the sport. Now that they are leaving it seems like a good time to take a few moments to reflect on their involvement in the sport.



Long distance ace Brian Palmer

One major factor accounting for the success of the Bates Track teams has been Dave Donahue. Dave, who was elected captain of the indoor squad this past year and co-captain

of the outdoor team, excels in several events. In the high jump he has tied the school outdoor track record by clearing 6'6". His personal best in the event is 6'7", which has been good enough for him to dominate the competition.

His victories in the event include the New England Division III Championships, the Maine State Championships, and the NESCAC Championships. In the triple jump he has been equally impressive. His jump of 44'8 1/8" is a Bates Indoor Facility Record. He has also won the Maine State Championships in this event, as well as taking second place in a third event, the high hurdles.

When asked about his track career at Bates, Dave says that it's been a lot of fun. He is quick to praise his teammates and Coach Slovenski for being helpful to him and bringing about a special camaraderie on the team.

Another key figure on the team has been John Raitt, co-captain of the outdoor team. Speaking on how he feels about being chosen co-captain he said, "It's the fondest memory I'll ever have in my career".

John's athletic accomplishments include winning the hammer throw in the Maine State Championships and becoming the third best shot putter in Bates history.

The senior track team members are also comprised of many middle and long distance runners. One of these is Fred Turkington, a 4:16 miler. Fred credits his running success largely to Coach Slovenski. As he says, "Coach Slovenski has been instrumental in turning my running achievements from modest to competitive on the New England level. His record of achievements for the past thirty years speaks for itself."

Next is Leonard Morley, a 1:56 half-miler who is a state champion in that event. Leonard is well known for his reputation of fantastic finishes. Other running accomplishments of his include a second place finish in this year's cross-country

state meet as well as an extremely successful career as a steeplechaser.

In high school Lennie had a rivalry with a runner named Kenny O'Regan. Now, however, they are both at Bates and are the best of friends. In fact, they were co-cap-



Track coach Walt Slovenski

tains of the Cross-country squad this past fall. Kenney has had his fair share of running success as well. Kenny is a 4:20 miler who took up the steeplechase this year and did

quite well in it. He was the top cross-country runner on the team for part of his junior year. Like numerous other teammates, Kenny talks about Coach Slovenski as being a main factor contributing to his success.

According to Coach Slovenski, the next athlete is a "tribute to hard work" and was "the most productive of all [the] seniors" during the outdoor season. The man to which all this praise belongs is Brian "Slim" Palmer. Brian's accomplishments include victories in the ten thousand meter run in the Maine State Championships and in the NESCAC Championship meet this spring. These wins were the result of training in which, like many of the other distance runners, he would average ten or more miles a day throughout the year. What could motivate someone to keep doing this? In his words, "One thing that keeps you going on this team is the other people. I couldn't have gotten where I am without the encouragement and support of the other people. It's a great bunch of guys...and coach is great too."

Jim Muholland is another senior who has had a successful career at Bates. Some of his best races include finishing first in the Maine State Championships in both the 600 and as part of the two-mile relay, and placing third in the New England Division Three Championships. Coach Slovenski calls him "a real competitor who won most of his meets".

Another Maine State Champion is John McPhee. In fact, John won this title several times in his event, the high hurdles. Joing McPhee in the short distances has been sprinter Kevin Howard. Kevin placed regularly for the Bobcats in meets, picking up some valuable points. Also picking up important points for the team have been 2:01 half-miler Adrian Bishop, jumper Bill Duffy, and quarter miler Rich Liburdi, who

coach Slovenski described as a "hard worker".

Other senior members include John Gallant, who coach calls "invaluable" and "one of the elite in contribution", newcomer Ralph Cucurro, Tony Thoman, and Scott



1:56 half-miler Len Morley

Lindsay. These last names coach cited as making a contribution based on their love of the sport which won them the admiration of the entire team.

## Golf Team Redeems Season

(Continued from page 8)  
postponed due to inclement weather.

The State of Maine Tournament witnessed the Bates players performing in accordance with their abilities. In a field of seven teams which included UMO, Bowdoin, Colby, USM, Husson and UMF, the team finished second. Captain Don Erickson commented that "the team seemed to play more relaxed, effective golf in a tournament situation."

The CBB Tournament produced another strong team performance

highlighted by sophomore Steve Sugrue capturing the individual title. Sugrue states, "I managed to play my best golf in the tournament. I hit some good shots when I was under a good deal of pressure, that some people may have called lucky but I prefer to call skill." The team title was a hard fought affair with Colby eventually nudging out Bates for the Championship.

The team then travelled to Middlebury to compete in the NESCAC Championships. With the aid

of strong performances by Sugrue, Erickson, and freshman Shawn Hester, the team managed to finish a respectable 5th. Other solid performances were registered by John Kurker and Mark Fleming.

Coach Hatch is looking forward to another strong season next year. The team is only losing Captain Don Erickson to graduation, and with the possible addition of promising incoming freshmen, the Bates golf team could be a force to be reckoned with in 1985.

## Women's Track

(Continued from page 5)

of the 880 relay team which placed fifth at the same meet. The other two team members in this relay were Meredith Martin and Liz Homans.

In an exhibition event at the New England Championships Jean Harrison picked up a fourth place finish in the hammer throw.

Other team members competing this season include Ann Leonard, who qualified for the New England Championships in the hurdles, middle distance runners Gretchen Ehret, Kellie Thibodeau, Mary Yost, Julie Flanders, and Peggie Brosnahan, javelin throwers Tracy Zordan and Milissa Leonard, and hurdler Kim Finnethy.



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Golf Coach Bob Hatch



# Arts & Entertainment

## 'Toy Cart: A Change from Western Theater'

by Carolyn Ryan  
Staff Reporter

This past weekend the Asian Theater Company and Music of the Whole Earth Short Term presented *The Toy Cart*, a 4th century fifteen hour epic reduced to three hours by director Paul Kuritz.

*The Toy Cart* offered the Bates Community something quite different from an ordinary evening of Western Theater.

The show resembled a circus. Visually compelling (credit here is due particularly to Fernando Casas, who designed costumes) and varied in content, the play is better described as a series of skits than as an ongoing drama.

All the actors and actresses appear in drag. This produces a farcical atmosphere for the action to take place.

Before presenting *The Toy Cart*, the Asian Theater Company studied

T'ai Chi every day as part of their preparation for the play. T'ai Chi originated as a form of self-defense but evolved into dance and meditation sequences.

Notable performers were Michael Fields, Lisa Tuttle, Jennifer Burke, Craig Mathers, and Anna Brackett. These players stood out, though all performances were well done.

Music of the Whole Earth provided the music which interacted

with the action and the characters, unlike in Western-style theater, where it serves as a backdrop to provide mood and cue audience for responses. Some characters in *The Toy Cart* were even provided with their own particular sounds, which were heard whenever they spoke their lines.

Responses on the part of the audience were diverse and seemed to be based wholly on the individual. Julia

Peters felt that the fluidity of the movements was interesting to watch. Others found the play was just "too damn long" and couldn't stay for the entirety of the two part program.

I would admit that the performance did become a bit tedious towards the ending, but this fact cannot be used to discredit the show itself. It was a creative, light, and thoroughly enjoyable evening of entertainment.

Becky Senior

## A Personal Perspective on the Arts at Bates

There is a little white barnlike building on Russell Street a couple of houses past John's Place. This building is the Bates Fine Arts building. Many Bates students have noticed this quaint building when looking past the football field, but most do not know that it belongs to Bates, even fewer know what this building is, and even less have ever been there.

During this past academic year I spent most of my time working in this building. My work is painting. I was a senior art major with my own private studio in the Fine Arts Building. My studio is a most beautiful room with two porches out the windows.

The walls are covered with the forty paintings from my painting thesis; the ceiling is decorated with pencil drawings; the floor is covered with dripped paint; and, the room has the perfume of oil paint. People are surprised to discover that a little place such as my studio exists at Bates.

People are surprised that I can be so serious about art and that I would come to a place like Bates which is not an art school. As a freshman I had intentions of being an economics or English major. However, I switched to art when I discovered that what I liked best and what I did best were the same.

I think that being an art major here is good since through the art professors, particularly painters Joseph Nicoletti and Robert Feintuch in my case, the students receive individual attention, encouragement, and a feeling for what is happening in the art world.

Actually, when an art student is first starting out, before he has a definite style, it is better to be at a place such as Bates where the student can paint and discover who he is. Art is about change. At Bates the main competition the student artist feels is with himself. Being a good artist is 10% talent and 90% ambition, so being good depends mainly on effort.

An artist cannot be afraid to start a painting. Quantity does bring quality.

My Bates education has been very different from most students. While most students spend a great deal of time studying books at the library, my studying was primarily done through examining the relative nature of color. The only time I go to the library is to study art books or magazines or to convince people to go on "den runs." The studying I do is "learning how to see." I try to coordinate my hand with what I see to make good paintings.

I spent a long time working on my painting thesis. I tell people who ask

that my thesis was 160 pages, but it really was not. Instead it was 40 paintings, and since I firmly believe in the saying that a picture is worth a thousand words, the forty paintings translate into 160 pages.

I think one of my favorite things about Bates was being able to live a double life, having the best of both worlds,—one going to academic classes and living in Wild Wilson House on Frye Street and socializing with nonartmajors, and the other life was working to be a serious artist. I would paint five to eight hours daily and constantly meet with Robert Feintuch, an exciting young painter

from New York City with an amazing eye for color and composition, my thesis advisor.

The goal I accomplished this year was going from being an art student to being an artist. I jumped from one category to the other on May second at 3pm when I found out that I had just been accepted to do an MFA (Master of Fine Arts) at the most difficult art school in New York City, Columbia.

However, art at Bates does not have to be as serious as I have taken

it. For nonartmajors, art classes can be a good alternative to the rigorous academic pressure of other classes, since although drawing and painting are also rigorous, they use a different mental and physical energy than reading a book or studying for a test.

The new Fine Arts building which will be built in the next couple of years is a big step for Bates. The new facilities will help expand the creativity of Bates students. I guess the Bates students will know where the art building is in a few years from now.



### Book Review

## New Book Analyzes Soviet-US Relations

by Jamie Merisotis  
Assistant Editor

*THE RUSSIANS AND REAGAN* by Strobe Talbott, Vintage Books, 140 pages, \$4.95.

The American response to the downing of the Korean airliner is, in author Strobe Talbott's view, the vital turning point in recent US-USSR relations, which are probably at their lowest in the past two decades. Talbott's overview of the Andropov regime, and the beginnings of Chernenko's tenure, is a valuable analysis that seeks to treat the superpower struggle without the burdens of Reagan Administration rhetoric.

The Soviet answers to US denunciation of Korean jetliner incident are cited by Talbott, diplomatic correspondent for *Time* magazine, as the Soviet determination that any rational discourse with the US government must take place with another Administration. The key to his argument is General Secretary Andropov's statement on September 28, 1983, in which he stated that "even if someone had any illusions about the possible evolution for the better in the policy of the present US Administration, the latest developments have finally dispelled them."

Andropov's statement receives considerable attention in this book, in which the author looks at US-Soviet relations from the Russian viewpoint. This places current tensions on a more ominous—and thus totally different—footing than other analyses of the conflict.

Talbott is refreshingly clear chronologically, and succeeds in giving a pithy, concentrated analysis of the Reagan-Russian duel. It is, most fortunately, a far cry from the extended and often repetitive attempts by other authors at clarifying the situation.

When Talbott fails, most unfortunately, is in his attempt to over-rationalize the Reagan Administration's all-too-often conflicting statements on the state of US-USSR affairs. This is a most unsightly error in an otherwise tidy interpretation of nuclear dominated relations between the two countries.

Yet Talbott is correct in saying that the Reagan Administration has transformed Soviet-American competition into a game of one-upmanship, heightening tensions between the two countries to unprecedented levels. In this great card game of diplomacy, the Reagan Administration has clearly overplayed its hand.

## '1001 Black Inventions' Was Enlightening

by Bob French  
Arts Editor

On Tuesday May 8th at 8 pm the Afro-American Society brought to Bates a travelling theater group from Washington, DC. This group, called The Pinpoints, performed a enjoyable and enlightening series on docu-dramas titled "1001 Black Inven-

tions."

The purpose of the presentation was to enlighten the audience, by giving lessons on parts of black history which have had national and international significance but have often been neglected by the history books. The performance was very successful in its purpose, bringing

into recognition the worldwide effects of black ingenuity and showing the great extent to which black inventions are an integral part of everyone's daily lives. According to a group spokesman, "That the black race consists of masses of instinctively gifted athletes, sprinkled with a few endowed minds, is cancerous

myth that has far too long been allowed the unearned privilege to spread."

The first mini-drama of the evening showed a young black doctor who had started a hospital spending the early mornings scrubbing the hospital floors on his hands and knees. His hospital has become one

of the most successful and efficient in the country, it's great success due primarily to it's record of outstanding cleanliness. He is working himself extremely hard, believing human ability is without boundaries, and that one must believe sacrifice will

(Continued on Page 11)



## 'Romancing the Stone': Good Old American Fun

by Victoria L. Tilney  
Staff Reporter

She is a romance novelist in New York City, he is heroes' way. raising and selling chickens in Columbia. They meet in Danny De Vito, plays the bad guy's right hand man a remote Columbian rain forest when the bus she was who does all the dirty work. This aspect of the movie on, which was actually the wrong one, collided with the was total slap-stick humour, but it worked. De Vito's man's jeep full of chickens. The bus was abandoned by, little jellybean-like body hides in the back of cars, behind the natives and this NYC woman in her high heels and trees, and in police stations where his mug shot is hanging Jaeger suit found herself on the wrong side of a gun held with a "Wanted, Dead or Alive" phrase over it. His by the man with shifty eyes. The chicken raiser saved nasal voice projects excuses that he has made up for his her after an exciting show of shooting skills. rather ruthless boss who has a fetish for alligators and "Romancing the Stone" is good old entertainment in the "snap-snap" sound they make when they bite down America at the cinema. It is not a classic and there are on their prey, their prey being primarily the victims of no deeply insightful messages or clever symbolism. But his nasty boss. it is a film of excitement, romance, adventure, and fun. "Romancing the Stone" could be considered a parody

Michael Douglas plays the tough, male figure who on different sorts of life-styles such as the heart-wrench-tries to remain indifferent to the woman so as to trick ing life of romance novelist in the Big Apple, the life her out of the treasure map. But, of course he falls in of the woman publisher who passes the majority of her love with her. time rating men's bodies in singles bars, the life of black The New York novelist, played by Kathleen Turner market antiques dealers, the life of the relentless and is very effective in her role of the somewhat helpless greedy Columbians, and the life of a chicken raiser trying feminine figure. However, through their travels in the to raise money so that he can buy his dream boat. rain forests, swinging from branches to cross raging riv- It would probably be giving the movie too much credit ers as Tarzan might have, escaping in the nick of time if we truly thought that the movie was made to be a from fatal snakes and insects, and surviving rather swift- parody or to have a mode of satire. It is an adventure moving mud-slides, this NY woman displays charisma, movie with romance and humour well intertwined. It is courage, humour, gumption, and of course, she falls in no prize, but it is entertaining. And afterall, entertainment was the first purpose for the cinema. "Romancing the

The movie can be considered a combination of Stone" will have to do as good old American entertain- "Raider's of the Lost Arc", any James Bond movie for ment until the arrival of the second "Raider's" movie.

## John Taglibue Publishes the Best of Twenty Years

by Michelle Rowland  
Staff Reporter

With the aid of a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, John Taglibue has published a selection of his best poems 1962-1982, aptly named them *The Great Day*. The poems of this volume are songs which are melodic and free, strong and of great range.

To hear him read his poems aloud is wonderful but if one has never had this chance then this book is a special gift. The poems combine in an energetic and alive manner conveying the poet's loving imagination, eye and ear.

In the first section we are invited to join the poems in flight, giving even the most unfamiliar of readers a joyous "religious holiday in the bleak world." With the poems you journey through "a loop of fire or a hoop of sunlight" and emerge with radiance and "the colors of the autumn leaves" which the poet creates so well.

Most of John Taglibue's poems

celebrate life but the poet also knows pain, sees the "sad and speechless". In "The suicide of every man" with the sensitivity of one who has known suffering as well as joy.

The poems of his father are a gently and noble tribute recalling memories sprung from the poet's soul.

### *Swaying in Poetic Rhythm*

by the sound of the sea late at night when I was small and you visited us after work  
you pushed me on a swing  
and I had been playing all day  
by the breeze and the spray and the sun and the sea shells  
and I was in the balmy atmosphere and often going up feet towards the stars  
way below the sound of your voice and friends  
and you pushed me into that happiness  
and I fell asleep and flew on to the sand

and somehow didn't get hurt  
and you carried me home by the sea to bed  
today by the sea in Maine  
I thought of you and tonight in my high studio  
In darkness I remember the sense of warmth and oneness  
we had with my mother and the sea spray  
and some friends and the evening

John Taglibue writes with grace, something he defines as "forever and ever, something in motion, music and apparent." It is this grace that also defines John Taglibue as a person, poet and professor one which he shares with all. We are lucky to have a poet in residence like John Taglibue, may his songs continue life "The sound of the sea late at night."

\**The Great Day* is available in the bookstore at \$7.

## 'A Tall One at Shorty's' is Both Well Written and Well Directed

by Susan Pedreira  
Staff Reporter  
Play Review

The thesis play *A Tall One at Shorty's* which was performed last weekend proved to be highly successful. Irene Miranker's play received high honors, and she clearly deserved the distinction. The play takes place in a bar, in upstate New York, during the seventies. The cast consisted of John Shaka, Pat Donnelly, Ashley Pareker, Allan McNab, Jim Weissman, Jennifer Carr, Ann Cahill, and Steve Higgins.

The essential conflict in the play revolves around Lilly (Cahill) and her desire to be more independent of Harley (Weissman). However, Harley does not approve—he wants her to stay home and have his dinner ready, the trailer clean, and their

child taken care of.

There is, however, a larger conflict; the characters are living in a mill town that does not provide much opportunity. The need to escape the monotony is strong in Lee (Shaka); he plans to win the state pool championship and move on to the Nationals. George (Donnelly) escapes through acquiring the personality of a Southern gentleman still concerned with who won the Civil War.

The characters do not realise that they are trapped in their existence, although opportunities do exist. Lilly could leave Harley, yet in the end has made no progress toward independence, and has in fact regressed to the point where she acquiesces to Harley's demand that she return home and cook him dinner.

Pati (Carr) is a dancer from New

York City who has moved to this town to establish a reputation, and who hopes to return to "The City." One has the feeling, though, that she will not achieve her dream, just as Lee will probably not continue much farther in his pool.

*A Tall One at Shorty's* is very well written; each character is defined as much as is necessary—there is no superfluous dialogue which might distract the audience's perception of their personalities. The Auctioneer (Higgins) is a catalyst who inspires Lilly to attempt to have a more positive idea of herself, and the bartender Terry (Parker) who serves as a calming influence on the characters violent tendencies, are both minor, yet essential characters. And while the

(Continued on Page 14)

## 'Breathless' Dazzles Audience

by Victoria L. Tilney  
Staff Reporter

Conquering Mt. Everest is impressive in itself, but it is far more impressive when the conquerer arrived at the summit of this incredible mountain having climbed it with one hand on the rope and the other on a camera.

David Breashears, an illustrious mountain climber and cinematographer, came to Bates on Thursday May 10 to speak on and present a video and slide show of his 1983 trip up Mt. Everest.

Breashears is twenty-six years old and has won himself the reputation of being an outstanding climber of very difficult ice and rock routes. Although he is quite young, Breashears' accomplishments have not passed by without notice. In the fall of 1982, he was featured on "Evening Magazine" in Boston, and an article was written about him in the 1983 December issue of *American Cinematography*.

Breashears is the only Emmy award cinematographer mountain climber to film in video and also micro-wave transmission from the summit of Mt. Everest. He won two Emmy awards, one for outstanding technical achievement and the other for best cinematography for the ABC TV sports series entitled, "The American Sportsman."

David Breashears' recent presentation at Bates College, sponsored by New Balance Athletic Shoe, Inc., displayed extreme talent in photography, cinematography, and mountain climbing.

The 1983 expedition up Mt. Everest was unique in that it was the first time an American made it to the summit without the aid of oxygen. Four men conquered Everest in this expedition, two without the aid of oxygen, and one with a camera in his hand. David Breashears was without a doubt the hero of this trip. The part of his video film that was shown at the Bates presentation shows from above the three hikers making their last few tired steps to the very top of Everest. But who is looking down on them with the camera? It is no one else but Breashears himself.

Although his presentation did not go into great detail of the technical aspects of the climb, and his slight nonchalance made the climb seem somewhat less perilous and technical than it most probably was, Breashears' presentation dazzled the audience. Many of his slides had to do with the villages they passed through such as Katmandu on their way to their ascent, the cultures, the religious rituals and traditions, and of course, the Himalayas.

The trip took a few months of mental and physical challenge, as the climbers passed from the base camp to Camp I all the way up to Camp V. The climbers pitched their own temporary camps in between these big stable camps. The year of training before, the experience, the knowledge, and the equipment needed for this phenomenal trip is both vast and incredible.

David Breashears should be highly commended for his great talents and seemingly unrelenting perseverance. His presentation was entertaining, eye-opening, and extremely impressive.

## '1001 Black Inventions'

(Continued from Page 10)

bring success. He goes on to perform the first open heart surgery on a young man who has been stabbed in the heart. The doctor's name was Daniel Hale Williams.

In the next skit we meet the man who built the first machine that could assemble the basic parts of a shoe. He came to the US in 1871, taught himself English, and by 1877 he had a job stitching shoes. He spent his spare time inventing, and in the next few years invented the railroad copuler (holds the cars together). A couple of years after that he revolutionized the shoe industry with his machine. This machine could make 600 shoes a day, while a person working by hand could do only 50 shoes in a day.

The skit portrayed this man as a drunken bum on the streets, it was surmised that he fell into this state after the patent for his machine was snatched from him. The owner of the patent would be able to control ninety-five percent of the shoe industry at that time. Along the way it is pointed out that blacks are responsible for such important items as the paper bag, puncture-proof tires, potato chips, and the rotary engine.

We then meet a very well known black inventor by the name of Dr. George Washington Carver. Today he is probably most well known as the inventor of peanut butter. His accomplishments were many; he was the first black graduate and teacher at Simpson College in Iowa, he discovered new species of fungi, he invented over 300 products from the peanut and over 100 products from the sweet potato.

His story was presented in the form of a trial in which the prosecu-

tion attempted to prove Carver was a witch. The prosecution maintained that it would be impossible for a black man to accomplish so much unless he was a witch. He must have cast spells on people to surmount the racist attitudes around him.

We also meet the notable scientist Benjamin Banneker, the self taught mathematician and astronomer who built America's first clock.

After a brief intermission came the absolutely hilarious grand finale which really got to the point; what would life be like without black inventions? This is a Twilight Zone theme in which it shows a typical modern day family in a very untypical situation. All of a sudden the typical scene changes and the world is completely devoid of black inventions.

The father returns from work in the afternoon completely shaken. His office building has burned down, there were no fire extinguishers to put out the fire. Cars were smashing left and right, they had no brakes and there were no traffic lights. People on motorcycles have no helmets to protect them.

The mother is on her knees scrubbing the floor, she has no mop and no Ajax scouring powder. Among other things missing are portable scales, gas masks, rocket guidance systems, ship propellers, refrigerated trucks, air conditioners, watches or clocks, bicycles, and many others.

It was a truly horrifying world, it definitely made everyone realize how important black ingenuity has been (and still is) and that the inventions of black people will be just as important in our future as they have in the past.



# Bates Forum

## We Can Not Forget The Lesson of This Year

Before we part company and leave Bates this June we should take time to reflect on what we have learned and to commit ourselves to pondering what we have yet to learn. It has been a very full year.

The nuclear arms colloquim has provided Bates students with an in-

roduction to arms race issues which few enjoy. The prominent defense and foreign policy experts who spoke here helped us to understand the complex issues which surround the arms race.

Our work is far from over, however. We must act as responsible,

informed citizens taking an active part in encouraging certain policies and discouraging certain others.

We have yet to resolve the moral dilemma posed by our financial holdings in South Africa. We all recognize the brutal injustice that that country's system of legalized racism

perpetrates against its black citizens. It is a crime of injustice against humanity.

This issue confronts us with a different sort of problem. The facts are indisputable. What we lack is an ethical standard to help us translate the facts we possess into logical policy choices.

In a few short weeks we will be gone from the campus. What have been prominent issues here will cease to be placed squarely in front of us. *The Boston Globe* and *the New York Times* will not consider whether Bates should invest in South Africa nor will Paul Warne come into our homes to answer our questions about nuclear diplomacy.

But these issues will not go away simply because we are no longer here to talk about them. The arms race will continue to threaten our very existence. Black South Africans will continue to suffer the brutal physical and social violence of apartheid. These problems are real and persistent.

It is up to us to go on thinking, discussing, debating, and resolving these difficult social questions. Only through continued effort can we hope to make a difference, let alone a difference well worth making.

Short term provides an opportunity to reflect on what we have learned together and to ponder what we have yet to learn. Filled as it is with beautiful weather and a fair amount of free time, Short Term is understandably spent on various sorts of active and passive recreation.

As is true of all good things, Short Term must come to an end. When Bates College summons many of us back next fall much will have changed.

Many of our friends will have left us to make their way in the world. There will be new and different challenges for those who leave as there will be for those of us who remain.

The freshmen who seek to fill their carrels, lockers and dorm rooms will

be worth knowing, but they will not replace those who have gone before them. Many who will leave, as is with many who will remain, have made a difference in all our lives.

Among those not returning is Newell Warde. He has contributed a great deal during his time at Bates. The student uproar over his dismissal says something very positive about Bates.

Before college very few students experience the sort of interaction with their teachers that is the true

### Paul Rosenthal

strength of a liberal arts education. Many colleges are unable to provide an atmosphere conducive to such relations. Talented professors cannot succeed if the environment they operate within renders them obscure or alien.

Even at Bates, where such student-teacher interactions are highly valued, the kind of inspirational effect that Professor Warde has had with his students, calling forth an enthusiasm for learning, is rare. His is a special gift.

I have learned a great deal from this man, although I have never taken a course with him. I learned, by the actions of his students, that teaching is indeed a profession where one man can make a difference in many lives.

I have learned, from his own actions, that a strong and caring person can face personal adversities without resorting to the brand of self-pity that breeds bitterness and apathy. Newell Warde was treated shabbily yet he did not turn his back on his students or his advisees. He has behaved honourably and he deserves our gratitude.

I can offer little solace to a gifted educator who has dedicated the past several years of his life to this school, its academics, and its students only

(Continued on Page 13)

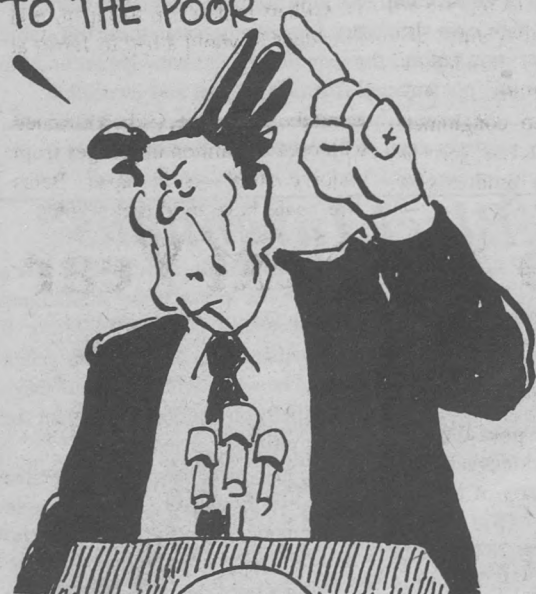
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AND CONGRESS WILL BE TO BLAME FOR THE MESS I'M MAKING OF CENTRAL AMERICA



WASSERMAN ©1984 LOS ANGELES TIMES SYNDICATE

## Change is the Responsibility of All

Bates is a school of individuals, a very few individuals that is, or so it would appear to anyone scanning the pages of *The Student* over the past few years.

Over and over again the same names reappear as the catalysts of discussion, and if any changes do take place on this campus it can be directly traced to these few people. For example, if there are any changes in the newly enacted tenure system, they will not be the result of divine inspiration but the work and pain of Assistant Professor of German Newell Warde.

Likewise, if Bates ever completely divests of companies dealing in South Africa, it will be the result of a handful of students and faculty members who spent countless hours pleading, petitioning and reasoning with the trustees.

The list of programs could go on, and for each there would be one or two people at the core, people who gave all they could because they believed in their cause.

The realists of the world would, at this point, respond, 'Yes, that's true. But that's the way it is. Look at society as a whole, and you'll

see the same thing, a few people have visions and dreams and try to shape the world, and the rest just sit on the sidelines and watch.'

But I'm too much of an idealist to accept with resignation that that is the way things are and the way they'll stay.

If Jesse Jackson's push to register blacks can be broadened to include women, students and other 'minorities' the conservative white male dominated government would have to begin listening to the demands of the people or simply lose their jobs. (The white male 'majority' only makes up about 15% of the US population.)

Bob Joyce may be skeptical about the political left ever becoming a coherent force (see page 4), but there is little doubt that if individuals would begin to speak up and act out their own beliefs and values that the government or the college administration would have to take notice and eventually act accordingly, and change would no longer depend on the stamina of a few.

—Gail Johnston

## The Bates Student

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## 'Things I Loved'-Take Two Billsville

Last year about this time, Jeff Roy wrote a column chronicling the things he loved about being editor of *The Student*. All year long I've had his column in mind, and now it's my turn. So here goes...

I loved Bette Smith's bear-muffs and Betsey Allen's, "Hey, Gail, I've got a great idea for a story."

I loved people showing up at my room at 7:30 in the morning to change a sentence in their letter to the editor.

I loved having *The Student* called "a liberal Commie rag" by some, "too moderate" by others, and "too conservative" by others.

I loved getting all those awards from Columbia and the American Scholastic Press Association.

I loved H. Nathan Smith's and Sue Preeshl's letters to the editor, and I loved seeing just how many different ways "Preeshl" could be spelled in a single article.

I loved being \$25,000 in debt and having Ken Liebman tell me that *The Bates Observer* was going to sue us for reprinting one of their articles in *The Lempoon*.

I loved Barbara Pesky.

I loved translating Old English poems at 5:30 in the morning after layout.

I loved lying in a pool of ice water after having been hit by a car and seeing Jamie standing over me taking notes on the accident.

I loved William Holister's radio show on WRBC—even if no one else on the staff did.

I loved watching Chris Rustigan pick through three weeks worth of yogurt containers, milk cartons, cigarette butts and half-eaten donuts to find a lost headline.

### Gail Johnston

I loved being able to convince Diane Wylie that she *really* wanted to do a Leisure section on Lower Lisbon St.

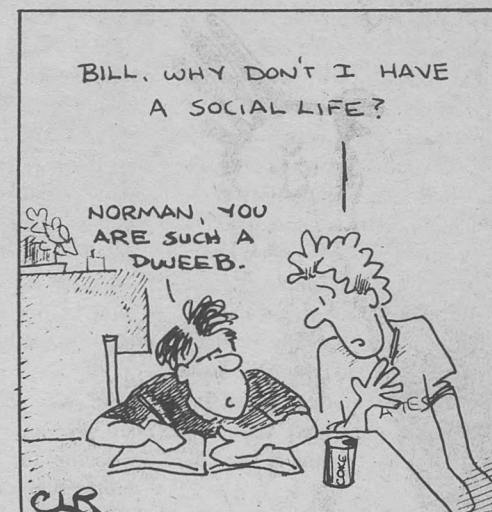
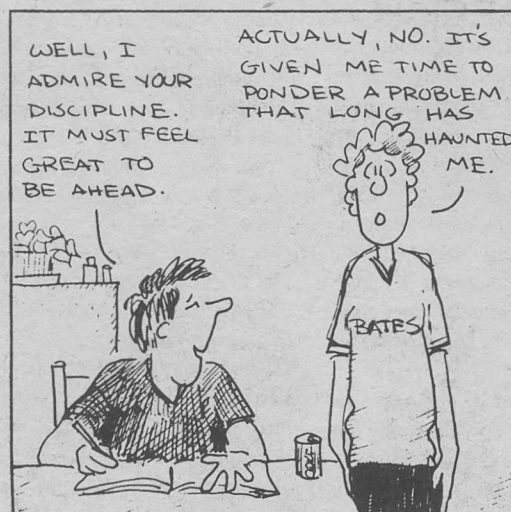
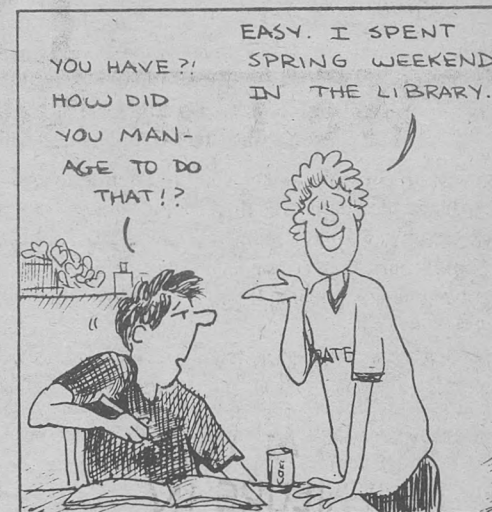
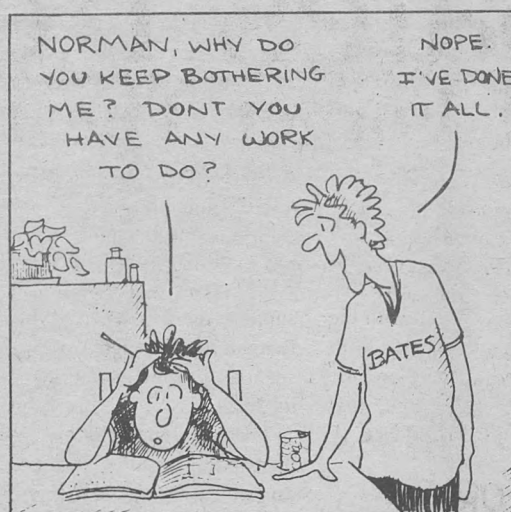
I loved Deb's finger-paintings on the wall and Ruthie climbing out the hall window to break into the production room to do her thesis while Janet slept on the couch.

I loved trivia night and the sheer number of reference books we could smuggle out of the library.

I loved watching the sunrise as I walked home with Jamie and Missi after layout Friday mornings.

I loved trying to figure out how to do the special report on drug use at Bates, and keep Betsey Allen out of jail at the same time.

I loved sharing *The Student* office with *Voices*, Women's Awareness, Forum, *The Mirror*, two dozen purple cushions from the couches in Skelton, the modern dance company or anyone else except *The Bates Observer*.



Reprinted from the Williams College Record

## Bates Needs a Real President to Get Some Money

What Bates needs is a good president. No, not a T. Hedley, 204 Lane Hall president. I'm talking about a President, as in "of the United States."

### Jamie Merisotis

Sure we've had some famous people come out of Bates. Our old standby, Bryant Gumbel, certainly has made our existence somewhat more noticeable. Come on, how many times have people asked you, "Bates? Is that near Bowdoin?" And you've had the pleasure of responding, "Yea, Bryant Gumbel went there," a convenient way of putting the bobcat on the map.

Then there's Ed Muskie, the heavyweight of the bragging' rights about Bates alums. He was Secretary of State, and he's had an impact on America like few other politicians. We can brag about him, as long as we remember to inadvertently leave out the fact that Muskie is from Waterville, and might have gone to Colby, except that it was a women's college in the 30's.

But we haven't had any presidents of the USA. That hurts. Most of all, it hurts in the area that Bates has some serious shortcomings: Money. If we had an alum that was president, imagine how much money the college could rake in?

If you doubt it, take a look at Eureka College, whose most famous graduate is named Ronald Wilson Reagan, '32. Before January 21, 1981, Eureka was just another small college, located between the megametropolis of Normal and Peoria, Illinois (insert Portland and Augusta, Maine. Get the picture?).

In the last two years, Eureka's endowment has doubled to more than \$6 million. It has received huge donations from a variety of sources, including corporations. R.J. Reynolds, the tobacco conglomerate, donated \$50,000 last year as "seed money" for a fund raising campaign.

Last year, Eureka President Daniel D. Gilbert took a trip to Japan, a la President Reynold's trip to Japan at

about the same time. Gilbert returned with over \$1 million in pledges from major contributors in Japan. Bates sure could have used that money.

## Things I'd Like to See Next Year

Its the end of another school year and everybody is looking forward to the summer. But I'd like to look a little further down the road and express some of my hopes and concerns for the upcoming school year.

1) I hope that braids will be fashionable next year. After all, Boy George will have been around more than a year. Besides, they're easier to get rid of than mohawks.

2) I pray that the freshmen class will be more liberal and open-minded. Not that I think this is an overly conservative school or anything, but I know of a lot of cool seniors that we're losing. By the way—Good luck to all the seniors and have a happy life! (I know that sounds like something you find writ-

ten in all your yearbooks.)

3) I know that the GSA is going to be stronger and more active next year. Not to fear all you homophobes out there, we won't do anything too radical. I would like to maybe see a Boy George Day—now where have I heard that before.

### Mark Roy

4) For humanity's sake, I hope that Ronald Reagan loses in November. God help us if he wins!

5) I wish Gary Hart would win. Mr. Mondale would certainly be a suitable alternative. However, I think only Gary can beat Mr. Reagan. Who cares if he has the beef—I'm a vegetarian!

6) Maybe there won't be a Paul

Newman Day. Now I know you kids like to have your fun (that sounds like a song), but there are funner things to do. Sex for instance.

7) I'd like to see more pictures of myself in the yearbook. (just kidding!)

8) I hope that the off-campus IDs are a different color next year—the one this year didn't do a thing for me.

9) If people would kindly put back their government documents, it would make my job a lot easier.

10) I would like to reconcile with all the people whom I've ever offended or who think I'm a snob. (What a joke!)

11) I hope I make Dean's List. (Now that's a real joke!)

12) I wish more people would make an effort to participate in extracurricular activities. I know the time constraints placed upon us all, but once in a while you've got to say "what the f—!" Please, just don't say it around me—I hate that saying.

13) Perhaps, Bates will actually divest from South African-involved companies. No—that would be standing up for the principles that are only meant to be written in school catalogues. (Whoa—that one came out of left field) I can't possibly end here, not on 13, I might break a mirror or hit a black cat or develop a 20 inch neck or even worse—I might see how asinine superstition really is. So my final hope (#14) is that we'll all return safe and sound next year—ready to start anew, to live in peace and harmony with our fellow woman/man and to share in nature's beauty and nature valley's granola.

Love Mark

## Letters to the Editor

### Response to Bates Observer

To the editor:

In response to the makers of the *Bates Observer*: yes, Bates should divest. Most debates on campus have turned into "liberal" versus "conservative" arguments. This in one area in which I don't understand why "liberals" and "conservatives" alike don't agree.

In a forum last year on stereotypes at Bates, one conservative on campus complained of people being prejudiced against him merely because he is conservative. I was personally referred to as being prejudiced against him.

Well, I have respect for anyone's opinion—whether I agree with it or not—if it is based on some sort of feeling for others and is consistent. Throughout the *Observer*, I found nothing but inconsistencies.

The *Observer* is full of exclamations on Americans' freedom—especially as compared to the lack of freedom in the Soviet Union. I don't see any consistency between the "Better Dead than Red" attitude of most "conservatives," and what is the "conservative" view on divestment we've all heard about the oppression in the USSR and the freedom in the US. Why do we therefore condemn

the Soviets and support the South Africans?

In South Africa, blacks and other non-whites are not given the choice of where to live. Is this considered freedom? How about censorship? All black organizations in South Africa which oppose apartheid are illegal. It is also illegal to advocate that foreign stockholders divest from South Africa.

In recent years, some slight reforms have been made in South Africa. However, "the new reforms may change the kind of work which blacks do; it has not changed the racist structure in which they do it. In 1936, the pay to white miners was approximately 12 times that of black miners. In 1976, whites were paid 17 times what black miners received" (Report of the Student-Faculty Committee on Investments in South Africa, p. 13).

In South Africa, majority does not rule, white rules. I could fill this whole newspaper with examples of the whites' oppression of blacks in South Africa.

Yet we (as US citizens and Bates students) support this oppressive government economically. US cor-

(Continued on Page 14)

## Lessons Learned

(Continued from Page 12)

to be denied tenure. I can only offer that I am richer for having known and learned from him; and in that thought I am not alone.

As we prepare to say goodbye we should keep in mind what we have given one another. We should be careful to protect the ideas and the

friendships we have cultivated together and that we now share.

Tomorrow is filled with opportunity and challenge but it cannot, nor should it, outshine today. College is not merely preparation for life but life itself. Our future is bright precisely because our past and our present have been so rich.

## Tenure System is Still Unfair

To the editor:

It has been almost a year since Professor Warde was denied tenure by the trustees of Bates College. Since that decision I have learned a lot about the tenure system and its faults.

I have also learned that Bates is not an isolated community sterile and pure. Professor Warde has de-

monstrated that it is not. Professor Warde taught his students well and guided many clubs and nervous freshmen in the right direction. Yet above this he taught the Bates community how to stand up and fight. I hope the administration and the personnel committee has also learned

(Continued on Page 14)



# Liberals and Conservatives Should Agree on Divestment

(Continued from Page 13)

porations bail out the white-ruled South African government when they are in a financial bind. We sell them weapons they use against the Blacks.

The idea that we would sell weapons to the Soviet Union is of course absurd. As well as the obvious reason that we fear that they would use them against us, we give differences in ideology as the reason for this. We do not give economic aid to the Soviets; rather, we put embargos on our exports if they behave in a manner we particularly object to.

In the *Observer*, "Our Founding Fathers" in their ultimate wisdom were quoted. For example, Benjamin Franklin said, "they that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither freedom nor safety." This seems to me to be a call to the oppressed non-Whites in South Africa to revolt.

John Hancock was quoted as saying, "I am friend to righteous government, to a government founded upon the principles of reason and justice; but I glory in publicly avowing my eternal enmity to tyranny." How can anyone look up to this man and advocate our continued economic support of this tyrannical government?

The *Bates Observer* article reads, "may be possible for Bates to work within... any to try to convince it to change its policies towards South Africa, if that's in our best interests." The Student-Faculty

Committee report points out that foreign companies have no history of urging change upon a government; in fact, "US companies have traditionally been scrupulous about obeying South Africa's racist laws" (p. 21).

And I think that the words "if that's in our best interests" are crucial. These words make it clear that the author is not concerned with the oppressed blacks, but merely with personal benefit (and therefore the later comments trying to argue that we would be hurting the blacks by divestment are negated).

The article argues that "Divestiture is just a means to an end, not an end in itself." However much we might like divestment to affect other stockholders and the companies themselves so that apartheid will end, the main reason for the desire for Bates to divest is that by holding shares in these companies, Bates is actively supporting apartheid. We want this active support to end, whether or not it actually does anything to actually end apartheid. This school was founded upon anti-racism, why are we now reversing and advocating the support of racism?

Further, the claim is made in the article that "the alternatives" are more clear when one realizes that divestiture is merely a means. What are the alternatives? That is the weakest aspect of the article: no alternatives are given.

For some reason, the author makes the connection between divestment and both the nuclear freeze and the banning of military recruiters from campus. Bates is seen as particularly prone to these "quick-fixes" in the article.

Well, I see no connection between the nuclear freeze and divestment, but seventy percent of Americans support the freeze (a statistic that Reagan tends to ignore). So I don't see it as a "quick solution" peculiar to Bates.

The only connection I see between the banning of military recruiters and divestment is that the school itself (and therefore the students' tuition money) is supporting some kind of oppression, both in allowing military recruiters on campus and by being a shareholder in companies that do business in South Africa.

"Rome was not built in a day," the *Observer* article ends with. I agree. But it was not built by magic, either. Many people worked to start and to continue building it.

Bates should not divest merely from corporations that do not sign the Sullivan principles—it should divest from all companies doing business in South Africa. The Sullivan principles have not and cannot change the very structure of apartheid, and Reverend Sullivan has stated much the same thing recently.

Those who advocate divesting merely from those companies which have not signed the Sullivan Principles agree that in the case of apar-

theid, where an oppressive government aims its oppression against a particular race of people as part of its lawful practice, moral considerations are relevant. However, they are ignorant if they believe that these principles do anything to end the racist structure of South Africa.

It seems to me that the United States condemns oppression only when in its best interests. Black labor is cheap in South Africa. Why not hesitate to work towards ending apartheid? Similarly, *The Bates Observer* is full of condemnation of the Soviet Union, advocates the arms race, and is against divestment.

*The Bates Observer* quotes the inscription on the statue of liberty: "Give me your tired, your poor: Your huddled masses yearning to be free: The wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me." I

lift my golden lamp beside the golden door." Maybe we should add: "As long as we cannot benefit from your cheap labor, and you are white."

I hope that next year, "conservatives" and "liberals" alike will be active in the Student Coalition Against Apartheid Now (SCAAN). And I hope that in the future I will see *Bates Observer* editors at forums on divestment and apartheid (unlike this year).

The office of the President of Bates has made copies of the Student-Faculty report on divestment. It includes a copy of the Sullivan Principles and the 1981 supplement of the report. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy should contact myself, Professor Liz Tobin, or Professor Tom Tracy.

Janet Swingle, '85  
P.S. Why didn't the author of the *Observer* article include his/her name?

## Problems With Tenure

(Continued from Page 13)

something. That we can witness ourselves in the coming year.

I think steps have been taken to open up the tenure process. Yet many of these steps are insignificant. Let me note two problems.

Under the new rules any member of the faculty denied tenure is entitled to reasons. But under Maine State Law, title 26, section 630 "An employer shall upon written request of the affected employee, give that employee the written reasons for the termination of his employment". Thus the "college" is saying that they will comply with Maine State Law. The implication is that in the past the "college" was not willing to comply with the law.

Incidentally title 26, section 631 states that any employee or former employee can review their personnel file. Thus prior to a tenure decision any member of the faculty can review their file, and respond to any negative evaluations that may be unsubstantiated. Unfortunately, I think "college" would not think highly of this.

The second problem with the new rules is of great importance, and concerns the appeals procedure. There are only two grounds one can appeal on, inadequate consideration and improper consideration. The trustees have to admit error on these two counts, and I doubt they would ever do so since they would open themselves up

to a legal suit.

I am currently a member of the student conduct committee. The appeals process for a student conduct case is somewhat different than for a professor denied tenure. In the former a student may appeal a decision on any grounds as long as they are clearly stated in writing. Thus if a student feels a poor decision was made he can appeal simply on that basis.

In the latter case a professor can appeal only on the two previously mentioned grounds. There is no room to appeal a bad decision. I feel that the rules are inconsistent. The rules governing the faculty and the students should be based on the same judicial procedures. And these procedures have to be fair.

These are but two problems with the new rules as they stand today. In many ways Bates is moving in the right direction and I hope it continues to do so. Professor Warde will not benefit from him and from the guidance he has given us through example.

For the first time in my three years Bates students have taken a unified stance, and though in the short run our pleas were not answered, at least we were heard. And in that may lie our success. I thank you Newell for standing up so that we were given that opportunity.

Douglas Campbell '85

## A Tall One at Shorty's

(Continued from Page 11)

mood of the play could have been gloomy, the rivalry between George and Dave (McNab) provides a light touch of humor. The rivalry, while comic, functions as another example of conflict in the play.

Bryan Mihok's direction is of the calibre of Miranker's writing. He has blocked the motion of each character well—nothing ever distracts the audience's attention from the action of the play due to unnecessary movement. Characters on stage watched the main action at center stage, which brought the audience to focus their attention on the main action as well. Mihok also realized the characters well enough to the extent that he saw an actor improvise an action, recognized it was better than he had asked for, and encouraged the actor to repeat it at later performances.

The only negative comment I could make about the production concerns the flow of the acting. Most of the actors have little or no previous experience on the stage, yet performed well. With another week's rehearsal added to the 2½ weeks they had, the play would have been nearly perfectly executed.

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# THE YEAR IN NEWS

by Gail Johnston  
*Editor-in-Chief*

The tenor of the past year at Bates was radically different than that of the preceeding year, but in its own way it left a mark on the college.

Gone were the television cameras, gone were the reporters from the United Press and Boston *Globe*. Even Phil Crawford was gone. In their places were announcements of numerous financial grants given to the college: one for a hockey rink, another to renovate Hathorn Hall and a third to finance the construction of a new fine arts center.

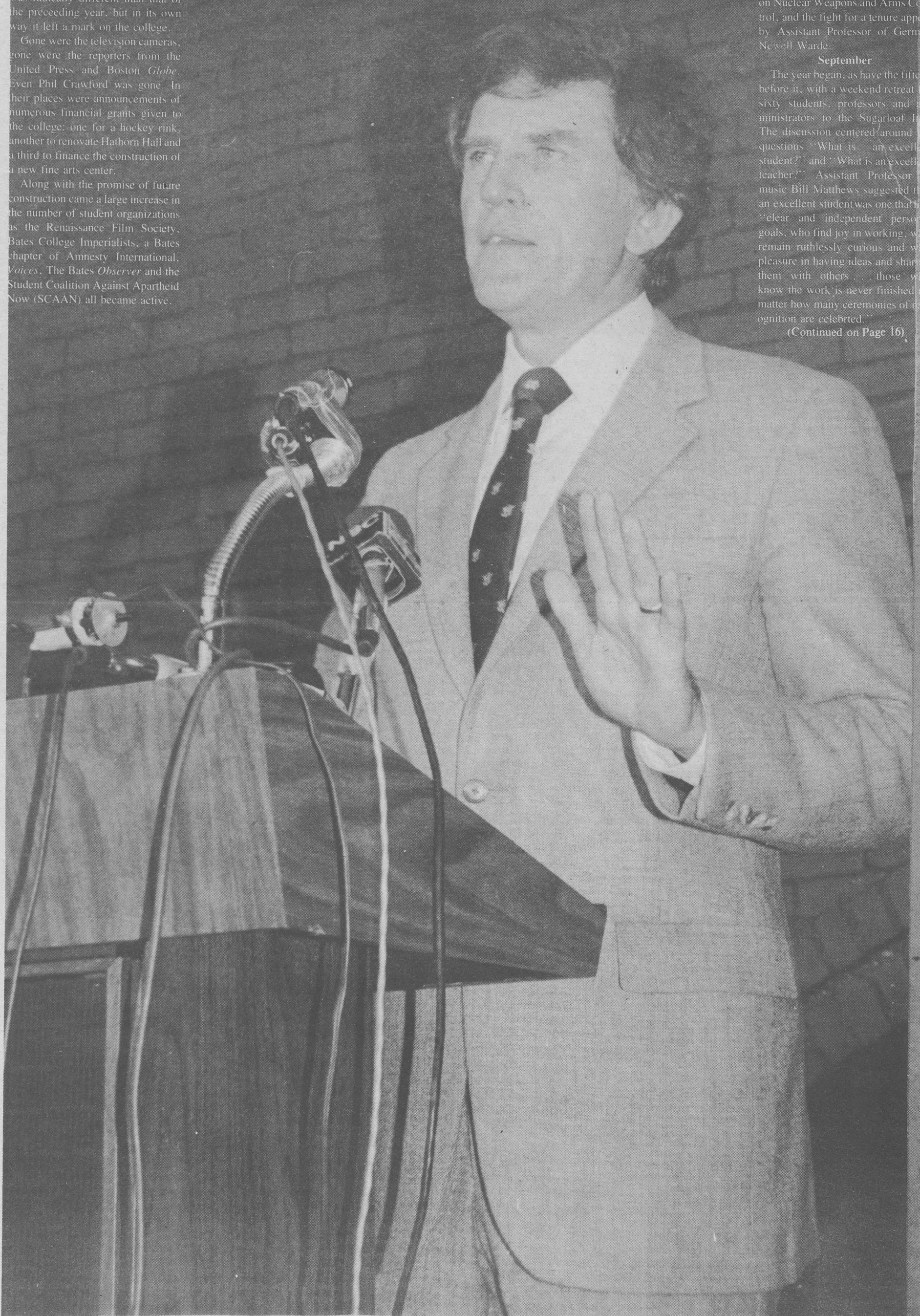
Along with the promise of future construction came a large increase in the number of student organizations as the Renaissance Film Society, Bates College Imperialists, a Bates chapter of Amnesty International, *Voices*, The Bates *Observer* and the Student Coalition Against Apartheid Now (SCAAN) all became active.

But perhaps the most memorable aspect of the 1983-84 year was the lectures presented by the Colloquium on Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control, and the fight for a tenure appeal by Assistant Professor of German Newell Warde.

## September

The year began, as have the fifteen before it, with a weekend retreat for sixty students, professors and administrators to the Sugarloaf Inn. The discussion centered around the questions "What is an excellent student?" and "What is an excellent teacher?" Assistant Professor of music Bill Matthews suggested that an excellent student was one that had "clear and independent personal goals, who find joy in working, who remain ruthlessly curious and who pleasure in having ideas and sharing them with others... those who know the work is never finished no matter how many ceremonies of recognition are celebrated."

(Continued on Page 16)





# Tenure, Nuclear Weapons, Grants and New Organizations Highlight Year

(Continued from Page 15)

Representative Assembly Vice-President Charlene Floyd, suggested that one impediment to teacher excellence is the tenure process which puts junior faculty "on guard." Floyd's contention was that the desire to get tenure might inhibit the creativity of junior professors while also protecting tenured professors of lesser quality. Floyd, however, argued that the main impediment of teacher excellence is an apathetic student body which saps professors of their enthusiasm.

In Lewiston, there were rumors of a University of Maine campus opening up in the vacant Peck's department store, but a few months later this proposal was turned down by the University.

Also in September, the liquor commissioners appeared at a party held in Fiske Lounge by the rugby Club in an effort to enforce state laws against serving alcohol to minors. Although the commissioners said that they "had ample opportunity to make arrests," none were made.

On campus over 1000 students signed a petition asking for an appeal of the tenure decision of Assistant Professor of German Newell Warde. President T. Hedley Reynolds, however, termed the petition a "waste" since he said an appeal had already been granted. Warde countered that he had received no official notice of an appeal.

## October

Junior Brad Boutillier announced that he would be seeking a seat on the Lewiston City Council in the upcoming November election.

Bates College Republicans President Bill Hunt III called a press conference to announce the participation of Bates student in the national campaign, "Let the People Go" designed to "give support to divided families" and increase free emigration from the Soviet Union and eastern European countries.



William Sloane Coffin

Fallows opened the series of Colloquium lectures on nuclear weapons and arms control.

## November

Early in the month Pierce was censured by the college, and closed for parties for the remainder of the semester because of high dorm damage-bills and complaints about the noise.

Brad Boutillier lost in his attempt to garner a city council seat to Mark Mason while Alfred Plourde won the mayoral race in Lewiston.

Representatives of the United Movement of Central American youth (MUJECA) from Costa Rica, Nicaragua and El Salvador called for unity among students throughout the world while they blasted the Reagan administration for exploiting their countries.

Bates benefactor Helen Ladd was killed when she was struck by a car while crossing the street near her home in Wayne, Maine.

On campus, seventy-five students and faculty members attended a peace rally in Chase Lounge to protest the 'gun-boat' diplomacy of the Reagan administration.

The first issue of the journal *Voices* was published with articles on censorship, toxic chemicals and the political clubs.

## December

A Bates Chapter of Amnesty International was organized by Stacey Kabat, Eric Bondy and Jeff Miller to join the fight to release prisoners of conscience and end torture and the use of the death penalty.

The Betterment Fund of Bethel awarded \$250,000 each to Bates, Bowdoin, Colby and Westbrook Colleges. \$200,000 of the money was earmarked for scholarships for Maine students and the remainder is unrestricted.

Bruce Russett spoke at Bates as part of the Colloquium on Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control. Russett spoke of the problems involved in creating a successful deterrence policy.

On December 19th, the college settled out-of-court with Associate Professor of biology Lisbeth Francis avoiding a confrontation on the charges of sexual harassment filed by Francis. The terms of the settlement were not announced.

## January

At Colby trustees voted to abolish fraternities and sororities despite overwhelming student opposition. Protesting students retaliated by staging a bonfire on campus and burning doors, mattresses, shutters and a piano.

Assistant Dean of Admissions Gary Anglin resigned and left Bates without finishing out this contract for the year.

The Representative Assembly held its elections for officers for the 1984 year and elected Jeff Porter and Wes Toner as president and vice-president.

State liquor agents arrested Bates alum Brad Bjorkland '83 when he interfered with the issuing of a citation to Bates student Martha Hall for under-age drinking at the Blue Goose Tavern.

## February

In February the Representative Assembly voted to invalidate early election that went to Porter and Toner. The election was held a second time since the previous week.

Pulitzer Prize winning author Francis Fitzgerald spoke about the United States and its unjustified intervention in Vietnam which she compared to the current US involvement in El Salvador.

Josef Joffe presented the European perspective on the arms race for the Colloquium stating simply that: Europe's view of the nuclear predicament is "pretty easy to define. There must never be nuclear war, and there must never be conventional war."

Robert Pfaltzgraff also spoke as part of the Colloquium addressing the issue of deterrence. According to Pfaltzgraff, the US was militarily superior to the Soviet Union until the 1960's, but now "We must deter the use of weapons and try negotiations."

The college received a grant of one million dollars to be used to help build and maintain an ice hockey rink.

The three trustees who were in charge of reviewing Newell Warde's tenure decision agreed to let the decision stand and not order the tenure committee to re-evaluate their position. Warde refused to say whether he would pursue the matter in court in the future although he did state that "the process was fraudulent. I never had an appeal... I certainly feel that I was not on trial. It was the rules and procedures that were on trial and they cannot be made to work."

## March

Kwame Toure (formerly Stokely Carmichael) prophesied an African revolution in which "victory is inevitable." Toure stressed the need for "constant political education" to achieve the goal of the socialist revolution.

The trustees announced a 6% increase in tuition for the 1984-85 year.

The Bates *Observer* and the Amnesty International campus chapter both had their constitutions approved by the Extra-curricular Activities Committee (EAC), but the EAC turned down the proposed charter of the Bates College Imperialists, arguing that their organization would overlap the territory of the Politics Club.

The Gay-Straight Alliance used the new Office of Career Counseling (OCC) policy requiring recruiters to discuss hiring practices if requested before being allowed to recruit on campus. Representing the Marine Corps, Captain Flynn restated military policy that "homosexuality is incompatible with military service."

Vice-President of the College Bernard Carpenter held a luncheon discussion on Bates investments in companies that invest in South Africa or have business dealings there.

Jeffrey Hart, editor of *The National Review*, argued that the Soviet Union has a superior nuclear strike capability and the only alternative for the US is either to negotiate a reduction in the number of Soviet missiles or to increase the number of US intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The RA budget committee, after analyzing the budgets of student organizations, suggested a cut in the WRBC budget of \$400 and a \$400 dollar cut in the International Club's budget. The RA voted down the suggested budget, but passed a revised budget the following week after \$500 was added to the suggested allocation for WRBC.

To protest the tenure decision of Newell Warde and to raise funds for legal expenses, "I Side With Warde" buttons were sold outside of Commons. Over 300 buttons were sold during the first week.

The New World Coalition and Amnesty International held a two-week program designed to inform students about the discriminatory policies of the South African government. Included in the program were movies, luncheon seminars and a lecture by former prisoner of conscience Reverend Richard Stevens.

Two Japanese debaters who were touring the United States competed in a debate with four Bates students on the pros and cons of capital punishment.

Reverend William Sloan Coffin examined the fear of the Soviets that is common in the United States in a special guest sermon.

Vandals chopped down the blue spruce in front on President T. Hedley Reynolds' house. The tree was replaced a few weeks later.

On March 26, President Reynolds called a special assembly of the faculty, students and staff in the chapel. At the assembly he announced that the Olin Foundation had donated \$4.1 million dollars to Bates for the construction of a new fine arts building.

Bates graduate Joyce Hollyday presented a number of lectures on the current peace movement in South America and its relation both to women and to religion.

## April

As the final lecture in the Colloquium's program, Paul Warnke, former general counsel for the Department of Defense, attacked the Reagan administration's stance on nuclear weapons. According to Warnke, nuclear weapons are only useful for political leverage during peace times, but some members of the administration are now talking of the possibility of surviving a nuclear confrontation, Warnke argued that "There is no such thing as a limited nuclear war."



Joyce Hollyday



Kwame Toure

In mid-October Fr. Robert Drinan, founder of Americans for Democratic Action spoke in Chase Lounge and called for students to "stir up a revolt" in regard to the Reagan's administrations dealing in South America. According to Drinan, "If there was a prairie fire of revolt on these campuses similar to those during Vietnam somehow the Administration would say 'we have to have some type of settlement.'"

A new political awareness organization, calling themselves the Bates College Imperialists, held their first forum to discuss the political situation in Lebanon, but only twelve people attended the discussion.

The *Maine Times* printed a cover story on sexual harassment which focused heavily on the suit filed with the Maine Human Rights Commission against the college by Associate Professor of biology Lisbeth Francis. The suit charged that Professor and department chair Robert Chute had used his position to retaliate against her when she refused "his advances."

Then largely unknown presidential candidate Gary Hart spoke at Bates on the 14th, and former speech writer for President Jimmy Carter, James



# THE YEAR IN SPORTS

There were ups and downs for Bates teams in the season world in 1983-84. Men's lacrosse and women's basketball struggled from the opening game until the last. The story was different for men's lacrosse and field hockey.

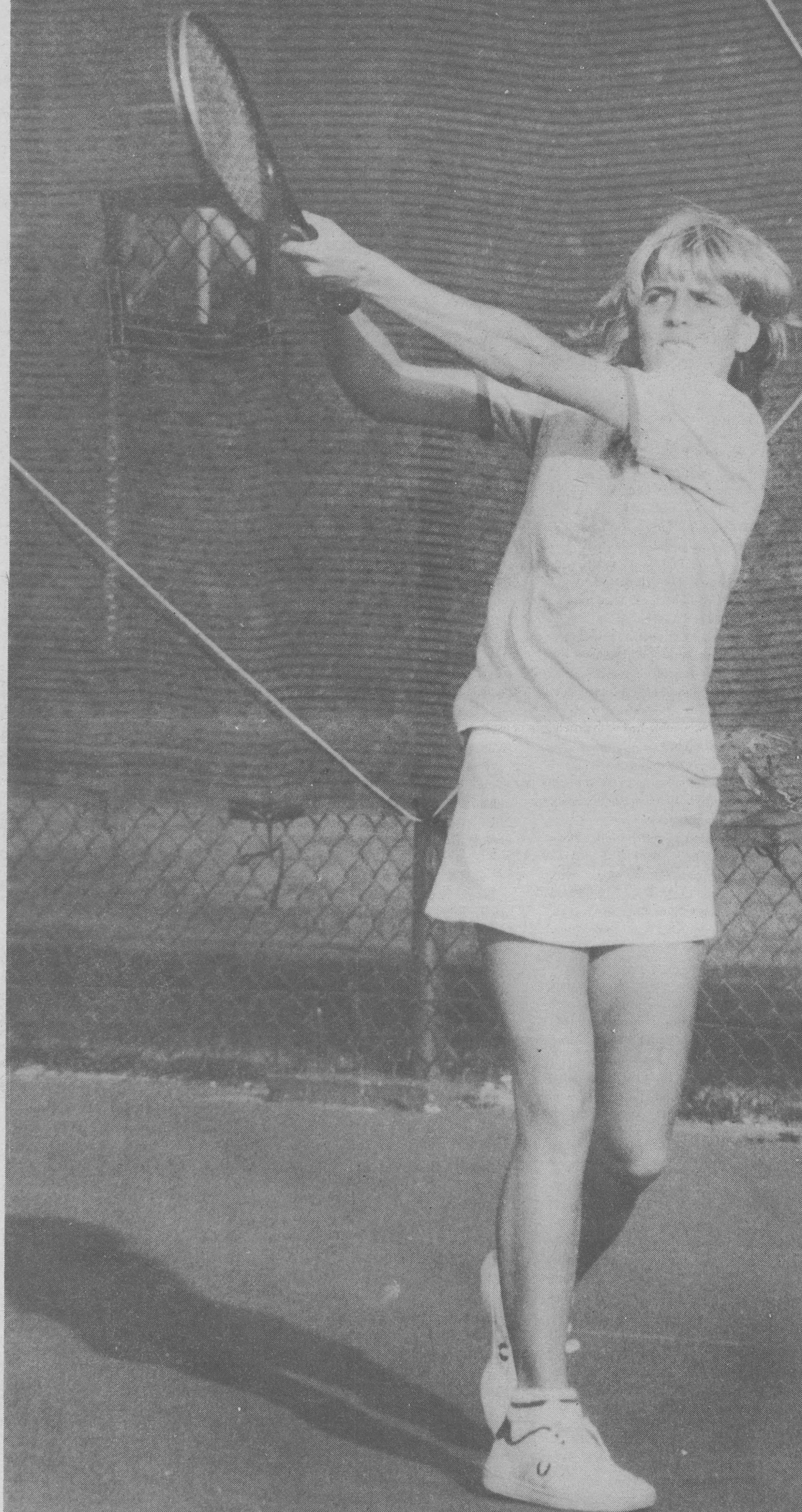
At the start of the season, lacrosse coach Web Harrison would have laughed had he been told that his squad would win all of its games. As it turned out, Harrison did laugh... for the entire season.

Another state championship flag was brought to Bates in celebration of the field hockey's final game victory over rival Bowdoin.

Individual athletes had banner years at Bates. Basketball player Herb Taylor was named first team Academic All-American for the second consecutive year. Taylor and Sydney Brown were recipients of the prestigious Milton L. Lindholm Scholar-Athlete Award, given annually to the senior letter winners with the highest grade averages. Softball players Carla Fitzgerald and Lynda Chabot were chosen to the all-state softball team.

Memories were many for the athletes at Bates in 1983-84. Here is a look back.

(Continued on Page 17)





# A Year of Highs and Lows for the Bobcats

## September

Dave on Sports invited the incoming freshmen to test their H-O-R-S-E skills against Dean James Reese in Alumni Gym.

Rookie Mark Hatch placed first for Bates and fifth overall with a time of 26.07 in the 14th annual Can-Am Invitational Cross-Country meet held on Garcelon Field.

Captain Sally Lang and Sarah McSweeney served the volleyball team well as they led the Bobcats to a 2-1 record in the Bates Invitational Volleyball Tournament with a final-match victory over SMU.

It was the best of times, and it was the worst of times as the women's tennis team kicked aside every Trinity shot for a 7-0 win, but went 0-9 against Middlebury.

Jane Spadorcia, Gail Riley and Carla Fitzgerald reached their goals in consecutive 1-0 field hockey wins against Colby, Connecticut College and Bowdoin to raise the team record to 5-0.

Senior Jeff McClucas tossed an eight-yard game-trying touchdown pass to Mark Livesy, but the extra point never left the tee so the Bobcats settled for a tie in their opening football game with Amherst.

Mike Heslin '83 returned to the football sidelines as a coach for the Fightin' Bobcats.

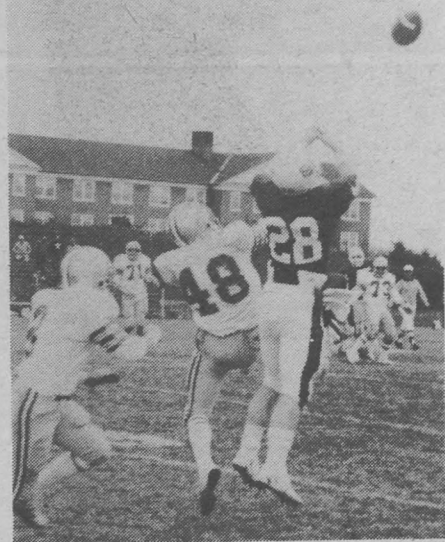
## October

Which came first?... With its 6-4 win versus Mount Holyoke, the women's

rugby team recorded its first win in the history of the sport at Bates.

The rest of the women played follow-the-leader as Karen Palermo broke the Bates 5-kilometer record by 23 seconds in the Bates Invitational Women's Cross-Country meet with a time of 18:14.1.

Dave encouraged Charlie Richardson to donate his helmet to the equipment room after the Bates bullback was ridden to the ground by numerous tacklers and suffered numerous injuries.



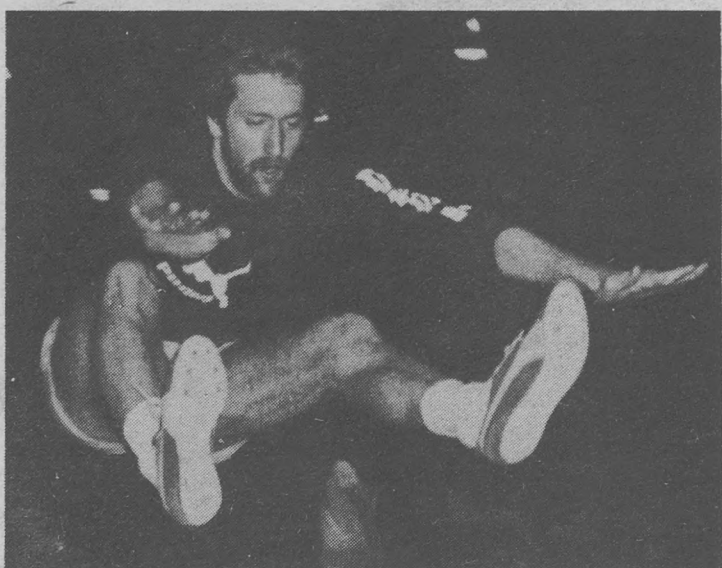
Fall football action

spring." Little did the squad know that the real season would take a turn for the worst.

Winning isn't everything... but first-year coach George Purgavie sure was happy when his young Bobcat soccer squad danced to a 2-1 thriller over Tufts on goals by John Steward and Justin Ward for its first win in seven tries.

So Gilligan wasn't there, but that didn't stop skipper Maureen Graves from sailing with other Bates students in the Corinthian Race on Long Island Sound.

After only three years as a varsity sport, the women's soccer program reached solidarity with a final record of 7-5.



Long jumper Dave Donahue

## November

It was first degree murder when Meg Flaherty '84 laid the Bowdoin Polar Bears to rest with a sudden-death stroke-off goal in the state championship field hockey game.

If, at first you don't succeed... 10 tries ought to do the trick. The football team broke a 10-game winless streak dat-



Men's Ruggers

ing back to the previous year with a 33-15 win at Bowdoin behind a record-breaking 37 carries by Charlie Richardson.

The 'A' team finished at 4-2-1 and the 'B' team banged its way to a 5-2 mark as the men's rugby team completed its first winning season.

## December

On his way to a marvelous season, Dave Kennedy '86 scored 28 points to lead the basketball team to its first win of the season, an 84-75 victory over Brandeis.

Clad in red bikinis with a paw-print spanked smartly on the backside, the men's swim team raced to a 133-66 win over UMass-Boston as Eric Lindquist of Bates took a dive.

Dave named the Cereal Lady as the fall's top athlete.

With every breath they took, the swimmers scored point after point in their 166-67 washout of UMass-Boston.

## January

Was it their P.F. Flyers that made them run faster and jump higher? At the Colby relays, Betty Barr established a Bates record in the 1000-yard run with a 2:54.3 clocking, and Camille McKayle triple-jumped 31'5 1/4" for a new Bates mark.

Baby, he was born to run... Jamie Goodberlet clocked a record 4:10.6 mile on the AFEB track in a Bates indoor track victory over Vermont and New Hampshire.

Senior Herb Taylor joined the 1000-point club in a home game with Amherst in front of one of the largest and loudest Alumni Gym crowds in several years.

Hockey players Shea '86, Mrowka '87, Grant '85, Driscoll '84 and Ravenelle '84 each scored a goal as the hockey team beat the old age out of the Alumni hockey squad 5-3.

She's at it again... Betty Barr lowered her record in the 1000-yard run by 1.6 seconds

at 2:52.7 in the CBB Conference meet, a meet that saw Laurie Bean shatter Camille McKayle's triple-jump record as the new record holder jumped 31' 10 1/2".

Student staff reporter Eric Hamilton left his teeth in the floor at Alumni Gym in an intramural basketball game accident that occurred in a game with the faculty.

## February

Holy Cross and Bentley fell victim to the men's track team when John Raitt threw his weight around. Raitt doubled in the shot put and 35 lbs. weight throw with a 46' 10 3/4" put and a 47' throw.

It took a while, but the women's basketball team broke their winless streak with a satisfying win over Babson.

All's well that ends well... Men's basketball closed out a 7-17 season with a sharp 89-79 win over a strong Southern Maine team on the strength of 26 points and 14 rebounds from Dave Kennedy, 18 points and everything-else-he-does from Herb Taylor, 14 points from freshman Mike Bernier and a strong 17-point performance from Sir Lancelot Matthiesen who soared over and around the Huskies like a Bird when the game was on the line.

It was Bermuda shorts time for Web Harrison and most of the men's lacrosse team when they traveled to Bermuda for pre-season training.

Dan MacDonald placed 10th in the men's 15-kilometer race and Ann Benoit took 12th in the 7.5-km event for the ski team at the Vermont Winter Carnival in Stowe, Vt.

## March

Dave said 'goodbye' to 14 years of basketball and 'thanks' to Mom and Dad for 22 years of caring.

The first men's swim team in Bates history sent four swimmers, Jim Jacobson, Will Letts, Jay O'Hair and Cain Rollins, to the New England

championships at Springfield College.

Triathlon runner Jon Sales took it easy for a day when The Student sports editor attempted to train with him. He nearly drowned in Tarbell Pool, but Dave Brenner did manage to complete the mini-triathlon in 2:02.

It was show-and-tell time for basketball players Dave Kennedy and Herb Taylor. Both were named to the CBB Conference All-Star team. Kennedy was selected second team All-New England, and Taylor was named first team Academic All-American.

Tennis coach George Wigton brushed the dust from his racket and teamed with Dave Ellis '76 to defeat sophomores Scott Hoffman and Jim Martel 10-8 in the Alumni-Undergraduate tennis match.

Twenty-six lifters participated in the Lift American Lift-a-thon to support the Special Olympics.



Swim captain Joanne Dugan

All the way from Davidson, North Carolina, fast Fred Dockery defeated James Hepburn in the finals of the Bates Ping Pong Tournament in the basement of Chase Hall.

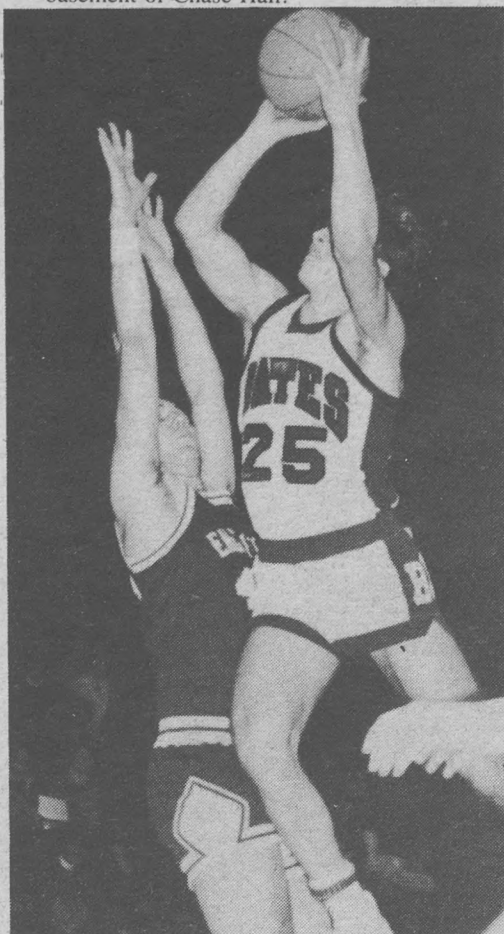
## April

Beta Hitta Homa was in full session when the Bobcats hosted and blasted MIT 26-14 on a cold Saturday afternoon.

When the men's lacrosse team won their first game of the season, little did captain Bill Bell or coach Web Harrison know that that were on their way to an undefeated regular season.

Herb Taylor became only the second Bates College student-athlete to receive a post graduate scholarship from the NCAA when he was notified of the \$2000 grant in a letter from the NCAA's executive director.

Men's tennis started in like a lion and finished out like a lamb, an injured lamb, after nearly every player suffered some kind of injury during the season.



1000-pointer Herb Taylor

Compiled from staff reports.



# THE YEAR IN ARTS

by Rob French  
*Arts Editor*

The '83-'84 social and cultural year at Bates was perfectly on par with other recent years. Minor controversies were sprinkled about concerning the manner in which Batesies entertained themselves: Pierce

House parties and Paul Newman Day are a couple of examples. Some new events aroused applause, others didn't. With the return of the ever popular Joy Spring Jazz Quintet many asked, "Again?"

The biggest news this year concerned the much needed advancement of the arts at Bates. The Olin Foundation has graciously given the college a tremendous grant towards the construction of a new arts center.

This year it was not a new organ in the Chapel, but, on a smaller scale, a new piano in Chase Hall. The Noonday Concert Series provided us with fine weekly entertainment throughout the year, while the Bates College Concert Series brought outside performers to the college at less frequent intervals.

These events plus many others made up the year in arts and entertainment at Bates. The following calendar will perhaps jar some memories into remembering the cultural (and other events of the year.

(Continued on Page 16)





### September

In sweltering heat and humidity "The Lines" played at the Freshman Dance in Chase Lounge. The band from Boston had people dancing and singing along with the music (most of which was not original material of theirs) five minutes into the first set.

"Chasms", a series of colored pencil drawings by Pat Franklin of Gorham were on exhibit at the Treat Gallery until October 6. Her drawings represent the pulling apart of masses to form an abyss or a cleft, depicted in various pastel shades.

The Metro Steelband from Boston attracted a crowd of a couple hundred to the Quad where they were performing with their unusual instruments made from oil drums.

Assistant Professor George Fisher charmed the audience at the first Noonday Concert of the year. He performed on the piano Beethoven's Sonata in E-flat, Op 31, No. 3.

Poet and black historian Sam Cornish gave an insightful poetry reading to a large audience in Chase Hall. He spoke of his admiration for famous black people dedicated to freedom.

The Homecoming semi-formal dance was a general success even though it was overshadowed by the colleges recent dealings with the Maine Liquor Commission and the police department. The band "Downtown" played to an enthusiastic crowd at the dance, though at times they were hampered by electrical system problems in Chase Lounge.

A lecture/demonstration coordinated by Professor of Music Ann Scott, conducted by Professor of English Werner Deiman, and demonstrated by the New England Piano Quartette, began a series of similar events all exploring the aspects of music's impact on the humanities. Deiman's lecture focused on the influence of music on the literary works of Thomas Mann.

The Joy Spring Jazz Quintet returned to delight a disappointingly small audience in Chase Hall.

"Silverwood" a duo of classical guitar and flute performed in front of the library at the Back-to-Bates Alumni pre-football game barbecue.

### October

Classical guitarist Eduardo Fernandez played for two extended sets in the Chapel. Despite evident brilliance and talent, Fernandez's performance was sometimes less than perfect, marred by tuning problems and sloppy execution. A reviewer commented that the concert was a much needed break from the usual musical fare that is heard at Bates, though Fernandez failed to live up to his spotless reputation.

In Chase Lounge Elisavetta Ritchie, a Washington, D.C. based writer and poet, gave voice to her poems of summer and sea.

The Lewiston and Auburn Public Libraries sponsored an appearance of the Hartford Ballet, which put on an enjoyable show at the Lewiston Junior High.

chestra played to a small but appreciative audience. It was, in a reviewer's words, a fine display of the refined talent that is present here at Bates.

### December

The Waverly Consort performed a delightful version of "Christmas Story" in the Chapel. The produc-



Dancers Team up with Piano Quartette

The newly founded mellow rock band "The Bedspins" made their phenomenal debut in Chase Lounge. "Bedspins" is the end result of the combined talents of Bates' own Scott Stienberg, Adam Gibbons, and David Walton.

"Constellation II" the quote-unquote "Laserlight rock concert" did their thing in the Alumni Gym. It featured six different laser effects and very loud music.

Another Bates band, Rival, played a party which was rather successful despite its competition with a Heineken party in Fiske and the laser show.

The Bates Modern Dance Com-

tion was done in impeccable Latin accompanied by beautiful medieval instruments.

Thomas R. Higgins, painter and art professor at the University of Maine at Farmington presented a slide show and lecture on his work in Skelton Lounge.

### January

Mimes Stromberg and Cooper entranced a crowd of young and old at the Central School in Auburn.

The new piano in Chase received its debut with a welcoming concert. Pieces were performed by faculty and students.

"The Comateens", a band out of New York, played to a small crowd in the Alumni Gym. Though few people had ever heard of them, it was said that they had style, they were fun, sticking to pretty basic beats.

A concert of new compositions was held in the Chapel featuring pieces written last semester by music students.

### February

Trivia Night entertained many again this year, for the sixth year. It gets bigger and better every year.

Women's Awareness sponsored three plays, "Overtones", "Window Dressin'", and "Calm Down, Mother". The main theme of these plays were women in different situations and dilemmas faced in everyday life.

Sue Preeshl directed and choreographed a multimedia presentation on rape. The very brief presentation included narrative, song, and modern dance.

Mary Gallagher's play "Chocolate Cake" was presented as part of a senior thesis project. A reviewer said that the play retreated at the climax of the action, no conclusion is drawn, and the audience is left feeling unsatisfied.

### March

The Guarneri String Quartet dazzled a vast audience in the Chapel with incredible musical talent and charisma.

A couple of dances dramatizing the epidemic of eating disorders were presented. "Food Fright" and "Weight" were both effective in making their points.

"The Wake of Jamey Foster" showed unvarying excellence as a major accomplishment of the Theater Department. This play was an event that should not have been missed, all the actors were superb especially in catching the emotions of the audience. This was Bates Theater at its best.

For the first time since his arrival at Bates, Robert Feintuch revealed an exhibit of his paintings and drawings at the Treat Gallery. His work is abstract and non-representational, its purpose is to invite personal interpretation.

A wonderful concert was given in celebration of Martin Luther which featured The Bates College Choir, The Dirigo Brass Quartet, Marion Anderson, organist, and Carl Straub, reader.

The college received a grant of \$4.1 million from the Olin Foundation, Inc. of New York City to construct and equip a new arts center.

Professor Michael Broyles of the University of Maryland gave an interesting talk focusing on Ludwig van



Scene from 'The Wake of Jamey Foster'



Concert series presents the Guarneri String Quartet

The same weekend brought another guitarist, David Mallett. A capacity audience was thrilled by Mallett's performance, even though he was hampered by a head cold. His charm was his ability to relate to, and include, his audience in the emotion and beauty of his music.

A Treat Gallery exhibit featured a chronology of Morris Shulman's work. Shulman painted for twenty years in various Maine locations, works were selected from that period in his life.

October brought the formation of the Renaissance Film Society, the purpose of which would be to bring foreign and domestic classical films to be shown mid-week.

### November

The Department of Theater and Rhetoric presented three one-act plays by the Chilean dramatist Sergio Vodanovic. The central theme of these "beach plays" is the conflict between social classes and its effect on human relationships. The three plays are all situated at a beach resort near Santiago. Two tons of sand were imported for the set.

pany revived some past dances, sprinkled with a few new pieces, for a Parent's weekend show.

The Bates College Chamber Or-

Treat Gallery sponsored a ten day foreign film festival, featuring films from Japan, Great Britain, Yugoslavia, and other countries.

Beethoven's Overtures for his Fidelio opera.

The Bates College Chamber Orchestra conducted by Professor William Matthews presented a varied concert of music to a large audience in the Chapel. Featured as guest soloist on the piano was Frank Glazer, whose playing was superb.

Bates seniors John Marsden and Sue Preeshl combined their talents to provide an evening of original music and modern dance called Ste/eal. Ste/eal was an experiment in random movement and random lighting which immortalized the "the three martini lunch" and the phrase "20 cents, please."

### April

Meg Christian's concert was very successful, though the almost full house in the Chapel consisted mostly of non-Bates people. One of the founder's of women's music played heavily from her latest album, *From the Heart*.

"Danspeak '84," the Spring Modern Dance Show dedicated to George Orwell, was a contemporary display of finesse, grace and hard work.



'The Comateens'

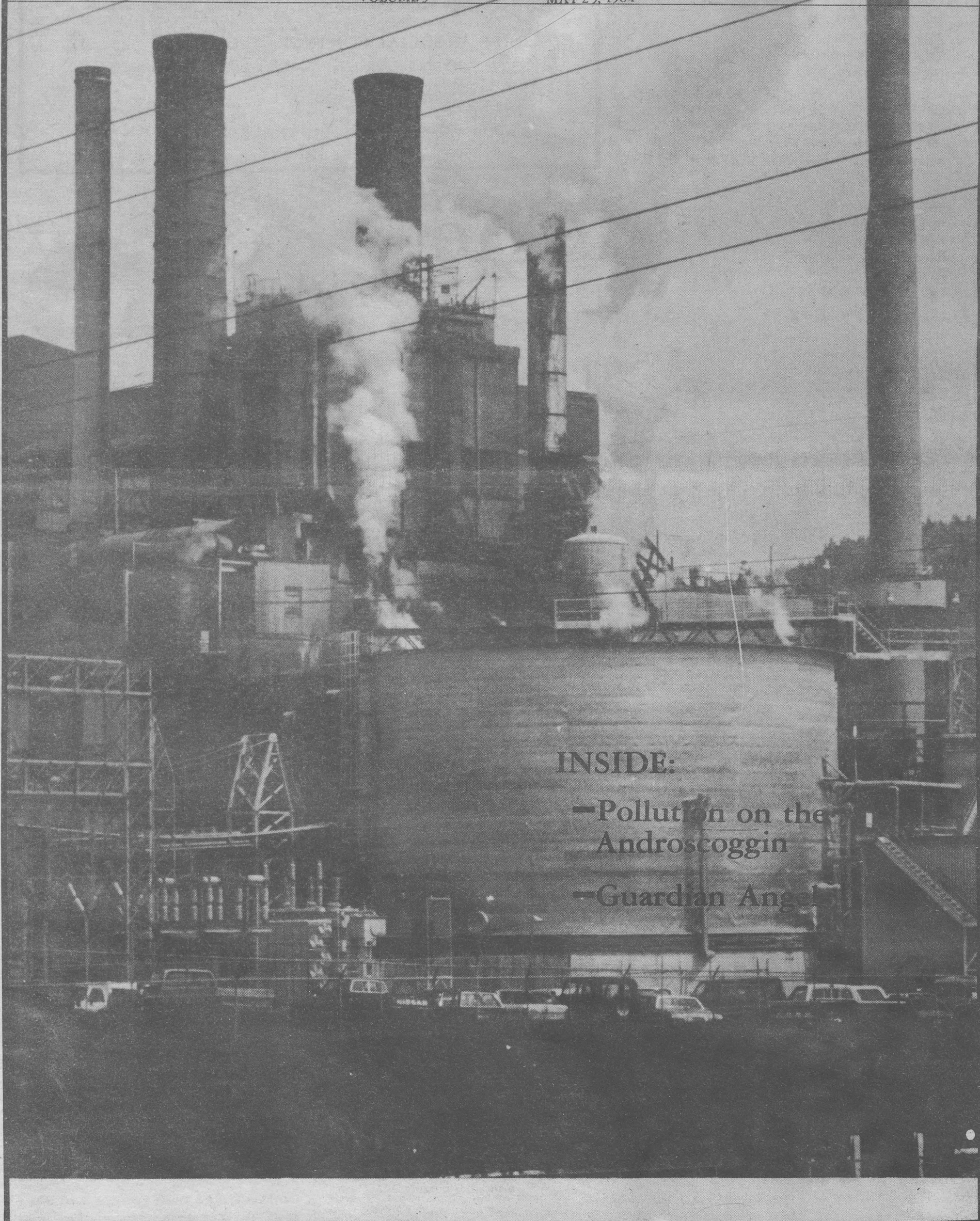




# SHORT TERM The Review

VOLUME 3

MAY 29, 1984



## INSIDE:

- Pollution on the Androscoggin
- Guardian Angel



## The Dinner Hour:

I snap my fingers  
cleanly, knowing  
in the gesture we become  
the queen we wish to seem.

No ghostly waiter  
lightly steps  
out from the dusk  
in time, and this

hungeriness  
will make my feet  
grow roots, to tap  
the ground for water, not  
receiving Perrier

and I'll still stay,  
oh yes, until the sky  
through condensation  
pours down like midnight soup,

and Moon will freeze  
into a plate and drop  
into my lap, to hold  
the stars I'll have  
all to myself, to eat.

Eliza Richards  
April-May 1984

## Teddies

I. *teddy*:

When night breathes on the windowpane,  
pink flowers bloom on my small walls,  
green reaching hands like ivy creep  
beneath the bed, across the sheets,  
and i hug teddy closer...

it's then  
i formulate  
a scathing plan  
to make teddy live  
i sleep and fall  
he catches me  
wraps my cocoon  
cooks soup while i  
unfold into butterfly.

yes, i want to fly and be reflected in  
in another's eyes, i want painted  
yellow wings i'm tired of myself!  
and this is my sleepy evening guilt:  
to love the marble eyes on my stuffed shelf.

II. *Teddy Bear King*:

Today, teddies do not unstuff  
except to have us sew them up.  
We pull our insides out  
to fill the chinks,  
bite our tongues  
till concentration bleeds.  
These are tender moments,  
making teddy breathe,  
whose bear arms never hug  
but always seem.

We evolve the aesthetic endeavor,  
sacrifice all for teddy's future  
but remember, we wouldn't do it  
if we weren't trying to make him fit  
our dream of Teddy Bear King.

Eliza Richards  
April 1984

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Cover photo by Lou

# The Review

The *Short-Term Review* is a publication of The Bates Student

MAY 29, 1984

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## Building(s)

I.

i want the look like buildings,  
blank with stone lips.

i walk in storms  
while windows shop:  
rain rolls off the glass  
flash of new looks,  
and down my face in drops.

i want to go

where the rain falls all around,  
and the ceiling never leaks  
but if it did there's floors enough  
for my evasive drift.

II.

to know distance,  
i climb stairs away  
to between and sit—  
lunch meat,  
or one of those  
average employees

and you pass  
through the mouth  
at the bottom,  
pass on your way  
to the top,  
pass and pass like  
many flies buzzing.

III.

i see you with my  
middle-but-omnipotent eye  
monitor your movements  
faithful with my stone stare  
meditate the view:  
i could be

mirrors mirrors mirrors  
for  
you you you

like these pan am jobs  
i could be many of those  
but they're all outside  
i'm in here, hiding out  
and you don't know

you step on my steps,  
look out from my stone lips.  
Eliza Richards  
April-May 1984

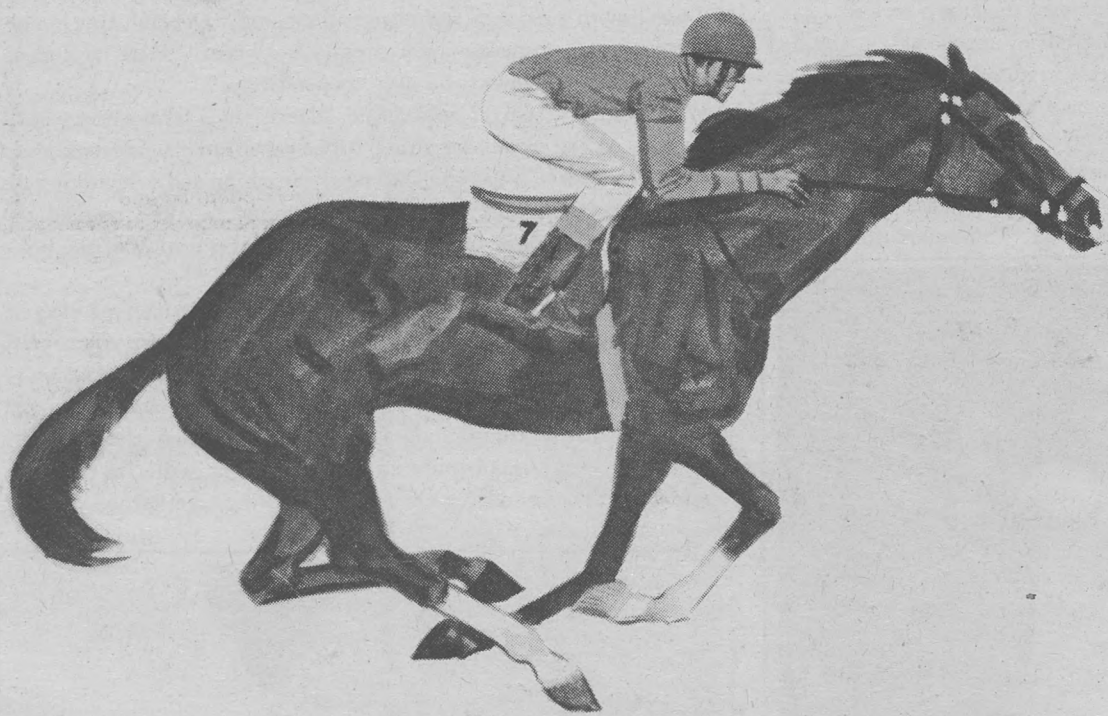


# —Last Bound For Glory—

by Susan Pope

I called him Bound for Glory, Bounder for short. It was the perfect name, chosen with all the tedious, worry-some, meticulous care required for the naming of a four-year-old colt; a miraculous, marvelous four-year-old baby show horse; bursting with potential, blooming with exuberant, juvenile horsiness! Oh! He was perfect! His coat shone red and gold like leaves falling in autumn, and it shimmered over his rounded muscles like light upon waves. Oh! He was pretty, pretty, pretty! So I thought as I stood regarding him, he cross-tied in the wide, clean aisle of the stable. And he belonged to me! To me!

Robert, already growing frustrated, decided that, in spite of my horse's almost complete lack of progress, the time had come to begin jumping him over small fences. Perhaps it would settle him down. So, in the first coolness of autumn we began to jump him, first over a series of foot high obstacles called cavaletti, and then over slightly larger fences. A horse was supposed to learn to round his back gracefully, lower his head valiantly, and tuck in his knees with a snap when he jumped. He was supposed to learn to approach an obstacle with a slow, easy, rhythmic stride, and to clear a fence with a sense of luscious effortlessness!



He looked back at me with eyes large and dark blue-brown, innocently expressing all the wonderful, magical loveliness of a horse. His ears resembled sharp, fluttering antennae, eagerly intercepting the distant vibrations of his owner's adolescent footsteps. His nose and lips nibbled with velvety softness, and large nostrils gathered in the air with greedy exuberance, then snorted it out with thoroughbred disdain. His shoulders sloped gracefully; his haunches rounded powerfully. Long legs, astonishingly slender and fragile in appearance concluded in sharp, shining black hooves and silver shoes. And of course he was blessed with an abundance of mane and tail, made for the wind (or perhaps a child's eager fingers) to play with.

Oh Bounder! I stood watching him in all his lovely, lovely mystery. He was to leave me tomorrow... A new horse had already been purchased to replace him. A new horse would arrive in a few days. And Bounder was to leave tomorrow, sent off to a second-rate riding academy. As easy as that; he would fade, disappear, vanish like a dream at the ring of the alarm clock.

I was fourteen when Bounder became mine, just a baby myself, but full of tender, patient care, bursting with the unspent, romantic love of adolescence. And I would give it all to him, all to my precious, baby show horse.

But training a show horse is no simple task. Robert, my riding instructor, was to train me as I was to train my Bounder. But I was as dreamy as the horse was beautiful. Perhaps I never really intended to train him at all.

Still, we began. First, Robert told me, one had to "soften the horse up", make it obedient to the rider's every subtle signal. This meant hours of performing patient figures like an ice-skater. Walk, trot, canter, circle, line, serpentine, figure-eight, halt and back up, etc. Out in a vast and verdurous field we created invisible geometric diagrams: ABC, ABCD, A, B... We circled and serpented through that first, sweet summer, and created, in the end a more abstract pattern than any artist could ever capture on canvas, something no algebraic equation could define. But when fall arrived there was nothing to show for it, except the copper shimmer of his autumnal coat, thickening into winter fur, the sparkle of his chocolate eyes, and the well fed roundness of his maturing body.

But Bounder completely lacked the buoyant, bubbling grace of a true show jumper. He would break into a crazy, heart-stopping run as soon as he saw a fence. And he would clear it awkwardly—his back arched, his legs sprawling, his head twisted at an unnatural angle. He moved so erratically that it took all my adolescent agility just to stay with him as he crashed through the air. Often his pretty legs were bruised and stained with paint from the brightly colored obstacles.

Through the winter, and through the following summer Robert worked diligently, trying martyrously to set my horse back on his path toward sure glory. He would make me jump him through a string of low fences. He would move them closer together, forcing the horse to shorten his stride, he would spread them further apart. He would make me jump Bounder back and forth over a single fence. Back and forth, back and forth... He would build the jumps high and vertical; then he would make them low and wide. We would jump from a slow, slow trot. Then he would tell me to give my wild horse a loose rein!

Just when we thought Bounder was beginning to progress, he would fall back to a point lower than we'd imagined possible. "That was good!" Robert would say on a sunny summer day. "He's really starting to look better! One more time!" He would tell me. And I would approach the jump for the final time that day, hot and fatigued, but happy hearing Bounder's rhythmic snort, smelling the heat of his sweating body, approaching the fence across the summer green, approaching... Three strides away, two strides away, one stride—And suddenly the world would stop! Bounder would plant his feet at the base of the jump, thrusting his head down in a perverse rebellion against the natural laws of motion, against justice, against the dreams of a fast-maturing teenager. And I would see the blue, summer sky, and then feel the dirt with a thud that would leave me breathless, still clutching the reins in my sweaty fist, while Bounder still stood on the other side of the fence. But at Robert's command I would climb back onto my still beloved horse, squinting away the tears, and we would begin again. Again and again.

Robert's patience faded. "Let me train him" he begged me in several hot and tearful confrontations. I was his star pupil. He wanted to help me.

He wanted me to have a good horse, to follow my dreams, to succeed where he had failed, to win! But I was still dreamy, still a baby and hopelessly dumb. What would it mean to me to ride a horse that someone else had trained? Bounder was *my* horse, even if that meant that he was *my* failure.

So, in spite of the horse's refusal to make any progress, we at last began to bring him to horse shows "just for practice", Robert said, still hoping that something would straighten my horse out. What scenes of nervous, sickening humiliation those glorious, shining, magical horse shows became for me!

In all the time that I owned Bounder there were several things that he *never* did: He never won anything at any kind of horse show. He never learned to canter: the slow, controlled gallop which is the basic movement of the show jumper. He refused to walk through water in any form (once I backed him through a very shallow and muddy stream. When we got to the other side and he saw the water, he threw me off into it). And he never failed to nicker when he heard my dreamy, thoughtless footsteps entering the stable...

I owned Bounder for nearly three years. Oh the times I cried over that horse! More tears, I am sure, than I've cried for anyone or anything before or since. But in time I grew numb. I scarcely rode him during those last few months. It hardly pained me when we at last found someone who would take him off my hands—no easy task.

So as I watched him standing in the stables the night before he was to leave, as I readied him for our last ride, I felt barely any sadness. A little hardened bitterness perhaps, but no sadness. I'd cried just too many times over that horse to cry on this, our last night together.

I placed my saddle on his smooth straight back for the last time, and pulled the bridle over his neat, perfect little ears. We were alone in the stable now. Robert had left, looking concerned for me, but saying only the usual "shut out the lights when you leave." So I talked to Bounder, saying the silly, meaningless things that one says to one's horse, one's first love. "Bounder you silly old thing, what are you about anyway?" He didn't answer. He was, if anything, prettier now than when I'd first seen him. He'd grown up! And he glowed with full, round, mature beauty. What a paradoxical creature! And his eyes were still as dark and deep and innocent of expression.

I led him down the long aisle of the stable, his silver shoes striking the floor and echoing. Though the night was cool—almost December—I wanted to ride him for the last time out in the open air. The outdoor riding ring was well lighted, and it seemed the thing to do. So I led him out into the crisp, night air and found, with a tingling shiver of surprise, that perfect little flakes of snow had begun to fall out of the dark sky. I mounted my horse for the last time, watching the snow fall across his mane as he swung into his bold, familiar, long-strided walk. We circled the arena once or twice, and then began to trot in an effort to warm up. His neck arched proudly, and he snorted as if questioning the dreamy fluffiness which filled the air and clung to the tips of his ears, his mane, his round broad back.

Suddenly I became aware of the brick wall—that most challenging of obstacles for the show jumper—standing, perfectly set up in the middle of the ring. Of course it wasn't a *real* brick wall. It was made of ply-wood and painted in a red brick pattern. It wasn't too high—only three and one half feet—but high enough, certainly, for a horse that had never learned to jump three feet properly!

Bounder snorted and pranced. He was feeling good, and so I urged him into a canter. For once his stride was smooth and round and easy. Would he do it? Did I dare? We circled the ring once, then twice. The snow fell hypnotically. I eyed the brick wall. Should I? I felt all my nerves tingle and go numb. And then we began to approach the wall.

I wrapped my legs tightly around him and felt the rhythm of his long, smooth stride; heard his snorting, horsey breath. He was three strides away; the wall loomed ahead of us. Then two strides away, and my nerves unfroze and fluttered like the snow in the wind. The wall stood menacingly before us. His body tightened like a fist. Then suddenly we bounded into the snow-filled air with a sense of glorious, buoyant perfection! For a magical moment we seemed to hang, roundly suspended in the cold night air. Then he landed and cantered on, bucking and snorting playfully. I halted him gently and hopped to the ground, wrapped my arms around his neck, and let his warm, soft fur soak in a few more tears. How could he have made me cry again?

Bounder's replacement was a solid, dependable, well-seasoned old horse. He made me a star (or nearly) at the horse shows. But it's been several years now since I sold that horse, too. And this time there was not another to replace him. Now I walk through the city streets, gray and narrow and crowded. But sometimes there is something—the splendid height of a sky-scraper stretching above the city; a layer of soft snow covering the gray city streets; the rare, ruby flash of a falling leaf; an unexpected smile, the far-off shimmer of the city lights—something to remind me.

I walk into a little restaurant, early and waiting. Waiting for someone. The walls are covered with "nostalgic" black and white photographs. Among the others is an old fading picture of a race horse, a lovely young race horse with a jockey perched on its smooth, straight back, and a blanket of real flowers draped over its steaming neck, something to remind me of my first show horse, and that snowy November night when together we made one last bound for glory.



# The Development of Post-Modern Dance

by Susan Preeshl

Throughout history, people have danced to express events or emotions. In many cultures, events such as marriages, rites of passage, births and deaths have included dance as part of the ritual. In the context of these events, the term "dance" has usually meant the use of movement to pantomime or express emotions. Musicians often participated in the celebration to lend a basic rhythm to the movements.

Dance within specific cultures developed its own style. For example, East Indian and Hawaiian dances are known for their elaborated use of gesture as a means of story-telling. Native Americans have danced to pray for an abundance of natural resources: crops, buffalo and rain. Even the Christian church in Spain permitted dance as part of the liturgy of religious worship. In these ways, dance has been an expressive entertainment.

The term "dance" now refers to a wide variety of styles. Because public schools often teach some form of folk dance, most students try dancing at least once. Dance instruction aside, where would a party be without rock dancing? However, few laypeople know how dance evolved from culture-specific styles to the internationally recognized forms of ballet and modern dance.

Ballet originated in the 17th century in the court of Louis the 14th. The style emphasized symmetry, grace and lightness. In the 19th century, ballet choreographers, Marius Petipa and Michael Fokine, created an era of "romantic" ballets. Storylines for the ballets were drawn from literary sources: Romeo and Juliet, Sleeping Beauty and Scheherazade, to name a few. The dancers played characters, performing technically demanding steps which appeared easy to the audience. Like theater, the dancers of the ballets were more widely acclaimed than the choreographer. Today, ballet is still the most widely accepted form of theatrical dancing off-Broadway.

In the late 1900's, two American women began to revolt against the classical ballet style. Loie Fuller performed frequently in Parisian cabarets. Best known for her "butterfly-like" appearance on stage, Fuller pioneered extensive use of color on broadly flared skirts.

Isadora Duncan also performed primarily in Europe. In contrast with Fuller, Duncan emphasized natural movement performed out-of-doors, especially in gardens.

She once remarked that she "found her dance" while travelling in Greece. Indeed, her white tunic and statuesque movement often taken from Greek designs reflected the Grecian influence.

After years of performing in Western Europe, Duncan travelled to Russia to participate in the founding of the post-revolutionary Leninist State. In the Soviet Union, Duncan greatly influenced the choreography and classical style of the Diageleu Ballets.

Both Duncan and Fuller danced their own styles rather than accepting the periodic classic ballet form.

Dance historians considered Fuller and Duncan to be the founders of Modern Dance. However, these dancers performed abroad rather than in the United States. Like Fuller, another American, Ruth St. Denis began her career on the Vaudeville circuit. St. Denis collaborated with Ted Shawn to create the first touring Modern Dance Company. The Dennishawn Company (1915-30) performed works based on diverse cultural styles ranging from Egyptian to Polynesian. In addition to performance, the Dennishawn school aggregated many prospective choreographers to receive a technical, if not eclectic, form of dance training beyond the ballet style.

The Dennishawn repertory included only dances in styles other than American. However, having heard of geographic explorations abroad, curious Americans flocked to see these elaborate cultural spectacles. Hence, Dennishawn not only trained future dancers/choreographers, but also built an American audience for non-ballet performances.

When considering Modern Dance, the names of Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Hanya Holm inevitably arise.

These dancers/choreographers dared to turn their feet (and hips) into parallel position to broaden movement possibilities. The first three, Graham, Humphrey, and Weidman studied with the Dennishawn School. Holm traced her roots to her German Expressionist dance teacher, Mary Wigman. These four formed their own companies to create their own styles.

Graham developed a codified percussive technique; she also performed and choreographed extensively. Humphrey also wrote a classic text on the art of choreography. In contrast, Holm emphasized improvisation and

until the "dress" rehearsal.

In the early 60's, the musician Robert Dunn offered a workshop in composition at the Cunningham Studio. The first class began with a non-evaluative discussion of a score by John Cage. The works created by the students in response to the non-evaluative workshop were presented at the Judson Memorial Church in Greenwich Village in the summer of 1962.

One student, Yvonne Rainer, recalls: "The first concert of dance turned out to be a three hour marathon for a capacity audience of about 300 sitting from beginning to end in an un-air conditioned 90 degree heat... I remember Fred Herk on roller skates; I remember John Herbert McDowell with a red sock and mirror; I remember Deborah Hay hobbling around with something tied around her knees... Here (at Judson Church) we could present things... cooperatively."

This legendary concert epitomized "dance" in a form unseen until the era of "doing your own thing". These performers/choreographers set a new trend which incorporated nearly anything and everything into dance performance. The events of the summer of 1962 marked the founding of the Judson Dance Theater and the beginning of the post-modern dance genre.

Judson Dance Theater (1962-1968) served as the title of a collective through which many artists worked. Unlike other dance companies, the cooperative approach of the group fostered individual expression of ideas through collective means. Because the Judson collaborators did not structure their group along formal company lines, the members were free to create, contribute and participate at will. As a whole, Judson Dance Theater offered a new way of working together and creating dance compositions.



Isadora Duncan



Martha Graham as Focasta in 'Night Journey'

Dance critics viewed the work of Judson with both favor and disfavor. Most did follow the standard dance critique format: describing what was done, how it was done, and then evaluating the performance. Several critics supported the serious experimentation the Judson choreographers did with new dance subject matter and style. These critics acknowledged Judson's important place in creating *avant garde* dance history.

Other critics who were partial towards older dance forms expressed annoyance at the use of "natural" or everyday movement in choreography (though many of the choreographers were former Cunningham Company members and students).

Only Deborah Jowitt, the well-known critic for *The Village Voice*, wisely acknowledged how her personal expectations of a particular performance colored her reactions to and writing about post-modern dance. Despite these mixed reviews, Judson Dance Theater sparked the post-modern style still practiced in the 80's.

Following the Judson era, Rainer decided that she no longer wanted to choreograph for her company. Instead, she favored a more collective and spontaneous approach to performance. The former Rainer company began to work with improvisation. This new group called "The Grand Union" (1970-76), revered the present moment. The members downplayed the use of pre-planned material. Through the work of Grand Union, a new form of dance "Contact Improvisation" was discovered.

Dance styles have evolved quickly during this century. However, it is possible to see performances in nearly any style today. Hopefully, with a knowledge of the development of dance, viewers will have a better sense of where dance has been and because of this understanding, will be able to interpret (or not interpret) dance. Because of the diverse nature of dance, the response to the question "What is dance?" remains open to the subjective opinion of the viewers.



# Pollution on the Androscoggin: Its Sources and Effects

by Betsey Allen

During the last twenty five years questions about the environmental impact of industrialization have come to the forefront, in the US and around the globe. The issues have become more pressing with the increasing usage of natural resources and the subsequent damage to the environment.

Rising pollution levels in all aspects of the environment caused the need for pollution control and abatement facilities, particularly in industry.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than here in Maine. The pollution of Maine's major rivers—the Kennebec, the Penobscot, and the Androscoggin—has become a problem in recent times. The results of pollution can be seen as habitat damage or destruction for fish and waterfowl species.

A myriad of factors contributes to pollution in Maine rivers. However, "most of the water pollution in these waterways is caused by papermills, with municipal waste disposal also contributing," according to Paul Mitnik, assistant engineer at the State Department of Environmental Protection in Augusta.

In the mid 1970's, rising environmental awareness and concern caused changes in government environmental standards and regulations. These changes have led to the clean-up of rivers around the state.

However in the 1980's, the situation has grown more complex. Numerous control measures are alleviating pollution's harmful effects. Hence problems that remain are to some degree aesthetic. This necessitates a value judgment as to what extent cosmetic changes need to be made. Also, increased understanding and knowledge of the issues in pollution control has made the complexity of the situation more apparent.

Today, the complexity of pollution abatement is evidenced in the Androscoggin river. The third largest river in Maine, the Androscoggin is effected by municipal waste disposal and several paper mills.

"Of these mills, the two largest are the International Paper mill in Jay and the Boise Cascade mill in Rumford," stated Mitnik.

Although economically important to the area, these mills have a great effect on the river due to their large size.

"Since these are the largest mills in the area, they cause the most pollution," Barry Mower, a biologist from the State Department of Environmental Protection commented.

Furthermore, the Androscoggin is more heavily polluted than either the Kennebec or the Penobscot.

"The Androscoggin is the most heavily loaded in terms of its industrial waste load. It has more mills per square mile of drainage."

Mower explained. "The Penobscot and the Kennebec rivers are larger per number of mills," he added.

The great size of the mills relative to the small volume of the river causes a negative effect on the river.

"The two factors combine to increase the concentration of mill waste per unit water. This puts more stress on the river," said Mower.

The concentration of mill waste relative to other rivers, was one factor leading to the Androscoggin's pollution. During the mid 1970's, it ranked in the top ten in

same effect on the river as that from logging drives.

"The organic material decays and uses up oxygen," explained Urban Pierce, a biologist with the governmental agency of Inland Fish and Wildlife.

"In essence, the sediment is competing with the fish for oxygen. If the levels of sediment are too high, the fish will die off," Mitnik said.

For these reasons, extensive research has been done to establish what minimum oxygen levels are acceptable for different fish species. Minimum necessary oxy-

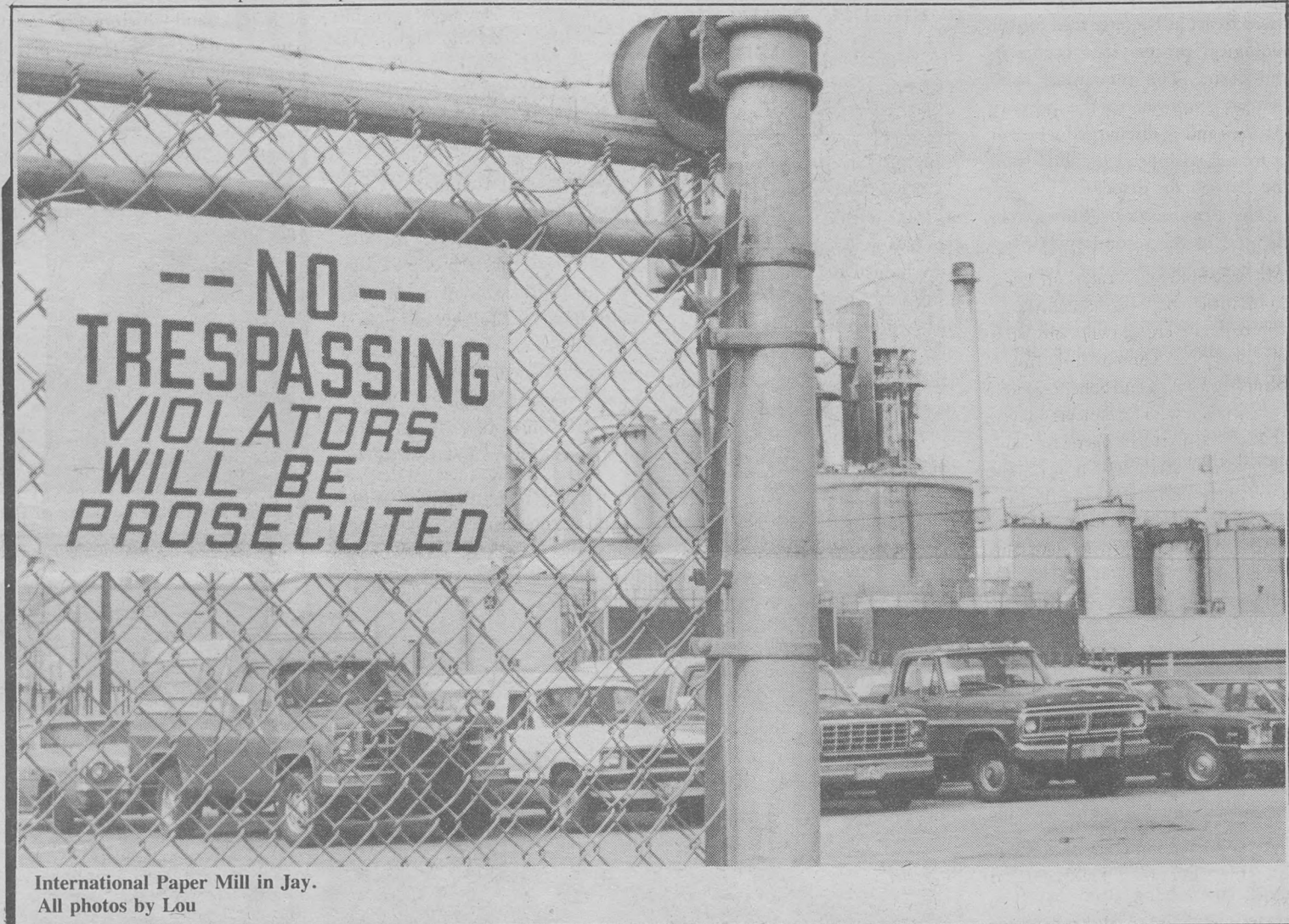
"This mill uses 25 to 30 million gallons per day," said Gary Guimond, manager of communications of the Boise Cascade mill in Rumford. "The water we take in is purified before and after use," Water is used for different processes throughout the mill, but "all of it is purified to meet federal standards," assured Guimond.

According to Boise-Cascade information, steam is used to cook and dry pulp and throughout the papermaking process. Water is also used in the mill to generate electric power. The mill's steam plant and recovery boilers produce

lection of impure solids," he said.

In the clarifier, suspended solids either settle or float due to the lack of turbulence in the large tank. The settled solids are moved by a bottom scraper to the center of the clarifier. From there, they are pumped to a filter building. Solids that float in the tank are collected by a surface skimmer and also pumped to the filter building.

At this point, these solids still contain a high percentage of water. More water is removed from them in the filter building and sent back to the clarifier for further purifica-



International Paper Mill in Jay.  
All photos by Lou

polluted rivers in the nation.

Nonetheless, pollution in the Androscoggin dates back to an earlier era when logging drives were the norm. In the past, logging drives lessened the rivers ability to support life.

"Logging drives created a larger oxygen demand by increasing the organic sediment in the water in the forms of bark and saw dust," said Mitnik. Furthermore, because the Androscoggin is of lesser volume than either the Kennebec or the Penobscot, the organic sediment is not diluted to as great an extent.

"For this reason, it had a more harmful effect," he concluded.

The amount of oxygen in the water determines to a large extent the rivers ability to sustain life. Organic sediment in rivers reacts chemically with the oxygen.

"The result of this is decreased amounts of dissolved oxygen in the water," said Mitnik.

Without proper treatment of the water they use, the paper mills would also discharge sediment into the river. This sediment has the

gen levels can be compared with the actual levels of dissolved oxygen and the biological oxygen demand (BOD) to determine whether the amount of sediment in the water, needs to be decreased in a given area," explained Mitnik.

"The minimum amount of oxygen necessary to sustain some fish species, such as brown trout and Atlantic salmon, is five parts per million (ppm).

"At this level the water is 60 to 70% saturated with oxygen," Pierce stated. Rivers with five ppm of oxygen are designated as fishable but not swimmable by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Although the Androscoggin falls in this category, oxygen levels have been increasing in the last few years.

"Oxygen levels have now reached as high as 7 to 10 ppm in the Androscoggin," said Pierce, "This is a dramatic increase," he concluded.

The changes in the oxygen level are probably due by and large to improvements in treating paper mill water.

about 19 million pounds of steam daily in warm weather, and some 25 million pounds per day during the winter months when steam is also needed to heat the mill.

About 25 million gallons of waste water flows from the paper

**"In the past you'd hear stories about cows dying after they had grazed along the Androscoggin. Although I'm not sure such stories are true, there were definitely places along the rivers where this sort of thing was possible."**

**Barry Mower**

machines and is pumped to the mill's clarifier every day. The clarifier is used to remove solids from the mill waste.

"This is the first of the two basic steps used in our water purification process," explained Guimond.

"Basically, it involves the col-

tion. The solids are disposed of locally as land fill.

"This material, which we call 'sludge', is a combination of organic material including paper fiber, clay and cellulose," said Guimond. "At this mill, we produce 100 tons of it in a single day. The sludge is transported to a disposal site specifically treated to handle it: Farington Mt. The site is carefully monitored....Water that leaches out is piped back so that it is cleaned further before it enters the river."

"Over time, the waste material decomposes. However, since its all organic material, it has been used as fertilizer with some success," Guimond continued.

The second step in the purification of used water is reaeration, it increases the oxygen concentration. Oxygen is added to the water in a large basin through agitation. Air is supplied by several large compressors. The reason for adding oxygen is two fold:

"Oxygen levels must be increased before the water can be

(Continued on Page 6)



# The Sources and Effects of Pollution

(Continued from Page 5)

added to the river. But by adding oxygen to the water in the tank, we establish the right environment for some species of beneficial bacteria to live," Guimond explained.

A high concentration of bacteria in the aeration basin feeds on the dissolved organic portion of the waste water and breaks it down into carbon monoxide and water.

The next step for the water is the secondary clarifiers where biological solids formed in the aeration basin are permitted to settle. The settled solids are removed by a vacuum device in a mixture of about 99 percent water and 1 percent waste matter. Part of that mixture is recycled to the aeration basin to act as bacteria seed for the biological process that occurs in the basin. The remaining solid matter is moved to the primary clarifier and is discharged where it is mixed with settled solids from the clarifier for disposal.

The clean water overflows from the end of the secondary clarifier and is discharged to the river.

Through these extensive waste treatment processes, much of both the suspended solids and the BOD are removed.

In addition to water treatment, toxic waste disposal tends to be a significant problem at paper mills.

"Mills release several kinds of toxic substances into the water," stated Mower. "But the number and toxicity of the compounds they release is reduced over what it was 10 years ago," he added.

In a published EPA list of 129 of the most common toxic substances in industrial waste, 24 are fungicides used by mills. Many of these fungicides, as well as mercury are no longer in use, due to the environmental hazards they pose.

"In the past, you'd hear stories about cows dying after they had grazed along the Androscoggin. Although I'm not sure such stories are true, there were definitely places along the river where this sort of thing was possible," Mower commented.

At this time, the toxic wastes most commonly found deposited in the river include various phenols and sulfur compounds.

"People always ask if they can eat fish caught in the river. They can, but they may detect sulfur from the effluents," stated Mitnik.

Some of the toxics deposited, although not on the pollutants list published by the EPA, are detrimental to life in the Androscoggin.

"These include natural wood components and derivatives," said Mower. "This organic matter places a higher oxygen demand on the river... Therefore, well treated mill waste that reduces the organic load reduces the effect of toxics as well. It takes some stress off the river."

"We take in hazardous materials but we do not release them back," maintained Guimond. "We don't release any sulfur into the river."

Research about the river has facilitated the improvement of water quality. Recent governmental legislation is also significant. Willingness on the part of paper mills to work with scientific organizations and comply with governmental standards facilitates pollution abatement greatly.

Mitnik described contact between the State Department of Environmental Protection and the

**"Most of the water pollution in these waterways is caused by papermills, with municipal waste disposal also contributing."**

**Paul Mitnik**

papermills in Maine:

"We've been studying pollution on the Androscoggin for two and one half years now. Our contact with industry is mostly with the Boise-Cascade paper mill in Rumford and the International papermill in Jay. Since these are the largest mills on the area, they cause the most pollution. However, they seem to be cooperating... I recommended a large cut in their loading of the river. They are now doing a study with us to come up

there is a problem," Mitnik explained.

Various paper mills, as well as governmental agencies, are working to improve the quality of water in the Androscoggin river.

"In 1983, we spent 2.5 million on effluent treatment," said Bruce Curly, manager of environmental control of the Rumford plant. "This represents a significant expenditure for us."

"Our most recent improvement was in 1981. We bought a new recovery boiler as a part of our pulp processing. This one is equipped with an electrostatic particulator to remove ions. This is the most current technology" he asserted.

Curly also stressed the effectiveness of work between the paper mill industry and the government to achieve beneficial environmental change.

"When we recognize an environmental problem within the mill, we take a proposal for how we will correct it to the state DEP. We go into a consent agreement with them... Together we set a date by which time the solution will be reached. This is a commonly used technique in industry... The only other alternative is to shut the plant down while we are remaking the revisions. What we do is compromise."



Androscoggin River, just downstream from International Paper

with some more exact numbers," Mitnik stated.

Recently, a great deal of research has been done on pollution in the Androscoggin. However, much more is necessary," commented Mower.

Many different means can be used to determine water quality. One means is through stocking a river with fish.

"Stocking allows you to follow the life of the fish in a given river," said Pierce.

Samples of river water contain information which can be helpful in some cases, as in Mitnik's work.

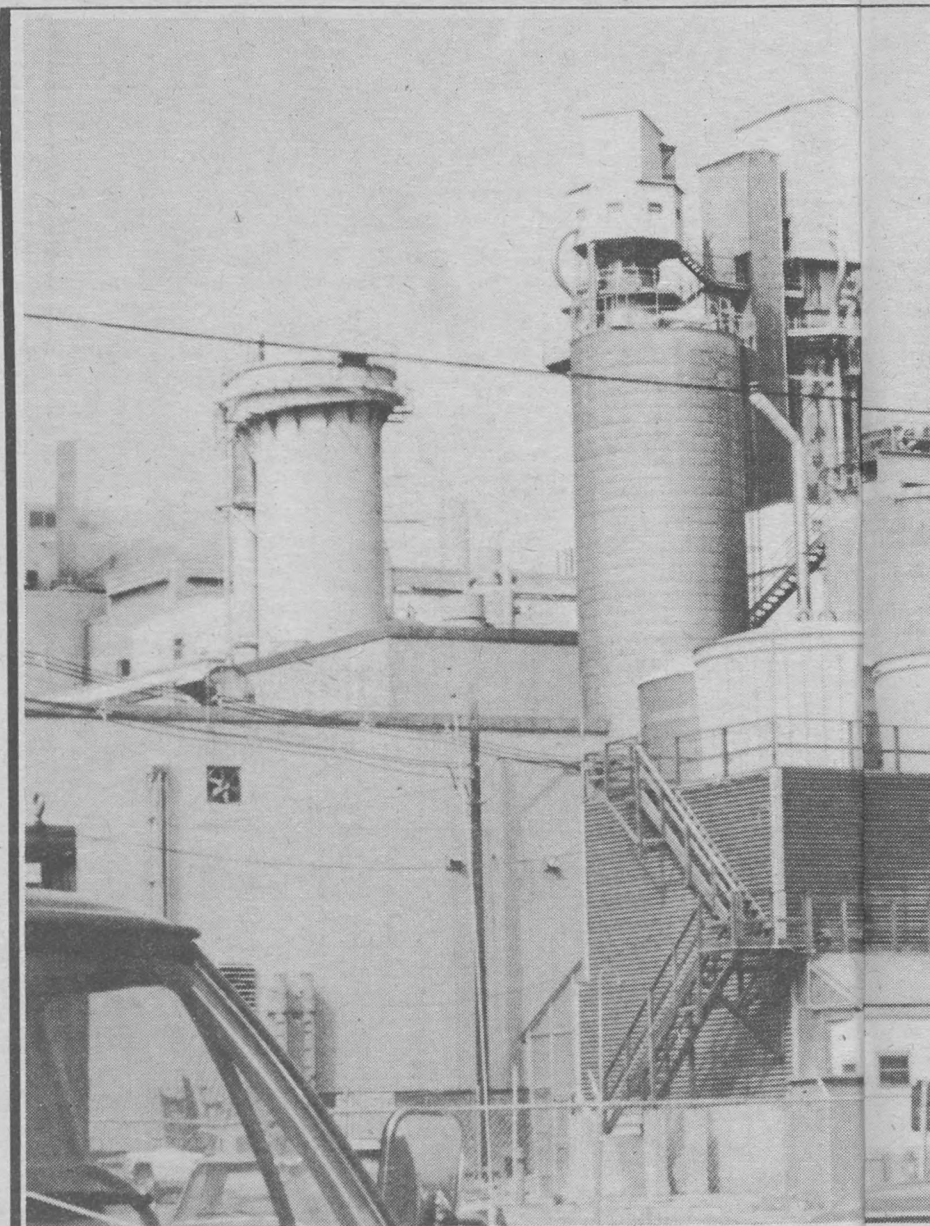
"What I do is sample the river for dissolved oxygen levels to determine how low or high they are. This helps us establish whether

The governmental agencies and the paper mill industry work well together, but this does not preclude or automatically solve environmental problems. Particularly in light of the myriad of factors influencing water pollution, willingness to work cannot underwrite the complexity of the situation.

One factor is the low levels of water aeration on some parts of the Androscoggin. Although oxygen content is up overall, several factors can cause it to decrease locally and seasonally.

"During the summer when the water is low, low flow levels decrease the rivers ability to reareate itself," commented Mitnik.

"Recently, another use of the



One of the prime polluters of the Androscoggin, International Paper

"The river is more apt to have rapids durpod se rapids work to aerate the water," Mitnik affiven if is made that improves the water quality of the river time to flush itself out before any results arais was on the Penobscot last summer," he affirmed.

Although paper mills can be a main sourcepollut the Androscoggin and other rivers, other sourontrib

"Municipal waste disposal can be a problemteced "Some sanitation systems have a limit to thwaste process. Above this limit, raw sewage may beinto t he continued.

To portray the Maine paper industry as caironme dalism is inaccurate. It appears to be willing with th ment to lessen pollution. Furthermore, the ecnporta industry must not be underrared. The Maine patry is i on the local, state and federal levels.

According to the Paper Industry Informate, one the people in Maine are supported either dimdirec paper industry. The industry collectively emp 19,00 but that figure would actually be much hipodcut included. Through employees' salaries, taxes, ways industry puts about two billion dollars into the in this

The Maine paper industry has importanceationa well. Wisconsin and Maine each produce mothan state in this country. Wisconsin produces 12aine 1 paper in the United States.

The local impact of mills is also great. Bade in states that the Rumford plant employs 1750ad has of 40 million dollars annually.

"The economic importance of a mill is reflex prod according to Joe Piatrowski of the Internal Pain Jay mill we have the capacity to make 1/2 milliionpaper The same is true for the Rumford mill," he s

The mills may also augment the local ecy oth According to Boise Cascade information, the mill with the Rumford Falls Power Co., have properver tw dollars per year. These companies also accounoxima of the town's total tax revenue. "The economance o to the town is obvious," stated Guimond.

As stated previously, the Boise mill and on mill money into pollution control equipment.

"In the past 10 years, we've spent 40 mlars t water quality," Guimond said.

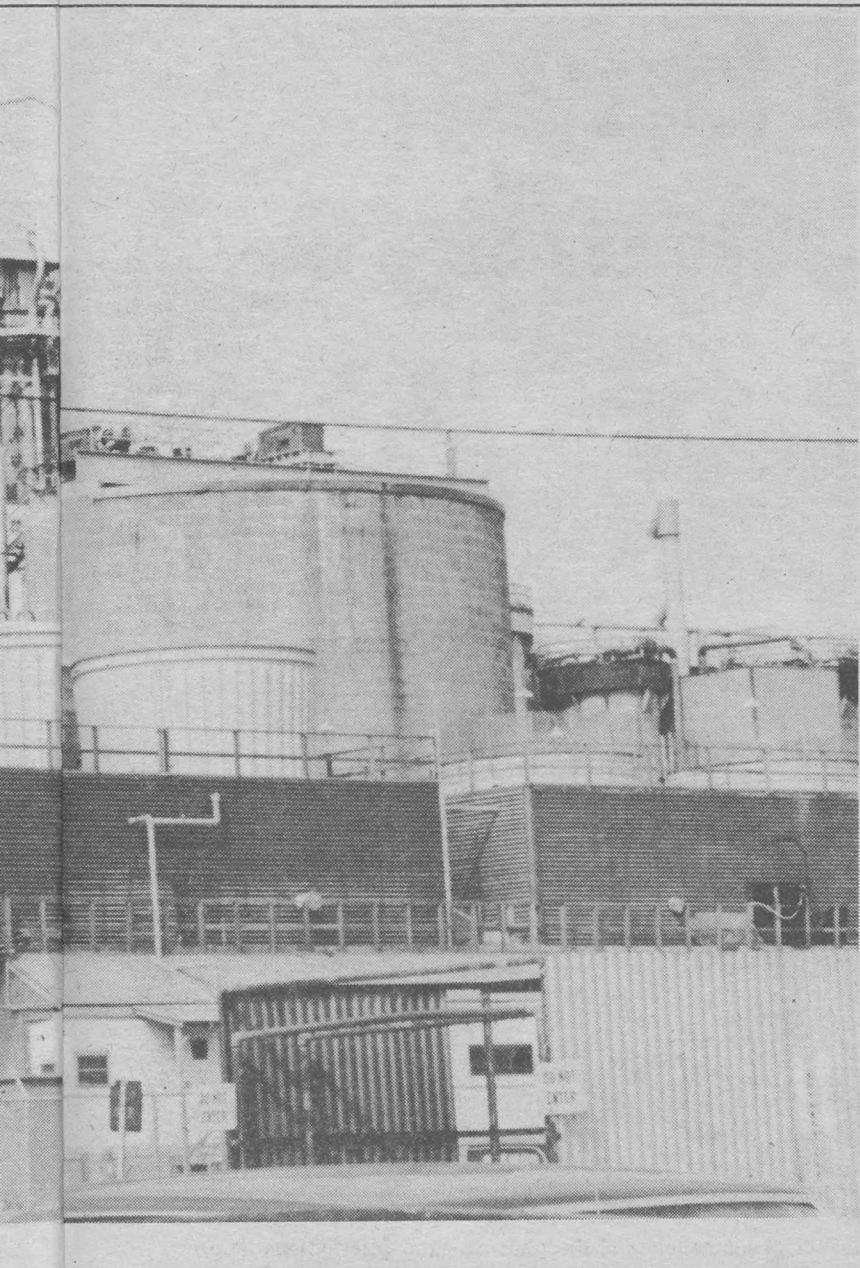
river has been heavy hydropower redevelopment. At just about every damming site you can build a development for hydropower," Mitnik said.

Mitnik explained that this represents a potential problem for oxygen levels in the river: "It cuts down on the amount of oxygen entering the river. This can in turn decrease the dissolved oxygen levels. It makes the river less habitable for fish."

Another factor which partially compensates for this is the rivers self-renewing process of flooding. "In the flood season, 'flushing' occurs. Over a period of years, flooding works to clean the river of sediment," explained Mitnik. "The rate of water flow increases with the volume of water flow."



# on the Androscoggin River



"The other side of the coin is air quality," Guimond continued, "very sophisticated devices are used to control it so that we remain within the state and federal standards. Twelve monitoring stations sample air for chemicals. These data are fed into a computer and stored for analysis," he said.

The pollution control equipment used at Rumford is similar to those used in other mills around the state. In the last two years, the Maine paper industry has spent 1.5 million for pollution abatement in air and water according to the Paper Industry Information Office.

Although many would like the amount they spent on pollution abatement to increase, some people within the paper industry maintain that this is impossible.

"Some believe we are a bottomless pit of money," Curly said. "Our money is large but so are our expenses."

Regardless of this, further pollution control is necessary, particularly for problems of aesthetics.

"By 'aesthetics' we mean cosmetic problems that persist despite the mills compliance with federal standards," explained Mitnik. Color and foam in paper mill discharges are two examples, as is the smell of the Androscoggin. Its possible that the smell might be de-

creased by decreasing the industrial loading," he added.

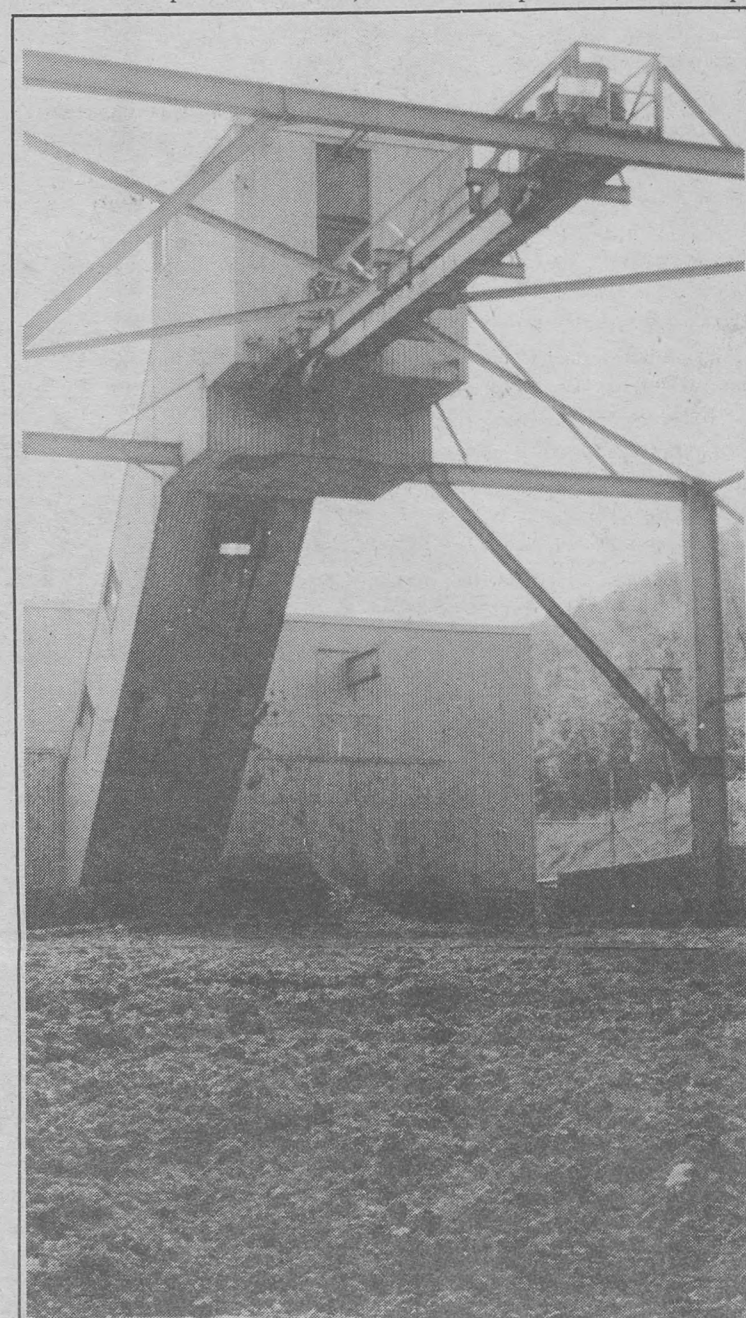
Guimond commented that sometimes improvement as small as one half of one percent will take care of the cosmetic change.

"As employees of the mill, I think we're all very conscious of the aesthetic aspects of this area,

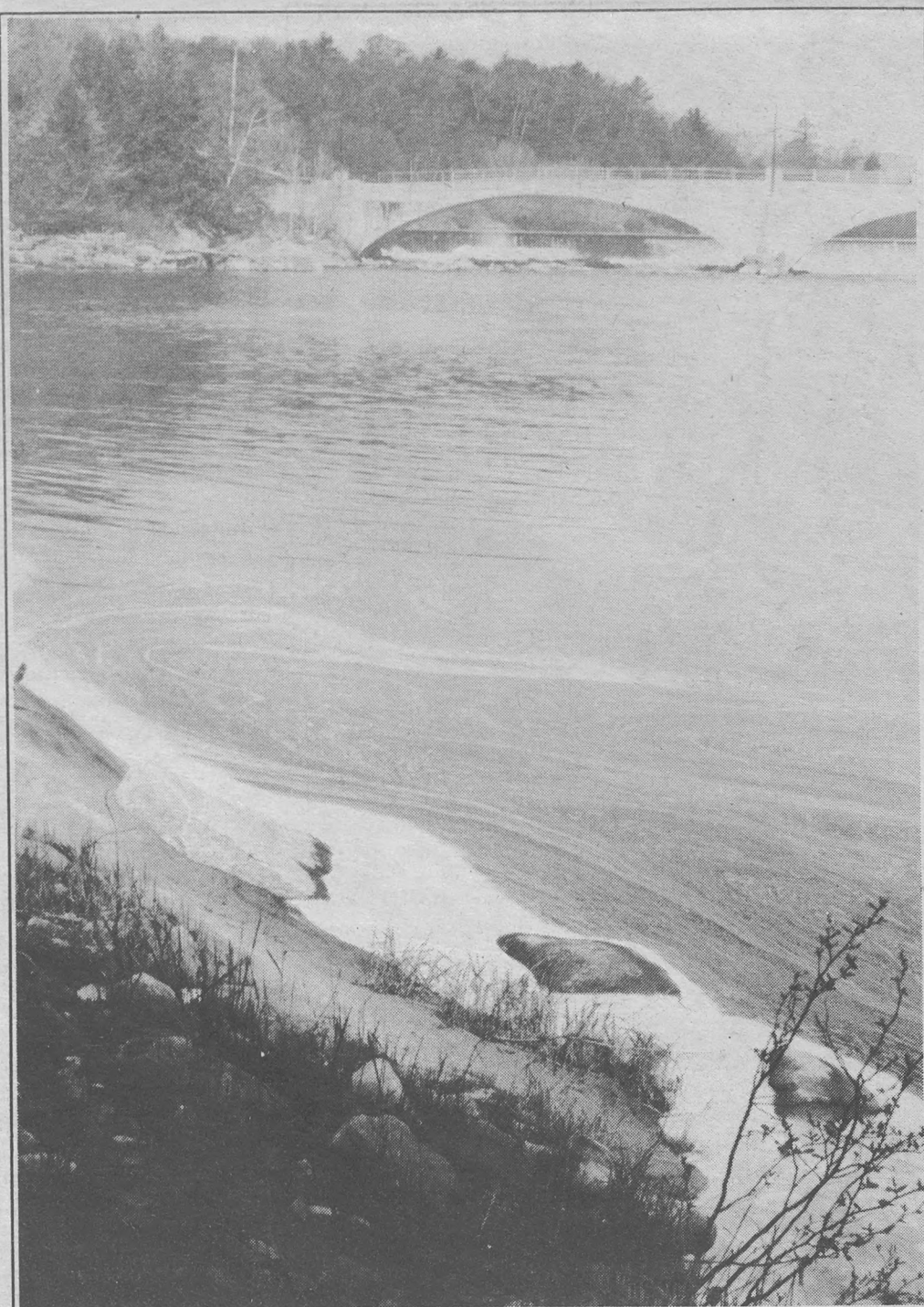
able to do this if the water quality hadn't come up."

The presence of Atlantic Salmon in the river as far inland as Brunswick and Topsham also attests to the recent improvement in water quality.

Urban Pierce, a biologist with Maine's Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Department, headed up



Filtering center for concentration of mill waste at Boise Cascade



Looking upstream towards the falls in Jay

particularly in relation to the mill," observed Guimond.

The question of aesthetics has become increasingly important throughout the 1980's.

"We're entering the stage in environmental regulation where you have to look at the cost relative to the benefit," said Curly. "In the 1970's this was clear. Now, its confused. This is because perceived benefits are not as clear cut.... It has to be determined whether the price is worth the expenditure. When you're getting into a question of aesthetics, its more difficult to define. The matter is compounded further by the almost exponential increase in cost to improve an aspect by a small increment. This also makes the benefits more confused," he said.

To be reaching the point where increased pollution control is for aesthetic purposes is remarkable.

This is especially true for the Androscoggin, which was very heavily polluted only 10 years ago.

Piatrowski commented on the recent trout stocking in the Lewiston area saying: "they wouldn't be

the project of stock fish in the Androscoggin.

"We stocked the river with 12,000 brown trout," stated Pierce. "Stockings are a good test of water quality because we can follow the performance of the fish. By having them there, it will test the rivers potential for supporting

**"In essence, the sediment is competing with the fish for oxygen. If the levels of sediment are too high, the fish will die off."**

**Paul Mitnik**

salmon and trout type fisheries... If these browns develop well, it will pave the way for further stockings." Pierce explained.

Pierce described the utility of such programs. "Fishing, along with hunting, provides an important recreational and economic resource in Maine. If we can stock fish in the Androscoggin, we can further satisfy these needs in this area."



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Auburn  
Auburn Mall



# The Guardian Angels on Patrol in Portland

(editor's note: This report is based in part on experiences and observations made while on patrol with the Guardian Angels in Portland over the course of two weeks.)

by Gail Johnston

In mid-February of 1979, thirteen teenagers from Brooklyn, calling themselves the 'Magnificent Thirteen' marched on to the IRT #4 from the Bronx (nicknamed the Muggers Express) to take the subway system away from the muggers and give it back to the people. The rationale behind the group was that by being visible on the subway they could deter crime because the would-be criminals understood that they would be turned over to the police. The organization sparked immediate interest and rapidly increased its membership and territory.

Five years later, the 'Magnificent Thirteen' has changed its name to the 'Guardian Angels Safety Patrol' and has expanded its patrols from one subway line to forty-four cities in the United States and Canada. One of those forty-four cities is Portland and a chapter for Lewiston-Auburn is in the planning stages.

Despite the phenomenal growth in the organization, the philosophy of non-violent crime deterrence has remained the guiding principle.

The growth of the Alliance of Guardian Angels has not, however, been without controversy and conflict. One of their members were killed when mistakenly shot by a police officer, and even when there is no violence involved, police and government officials seldom welcome a chapter in their city.

Considering crime on the subways, volunteer patrols seemed the only way to show those bums the public's had enough.

Curtis Sliwa  
Founder of the Guardian Angels.

## History

The New York chapter and the Guardian Angels as a whole were the brainchild of Brooklyn native Curtis Sliwa. The first patrol of the volunteer organization called the Magnificent Thirteen set out from the McDonald's restaurant where Sliwa was the night manager on the evening of February 13, 1979. Each member of the patrol wore a red beret and a white t-shirt, the forerunner of the Guardian Angels uniform, or 'colors' as they call them.

Sliwa explained the use of the uniform, in an early newspaper interview by saying that one of the goals of the 'Magnificent Thirteen' was "to attract the middle-of-the-road young person who could swing either way (of the law), and to do that I had to combine many things: street gangs, the civil rights struggle and machismo."

Evening patrols consisted of the thirteen members meeting at McDonald's and then splitting up into smaller squads of three or four members. Each squad would ride a train with one member positioned in each of the cars. At every stop the patrol members were required to stick their heads out of the car door to signal that all was quiet. If a member waved his beret or failed to appear, the others would know that there was trouble and come to his aid.

Sliwa always stressed that the members would be unarmed and were not on the subways looking for trouble, but that they would interfere if they saw a crime in process. The plan was to ride the subways during the peak hours and hope that their presence and the consequent threat of apprehension would deter criminals.

Sliwa said at the time that they would try to do "what New York City transit police, because of municipal budget cuts, would not or could not do."

Almost immediately the 'Magnificent Thirteen' met with the acceptance and respect of subway riders. Nicholas Pileggi recorded in an article in *New York Magazine* that, "as the passengers got off—most of them elderly men and women returning to their homes after nighttime jobs—almost all of them thanked the young men. The old women patted them on their arms, and the old men looked into their eyes, and thanked them aloud. Even the younger, husky passengers who might not be as easily victimized by muggers congratulated them."

By September of 1979, the organization had greatly increased both its membership and its patrols. From one subway line, they branched out into parks, buses and churches and synagogues that had been the targets for vandals.

It was at this point, that Sliwa changed the name of the organization to the Alliance of Guardian Angels.

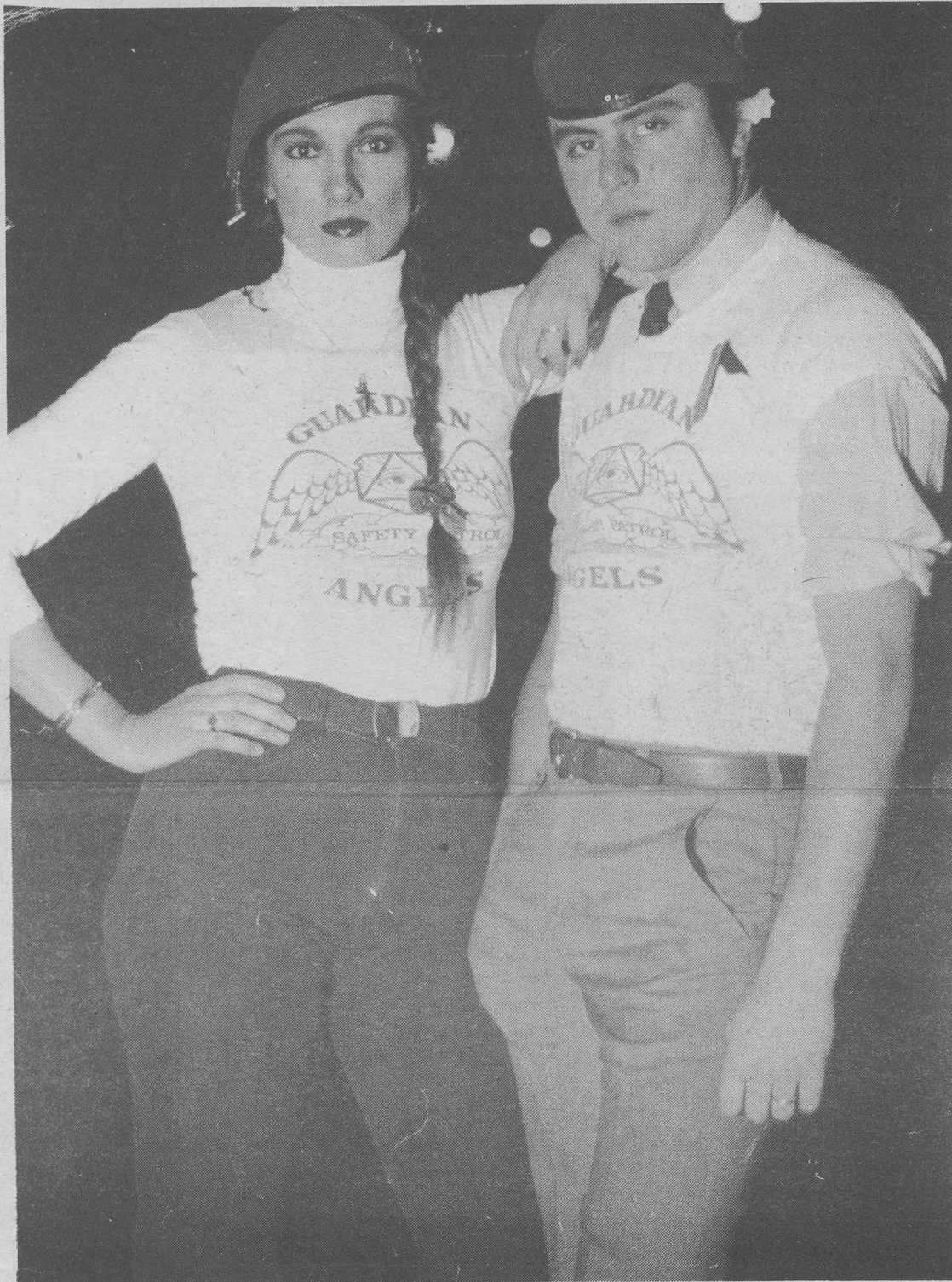
With the name change came a codification of their rules and regulations including guidelines for setting up additional chapters. One of these rules is that the first fifty members of any new chapter cannot have any type of criminal record while the subsequent members are restricted only if they have been convicted of a serious offense.

The implicit assumption in this regulation is that the subsequent chapters would have only fifty members, but this is not the case in Portland which only graduated 19 members from the three month training course, and now has only five members who patrol.

The small number of members and the large land area to cover in Portland, led Sliwa to remark last November that the Portland chapter would have to "be tremendously more flexible to address the needs of the community than a chapter in a place like New York or Boston.... They may have to

not going to stop now. I've gotten this far; I'm going to see it through." It became like, either this was going to kill me or I'm going to get better. It was a personal challenge to get through the training. Right up to the end I wasn't sure if I really wanted to do this. I wasn't sure what was ex-

sachusetts. The sessions were held four nights a week for three months, and it is required of recruits to attend at least two sessions a week. The training includes self-defense and CPR certification as well as medical and legal education. After the three months of training were completed, the ini-



Guardian Angel leaders Lisa and Curtis Sliwa

help the community in ways that don't directly translate into contact with violent crimes."

Earlier in the training period Sliwa even suggested bicycle and car patrols, but there were reservations among chapter members about the feasibility of that type of patrol in downtown Portland.

Not only was the Portland chapter unsure of the approach that it should take in covering the city, there was also confusion about the purpose of the Guardian Angels until they began to patrol (after three months of training). According to chapter leader Christine McHale,

At first I really went (to training) curious. After I reached about the two month period, it had gotten so hard for me that after I went through another two or two and a half hour session, I'd think, "I'm

pected of us...when we were in training we had no idea what they wanted us to do beyond get through that two and a half hour training period.

tial group of over 100 recruits had dwindled down to nineteen graduates.

Throughout the training period, the police in Portland were

I can only tell you that I do it because it's the right thing to do. I know what we do has the potential to touch a whole lot of people that you normally wouldn't get a chance to...You can help old people and shut-in people, and you can have something for the kids to do that's useful. *Janet*

Christine McHale  
Portland GA Chapter Leader

The training sessions were organized by Jennifer Turner, who was herself in training, with the assistance of Angels from Chapters in Boston and New Bedford, Mas-

often quoted in the press as saying that there was no need of a Guardian Angel chapter in Portland and that the members would be bored when (Continued l'age 10)



# Patrolling the Streets of Portland

(Continued from Page 9)

patrols started. Responding to this statement, Portland's head trainer Jennifer Turner, commented that "I don't think we're going to be thoroughly and totally busy. But I think there's enough going on out there to keep us busy." In a later interview in *The Chronicle*, Turner said of patrols "Of course, it's not the same here as in Boston or New York, but Portland does have a crime problem. You can see it every day when you read the daily newspaper. Somebody's always being beaten, stabbed or raped."

After four months of patrolling, Patrol Leader Ray Baillargeon reported that, "yes, patrol was boring," but "I'd rather be bored. Better to be bored than to have a lot of action at night with people getting hurt."

While chapters in some small cities patrol the parking lots of shopping malls, the Portland Guardian Angels do not patrol the Maine Mall because, according to Baillargeon, there are too few members, and the mall officials do not want them because "It would scare people. They would think 'Well, they need the Angels; that's how bad the mall is.'" Instead, the Portland patrols focus on the downtown sections. According to Baillargeon, "Before Christmas the busy spots were the Old Port and the Congress St. area where people did their shopping, and now that it's gotten warmer more people are coming out in the neighborhoods, so we go in the neighborhoods more, but we still go down to the Old Port, and my favorite thing is parking garages 'cause I always think that I'm going to catch someone stealing something. There was a guy standing in front of a car that looked suspicious, and he wasn't doing anything, but he took off and went down the stairwell, and I told Mike, 'I bet he'll be on the next level.' And we went down there, and he was, and he took off when he saw us. See, I don't really know if we deter crime or not because we don't have anything to prove that we have."

Chapter Leader, Christine McHale explained, "We're supposed to be a deterrent. They at least wait till you get by to go back to what they were doing."

This deterrence is the key to the Guardian Angel patrol. As Ray Baillargeon explained, "We just deal with crimes that we witness with our own eyes."

If someone runs up and says so-and-so stole my purse, and he's down at such-and-such street, there's not much we can do. I might go down that street and look for a guy with a pocketbook and walk by him, but I'm not really supposed to ask him, 'Where'd you get that?' ... If you suspect someone of something you really can't get involved. It really has to be good evidence. I've seen a lot of kids smoking marijuana, and I just say 'Hi' to them because if they're just hurting themselves then we don't care. If they're going to hurt someone else, then we do. ... If someone wants to bang their head against a tree, they can go ahead, but if they want to do it to someone else, that's when we get involved."

With the limitations of only becoming involved with crimes that have been witnessed by Guardian Angel members and that involve a victim, it is not surprising that there are very few confrontations. Because of this, the Guardian Angels, especially in Portland, have branched out into other types of volunteer work. For example, the Portland chapter has worked with the Red Cross at blood drives and they ran a self-defense course for women on March 28, 1984.

They have also tried to serve as a buffer zone and intermediary between the teenagers and the senior citizens who live in the Munjoy Hill district of Portland. The two groups share a multi-purpose center but have long been antagonistic towards one another. As Christine McHale explained, "When we get things like having some of those teenagers on Munjoy

Hill go to the senior citizen dance and dance with the old people, that might not seem like a big deal, but this group has never gotten along. It's been warfare.... They share a building, but they can't even get along at all."

huckster the youngsters into believing their way is the road to fame and fortune and recognition."

As a matter of fact the national rules and regulations for the Guardian Angels stipulates that if the "Personal conduct of a member away from patrol, if (sic) determined to be in contrast with what the group exemplifies, will result in that person's immediate expulsion." It is difficult to determine at exactly what point a person has

deviated from the goals of the organization sufficiently to be expelled, especially since they also claim to have a high degree for the autonomy of the members, provided that their beliefs do not interfere with patrol.

The most ardent critics of the Guardian Angels have usually been police and city officials who react against the organization due to a fear of how the apparent need for the Guardian Angels will reflect on their departments.

In Portland the official position from the police department has not been overtly negative. Instead they have responded with what can best be described as cautious resignation. Said Police Chief Francis Amoroso in an interview with *The Chronicle* "They (the Angels) have as much right as any other citizen to walk the streets. Amoroso was quick to add that his hesitations could be transformed into outright objections if the civilian patrols emerge as 'vigilantes.' If the Angels, he said, were to cross that delicately drawn line between witness and enforcer, relations could change for the worse."

The same sorts of fears had been expressed a few days earlier in an editorial published by the Portland *Evening Express* stating that "The idea of uniformed young people, trained in the martial arts patrolling the streets and making them safer for women and the elderly has a certain romantic attraction. But the idea of uniformed young people wandering the streets, spoiling for action and finding little, suggests potential dangers that the citizens of Portland should fully consider before endorsing the formation of a Guardian Angels chapter here."

According to Ray Baillargeon, the distrust and dislike of the Guardian Angels goes far beyond those in power, "The young people in America do not like the Guardian Angels because it's something different, 'cause it's for the good, and it's not a just think of me thing."

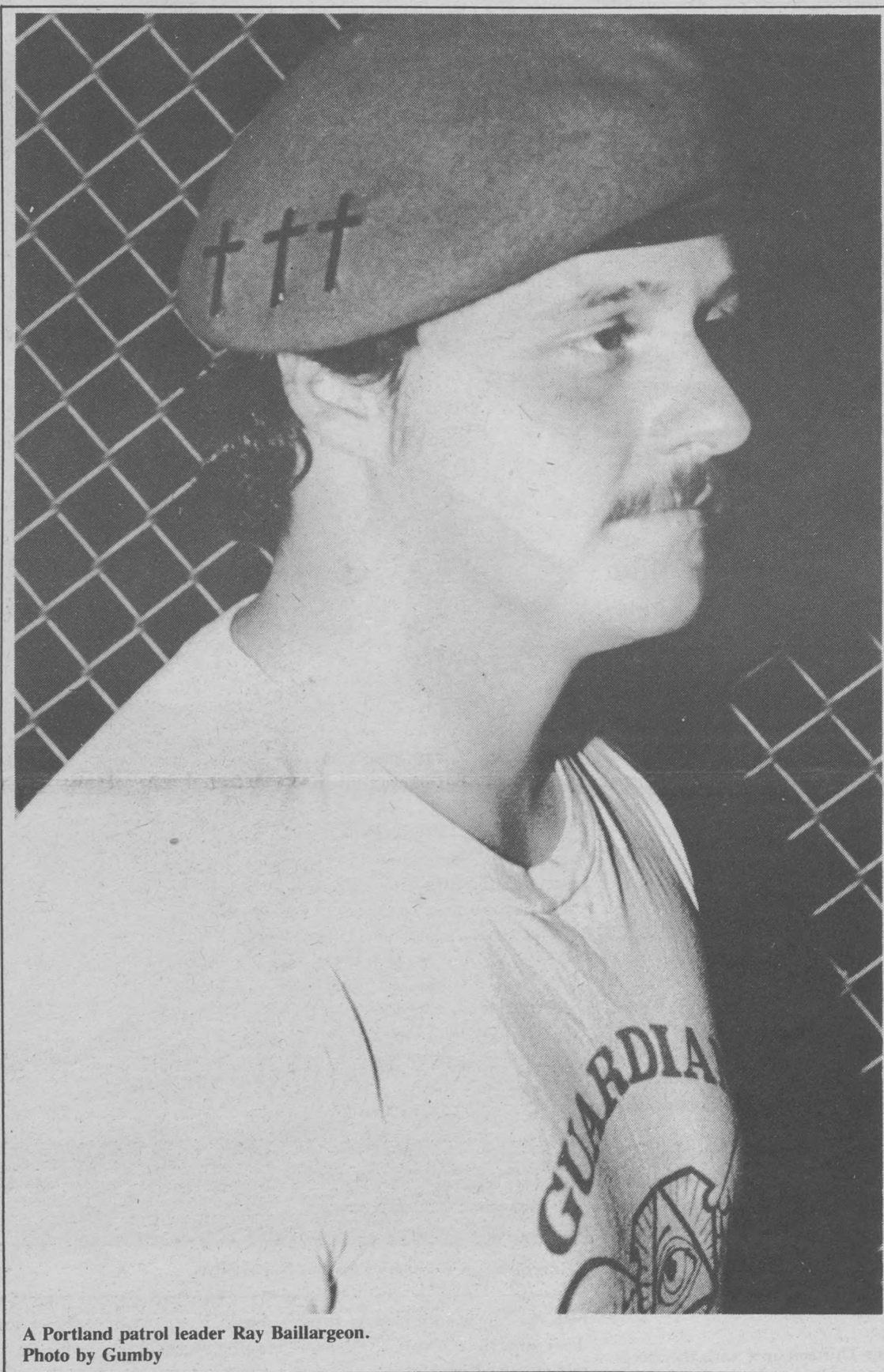
As long as they get drunk on Saturday night, that's all they care about. They don't want to care about other people. And they want to hang out in a crowd.

They don't want to be different, and if something is good, it bugs them and it makes them boil, and they just can't stand it.

I more or less felt useless (before I joined the Guardian Angels), didn't do anything for mankind. I was just concerned with myself, and I thought it would be nice to help other people that were in need.

Ray Baillargeon  
Portland GA Patrol Leader

Like if there's a blank wall in Portland somebody's got to put spray paint on it. They see someone who cares, and they just can't stomach it because they're so disappointed within themselves that they don't want to accept it. It's like we're saying to them 'we care,' and they feel uneasy about it. It touches their emotions or their (Continued Page 11)



A Portland patrol leader Ray Baillargeon.  
Photo by Gumby

This type of work with teenagers at first seems tangential to the goal of the Guardian Angels, but it is actually an indirect way of attacking the crime problem. The theory is that the best way to stop crime, in the long run, is to dissuade the teenagers from becoming involved with it. As Sliwa explained it in an interview with Deborah Straub in *Contemporary Newsmakers*,

"The most important aspect (of the Guardian Angels is the) positive role models in the community—visible, real-life, everyday, ordinary, regular-type role models for the young men and women who may have previously looked up to the pimps, the hookers, the gangsters, and the criminals who proliferate on the corners of the inner cities and literally



# Guardian Angels

(Continued from Page 10)

feelings a little bit, and they might say something, but they can't say it loud because they don't believe it that much. Even the little kids, it bugs them."

Baillargeon said that while he was in training he would occasionally park his car a few blocks away from the church where training was held, "because I was worried that someone would say, 'That belongs to a Guardian Angel,' and wreck it." Nothing did ever hap-

I've seen a lot of kids smoking marijuana, and I just say 'Hi' to them because if they're just hurting themselves then we don't care. If they're going to hurt someone else, then we do...If someone wants to bang their heads against a tree, they can go ahead, but if they want to do it to someone else, that's when we get involved.

**Ray Baillargeon**  
**Portland GA Patrol Leader**

pen to his car, and now he does not believe that anything will happen "unless they held a personal grudge against me."

Christine McHale, however, has a different view of the situation and the reactions that the Angels receive.

"People don't really seem to have that much against us because we're not out to hurt people, just out to help them, and they fear that police sometimes might use physical abuse because they have billy-clubs or guns, and they have more authority. When people see us, they're not threatened.

But the major problem facing the Guardian Angels in Portland is not the negative reactions of citizens but the lack of volunteers. Right now there are five Angels who are trying to patrol the city for thirty hours a week, and it is not working.

As Baillargeon noted, "We're just trying to keep it going until it can build up more people, "but where the new recruits are to come from has caused more controversy within the Portland chapter than anything that outside sources have said against them.

McHale said that there were two areas where she could recruit new members. "One would be going to Munjoy Hill and recruiting through the teen dances because once one or two start everyone will jump in the bandwagon. It's the first brave few, getting them involved, that's going to be the problem.

The other avenue that McHale suggested was to recruit at the University of Southern Maine, "having Curtis go over there and speak and run a recruitment at the same time. It's good to use an event that's already set up, so to speak, the tables are already there. You just have to slap the information there."

McHale repeatedly emphasized the need to have members from

the more crime-ridden Munjoy Hill neighborhood and Portland's only major low-income housing project, Kennedy Park. When Sliwa came to Portland for the graduation exercises he specifically singled out Kennedy Park as a sight of patrols, but the Guardian Angels do not patrol there.

Only once did they attempt patrols there (when Sliwa was with them) and there was much catal-

ling and hostility from the residents. On the Saturday afternoon patrol that Ray Baillargeon and I went on we followed the outskirts of Kennedy Park, which is enclosed within a fence, but did not enter their 'territory.'

When the issue of new recruits is raised McHale turns to Kennedy Park as one of the logical places since, it is felt that only when residents of Kennedy Park join, will the group be welcomed there. However, it is Baillargeon and not McHale that does the majority of the patrolling and he retorts that, "Some people think that you've got to have people from neighborhoods that are a little bad or really bad in order to get acceptance into them, but I don't feel that way.

**The young people in American do not like the Guardian Angels because it's something different, 'cause it's for the good, and it's not just a think of me thing.**

**Ray Baillargeon**

"Like Christine said she wants some street-rats from Kennedy Park, but if they're going to show up with liquor on their breath or stoned, that's not my idea of what it's all about. I don't want to have to bend to what they want, kiss their feet. I'm still going to have my morals, and if they want to get along with me and like me that's fine, but I'm not going to change or go along with their attitude or what they want just because I want to be accepted by them."

Whatever, Baillargeon says about not needing recruits from Kennedy Park, the fact remains that they do not patrol there because there are not enough people in the organization, and Kennedy Park is not a place where the Angels can lie to the people about the size of the patrol.

While most of Portland consists of short, windy streets, Kennedy Park is laid out in rows so it is possible to see for long stretches.

This is an important difference since the first lesson I received before going on patrol was "If anyone asks you, there are six other Guardian Angels on the next block, and if there is any trouble all we have to do is blow our whistles and they'll come running over."

This is part of the tactic of psychological warfare practiced by the Guardian Angels. In New York or other cities with large patrols the presence of eight or ten Angels is the key to deterring crime. In Portland that principle of security in numbers has been replaced by the false threat of large numbers.

In actuality, though, the two Angels on patrol are well aware of the consequences if their actual situation were revealed to the public. For example, when I questioned Ray Baillargeon about the assertion that there are six other Angels "around the corner," he responded:

"Don't say that. Don't put that in paper. (pause)...I don't know, maybe it's about time somebody told the truth..."

"When she (Christine McHale) goes around and does speeches, it's always as though everything is great; there's eight people per patrol, and they're all searched; We split up in twos. We meet in designated areas. And if there's a crime, we don't beat him up; we just surround him.

"I can see Mike (Chalmers) and I surrounding about four guys pounding on someone's face.

"And no one's ever told the truth because she don't allow them to, and I can't blame her in a way. What are we supposed to say? 'The

Guardian Angels are falling apart. There's only a couple left.'

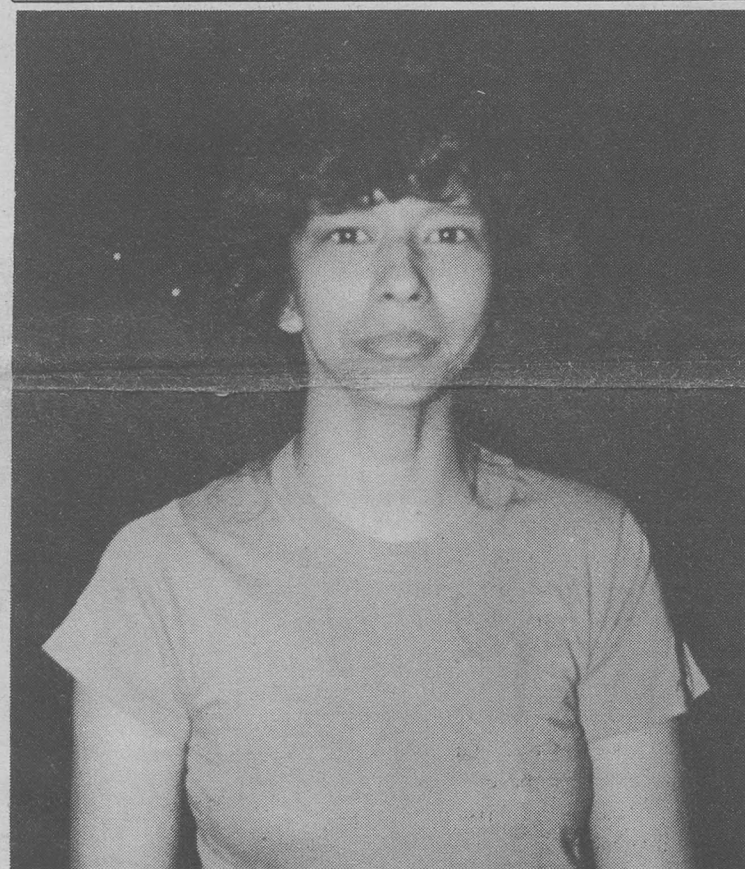
Not even the knowledge that they are alone, and therefore vulnerable, on patrol has convinced Baillargeon that more recruits are needed if they come from Kennedy Park. Instead, he explained that he would rather patrol with only Mike Chalmers than with "a bunch of bozos that I don't" feel comfortable with.

He expanded on the issue saying that "in a way it's nice to have numbers, and people see a lot of red berets, but they don't know what's under them, what they're thinking."

In short there is an interesting paradox that has developed in the Portland chapter. To begin with there are only a few Angels, and they do not patrol the worst sections of Portland. To patrol these sections would at least require an increase in membership and possibly a contingent of Angels from

Kennedy Park, but some of the Angels do not like the residents of Kennedy Park and do not think them qualified to be members. This reluctance to recruit has

stagnated the membership at its present level, and forced the Angels to deceive the very people that they claim to be protecting, in order to be at all effective.



Lewiston organizer Glenda Greeley.  
Photo by Gumby

## Work in Progress on Lewiston-Auburn Chapter

There is an effort now being made to organize a Guardian Angel chapter for Lewiston-Auburn, and if all goes as planned the twenty-two recruits will begin training during the next couple of weeks.

The chapter is being organized by Auburn resident Glenda Greeley with the help of some of the Angels from Portland. Greeley explained that the idea of starting an Angel chapter in Lewiston grew out of her efforts to start a neighborhood child-watch in her area.

According to Greeley, many people expressed interest in the idea of a volunteer group that would watch the children before and after school, but few people were actually willing to donate the time to such a project. The Guardian Angel chapter in Lewiston-Auburn, would said Greeley, be an extension of this time of neighborhood watch that would extend to more than just the children. For example, she suggested the possibility that the Angels might help sponsor senior citizen suppers or dances.

At one point, there was talk that the L-A chapter could be a 'satellite chapter' of the one in Portland in which case the recruits might only have to have six weeks of training instead of the normal three month training program. Greeley said, however, that that would not happen, even if possible, because she would not feel safe sending Angels out onto the streets who were not sufficiently knowledgeable of both the law and self-defense techniques.



By Rachel Rabinowitz  
with Gail Johnston

"The rapist performs a myrmidom function for all men by keeping all women in a thrall of anxiety and fear. Rape is to women as lynching was to blacks: the ultimate physical threat by which all men keep all women in a state of psychological intimidation," wrote Susan Brownmiller in her book *Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape*.

The threat of rape limits the freedom of women and constrains their choices of action. Every girl is told at an early age to be wary of strangers and not to talk to them, to avoid dark places and walking alone at night, not to engage in sexual foreplay because men will take things farther than she intended, that she does not have the ability to defend herself, and other similar rules of the world.

Andra Medea and Kathleen Thompson summarized the constraining effect of rape on women in their book *Against Rape: A Survival Manual for Women* when they wrote that, "Every day of their lives, women learn to accept the fact that their freedom is limited in a way that a man's is not. There is a curfew on women in this country and it is enforced by rapists."

With the socialized belief in their own inability to defend themselves, women are trained to turn to men for protection. This belief contributes to the social control of women and the forced dependency upon men. This dependency can have some serious consequences. Not only does it deny women's self-autonomy, but it also can make them vulnerable to men. Jean MacKeller, author of *Rape: The Bait and the Trap*, provides excellent insight into this phenomena. She writes: "Not only does it (the threat of rape) keep women off the streets and contained in their homes in chaste activities, it makes them dependent on the gallantry of men they know as escorts, if they want to leave their homes. And it removes their defenses against the sexual advances of these protectors, since inversely their aggressiveness could not be rape."

In light of this aspect of rape, it is easy to understand how acquaintance rape situations evolve and why they occur. They catch women off-guard. And, women are trained to trust the men they know, especially in the area of protection, so much so, that any act of sexual aggression seems inconceivable, and if such a situation does occur, it will most likely involve an element of surprise.

#### Myths About Rape

Myths about rape are also a form of social control, as they shape images and perceptions of women and rape. These myths present a warped and false view of the act of rape, yet they are given credibility which contributes indirectly to the act of rape and the justifications for the act.

One of the most common rape myths is that which states that rape occurs most often between strangers, and that rape is a violent act committed in a dangerous place (like a dark alley). This myth serves to keep women off the streets or to ask for the protection of a man in the role of escort. Moreover if a woman is raped in a dark alley, while hitchhiking or in a bar (as in the Big Dan's rape case) popular attitudes towards this will be that she asked for it by placing herself in a dangerous situation.

Newspapers often treat rape in a sensationalistic manner, emphasizing the gory details of the crime, the background of the victim, her appearance and the location of the rape. Rape is, however, like most violent crimes in that it is most often committed by acquaintances. Familiarity increases the opportunities for access to the victim.

Related to the myth of the stranger is the image of the rapist as some lunatic who derives great gratification out of beating up women and mutilating their bodies. Certainly there are rapists who do fit this category, but acquaintances too can derive satisfaction out of hurting women and humiliating them. Violence and degradation are not limited to the stranger. This myth further serves to protect most men, as it presents an image of a psychopath which allows most men to dismiss any possibility of their acting in this manner. Most men are not psychopaths, and through acceptance of this myth they can deny that they might

be capable of rape. The logic is clear; rapists are violent and 'sickos.' I am not a 'sicko,' therefore, I cannot be a rapist.

Another popular belief is that women desire to be raped. This myth presents a perfect justification for rape. The theory is simple:

should not pretend to be worth much, so the best course of action is to make the best of the situation.

This 'don't resist' misconception is perpetuated by the fact that successful rape resisters are often left out of the statistical picture since a successful rape resister is

resistance and chastity must all be established in order to prove that the act of rape occurred against the victim's will.

Nancy Gager and Cathleen Schurr in their book *Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape in America*, explain that: "Rape cases are the only cases that reverse the rights of the victim and the accuser. The law goes to great lengths to protect the accused, who is 'innocent until proven guilty.'"

The rape victim, however, is almost invariably implicated in some wrong-doing—seduction, lying, mistaken identification, or 'wanton' behavior—and she is forced to prove in public her own

innocence beyond a reasonable doubt."

Rape is a violent crime, but it is treated and evaluated in court differently than other violent crimes. Corroboration is another element that is required to prove that the crime was committed. While corroborational requirements are slowly disappearing in various states, it still remains that "other crimes such as assault and robbery are not required to provide proof beyond the word of the victim; the victim's word is enough to prove that a crime occurred," wrote Gager and Schurr.

Perhaps it is because women are assumed to be fickle and desire to be raped, that makes the evidence requirements different than those of other violent crimes.

Moreover, the law requires that the lack of consent must be proven and resistance on the part of the victim must have been demonstrated. This places the woman in a Catch-22 situation. She is not socialized to be aggressive, not trained to defend herself and even encouraged *not* to do so ('relax and enjoy it'), yet once she is in court she is required to prove that she did in fact resist.

The prior relationship between the victim and offender is also examined in court. If the rapist is a stranger, there is more likelihood that the courts will believe that a rape occurred (tied to the myth of the stranger).

In addition, if the victim has had a prior sexual relationship with the offender, then the courts will not believe that a rape has occurred. This creates a problem in establishing cases of marital and acquaintance rape. Gager and Schurr spell out the logic, "once available, always—available. Apparently, the law does not permit a woman to change her mind."

The injustice of rape can be clearly seen when it is compared to other crimes of violence, for example robbery. In cases of robbery, the victims are never asked to explain why they had money and/or valuables in their possession. It is not inferred that victims were flaunting their valuables and consequently, asking to be robbed. This is not true in the case of rape. Victims are required to explain why they were dressed in the manner they were, why they were seductive in nature, in effect their appearances and actions are viewed as indicators to suggest that they were asking to be raped.

Moreover, in cases of robbery the victims are never asked to explain why they turned over their valuables to the offender. Said Brownmiller, "It is never inferred that by handing over their money, they 'consented' to the act and therefore the act was no crime." In cases of rape, however, the victims must explain why they submitted to the crime, why they in-effect gave 'consent' and why they did not resist. In cases of rape the victim must prove that she did not give consent, that force was used against her, and that she either did resist (but failed), or was afraid of injury if she resisted. She must prove that the act of rape was against her will.

In short, rape serves as a form of social control over women. The act and threat of rape keeps women in a state of further forces them to become dependent upon men for protection. Rape myths control women in that they present us with warped images of the crime of rape, which prevents us from understanding and solving the problem of rape. The institution of the law is a major source of social control over women. It does not prosecute the crime of rape like other crimes of violence, which suggests that women are not to be taken seriously and that they lie and get involved in situations that make them prone to victimization.

## Rape Myths and Laws Are a Form of Social Control

since women really desire to be raped, then if they are raped, it is not rape at all, it is actually a fulfilling of their secret desires. The rapist has done a service to her. Moreover, due to our socialization, the image of a woman first protesting, the man overpowering her, and her then enjoying the act also serve to perpetuate this myth.

unlikely to report the incident since a rape did not occur. Therefore, it is not known how much success the act of resistance may result in because of this ignorance the concept of 'relax and enjoy it' is still strongly recommended.

The final myth is that of unfounded rapes. Such a myth assumes that women who are not

**"Every day of their lives, women learn to accept the fact that their freedom is limited in a way that a man's is not. There is a curfew on women in this country and it is enforced by rapists."**

Andra Medea &  
Kathleen Thompson



Logo for 'Take Back the Night' march against rape

The myth that rape is an impulsive act also serves to relieve the responsibility of the offender. MacKeller sums up the logic of the myth this way: "Less blame attaches to the offender if he seems to have acted out of passion. The myth of impulsivity and the one of rape as due to sexual need are mutually supporting. Because it's sexual, it's impulsive. Because the men's desire drive them out of their minds, they act on blind impulse."

Women are then responsible for controlling a potential-rape situation, but at the same time police and other officials often tell women that if they are in a rape situation they should 'relax and enjoy it.' William Sanders, author of *Rape and Women's Identity*, writes that this myth actually implies that women are not worth much and

raped, report rapes even though they did not occur. Motivations for this are assumed to be out of anger, spite, revenge or hatred towards men. Often an 'unfounded rape' is one in which there is not sufficient evidence to achieve a conviction, and thus the district attorney is unwilling to pursue the matter or the victim is herself unwilling to go through the traumatic process of seeking justice.

#### Legal Considerations

Not only is the crime of rape difficult to prove in court, but it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction. This near impossibility also serves to socially constrain the options open to women. Even when raped, a woman is still treated as a second class citizen, she is often not believed and instead faces humiliation and harassment. In the court penetration,