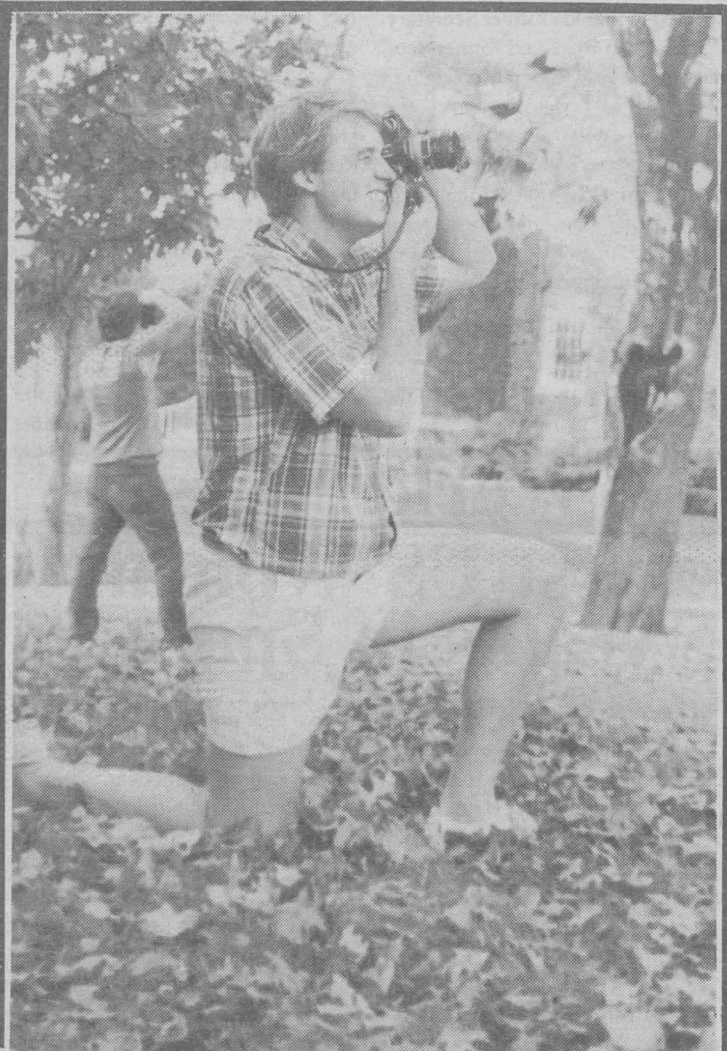


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Bates College



CAMERAS AND LEAVES: Photographers take advantage of the fine weather and the fall colors to get some pictures of the Quad. Photo by J.C. Gaudio.

Branham Serving as Head of Maine Commission

by Stephanie Leydon
Staff Reporter

Associate Dean of the College, F. Celeste Branham, is currently serving as the chairman of the Maine Commission for Women (MCW), a state government agency that "advocates on behalf of the political, social, economic and educational well-being of women and girls in the state of Maine."

Since its establishment in 1975, no men have been appointed to serve on the commission. Nine members, including the chairman, are appointed by the Governor. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate each pick four other members. According to Branham, "the members represent different geographical areas. . . we make ourselves available specifically to women (and those interested in women's issues). . . and network with other women's organizations in the area."

After her appointment last April, Branham and other MCW members held a press conference to specify the issues the commission would primarily address. The chairman explained the group's need to limit its scope, "We're an agency that gets tapped. . . (we have) limited resources and a small staff. . . (you) can't imagine the demands. . . (we) can't keep pace."

The MCW's top priority since 1982 has been the passage of a state Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Through the establishment of a steering committee, an act to add the amendment to the Maine State Constitution was ushered through the legislature. Branham claims that the group has gathered "strong support (for the amendment) in the Senate

and the House of Representatives."

Anti-ERA groups have voiced objections to the MCW's involvement in the ERA campaign. Branham claimed the commission has limited its policy influencing role because it is supported by tax dollars. "Once it became a political campaign. . . we chose not to create an



Associate Dean of the College F. Celeste Branham. File photo.

appearance of impropriety."

Branham is "cautiously optimistic" about the passage of the state ERA by Maine voters. "It's going to be a struggle. . . the campaign is on shaky ground. . . there's not enough money to put on informational advertising to counter negative insinuations."

The MCW is organizing an information hotline between now and the election to encourage increased voting. Through such campaign Branham hopes "the ERA issue will pass."

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Carignan Speaks to RA about State of the College

by Julie Vallone
Senior Reporter

In what he termed as an opportunity to "share perceptions" about the state of the College, Dean of the College James W. Carignan spoke before the Representative Assembly in Skelton Lounge last Monday night. Carignan focused on what he viewed as the three essential elements of the college community: facilities, faculty and student body.

In discussing the first element, Carignan acknowledged the increasing need for more space, for both academic and recreational activities. He said that the idea of a student center, on the other hand, would require more consideration.

"We have to establish priorities," Carignan said, "Everything we build requires capital expenses. . . I don't know what the answer is to a student center."

Carignan stressed that the trustees were not interested in building a large concrete structure for parties. Students, he said, would have to develop the creative, socio-cultural activities that would demand a student center,

in order to elicit response from the trustees.

The dean next commented on the Bates faculty informing that members were "recruited from first rate graduate programs, and that the body was a present diversity deficient in that it did not have enough women and minority members. He saw the largest challenge as trying to deal in a creative manner with a faculty that are "getting older," and becoming increasingly tenured. This led to a brief discussion on the tenuring system, in which Carignan emphasized the value of faculty recommendations and the significant input by students in the evaluation procedure.

Turning his attention to the element of the student body, Carignan noted that recruiting statistics show an increasing diversity, although the applicant pool has remained stable. Although the diversity is stronger, Carignan said it "is still nowhere near what it should be."

In order to change this, the dean suggested that the college community "must become increasingly

aware of and open to the possibilities of difference.

Carignan viewed the college recent dropping of the SAT requirement as one possible manner of recruiting a larger diversity of students.

Before closing his speech the dean commented on two final issues: the colleges crucial need for increased endowment in order to remain diverse and competitive, and the long debated possibility of adopting an honor code. Carignan referred to the latter as an "affirmation that you and the faculty members are here for the same goal."

"To say that can move us out of all traditions," he added, "to a much more fruitful relationship of a community of scholars. . . I can't think of anything that would speak more for the college."

During the remainder of the meeting, RA members addressed allocation requests. The Student Health Advisory was allotted \$25 for a nutritionist speaker, and the Water Polo Interest Group, after much debate over costs, was given \$140 for safety features.

Computer Program Simulates War

by Betsey Allen
Senior Reporter

It has become a growing need in this age of nuclear weapons to educate citizens not only to the effects of a nuclear war but also to the decision process that leads up to his sort of conflict. To understand the mentality created by the threatening presence of these weapons is to aid insight as to how to alter it, and even-

ually move toward an understanding of how to live peacefully within the presence of nuclear weapons. It is precisely for this reason that Persis Hope, Staff Nurse at the Bates College Health Center, was given a grant to write a computer program which attempts to help people understand the nuclear predicament by simulating various international scenarios involving the direct threat of nuclear

weapons.

Hope received the \$3,000 National Security Grant through the Maine League of Women Voters.

Hope considered many alternatives in the original design of the project. "I did not want to do another program with speakers coming," commented Hope, "The Nuclear Colloquy was great, but I did not

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Vogel Keynotes Hirasawa Symposium

by Howard Fine
Student Correspondent

Last night, at 8:00, in the Chapel, Ezra F. Vogel, Professor of Sociology and Chairman of the East Asian Studies Council at Harvard University, delivered the keynote address, entitled "Learning from Japan", of the Hirasawa Symposium on economic issues pertaining to both the United States and Japan.

Vogel's speech emphasized the need for American business and governmental officials to learn from the Japanese economic structure. "The Japanese," he said, "were coming from behind (in their economic development) but have been more systematic" in structuring their economy than the United States. Vogel said that, "In short, I think the Japanese challenge has a great potential for pushing us in the right direction."

He noted a change in America's attitude toward Japan in the last few years, resulting in increased interest in the Japanese economic system. But, he indicated that only a few Americans travel to Japan to learn the Japanese language, economic structure, and culture, while many Japanese businessmen are sent over to American business schools to learn how our society functions.

For most of his speech, Vogel concentrated on three areas of the Japanese economic system: "the learning process"; "the framework

for consensus solutions"; and "a national strategy dealing with economic issues."

In discussing the learning process in Japan, Vogel said that the Japanese, since the mid-nineteenth century when Japan opened itself to the rest of the world, have sent representatives from different fields abroad for several years at a time. "This slow process," he said, "results in broader perspectives," which are then applied to these fields. Vogel also mentioned that the Japanese educational system is closely monitored by the government, and guidelines are set for extensive high-quality training in a foreign language, science and mathematics.

Vogel then concentrated on how the Japanese have set up a framework to solve problems, involving the government in close cooperation with business. Japanese businesses have come up with simple projects which, because of government and public cooperation, allow for rapid progress. The United States, until very recently, has, with its huge legal system, complicated problems rather than trying to simplify them.

Vogel closed his address focusing on a national strategy in Japan which allows for such close cooperation between government and business. After World War II, when "Japan for the first time was cut off from its supplies," the Japanese government

set priorities for the economy. Some of these goals included setting up an infrastructure, textiles, electronics, and, recently, automobiles. The strategy, Vogel said, has been to "move up the ladder" of exports, to keep pace with the world market and to develop the domestic market further.

The address, which was filmed by WCBB for an hour-long documentary on the Hirasawa Symposium, was attended by only about two hundred people. Many students may have stayed away because of midterm exams and the Ferraro-Bush debate, which aired at 9:00. Among those in attendance were the participants in the symposium and Mrs. Hirasawa, as well as the minister from the Japanese consulate in Boston. After the speech, there was a reception in the Treat Gallery, adjacent to the Schaffer Theater, where a set of Japanese prints is on display.

Vogel has written several books on US-Japan economic relations, the most recent of which is *Japan as Number One*. His other works include *Japan's New Middle Class* and *Modern Japanese Organization and Decision-Making*. He is a member of the Association of Asian Studies, Joint Committee on Contemporary China and is a director of the Program on US-Japan Relations at the Harvard Center for International Affairs.

Westmorland Begins Libel Suit Against CBS

NEW YORK (AP) - A novice producer for CBS News omitted key material and distorted taped interviews for a broadcast that accused retired Gen. William C. Westmoreland of misleading President Lyndon Johnson on the progress of the Vietnam War, Westmoreland's lawyer contended Thursday.

The 1982 "CBS Reports" broadcast, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception" was "thoroughly false, but it was terribly, terribly effective," Dan M. Burt told jurors hearing Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit against CBS. "It thoroughly stained Gen. Westmoreland's honor."

The program involved "a widely known intelligence debate which CBS converted into a conspiracy," Burt said in his opening argument. The program charged that Westmoreland was involved in a "conspiracy" in 1967 to maintain American political support for the war by understating the strength of the opposing Communist forces.

Military analysts in 1967 estimated Communist strength at under 300,000 men, while a CIA specialist put the total at twice that level. The CBS broadcast charged that the U.S. command in Vietnam hid the higher figure and that the policy helped the Communists take American forces by surprise with a powerful Tet Offensive in early 1968. Producer George Crile "had never produced a show on his own" when he began working on the documentary in 1980, Burt said. "Mr. Crile needed a story, a big story, a sensational story he could do himself."

Crile is a defendant in the suit, along with the network; CBS News correspondent Mike Wallace, who narrated the program; and former CIA analyst Sam Adams, who served as a paid consultant to the network.

Using nine television screens strategically placed around the courtroom of U.S. District Judge Pierre N. Leval, Burt showed the jury an excerpt from a never-broadcast interview Wallace did with Walt Rostow, who was Johnson's national security adviser.

On the tape, Rostow told Wallace

that "the president was totally informed at the time of the nature of the debate."

Rostow will be Westmoreland's first witness, Burt said. Other witnesses for the former commander are expected to include former Secretary of State Dean Rusk and former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara.

CBS also will call many former military and civilian officials in an effort to prove the truth of the program's charges, the networks lawyers have said.

Before Burt spoke, Leval carefully

explained to the 12 regular jurors and six alternates that they will hear both evidence on the truth of CBS' reporting and evidence on the network's state of mind at the time.

Leval warned the jurors Wednesday not to read, watch or listen to anything about the case.

The network maintains no high U.S. official has ever been allowed to collect libel damages for reporting that dealt with his official conduct, and that if Westmoreland wins it could have "chilling effects" on future journalistic efforts.

Czechoslovak Poet Wins Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) - Poet Jaroslav Seifert, a long-time Czechoslovak dissident, at age 83 became his country's first winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature today.

The 18-member Swedish Academy of Letters cited Seifert, unheralded and little-known outside his country and Central Europe, "for his

poetry which, endowed with freshness, sensuality and rich inventiveness, provides a liberating image of the indomitable spirit and versatility of man."

The prize for literature was the first to be awarded in this year's series of Nobel Prizes. Last year, the literature prize went to Briton Will-

iam Golding, author of "Lord of the Flies."

The Norwegian Nobel Committee selects the Nobel Peace Prize winner.

World News

First US Woman Walks in Space

It was an American space first Thursday: the first spacewalk by a U.S. woman. Astronauts Kathy Sullivan and David Leestma are scheduled to go outside the shuttle Challenger to perform a satellite refueling experiment.

The government says rises in the cost of health care slowed last year, but health costs still took up a record percentage of the Gross National Product. The government says the nation's medical bill was \$355 billion last year, 10.8 percent of the GNP.

Secretary of State George Shultz is pushing for changes in a Central American peace treaty backed by Nicaragua's government while on tour in Central America which began Thursday. He was in Panama Thursday for the inauguration of that na-

tion's new president. He's indicated the treaty gives Nicaragua an edge over Central American countries friendly to the United States.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres says he'll pull Israeli troops out of southern Lebanon if they'll be replaced with a U.N. peacekeeping force. The offer seems to be a further easing of Israel's conditions for removing its 14,000 troops from Lebanon.

Looks like "Josephine" the hurricane won't affect Saturday's scheduled landing of the space shuttle "Challenger". The shuttle crew is spending today continuing scientific research and getting set for Kathy Sullivan and David Leestma's space walk tomorrow.

Supreme Court Briefs

Expanding its already crowded docket of "church-state cases", the Supreme Court agreed to hear a case concerning the issue of whether the Constitution permits federal funding to teach remedial classes to disadvantaged children in parochial schools. Three months ago, the United States Court of Appeals for the second circuit, in New York, ruled that the city's use of money for parochial schools violated the constitutionally required separation of church and state.

The financial program at issue is Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which pours nearly \$3 billion a year into local school districts for special programs for poverty stricken children. New York City administers the largest Title I program in the country servicing 300,000 students. Forty-thousand of these students attend parochial schools.

The Court of Appeals explained

that while the program has done "much good", it was clearly unconstitutional.

The case is further complicated by the facts that Federal Law requires that those local school districts that accept Title I, disburse funds on an "equal" basis to "educationally deprived children" in private and parochial schools.

The High Court agreed to hear arguments concerning whether the state of Alabama has the right to continue to strip people of their voting rights after conviction for various petty offenses.

At issue in the state are if those people convicted of misdemeanors as adultery and vagrancy should be disqualified from voting while more serious offenses as manslaughter and assault do not lead to disqualification. The case is on appeal from the United States Court of Appeals for

the 11th circuit, which ruled that the provision discriminated against blacks in violation of the 14th amendment.

The Appeals Court decision was based on the State's Constitutional Convention in 1901, showing that specific crimes were selected for the sole purpose of stripping the vote from the recently disenfranchised black voters.

The Court refused to hear an appeal lead by a group of former hostages in the United States Embassy in Tereeran, Iran. The two separate damage suits by the former hostages against the government of Iran were dismissed by Federal appeals courts on the grounds that the federal courts do not have jurisdiction over actions taken by a foreign government in their own territory. The Federal government told the court that these rulings were correct.

Report Claims Death Squads Originated in Salvadoran Security

WASHINGTON (AP) -- The Senate Intelligence Committee says some Salvadoran security officers were "part of a rightist terrorist underground" directing death squad activity, but that U.S. officials did not support or encourage human rights abuses.

In a 36-page report released Wednesday night, the Republican-controlled committee said the U.S. government has evidence corroborating claims that "death squad activities... have originated in the Salvadoran security services."

Church and independent human rights groups have long accused rightist death squads linked to the government of killing tens of thousands of Salvadoran civilians who have perished in the country's 5-year-old civil war.

The committee's report, however, is the clearest statement by an arm of the U.S. government confirming that rightist Salvadoran security officials were deeply involved in the killings. Regular reports by the Reagan administration have stated that it is unclear who is behind the vast majority of the slayings.

While stating that U.S. officials in El Salvador "have consistently

stressed the importance of human rights compliance" to their Salvadoran counterparts, the reports states:

"It is undeniable... that significant political violence -- including death squad activities -- has been associated with elements of the Salvadoran security establishment, especially the security services."

"The U.S. government has information which corroborates public claims that death squad activities, as well as other abuses provoked by extreme right wing officers or their associates, have originated in the Salvadoran security services, including the National Police, National Guard and Treasury police."

"The officers involved in these abuses appear to be have been part of a rightist terrorist underground in El Salvador that has also included non-governmental elements."

The report adds, however, that the government's human rights record has improved in the past two years, particularly under the new presidency of moderate Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The report also accused leftist guerrillas of using kidnapping and assassination in its attacks on the

government.

It also states that the committee uncovered no evidence in its five-

month investigation "to support the allegation that elements of the U.S. government have deliberately sup-

ported, encouraged or acquiesced in acts of political violence in El Salvador."

Dateline: Lewiston

Portland Man Sentenced to Die

Tuesday, John J. Joubert of Portland, Maine, was sentenced to die in the electric chair for the stabbing deaths of two teenage boys. Judge Ronald Reagan, who headed the three-judge panel which heard the case, claimed "the evidence was overwhelming that the murders were totally senseless and bereft of any regard for human life."

Joubert hoped to avoid the death penalty by pleading guilty to charges of first degree murder of the two boys, but the tactic failed.

A pathologist who examined one of the boys found that the death was preceded by undue "pain and suffering" and Reagan noted that the boy could "well have been tortured."

The Lewiston Planning Board Tuesday recommended that new land purchases for a new downtown

elementary school be eliminated from the city's 1985 Capital Improvement Budget.

Members of the board explained that a need for the school had not been clearly established. The board explained that it wanted advocates of the plan to examine alternatives to the costly construction of a new school facility. The request for the school were born out of the poor condition of both the Frye and Wallace elementary schools, which are also experiencing increased enrollments. The proposal called for a \$200,000 grant to be given for the construction of the school.

Lewiston city employees met, for the second time in three weeks, with the Maine State Employees Association (MSEA) in the hopes of working out the employees' disagreements with the city's current payment plan.

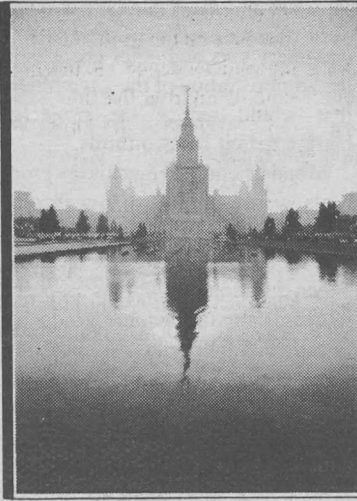
On October 3, 1984, Mayor Aldred E. Plourde urged the City Council to try and act to avoid having the middle-management employees unionized and to resolve the pay discrepancies between the union and the non-union workers. So far, the effort has failed.

MSEA director, Steve Leech said that if these employees joined the union, then "they'll fall further behind." The workers would join the union to more clearly define their job descriptions as to receive a more equal compensation for their work. Leech warned that this attempt to define job descriptions might hinder the workers more than it would help them.

Workers, disgruntled by the higher wages being paid to union affiliated employees claimed that they are "just looking for a home" to air their grievances and have them be heard.

Feature in the NEWS

What Moulds International Perceptions?



Moscow University.



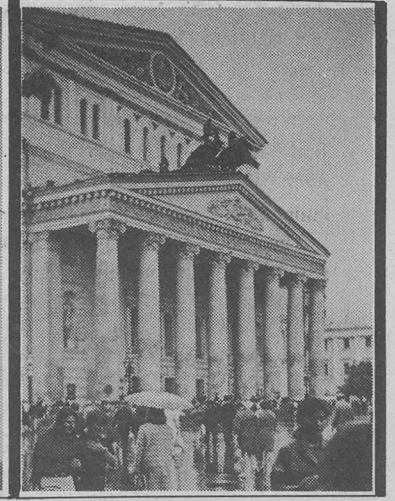
St. Basil's Cathedral.



Lenin: the USSR's founder.



Worker's monument.



Bolshoi Theater.

by Betsy Allen
Senior Reporter

"It's interesting to see life from the Soviet point of view. . . You can meet all kinds of opinions," commented Karen Black, assistant professor of Russian.

Travel is always valuable in that it exposes one to new ideas and cultures. Furthermore, travel by Americans in the Soviet Union is particularly significant in light of the tension in US and Soviet government relations. The nuclear arms race, the Olympic boycotts (by the USSR this year and by the US of the Moscow Olympics in 1980) and differing political framework can function to antagonize the two countries. Perhaps the most important part of travel is the emphasis of the universal: the things people all have in common. To that end, travel in the Soviet Union can prove a valuable experience. Many of the people at Bates who have spent time there seem to agree that it was an important opportunity for individual education and in the long run education of the society.

"It's rare that any divergent point of view is expressed by the (Soviet) media. Consequently, if some big news event occurs—as with the Korean airliner incident—there is a lag in the reporting. . . It's as if they were working out the facts to develop a correct opinion."

Karen Black
Assistant Professor of Russian

Last spring's short term trip to the Soviet Union and eastern block countries was the most recent time Black, who was one of the professors conducting the group, spent there. Her visits to the Soviet Union include a ten week exchange program with teachers of Russian, affiliated with Moscow University. In the Short Term trip, students visited 4 of the Soviet Federations (or states) in 10 days.

"Most students on the Short Term trip had really good opportunities to exchange ideas," stated Black. "It's best to approach [the Russian people] in a non-judgmental way. . . If people get that feeling, they'll talk to you very freely."

She went on to say, "It's very easy to talk to them. They can spot you as a foreigner, and if you can carry on a conversation in Russian, they are glad to learn about you and American life."

"I've taken three years of Russian so I could communicate," explained Kevin Pomfret, '85, who also participated in this short term unit. "If they spoke English, they also wanted to converse with you. I think people on the whole were very friendly."

"Not many [Russians] get to meet Americans, so it was very mutually benefitting. They wanted to meet us and we wanted to meet them. . . So few Americans get to meet Russians

in a frank sense," affirmed David Walsh, '85. Walsh spent last semester in Moscow with the Ohio State Program at the Pushkin Institute of Russian Language.

Perceptions of the US People and the US Government

During the Short Term trip, one important opportunity for exchange of ideas was a meeting with a "Friendship Society," a community party youth organization from the University of Kiev. According to Black, these meetings are bad when "they are stage-managed. If you only hear good things about the Soviet Union, it's not a chance for real conversation."

Mary Ann Whitney, '85, felt the Friendship Society was, in this instance, a good opportunity for dialogue. Whitney described a conversation she had with a young woman who said that she hates Reagan, but does not believe all Americans are like him. She felt that all he wants is war with the Soviets, and she couldn't be convinced otherwise. She told me, "I like Americans, but I don't like your govern-

ment."

A trend in the thinking of Russian individuals to separate Americans from their government is clear, according to Black, "They might say to you, 'we know you don't want war as a people: Why does your government act as it does?'" Black felt that, for many Russians, lack of knowledge about our government increases this tendency.

"They see their own system of government that runs things and the real world; . . . daily life. As a people, they don't have a very clear concept of representative government. When they think of representative government in our sense, they think of total chaos: 'How can you run a country and maintain relations with the Soviet Union when every four years there can be a complete change of direction?' Consequently, it's easier for them to think of the US as a people separated from our government."

Not only does the US government differ from the Soviet government, but the US involvement with its government differs. "They often don't have a sense of how interest groups exert pressure," Black attested. "The idea of citizen action committees is outside their experience."

What is There to be Afraid of?
Some of the sentiment against the United States government stems from a paranoia of the US attacking

them. This can be seen in Russian history, as Walsh explained. "The Russians lost a lot of people in World War II. They are afraid of being attacked. Since the US is the 'other guy,' and against Communism, and Reagan is portrayed to them as a fascist or war monger, this heightens that fear," he said.

Walsh noted examples of how such fear may be increased. "A friend of mine was a first year student in the military preparation course. In the book he studied from, he learned first aid, how to build bombshelters and similar information. What was always stressed was how to just survive not how how to attack. In my opinion, it could increase paranoia," he commented.

Of the Bates people who have been to the USSR, many agree that anti-American sentiment seems directed at Reagan to a large extent.

"Reagan drives them crazy," asserted Black. "He has the man on the street worried sick. It's not the good fear that implies respect: They think he's looking for a reason to drop the bomb. This opinion is encouraged by the government. It's a way to mobilize public opinion," she explained.

The power of the government over public opinion is well illustrated in the Soviet people's feelings concerning the summer Olympic boycott.

"They questioned the athletes safety, and that the US wasn't helping protect them. They thought it was going to be too commercialized, and that the American government would not do enough for their athletes," Pomfret stated.

The idea of nuclear war further frightens Soviets, particularly in light of the fact that the US dropped the first atomic bomb.

"Although I think peoples' fear is mostly against Reagan, I think its been heightened by the threat of nuclear war. People are more aware of things now. Propaganda particularly about the nuclear freeze—tends to make people more afraid. This also happens here to some extent," Walsh commented.

Pomfret added, people did not talk about the nuclear freeze very much. He said that, they were afraid of Reagan and "thought the US was aggressive."

He went on to say, "People are afraid of Reagan, I think. They wondered about him. . . they wondered a lot. The Russian media just recently made a statement associating him with Hitler. In light of that, it's understandable that they question him."

Media Effects on Relations

Another factor that effects US people Soviet relations is the media, both in the US and abroad. In the USSR the news people receive about

the US is "arranged and filtered" according to Walsh. "News affects peoples' opinions about the US government. It also affects their opinions about American people. However, to say it incites hatred is wrong. Most people are shrewd and logical; they know what's what, pretty much." Yet, it can not be denied the power the media holds over the people simply as the major resource for news. It is a fact that is most obvious in the Soviet Union, but prevalent in the US as well.

"The Russians lost a lot of people in World War II. They are afraid of being attacked. Since the US is the other guy, and against Communism, Reagan is portrayed to them as a Fascist or war monger. . ."

David Walsh '85

Black also felt the media influences people to some extent. "As in any country, many people take the media literally," Black commented, "People are able to tell you what Pravda, and televised newscasts, are saying." The government controls the media in the Soviet Union and the media influences the people. "It is rare that any divergent point of view is expressed by the media," explained Black. "Consequently, if some big news event occurs—as with the Korean airliner incident—there is a lag in the reporting of it for several days. It's as if they're working out the facts to develop a correct opinion."

The sense that news reporting is interpreted to give it a particular political slant is further noted in the jargon that is often used. "The

rhetoric is characteristic," claimed Black. "If the US invades a country it's called 'western imperialist adventurism,' but when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan it was deemed 'brotherly help.'"

Whitney agreed, saying "One person told me 'We were invited into Afghanistan'. That's not true, but it's what their government tells them. They admit their government does not tell us the truth, either."

However, it is important to point out that similar jargon, though some-

times more subtle, is quite frequently prevalent in the American press.

Although there is propaganda in the USSR, the news broadcasts also have some benefits. According to Pomfret, one such benefit is the amount of information people receive about the US.

How Much Do the Soviets Know About the US?

"I think some English translations were poorly done, leading to its perception as propaganda, but it is informative. They know a lot about our culture. Although extensive propaganda may give rise to misconceptions, the people do know a lot."

For those Soviets who seek information about Western society, there are several sources available. "People in the USSR can get wider

Continued on Page 16



The Soviet parliament.



Campaign Notebook

Election '84

by Sean Ryan

Student Correspondent

WHAT IS YOUR POSITION ON THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS?

If Reagan were reelected he would press for equal work and other women's rights. He would oppose, however, the adoption of the equal-rights amendment. He would also reduce the "marriage penalty" on two-family incomes.

Mondale would support the ERA and eliminate sexual discrimination in insurance and pensions. He would push a "comparable worth" program for federal employees establishing equal pay for comparable jobs, whether held traditionally by males or females.

HOW WOULD YOU IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS?

Reagan would provide discretionary block grants to states and communities, reserving federal funds for the disadvantaged and handicapped. He would offer tuition tax credits to parents of private-school pupils and back a constitutional amendment allowing prayer in public schools. Reagan would also support merit pay and competency testing for teachers.

If Mondale were elected, he would seek more federal funds to improve schools by attracting better teachers,

modernizing laboratories and strengthening graduate studies. He would provide more support for minority and needy children. Mondale would also consider merit pay, but oppose tuition tax credits and a prayer amendment.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENT?

Reagan would implement a five-year program to remove lead from gasoline. He would continue the Superfund to clean up toxic-waste dumps. Increase research on acid rain while aiding states whose waters are affected. Reagan would also oppose stricter controls on sulfur-dioxide emissions.

To improve the environment, Mondale would combat acid rain by cutting sulfur-dioxide emissions from factory smokestacks in half if elected. He would also expand the Superfund to speed the cleanup of toxic waste and provide aid for its ill or displaced victims.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO TO CONTROL SOARING HEALTH COSTS?

Reagan would complete phasing in a program to reimburse hospitals for medicare bills according to a list of approved fees. He would bar expanding medicare to include such

costly procedures as liver or heart transplants. Reagan would continue shifting responsibility for other health programs to states and local communities.

Mondale would limit medical-cost increase to 10 percent a year to control soaring health costs if elected. He would bar benefit cuts or higher charges to patients. Mondale would use carrot-and-stick methods at the state level to reduce costs. He would also increase incentives for home care.

WHAT WOULD BE YOUR POLICY ON ENERGY?

Reagan would rely on the free market to set energy prices and would develop resources. He would cut spending on solar power and other alternative-fuel research while increasing use of nuclear power. He would lift all price controls immediately on natural gas. Reagan would also speed drilling for oil and gas offshore and on federal lands.

Mondale's energy policy if elected would be to boost funding for solar energy and energy conservation. He would do his while cutting nuclear-power subsidies. Mondale would also support the scheduled 1985 de-control of prices on newly discovered natural gas but leave ceilings on "old" gas.

Opposing Views on God and Politics Highlight Forum

by Amy Hüber

Student Correspondent

On Wednesday October 3, the first in a series of three panel discussions on politics, religion and public policy, drew an audience to fill Chase Lounge. The five faculty members - William Corlett, Richard Crocker, James Leamon, Jean Potuchek, and Garold Thumm, were each asked to briefly discuss the topic "God and Politics: An American Dilemma".

Professor Thumm of the Political Science Department opened the discussion. He began by taking issue with the topic title for the evening, suggesting that the problem of ambiguous relations between church and state is "not a particularly American dilemma."

Thumm proceeded to briefly discuss civilization's long history of association and confrontation between God and politics. His examples ranged from Moses (whose laws "were both civil and moral principles") to the Protestant Reformation (which "led to the theory of separation of Church and State"). Throughout his overview, Thumm emphasized that all the issues "sound strangely modern and American." We tend to assume the dilemma is a peculiarity of our own system, when history shows otherwise.

Professor of history, James Leamon was introduced next. He began, "I too have a bone to pick with tonight's topic." When he was presented with the subject title he was unsure of its meaning, so he checked his dictionary. "Dilemma: a choice between two unattractive options." God and politics? To the contrary, Leamon went on to argue that "American history stresses the combination, rather than the isolation of the two." In fact, he suggested that the nation evolved out of a powerful religious sense which

has remained with us today.

He referred to the "deep and pervasive belief" that we (Americans) are the "defenders of liberty and equality" and that we are crusading for a higher law. History seems to only have reinforced this conviction. In conclusion, Leamon turned his attention to current issues, and offered, "Religion has begun to constrain rather than expand civil rights; politicians seem to be using God as a public relations ploy. But no matter how uncomfortable we may feel with this, it is part of the reality of American political life."

Assistant Professor of Political Science, William Corlett was next to take the floor. He offered "most of my heroes in political science are disgusted with the mixture of Church and State." He quoted extensively from Machiavelli, Marx and Nietzsche. His question became "is there any way to give religious sentiments and concerns a place in the political arena?"

Corlett examined "sighs of oppressed creatures" and the need for brotherhood, love and peace in "our heartless world". However, he reached "the inevitable conclusion" that, "Christian values cannot survive in the political arena until they bow down to our priority of economic liberty." He concluded, "we live in a nation where (C)apital is God, bureaucracy is the Son, and science is the Holy Ghost."

Finally, the College Chaplain, Richard Crocker spoke to the crowd. "I find myself in the peculiar situation of a religious person who feels alienated from the religious jargon being used in the political campaigns today."

He went on to comment on the current presidential race, suggesting that any individual "on an objective basis" ought to realize that "Mondale and Ferraro have more legiti-

mate claims to religion, yet it is the Reagan-Bush ticket, that is heralded as champions of the church."

Crocker continued, "Why have so many been fooled?" He asked that every individual present look closely at the candidates before us, and "make moral, intelligent" decisions. He quoted a French proverb,

"everything begins in mysticism, and ends in politics."

Professor Potuchek led the discussion. Many students brought up current church-state issues, including abortion, prayers in school and gay rights. These issues will be addressed in more detail at the two remaining discussion series.

Censorship and Sexist Language Discussed

by Maureen Ross

Student Correspondent

A man and his son are driving in a car. Suddenly, there was an accident; the man is killed, the son is badly injured. The son is rushed to the hospital, taken to the operating room, and the surgeon rushes in. "I can't operate on this boy, he's my son," exclaims the surgeon. How can this be? If this doesn't seem to make sense, the answer was brought to light at last Thursday's Women's Awareness forum on the issue of censorship versus the editing of sexist language.

Another item brought to light Thursday night was why this riddle is a riddle. The English language, it was emphasized, is sexist. Sexism is seen in every form of writing. The use of the pronoun "he" is common on almost everything written; it is uncommon that a reader sees "she" as a pronoun except in specific reference to a woman. S/he is constantly subjected to male pronouns, creating for him/her a male oriented statement about society as a whole.

It was pointed out that censorship is alive and well today. *The New York Times*, for example, refers to vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro as "Mrs." Ferraro. Ms. Ferraro is not "Mrs." Ferraro, that would make her married to her father. Ms. Ferraro did not take her husband's

name thus she is Ms. *The New York Times* refuses to print this.

In opposition to this point, each member of the audience was given a copy of Michael Levin's (associate professor at the City College of New York) letter on censorship. He cites the use of the gender neutral pronoun (s/he or he/she) as awkward. Members at Thursday's meeting disagreed with this argument. "It's uncomfortable because it's different from that we're used to," stated Jean Potuchek, instructor of sociology.

Betsy Klebanoff '86 has "a hard time with this idea. Just because it's awkward, is that an excuse?" she asked. The leaders of the discussion walked the audience back to Aristotle and the ancient philosophers. Aristotle used the term "man" often in his writing to refer to all people. But this, for modern readers, doesn't mean much. Aristotle considered women as pure matter and men as higher and more "divine."

Censorship is prevalent in religious books and texts, it was further noted. A member of the audience stated that "religion will define sex roles." Many people believe that in religion certain stories should or should not be told. A dominant argument is the Bible story of creation versus Darwin's Theory of Evolution. Some want the Bible story

Continued on Page 16

Issues and Answers on Presidential Debate

by Stephanie Leydon

Staff Reporter

Whether or not a victor emerged in last Sunday's presidential debate between incumbent Ronald Reagan and challenger Walter Mondale is questionable. However, beneath their smiles, appeals, and quips, the candidates clearly manifested the antithetical directions they wish to lead domestic policy during the next four years.

A predominating issue throughout the 90-minute debate centered around the country's economic status. Reagan explained his formula for balancing the national budget which is currently suffering a deficit of over 200 billion dollars. "So we believe that as we continue to reduce the level of government spending the increase, rate of increase in government spending, which has come down from 17 to 6 percent, and at the same time as the growth in the economy increases the revenues the government gets without raising taxes, those two lines will meet. And when they meet that is a balanced budget."

The President discounted as unreliable the Congressional Budget Office's (C.B.O.) prediction that the budget deficit will reach 273 billion dollars in the year 1989.

Mondale insisted that the C.O.B.'s prediction is accurate. He reaffirmed his commitment to "a plan combining tax increases and

budgetary cuts and other changes in the administration of the government that would reduce the projected budget deficit by two-thirds."

Mondale claimed that his tax proposals would not harm low income families. Those earning \$25,000 or less would receive no tax increase. When questioned about his proposed increases for the income group between \$25,000 and \$45,000, he charged that Reagan too, would increase taxes to hit the middle class. Reagan refuted this charge insisting, "I don't have a plan to tax or increase taxes; I'm not going to increase taxes."

The President admitted there has been an increase in poverty but claimed, "it is a lower rate of increase than it was in the preceding years before we got here." He observed that the economic rate of recovery has been uneven but assured the audience that, "we're not going to rest and not going to be happy, until every person in this country who wants a job can have one, until the recovery is complete across the country."

Mondale attacked Reagan's record. "There is no question that the poor are worse off. I think the President genuinely believes that they are better off. But the figures show that about eight million more people are below the poverty line than four years ago."

The democratic challenger listed several steps to bring relief to the poor. "Number 1 we've got to get the debt down, to get the interest rates down so the economy will grow and people will be employed. Number 2 we have to work with cities and others to help generate economic growth... The next thing is to get more entrepreneurship in business within the reach of minorities."

Both candidates agreed that religion should not enter the realm of politics. The President did suggest that the constitution may inhibit the practice of religion—a reference to the absence of optional prayer in school. Mondale claimed school prayer, "will undermine the practice of honest faith in our country by politicizing it."

Reagan defended his anti-abortion stance on legal grounds not religious ones. "It's a problem of the constitution. I believe that until and unless someone can establish that the unborn child is not a living human being, then that child is already protected by the Constitution."

Insisting that the decision of abortion is personal and moral, Mondale stated, "in America, on basic moral questions we have always let the people decide in their own personal lives. We haven't felt so insecure that we've reached for the club of state to have our point of view. It's been a good instinct."

In their closing statements both candidates played on the theme of the last election, "are you better off than you were four years ago?" Sunday night the President asserted that most people are, and that America, alluding to the economy and the national defense, is better off. "I think we've given the American people back their spirit."

Mondale insisted in his final remarks that the question to be addressed is: "will we be better off?" He claimed, "I would rather lose a campaign about decency than with a campaign about self-interest."

Sports

Football Looking to Start Streak after Victory

by Mark Harvie
Staff Reporter

Tomorrow, October 13, at 2:00 pm, the Bates College football squad will tackle Middlebury here at Garcelon Field. The Bobcats are currently 1-2, while Middlebury stands winless at 0-3.

Bates head coach, Web Harrison, talked about the upcoming contest. "Middlebury has always been tough," he said. "They've got a good running offense and a fine scrambling quarterback. But, we're not a bad ball club, and we're gonna get better."

The Bobcats certainly showed signs of improvement last Saturday in an emotionally charged comeback victory over previously unbeaten Hamilton.

Though the play was fairly even in the first half, the Bobcats, hurt by penalties and missed opportunities, trailed 7-0 at half-time. Hamilton QB, Seamus Crotty scored in the middle of the third quarter to give the Continentals a 14-0 lead and their last moment of glory on the after-

noon. The ensuing kickoff was taken to the Bobcat 44 yard line by Bates speedster Cliff Hicks. Nine plays later, Hicks was on the receiving end of a 25 yard Ron Garrison touchdown strike. With momentum and emotion on their side, the Bobcats were in control the rest of the way.

Hamilton began the fourth quarter by intercepting a Bates pass on their own 15 yard line. But, they fumbled the ball into the waiting hands of Senior Andy McGillicuddy on their next play from scrimmage. Junior running back John Boyle did the rest for the Bobcats, carrying six times, including a one yard touchdown sweep.

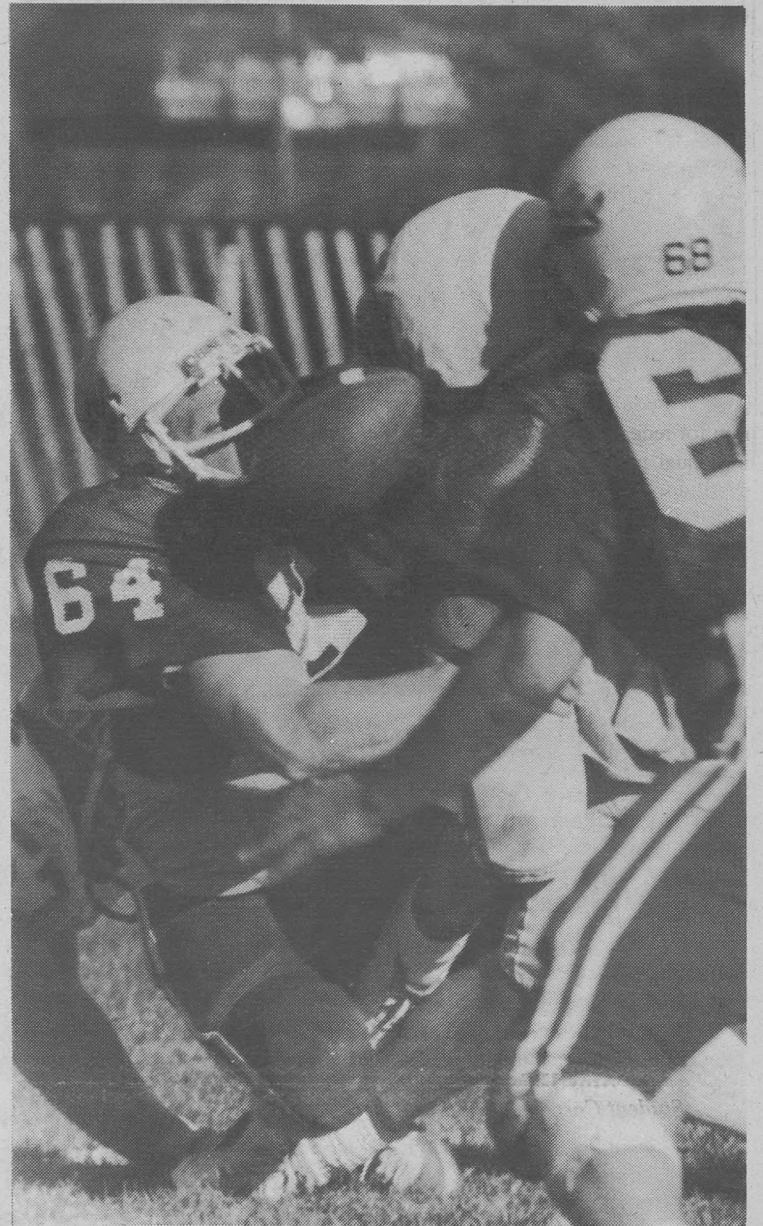
Bates went ahead 20-14 when captain Bill Crowley nailed the Hamilton quarterback, causing him to fumble into the end zone. Senior Mike Jeresaty recovered for his first career touchdown. The final Bobcat tally came on another 1 yard run by John Boyle, which was set up by sophomore Joe Dibiasi's second interception of the day. Bates kicker Rob Little converted three out of four extra point tries on the day.

Coach Harrison pointed to the emotional play of the second half as one of the major keys to the Bobcat victory. "I really ripped each other up. We knew we had to play with emotion. The kids decided at halftime that they were going to go out and win." The coach also cited "better execution" as a difference between the two halves.

Outstanding defensive performers were seniors Jeresaty and McGillicuddy, Steven Brackett, Rico Corsetti, and Bill Crowley, who played with a couple of cracked ribs.

Bates QB Ron Garrison had a tough day gauging the cold wind, but was on when it counted, throwing for a total of 113 yards. The biggest offensive weapon was, once again, John "Riggins" Boyle, who carried 33 times for a total of 131 yards.

With the win Bobcats fans could once again walk home with the Hathorne bell chiming boastfully through the air.



The Bobcat defense forces a fumble, which sparked the team to its first victory of the season against Hamilton. Photo by Tillman.

Condition of Athletic Fields a Deep Rooted Problem

by Mark Harvie
Staff Reporter

Bates Athletic Director, Robert Hatch, describes the status of the college's current playing fields as, "not up to college standards."

This seems to be an understatement since there are Bates athletes and coaches who are a bit more critical of the current condition of Bates' athletic fields. Football coach, Web Harrison, for example, says that, "without stretching things at all, ours is the worst football field in NESCAC." Coach Harrison also went on to say that, although he wouldn't call the field a danger to athletes, it does present several "potential" risks.

College Vice-President for Business Affairs Bernie Carpenter is well aware of the current problem and agrees that the fields are in "lousy condition." Mr. Carpenter describes the problem as a geological one that exists in this entire section of Lewiston.

Bates and the surrounding area is built on about two feet of clay, thus creating several difficulties for athletic fields. When clay is dry, it becomes extremely hard. Wet clay, on the other hand, is very slippery and

muddy. A third problem with clay is that it does not allow for the establishment of an adequate root system. Grass is easily torn from the ground, leaving bare patches where these "divots" are not replaced. A fourth problem is that clay prevents water from draining well.

Mr. Carpenter outlined the expensive process of changing field condition. These four, rather involved steps are, briefly: 1) Remove two feet of ground to get rid of the top layer of clay. 2) Install an underground drainage system on top of the bottom layer of clay. (An adequate drainage system must include enough pipe to run the water to an approved drainage site.). 3) Replacing the clay with sand and gravel, which would be covered with loam and seeded. 4) Build an automatic watering system. Mr. Carpenter estimates a total of two growing seasons for the optimal root system to establish itself.

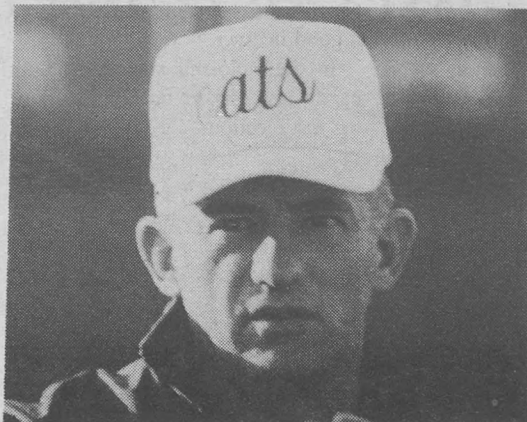
The college has taken steps to remedy the playing field situation. A new baseball field and a new soccer field are underway between the AFEB and JB field. The current baseball field will be made into a parking lot when the Olin Fine Art Center is fully constructed because

there is a city ordinance which requires the availability of a certain amount of parking.

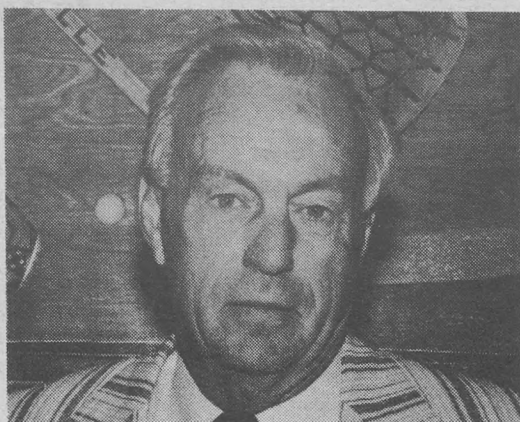
Mr. Carpenter says that the new baseball field will be ready for use by the spring of '86, while there is a good possibility that the soccer field may be ready by the fall of '85. Tentative plans, relying heavily on the availability of funds, have been made to locate three other playing fields on the college-owned land around the AFEB. These fields could be used for whatever the college deems necessary. It was not possible for Mr. Carpenter to estimate the amount of time that will pass before these other fields will be built.

As of now, there are no stated plans for major renovations on any of the existent playing surfaces. These include the football field, which has undergone much more than its usual wear by doubling as a practice field, the women's soccer field and the field hockey field, which is also used for rugby.

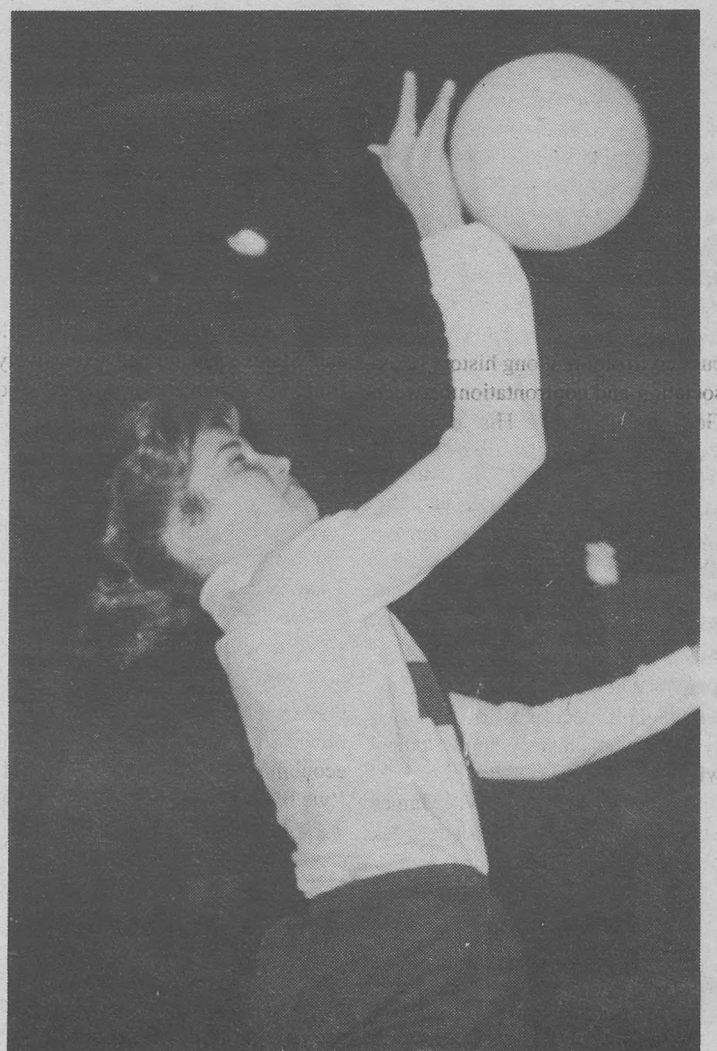
Coach Harrison realized that the college must set the priorities and that money is hard to come by, but in his words, "something has to be done; things have deteriorated too far to let them go any further."



Football coach Web Harrison. File photo.



Athletic Director Bob Hatch. File photo.



Volleyball striker Kim Finethy, '87, leads the team to an emotional win against UMF in last weekend's Bates Invitational. The team knocked off the state's number one team. The Bobcats, now ranked first, finished 2-1 in the Invitational, losing only to Tufts in three tough games. Photo by Tillman.

Mens Soccer Comes Up Short in Two Games



Senior defensemen Ted Stone (left) and David Nightingale protect the Bobcat goal. Photo by Tillman.

by Dave Kissner

Student Correspondent

The mens soccer team came up short once again last week, losing to Clark University 2-0 and tying Babson College 0-0. The Bobcats will look for their first victory of the season this afternoon against CBB rival Bowdoin.

In the Clark game Bobcat goalie Tom McQuillan surrendered two goals that were both extremely difficult to stop. Clark's Ken Stewart was assisted by Matt Welch on the first goal in a situation where Bates defenders failed to clear the ball out of the goal area. Many Clark players crowded the scoring area on the play, creating a "pinball situation" for McQuillan, according to Coach George Purgavie.

Purgavie described play as "flat on both sides in the first half, but in the second half we played very hard." The score remained close at 1-0 until very late in the second half. Purgavie decided to remove one of his defensive players to add an extra forward to the offense with eight minutes remaining in the contest. Purgavie's strategy backfired, however, because Clark's Todd Tibowich and Doug O'Brien were then able to break through the Bobcat defense. Tibowich scored the resulting goal,

with the assist credited to O'Brien.

Purgavie was impressed with the height of the Clark squad, mentioning that they were extremely dangerous with their headers. "While Clark had more dangerous scoring opportunities," Purgavie said, "we failed to capitalize on our opportunities." Al Kropp, Alex Palacios, Justin Ward, and Todd Coleman each had scoring opportunities for the Bobcats.

Last Saturday the Bobcats registered yet another 0-0 double-overtime deadlock, this time against Babson. Purgavie felt that his Bobcats outplayed Babson throughout the regulation periods and overtimes. Both teams struggled to the tie in an extremely physical game with many injuries. Ted Stone suffered a knee injury which required surgery following the game. Stone may be out for the remainder of the season. Dana Solms injured his leg and could not continue to play. Coleman and Palacios suffered minor injuries from the physical play of their Babson opponents.

The Bobcats had many scoring opportunities throughout the game. They outshot Babson 20-14 in the contest. Palacios led the Bobcats with six shots on goal, followed by Ward with five and Kropp with four.

On one particular play Kropp failed to get off a shot when the goal was wide open.

David Nightingale strongly supported McQuillan on defense. McQuillan registered nine saves in recording his second shutout of the season.

In postgame comments, Purgavie said, "Babson was ranked seventh in New England before this game. Now they will probably drop in the rankings. Last year we lost 3-0 to a Babson team that qualified for the national tourney."

Regarding his team's scoring difficulties, Purgavie said, "We are still having problems in finishing goals. We are always playing with full effort yet cannot seem to get the ball in the goal. I think we'll need to find a big gun to add some scoring punch for next year.

Purgavie's Bobcats are now 0-4-3.

Both teams struggled to the tie in an extremely physical game with many injuries. Ted Stone suffered a knee injury which required surgery following the game. Stone may be out for the remainder of the season. Dana Solms injured his leg and could not continue to play. Coleman and Palacios suffered minor injuries from the physical play of the Babson opponents.

Sports Commentators Who Shouldn't Be Allowed to Comment

com-men-ta-tor: one who gives explanatory, illustrative or critical note or observation.

With a definition like this, it is clear that Mr. Webster did not foresee the rise of the television sports "color commentator." If he had, he would surely have included some mention of "making obvious

statements," or "having an IQ corresponding to the number on his favorite running back's jersey."

Don't get me wrong, there are a couple of good ones out there. John Madded is always fun and interesting. However, let's take a look at the commentators who are responsible for my babblingly incoherent

condition.

It all started this summer during the Olympics. Not since the post-Havlicek, pre-Bird Celtics has such a bunch of misfits been assembled. (I would have mentioned the Reagan administration, but this is a sports column.) Enough has been written about ABC's highly jingoistic style

of reporting, so I won't belabor that point. Let it suffice to say that washed up ex-athletes rarely make good commentators.

Consider Mike Euruzione, for

Dick Vermeil, utter the most common of the super-obvious trite expressions, "Well, the Cardinals really came to play football today." Dick, you mean to tell me that they didn't fly all the way into Dallas for the Gatorade. Wow!

Ex-Browns receiver, Reggie Rucker, is another member of the transparent society. Last Sunday, Reggie made the keen observation that Browns kicker Matt Bahr is "better at kicking field goals from 37 yards than he is from 47 yards." You can't tell me that this man wore a helmet during his playing days.

Now, I like O.J. Simpson, but I'd much rather see him "running through airports" than to hear him running off at the mouth on Monday Night Football. In a recent contest, Buffalo trailed Miami by a touchdown with very little time to go in the game. As they began their drive, O.J. turned to Frank Gifford and inquired, "How important do you think this drive is?" I could hear Howard Cossell crying somewhere in America.

Oh, and by the way, I also hate Earl Weaver and Reggie Jackson.

On the Mark Mark Harvie

example. Now why would ABC hire this man, who's brain was frozen on the Lake Placid hockey rink, to help cover the summer Olympics? His inability on the rink is only surpassed by his incoherency in front of the camera. I couldn't believe that he actually began an interview with a woman athlete by asking her, "Hey, what's a nice girl like you going in a place like this?" I expected him to follow with something like, "Wow, nice jugs." Come on, I've heard better lines at the Goose.

Marathon swimmer, Diana Nyad is another example of incompetence behind a microphone. The woman may be a good swimmer, but I've seen dead sharks that could do better interviews.

By far, football has the worst of the color commentators. Last weekend, I heard ex-Eagles coach,

The New Side of Commons is Too Sophisticated for Jocks

Jocks rarely, if ever, sit in the new section of Commons for meals and I decided last week I'd try to find out why. So I asked a friend of mine on the Juggling Club if he would take me in with him one day since I wasn't sure I wanted to make the trip alone. Once in line I overheard a couple of freshmen talking about how the new section was "the place where all the sophisticated seniors ate who didn't have to be seen to be secure."

Knowing this, I sat down nervously and tried to start a conversation. I went ahead just like you would do in the big section—"So, what do you think about Ralph Houk retiring?" My friend gave me the evil eye and kicked me under the table while the other folks at the table looked at each other in disgust and dug into their granola and all-natural peanut butter trying to believe I didn't really say that.

Obviously it was time for a change of pace. Then, I remembered, a jock friend of mine said he got lost once

and ate in the new section and overheard conversations about nukes, gay rights and tie-dye T-shirts. I quickly changed the topic to acid rain and other environmental problems and suddenly everyone perked up. My friend sighed, very relieved, and

Sports Etc. John Cullen

the meal went smoothly the rest of the way.

That was my first clue as to why jocks only eat in the new section if they are with their girlfriend or boyfriend. They eat somewhere where you have to talk about serious topics when you could go to the big section and talk sports and spread the Boston *Globe* all over the table?

One thing you just can't do in the new section which is undoubtedly the main reason most jocks sit in the big section is scope. This is definitely not a sexist pastime either. The field hockey and womens soccer teams al-

ways manage to grab the best scoping tables—those close to the salad bar—first, while the womens rugby team is in the running for the Best Scopers award. Good looking guys get the ultimate compliment—"He could eat crackers in my bed"—from women's ruggers and it gets worse.

Mens cross-country and soccer always end up to the left of the salad bar as you enter the big section. Soccer usually ends up there by default since field hockey always snags the tables they want while cross-country guys like the idea of good scoping and the long trip to the seconds line. This allows the real hardcore runners to keep up their weekly mileage.

Also to the left of the salad bar are the football coaches who claim this is so they can talk about the Fight in' Bobcats without the players hearing but we all know they like to scope as much as everyone else. The football team itself goes against the grain by sitting to the right of the salad bar, believing that getting seconds is just a tad more important than scoping, though they're definitely not into the new section scene where scoping is virtually extinct.

In the small section you miss all the thrills of a Bates rugby foodfight or a broken glass (nobody claps in the new section—too sophisticated, you know). The big section is a place to relax and be loud, not a place to talk about the presidential debates or watch your table manners. The big section is where the action is and since jocks like action it's where the jocks are too.



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Stanley Sets Scoring Mark for Womens Soccer

by Michael Meehan
Senior Reporter

Sophomore forward Linda Stanley established the womens soccer career scoring mark in the Bates' 2-1 loss at the hand of the visiting Babson Beavers, Saturday, October 6.

Stanley's tally, the lone score for the Bobcats, came in the first half of the contest. It was her 12th goal of her brief one year, six-game career, breaking the record set by Lauria Schwartzberg, '84, a season ago.

The Bobcats, ranked eighth in New England Division II and III, expected a good game from the 3-4 Beavers, but got more than they bargained for. The Bobcats totally dominated the initial period, bombarding the Beaver goal with 17 shots, compared to Babson's one. But the Beaver defense was only broken once.

On a play that developed in the midfield, senior fullback Leanne Belmont chipped the ball to the top of the penalty box. Laurie Pinchbeck collected the ball and passed it to Stanley, who was standing 10 yards in front of the goal. Stanley beat Babson's Ann Bishop to the right for the 1-0 advantage at the half.

The Beaver's Jean Gottberg evened the match at the 21:06 mark, in the second half. With just three minutes left in the match, Julie Doscher scored the winning tally, with Gottberg assisting.

The second half let down was partially due to the fact that the Bobcat line-up was missing three of its regulars due to injuries. Stanley left the game in the first half with a serious knee injury. Starting center midfielder Deb Sullivan also left the contest in the first half. She re-injured her ankle. Senior starting forward Maura

Nyhan did not even dress for the game due to a knee injury. The Bobcats were already without the services of sophomore Stephanie Smith (fractured hand) in the goal.

Bates needs to get healthy, quickly, as the Bobcats travel to top-ranked Bowdoin and CBB rival Colby (whom Bates defeated earlier this season, 2-1), in addition to hosting Curry College, all in the course of a five day period. Bates has yet to defeat Bowdoin in the team's history, with the 1984 club appearing to have the best talent ever. But several key injuries may hinder the bobcat attack.

Head coach Diane Beotther is cautiously optimistic about her team's chances. She would like to shake the five year old monkey off her back. The 4-2 Bobcats have two opportunities to drop the Polar Bears, this season.



Camille McKale, '85, outruns her opponent for a breakaway. Photo by Tillman.

Womens Ruggers Achieve Several Goals

Looking to Match with Colby

by Betsy Allen
Senior Reporter

On Sept. 22, the Womens Rugby Club scored their first try this season in their match against Williams College.

As the women ruggers battled it out on the field hockey field, the play that characterized the Bates team, that of working well together, was evident. This was shown in the first goal which was a group effort.

The goal resulted in a penalty play in the Williams try zone. Fullback Shannon Billings kicked the ball straight into the try zone, then ran forward to intercept the ball. She turned and presented the ball so that her teammates would form a maul. The team members bound on to Billings, pushed her over the try line. Billings, along with Beth Landry '86, both touched the ball down to score a try.

"It was a team effort, and a technically beautiful play," said Billings.

Although the club lost (32-0) last

Saturday's game against UNH to merely cite a score does not reflect how well the team played as a unit.

"We were more organized than they were, but we weren't playing aggressively," commented Billings, line captain.

"UNH played a more aggressive game, and they had some really fast people."

As in any good athletic organization the Womens Rugby Club is learning from this loss.

"We learned a lot and everyone got a chance to play," explained Tilton. "The scrum was really good," she added.

The improvement of the scrum was shown by their consistent strength and by their ability to work well together throughout the game.

"We've got our scrum into something really strong," stated Billings. "Sue McCulley ('86, scrum captain) is doing a good job. It has improved a lot."

So far this season, Bates Women's

Rugby has been playing tough, established teams. Since most of the Bates players are now experienced, this has undoubtedly affected the season thus far. The technical soundness of their game with UNH shows that the players have acquired most of the necessary knowledge to play well.

"The players are now at the point where they're learning technique...not just roles," commented Billings.

The Bates women ruggers are looking forward to this Saturday's game against Colby, a team which is more equivalent to the Bates team in size than some of the larger professional schools and professional groups Bates has played.

The Bates/Colby game will be held next Saturday at 2:30 on the men's soccer field.

"We expect the fact that we're working on plays now will pay off against Colby," Tilton said.

"We're looking for a tough, aggressive game. They've always been an aggressive team...I'm hoping for a really good game." Billings said.

Womens Tennis Continues Upward Trend Record at 5-3

by Scott Hoffman
Student Correspondent

The womens tennis team recorded two wins against one defeat last week, the team with a 5-3 record at week's end. The team lost to UMO on Wednesday but rebounded by defeating Plymouth and Colby-Sawyer over the weekend. All members of the team contributed to the victories. The Bobcats will conclude the season with matches against Bowdoin, followed by the MAIAW and New England tournaments in the next two weeks.

UMO defeated Bates by a 7-2 score. The only winners for Bates were Alice Danielson, '87, who won at sixth singles 6-2, 6-0 and the first doubles team of sophomores Virginia Berman and Heidi Niit who won an exciting 6-4, 3-6, 7-5 contest. The match was closer than the score indicated as there were numerous close sets played all day.

Last Friday, Bates reversed their fortunes with a convincing 9-0 shut-out of Plymouth. Number one Virginia Berman, number two co-captain Kat MacDonald, number three Heidi Niit and number six Alice

Danielson were all straight set winners. Co-captain Rachel Wark at number four won a close three setter 7-6, 1-6, 6-2 while Melinda Potts, '87, at number five finished strongly with a 6-1, 4-6, 6-0 triumph. The first doubles team of Berman and Niit won 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, Wark and Danielson at second doubles won decisively 6-3, 6-2 while the third doubles team of Ashley Parker, '86, and Potts won 6-4, 6-0.

On Saturday, the team traveled to Colby-Sawyer and recorded a 6-3 win. Leading the way was first singles player Berman 6-3, 6-1. Number three Niit carded a 6-1, 7-6 victory. Both number five Potts and number six Danielson won easily 6-1, 6-3 and 6-1, 6-1 respectively. The first doubles team of Berman and Niit won their third straight 6-3, 6-2, while Potts and Parker continued their fine season with a 6-1, 5-7, 6-2 triumph.

After dropping their two matches of the season, the Bobcats have rebounded to win five out of six matches. The momentum gained from this streak should be a great help as the season continues.

The Two Toughest Kids on the Block

Philly-Boston Rivalry Stands Out as Classic Matchup

Of all the classic rivalries that have existed in the annals of professional sports, which have aroused fan interest to a feverishly high pitch, inspired a superior level of athletic performance, brought widespread media attention, and generated genuine feelings of animosity for one another on both sides, the one that stands out is the Boston Celtics versus the Philadelphia Seventy-Sixers.

Forget the Islanders-Rangers, Giants-Dodgers, and the Steelers-Cowboys. They are but mild flare-ups in comparison to the succession of the hotly contested affairs that these two teams have waged in the last twenty years. When these bitterest of foes meet every year in their respective "Lion Den," namely the Boston Garden and the Spectrum in Philly, one expects, or to be more accurate, one knows that both clubs, regardless of the quality of talent each squad possesses (which is usu-

ally considerable) or their relative position in the overall standings, will play in a manner similar to that of a Northern Ireland-Great Britain rugby match. In other words, competition to the maximum point, just sort of outright war.

One has only to look to the events that unfolded last fall in the pre-season exhibition game at the Garden between these opponents to realize the extent to which this heated adversarial relationship can reach. These traditional roundball rivals had it out in a literal fistacuff fashion. Setting the tenacious tone for these proceedings was a fight between Boston's Cedric "Cornbread" Maxwell and 1983 M.V.P. Moses Malone, who fought in gladiatorial style along with a nonscheduled accompanying but between (the successor, in terms of the league M.V.P. award, not dietary habits) Larry Bird and Philly forward Marc Iavoroni. What followed was

a melee of confusion and chaos as both benched cleared with tempers flaring and several punches being thrown to produce a situation that could have been mistaken as a historical reenactment of the battle of Gettysburg.

But it was incredibly upstaged by the actions of one Arnold "Red" Auerbach, otherwise known as the keeper of the proverbial Celtic mystique. He, Auerbach, i.e.

Tom Whalen

David, stepped in from the stands to challenge the decidedly younger and immensely stronger Malone, i.e. Goliath (not to be confused with Wilt Chamberlain). Malone wisely neglected to take up the sprightly and pugnacious Auerbach's offer to fight, but an al to obvious point had been made. Bad blood, of a most virulent form, still exists between these two teams. Why in this case?

It perhaps has something to do with the fact that for the past two decades, these clubs have consistently been the top two teams in the league. Since both are in the Eastern Conference, they have had numerous opportunities to meet each other during the regular season and conference playoffs. Invariably, as has been the case since the old Syracuse Nationals became the Sixers in 1963, the teams have made it an almost regular ritual of meeting one another in the conference finals, usually with the N.B.A. championship hanging in the balance. This is because both are often better than any opponent the Western Conference can produce.

What has followed as a result of their meetings have been some unforgettable moments such as the quintessentially famous (maybe not from a Philly point of view) "Hav-

licek stole the ball" incident in the '64 Eastern Conference finals to the otherworldly performance of Wilt Chamberlain in leading his club over the Bill Russell-led Celtics in '67 to the dramatic victory of the "Miracle Celts" of Larry Bird, Nate "Tiny" Archibald, and Robert Parish in the '81 playoffs at the expense of 9 more talented Sixer squad of Julius "Dr. J." Erving, Andrew Toney, and Lovetron resident Darryl Dawkins.

In short, the intense sentiments of competitive ferocity that existed between those two teams in say, 1964, still survive to the present day because despite a complete changeover in personal, both are still among the elite in the N.B.A. After all, when one has the two toughest kids on the block, there's bound to be some fireworks.

October 12, 1984

Arts & Entertainment

FRIDAY

11:00 am - 4:00 pm - *Art of Japan*, exhibition at Treat Gallery.

3:00 pm - *JV Soccer* game versus Bowdoin. Soccer Field.

6:00 - 8:00 pm - *Wine and Cheese reception* for students, parents and faculty sponsored by the Representative Assembly. Chase Lounge.

7:00 pm - Parents' Weekend *Student Poetry Reading*, sponsored by the Garnet. The Den.



7:00 pm - The film *Foul Play* presented by the Film Board. Free admission. Filene Room.

7:00/8:15/9:30 pm - *Planetarium Shows*. Tickets available at registration. 414 Carnegie Science.

8:00 pm - *Student-Faculty Talent Show* sponsored by the Campus Association. Chase Lounge.

9:00 pm - The film *The Outlaw Josie Wales* presented by the Film Board. Free admission. Filene room.

9:00 pm - *Boxer Shorts Party* at the Bill. Kegs and alternative beverages. Saturday, October 13.

SATURDAY

9:00 am - Noon - *Parents' Registration*. Chase Hall.

10:00 am - *Hirasawa Symposium* summary session, "Japan and America Tomorrow." Tom Levenson from Discover Magazine and Yoshiki Hidaka from NHK, Washington, DC.

11:00 am - *Bates Stage Band Performance* for Parents' Weekend. Chase Lounge.

11:00 am - *Volleyball* versus University of New England. Alumni Gymnasium.

12:00 noon - *Buffet Luncheon* for parents and students.

1:00 pm - The film *The Outlaw Josie Wales* presented by the Film Board. Free admission. Filene Room.

1:00 - 4:00 pm - *The Art of Japan*, exhibition in Treat Gallery.

1:30 pm - *Womens Soccer* versus Curry. Russell Street Field.

2:00 pm - *Football game* against Middlebury. Garcelon Field. Postgame refreshments in Chase Lounge.

3:00 pm - The film *Foul Play* presented by the Film Board. Free admission. Filene Room.

3:00 pm - *Mens Soccer* versus Alumni. Soccer Field.

5:30 pm - *Merimanders and Deansmen Concerts*. The college's female and male vocal groups perform old favorites. Chase Lounge.

7:00/8:15/9:30 pm - *Planetarium Shows*. 414 Carnegie Science.

7:00 pm - The film *On Golden Pond* sponsored by the Film Board. Free admission. Filene Room.

8:30 pm - *Modern Dance Concert*. Performance by the Dance Committee. Alumni Gym.

9:30 pm - *Dance* sponsored by Chase Hall Committee. WRBC broadcasts live with DJ Bill Carlezon. Air guitar contest and door prizes. Chase Hall.

SUNDAY

9:00 am - Roman Catholic Eucharist. College Chapel.

10:00 am - Quaker Meeting for Worship. Alumni House, 31 Frye Street.

10:30 am - College Worship led by Reverend Crocker. College Chapel.

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm - *The Art of Japan*, exhibition at Treat Gallery.

1:00 pm - Stage reading of *Handy Dandy*, a comedy by William Gibson. Schaeffer Theatre.

1:00 pm - The film *Take the Money and Run* Presented by the Film Board. Free Admission. Filene Room.

7:00 pm - The film *The Outlaw Josie Wales* presented by the Film Board. Filene Room.

9:00 pm - The film *Foul Play* presented by the Film Board. Filene Room.



ベツ大学にきく
いらしやいました!

PARENTS' WEEKEND '84

Ariel Dorfman: The Artist as an Agent for Social Change

by S.P. Quigley
Student Correspondent

Ariel Dorfman, Chilean essayist, novelist and poet, explained that he is hoping the whole world will change its vision of life. As an artist who is trying to be an agent for social change he feels an obligation "to tell the truth and to go into the underground of people's minds and hearts."

Dorfman continually stressed the effect the audience has on the writer. "I always have at least two audiences. I am a third world intellectual and therefore I am a divided person." Often Dorfman feels that he

is writing more to the literate counterculture audience "back home" than to intellectual or even average first-world readers. Currently, Dorfman is struggling to complete his memoirs which are largely about exile. He finds the task difficult because it requires complete honesty. Dorfman explained, "I come from a tradition in which people value privacy. Everyone wears disguises." Dorfman finds the memoirs particularly difficult to write because they must be truthful but also please his audience. The problem is that he is writing to an international audience whose members have different

values and different expectations. "In a sense it is easier for me to reveal myself in English than in Spanish because for me English is a foreign language. When I speak in English it almost seems as though it's not really me speaking. The language itself acts as a sort of disguise."

As a third world author, Dorfman realized that he holds a unique position in society, and one which is replete with responsibility. "I come from a continent full of voiceless people." These people are not only subject to censorship by consensus, in terms of what they choose not to talk, about or what they choose not to recognize. They are also subject to the more fundamental problems of censorship by illiteracy and censorship of poverty which has prevented the people from producing a unique mass culture. Dorfman feels a responsibility as an artist to work to establish a Latin American cultural identity in art which transcends the "proliferation and pollution" of foreign influence which currently exists there. "I feel very responsible in relation to everything. I have been endowed with an extraordinary talent. I can express things in a way which few people can. Intellectuals often talk of our rights to speak. I feel that with rights there comes an obligation to speak."

Dorfman spoke critically of the tendency the US media has to reduce creativity to a formula approach. "You are never really surprised by a television show like *Dynasty* because you are never really engaged." Dorfman was very optimistic about the possibilities which mediums such as television have for exploring cul-

tural relationships and increasing human understanding; however, he feels that there is not much hope of television getting beyond a limited presentation of the world until we as a nation are willing to change our philosophy. "It would take for a difference in you, a change in your social system, changing the whole way you look at the world."

"Art has an extraordinary capacity for making us extend, and therefore to be more human. It prompts us to ask questions of ourselves we wouldn't ordinarily have asked."

Speaking with Sanford Freedman's Critical Theory class, Ariel Dorfman, Chilean essayist, novelist and poet, described the reader-writer relationship as one of mutual engagement. "The greatness of a literary text can be measured by the amount of rich literary interpretations it can give." Dorfman stressed the importance of individuality in bringing life to literature. "You are all Shakespeare. If the readers disappear, Shakespeare disappears... The richer you are in life experiences the richer you can make a text." Dorfman described his own evolution as a reader by recounting experiences he is currently having upon rereading the classics. Rereading *Anna Karenina*, initially he felt that he hadn't understood anything about the book when he had read it twenty years earlier. Upon further consideration, however, he realized that he had merely understood the book on a different level during that first reading. He has now found that his vast life experiences have broadened his perspective on the book. For Dorfman, this case demonstrated the importance indi-

vidual differences has in making a text meaningful.

Dorfman spoke of art as an instrument of culture. He believes that as a reader becomes creatively involved in literature he is becoming engaged in cultural life. To illustrate the importance of combining individual identity and cultural identity, Dorfman described the experience of a group of rural migrants in Buenos Aires who had been involved in a cultural experiment called "People in Stories." The experiment was conducted in the form of a workshop. The people involved were semi-literate, or people who had taught to read when they were young, but who read "junk" such as Harlequin Romances and Westerns as they got older, or nothing at all. "These semi-literate people were read stories written by prominent Latin American authors. The readings were followed by open discussion. According to Dorfman, "The initial purpose of the project was to encourage Latin Americans to become more vocal, to become more involved in community affairs." The officials leading the workshop found that participants gained more than motivation to be communicative. They also gained appreciation of and insight into both themselves and their condition. "They were near enough to the text that they could apply it to their own lives, but they were far enough from it that they could have perspective."

This basic idea of the relationship between art and man's understanding of himself is the method Dorfman has chosen to promote political understanding and action.

Japanese Art at Treat Gallery

by Susan Pope
Staff Reporter

A very diverse collection of Japanese art is on exhibit at Treat Gallery through November 4. The exhibition is being held in conjunction with the Hirasawa Symposium taking place on the weekend of October 11-14. The aim of the Symposium is to promote understanding between America and Japan.

The exhibition, entitled "the Art and Artists of Japan," is made up of Japanese prints from a variety of private collections within Maine. They range in date from the late 18th century up to the present. Artists include Harunobu, Utamaro, Toyokuni II, Toyokuni III, Yoshitoshi, Gekko, Yoshida, Sekino, and Haku Maki.

One of the best known artists featured in the exhibit is Kitagawa Utamaro (1754-1806). He became famous for his depiction of courtesans of Edo (Tokyo). Critics from both Japan and America often consider him to be the greatest Japanese woodcut artist. His style is characterized by originality of design, and beauty of color, pattern, and line.

Utamaro print displayed at Treat Gallery is notable for the apparent movement of the figures portrayed. Unlike the more artificial poses of Harunobu's "Lovers in the Snow," Utamaro's figures have a candid, caught-in-motion quality.

Several works by Toyokuni III features domestic subject matter. His works often portray detailed interiors containing figures who perform every day tasks such as hanging lanterns or tying up shades. Blue and coral are dominant colors upon which numerous minute prints and patterns are superimposed.

A work by Yoshitoshi from "Thirty-two Beautiful Women Series" presents a portrait of a



Photo by Tillman.

were a bold, close-up portrait of a woman placed on top of a sketch of a landscape. The contrast creates an unexpected effect.

The works of Hiroshi Yoshida (1876-1950) tend to be relatively realistic in detail, proportion, and use of light. Yoshida's "Golden Pagoda



woman leaning on a table. Use of color is particularly interesting in this work, as the table on which the woman leans is a vivid red which somehow seems an extension of the woman's beauty.

Chikanobu's "Female Figure is unusual in that it appears as if it

in Rangoon" in stunning in its presentation of sunset light and color and its depiction of reflection in water.

Some of the more contemporary works exhibited seem definite departures from traditional Japanese Art.

"Handy-Dandy" Reading part of Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign

by Wendy Wood
Student Correspondent

William Gibson, renowned American playwright and author of such classics as *Two for the Seesaw* and *The Miracle Worker*, has given the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign the right to produce simultaneous readings of his new play, *Handy Dandy*, a comedy but, throughout the United States and abroad on FREEZE WEEKEND '84, October 12-15.

"*Handy Dandy* was written at the prompting of a Boston group of non-violent peace activists in early 1984, and it seemed only appropriate that the script be made available to the anti-nuclear movement prior to professional use. The October 1984 readings under the sponsorship of the

Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign are the result." Gibson said.

Handy Dandy traces the development of a platonic "love affair" between Molly Egan, a 72-year old nun, and Henry Pulaski, the district court judge who sentences her to prison. Molly is a chronic offender, found guilty as charged for trespassing while protesting the production of nuclear weapons at a plant in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Pulaski must uphold the law, but he follows her case, into prison and out, and their affection for each other develops as they engage in a heartfelt combat of moral values.

"Although I chose the two protagonists because they offered an opportunity to examine the conflict of juridical and religious consciousness

of the subject of nuclear destruction, *Handy Dandy* is not meant as a propaganda piece. It is a play about two very human characters who find themselves connected in a relationship which develops, rather comically, and which changes both their lives," Gibson explained.

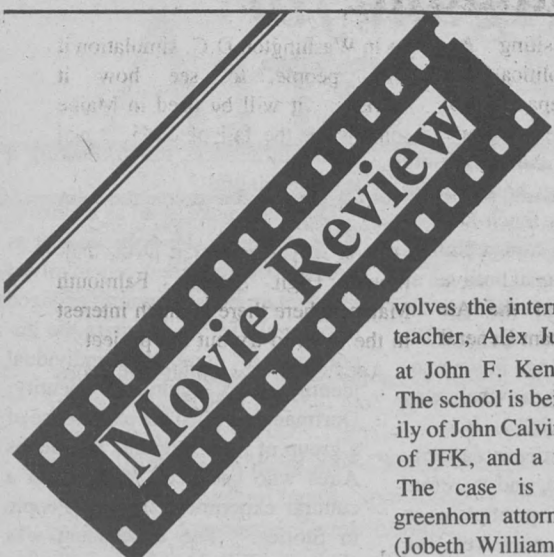
Readings of the play will span the nation and the world this weekend. Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward will give a reading at the Barn Theatre on their Westport, Connecticut estate. In New York, Jane Alexander and Jerry Orbach, Geraldine Fitzgerald and E.G. Marshall will perform the play. In 15 Los Angeles area theaters readings will be presented by other stars including Julie Harris, Richard Dreyfuss, Gena

Continued on Page 10

AUBURN MALL TWIN CINEMA NEXT TO PORTEOUS 786-0109 <i>Prince of Purple Rain</i> in his first motion picture Sat/Sun 1:45, 4:15 Nitely 7:00 & 9:30	LEWISTON TWIN CINEMA PROMENADE MALL 784-3033 STEVE LILY MARTIN TOMLIN ALL OF ME Sat/Sun 1:45 & 4:15 Nitely 7:00 & 9:30	NORTHWOOD TWIN CINEMA NORTHWOOD PLAZA 782-1431 NINJA III THE DOMINATION Sat/Sun 1:45 & 4:00 Nitely 6:45 & 9:00
Irreconcilable Differences Sat/Sun 1:30 & 4:00 Nitely 6:45 & 9:15	TEACHERS NICK NOLTE Sat/Sun 1:30 & 4:00 Nitely 6:45 & 9:15	The Wild Life Sat/Sun It's casual. 2:00 & 4:15 Nitely 7:00 & 9:15

Arts Views and Reviews

"Teachers" Great Drama with Strong Moral Point



by Steven Shalit
Student Correspondent

Every few years there comes from the rank and file of Hollywood dramas a truly powerful film that combines a strong moral point with an enjoyable movie experience, a picture that compels you to join it in its fight for ethical decency. Director Arthur Hiller makes *Teachers* just such a movie.

The plot is quite complex. It in-

volves the internal struggle of one teacher, Alex Jurrell (Nick Nolte), at John F. Kennedy High School. The school is being sued by the family of John Calvin, a recent graduate of JFK, and a functional illiterate. The case is being handled by greenhorn attorney Lisa Hammond (Jobeth Williams), one of Jurrell's ex-students and a hopeless idealist. Her beliefs that the case should change the educational systems throughout the nation are opposed by a JFK administrator (Judd Hirsch), who feels the decision would close the school rather than change the system. Jurrell is caught between the desire to keep his job and his ethical ideals about education.

This struggle is illustrated in the case of Eddie Pellicia (Ralph Mac-

chio). He reads at only a sixth-grade level, despite having passed a remedial reading class. Jurrell takes a personal interest in the boy, and faces an internal moral question: should he push Eddie through the school or make sure he learns the basics? The movie centers around this problem.

The remainder of the teaching staff is truly eccentric. There is "Ditto," whose nickname is due to the freaking out of the school psychologist near some mimeograph ink, and who falls asleep in his classes every day. Then there is Mr. Rosenberg, who is so dominated by his students that his desk and even his car are stolen by them. And there is Herbert (Richard Mulligan), a "substitute teacher" who is actually an out-patient from the local asylum. Ironi-

cally, he gets through to his pupils better than nearly every other teacher.

The movie is by no means a comedy, however, but rather a bleak view at an educational system that simply isn't working. The scenes within the actual school building are filmed so morosely that the picture comes across as a dark look on the internal structure of a school set-up. Director Arthur Hiller achieves this effect well, showing the violence and dirty politics inherent in the students and faculty. One fine example of his ability is that the administrative office looks and operates like a police station, with even a stabbing victim present. This effect of showing the workings of the school as chaotic is quite potent.

The acting is truly great in the movie, enhancing the well-written

script. Nick Nolte delivers his best performance in years, giving his character a depth and sense of realism rare in the cinema of late. Williams and Hirsch are fantastic, creating the powerful poles which Jurrell must choose between. The writing is extraordinary, displaying a drama so compelling that you feel drawn into the picture, joining the fight for what's right.

But it is Hiller who controls the film, using cameras and music and actors to weave an intricate plot. The movie is essentially an exposé, uncovering an educational system that is failing to educate its students. What's wrong is, in the words of Hirsch, "we're (the school) looking to get as many through the system as we can with what we've got." And that's a serious problem.

Who Are Those People who Go to Art Museums, Anyway?

The long corridors are embellished with beautiful, peculiar, unique, eccentric, ridiculous, ugly, and enchanting pictures and paintings. The rush of colors in their hues of autumn oranges, browns, reds, and yellows, or in their modern magenta and pistachio nut green, or in their oppressive and deadly greys and blacks catch your eye and often times your interest.

Art museums are grand places. They can make you realize the existence of incredible talent, or the lack thereof, or see the imitation of real life onto a one-dimensional piece of canvas, or they can bore you or make you wish you were at home watching the Sugar Bowl.

Who are the people that go to art museums, anyway? There seems to be a diversity of categories of people who are seen in these houses of color and portrayal.

We should first begin with those people who could be considered the true appreciators of art. They are always in one art museum or another seeing the latest exhibit. When they travel, there they are again in those art museums. They spend each afternoon or every weekend at The National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC, The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, or The Guggenheim Museum in New York City. They wouldn't dream of missing an exhibit.

When they are travelling in other countries, they wouldn't think to miss a day by visiting a brewery in Germany, rather they would be found studying intently the paintings and statues in Bernini's magnificent St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Good for them.

Next there are the dilettantes, the dabblers in the arts, as it were. It is admirable that they are taking an interest in something constructive rather than remaining in their homes for hours on end while watching the Cotton Bowl on television. You can tell the dilettantes all the way at the other end of the corridor. They have that "I'm-interested-in-this-and-am-going-to-become-a-cultured-person" look on their faces. They are also usually dressed for the occasion

in their "museum" clothes. . . their casual, yet distinguished and well-bred look.

The next category we should look at is the family. Mother and father want their little kiddies to grow up to be well-rounded and learned. Why not take Junior to see the Eakins and Homer exhibit when he's four years old? Any exposure to art will be beneficial for the little tike, mother decides. Why won't he stop weeping and whining for candy? He seems to fall into this same mood on his violin and tennis lesson days. Father just can't seem to figure it out.

Victoria Tilney

Now what about the grammar school field trips to the museum? Do these little monsters really learn anything? Well, they do have to fill in those worksheets that were distributed previously in the hubbub of the crowded yellow school bus. They really do like those earphones that tell the stories, though. Even if precocious young Harold isn't interested by the paintings, he can always practice electrical wiring with his headset. The only apparent disadvantage of taking a large grammar school group is that the teacher might leave bald, and hoarse, not to mention the ulcerous hole that started to form in the dark depths of her belly.

There is also the sitting category. This group has two bifurcations. The bag ladies and those sitting imitating the imitation of real life. The bag ladies are cold. If they can pay the

rather steep price to get in, they will have a warm place to sit all day. Why not? They have every right to become cultured, too.

Now there are the people who bring their personal supply of canvases and paints, and imitate what has already been imitated or portrayed by the original artist. Can't they think of their own ideas? I just don't understand the logic of this. They could go to a beautiful lake or get their own nude model instead of copying someone else's work. If they like a certain painting that much, they could always go to the overpriced gift shop and buy a postcard. Silly them.

The last category deals with those who have given up on singles bars. They are desperate, they think if they walk around and around the museum looking intelligent and pensive, Mr. Right, or I suppose Mrs. Right might just step up and pop the question. Come, come.

Perhaps, I shouldn't be so critical of these people, because after all, they are at the museums taking in this beauty. I respect them no matter what their reasons may be. So next time you think to click on that memorizing television set to watch the Peach Bowl, think about all the culturally superior museums, and remember, you can not only look at and study the paintings there, but you can also people-watch and put all those people into categories. What category are you in?

"The Brain" Finally Comes to PBS

NEW YORK (AP) -- Love, charity, hate, fear, Hamlet, mass murder, the hoola hoop, the Pyramids -- "Here is the most remarkable of all worlds, possessed by every single one of us. This is the landscape of the brain."

So begins a remarkable eight-part public television series titled "The Brain."

The hour-long documentaries, which start tonight and run weekly through December 5, deal colorfully with this gray matter. Five years in the making, the series explores the horrors of madness, the miracle of memory, the roots of violence, aggression and sex, stress and emotion. We learn that to understand the brain is, in many ways, to understand our very humanity.

In Part 1, "The Enlightened Machine," host George Page reveals the scope of the series by showing how the brain is capable of hair-trigger responses behind the wheel of a race car -- and how those same miraculous cerebral impulses can go wild and nearly ruin the life of a young epileptic named Jason.

We hear the indomitable choreographer Agnes de Mille describe how the very organ of her genius betrayed her in 1975 when she suffered a stroke. And we see this master dancer relearning to walk through grueling therapy.

Not to be missed is a later episode on "Madness," focusing on schizophrenia, "the darkest paradigm of all illness." Jerry, a young schizophrenic at St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington,

D.C., hears voices and leaves this world for an imaginary one.

The episode on stress and emotion is also particularly gripping. It opens with a dramatic reenactment of one of the strangest accidents in medical history. Phineas Gage, a railroad worker in Vermont in 1848, suffered an accident in which a railroad tie plunged into his skull, causing little pain but separating the parts of his brain that control emotion.

Miraculously, he survived, but as one of his co-workers said, Gage had "an animal's emotions in a man's body."

From that accident and later research, the program says we're rapidly moving closer to understanding the chemical clockwork of anxiety and stress. Already we can control those emotions to some degree with Valium and other drugs. But our understanding of love, hate and other strong emotions is in its infancy.

The mysteries of learning and memory are introduced in another episode by actress Kitty Carlisle Hart, who recalls that her earliest memory is of a gramophone on her parents' dining room table. Author George Plimpton talks about how everyone seems to remember where he or she was when President John F. Kennedy was killed. The late British actor Stanley Holloway demonstrates how at age 90 he could recite a song he sang 50 years earlier -- but could not remember something that had happened to him five weeks ago.

New Play

Continued from Page 9

Rowlands, Jean Stapleton, Betty Garrett, Ed Asner, Hal Linden, William Schallert and many others. Readings of Gibson's play are also scheduled in London, Tel Aviv, Melbourne, Toronto, and other cities.

Dozens of other professional, regional, and community theater groups have committed themselves to this awareness campaign. In Maine alone

there will be at least eleven readings of the play. The Bates production, sponsored by the Robinson Players and the New World Coalition, will feature Doug Kaufman and Lisa Tuttle. The reading will take place on Sunday, October 14, at 1:00 pm in Schaeffer Theater. There is no charge for admission, but private donations may be made to the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign.

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Computer Program Will Lead to Understanding

Continued from Page 1
want to organize a similar thing. I came about it through thinking how I learned about the issue, and thinking about how to help people learn about national security through using computers."

The project entailed creating a computer program. This program was designed to put the user in the position of deciding how one of the superpowers should react to various global crises. It is designed for high school students, but can also be appropriate for interested adults.

The program is epitomized by the following introduction, which will be the first thing the user sees on the screen: "Decisions: War, Holocaust, or Peace?"

This is a simulation of how war begins, or is avoided, and the immediate consequences. The exercise requires the user to make choices among various options which have been selected to be realistic and reasonable from the perspective of the Government doing the choosing (United States or Soviet Union). There are many more possibilities, but one must choose from the ones presented.

This is essentially what happens to decision makers. Their options are narrowed from infinity to a few by the difficulty of collecting facts quickly; by bureaucratic politics and by the available military and economic capabilities. Often none of the choices are desirable or even pleasant, but one must be selected. In crisis decision-making, there is little opportunity for creativity.

"The program for this exercise places time limits on the user's decision-making. If a choice is not made, the program selects a choice and will announce the consequences. This too, is an imitation of life: a non-decision is a decision to get established policy and procedures be carried out regardless of the appropriateness; to accept the decision made by un-

known lower level decision-makers; or to accept fate."

According to Hope, the main purpose of the program is to promote discussion of how a nuclear war might start.

"The advantage of using a computer game to teach this subject is that it gives the student some experience in grappling with superpower decision making. The program will illustrate the type of decision pattern that could lead to war, or its avoidance. By working out alternative decisions, some of which lead to war, others which maintain peace, users are educated in the policies and judgements that promote peace.

Hope also emphasized the importance of this game in promoting thought and understanding of how national security decisions are made. It is similar computer generated and displayed data that the president will be informed of when making vital national security decision.

"When you first sit down with it," Hope explained, "You decide whether you want to be the US or Russia. I hope people will be willing to try to see the other side. Each side has three crises. We're trying to make the game as realistic a simulation as possible. You'll get 'daily reports' on your country's national security. Then the computer will select a crisis, for example, a rebellion in East Germany, for which there will be 3-4 possible solutions. It's a huge decision tree."

By increasing understanding this simulation will give people a sense of participation and responsibility for decision-making in the field of national security and international affairs.

Essential to better understanding of the issues involved in making for national security decisions, is not only thought, but discussion as well. "I feel very strongly that I don't want it to be played alone. Its use is in stimulating discussion," Hope reit-

erated.

"I don't want it to get thought of as a liberal thing. To that end, I've tried to make it non-partisan," she said.

Hope is very well qualified to lead this project. As part of her background, she has worked on the Maine League National Security Conference and has recently taken over responsibility for the National Security portfolio. She served on the Steering Committee of the Bates College Colloquium on Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control, and helped with the Maine Common Cause Conference on the European missile crisis. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Nurse's Alliance or the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Continued from Page 4

taught in schools, some want Darwin's theory, and others want both. This alone punches holes in the religious censorship argument.

All readers cannot be satisfied all of the time. This is also true for sexist censorship.

Perhaps, the most effective way to deal with this is to deal with the majority. What the majority wants, the majority will inevitably get.

Women's Awareness

Though, on the other hand, the minorities also ought to have a say in what is said. At the meeting, Dean of Student Activities, James Reese commented that on campus "our policy is that we do not practice censorship," but there are places (i.e. public bulletin boards) where posters would be censored if defamatory notices were written on them.

The purpose of the evening was to make the listener aware that s/he

is faced with a problem. Perhaps s/he is unaware that s/he has been reading the "he" pronoun for all of his/her life. The problem was presented with many options for defeating it and, although no absolute answers were decided, it did make the listener more aware of what to look for when s/he is reading.

For the reader, if s/he hasn't figured it out, the surgeon was the boy's mother.

Apparently, the enthusiasm goes in both directions: Falmouth will be enthused about trying the program and Hope is enthused about having them try it. "I hope to be attending the class they'll use it in and get to know the students. I've thought of my relation with the school in terms of their helping me," she said.

Maine Commission for Women

Continued from Page 1

Branham explained why the group is committed to the state ERA. "One of our principal concerns is economic equity. It seems to me there isn't an issue more integrally related to economic issues that ERA." She claimed that, "the attitudes of employers have perpetuated a disregard of women's work. . . (and there has been) a lack of enforcement of civil rights at the federal level."

Branham cited two national statistics which suggest discrimination toward women: "Women earn be-

tween .59 and .62 for every dollar a man receives for the same work. . . Women with college educations by and large on the average find themselves in positions that are held by men with eighth grade educations."

A variety of publications to educate, inform and aid women are produced by the MCW. A Job Search Guide, a Legal Rights Handbook and issue oriented pamphlets are among the literature produced. The commission also actively assists women with political careers. According to

Branham, "we serve as a watchdog committee for openings in state government and make recommendations of qualified women."

The MCW also researches, investigates, and compiles information on domestic violence and women's correctional institutions. The commission shares conclusive evidence with the legislature and government agencies such as the Department of Human Services and AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and makes recommendations.

Women's Cross Country Fares Well

by Alex Hammer
Student Correspondent

Competing against 24 other schools, the women's cross country team ran to a fifth place tie in the Codfish Meet held at Franklin Park in Boston this past weekend. This fine performance occurred despite the fact that Bates ran without their #3 runner, who was injured. Coach Carolyn Court indicated that she was very pleased with the results of the meet.

Of the 19 schools having sufficient runners for a team score New Brunswick had the winning low score of 62 points. They were followed by Westfield (80), U Mass Boston (164), Southern Connecticut (187), and Bates and Bridgewater (194). Rounding out the top ten schools were Keene State (196), Colby (199), Fitchburg (219), and Bowdoin (220).

Senior Sue Flynn led the Bobcats by finishing in twelfth place overall. Her time for the five kilometer course (3.1 miles) was 20:31. She was followed by Sophomore Kathy Kraemer and freshman Pam Oest who finished in times of 20:47 and 21:20 respectively. Finishing next for Bates was sophomore Gretchen Ehret who passed five runners in the last 200 yards and crossed the line in 21:54. Peg Brosnahan completed the scoring for the Bobcats, finishing in 23:07. Rounding out the Varsity field for Bates and finishing close behind Peg were Jen Smalley and Kris Lia

who finished in times of 23:18 and 23:29.

In the Junior Varsity race, Bates was led by Liz Sheehan who ran an excellent race to finish in 23:03. This time would have placed her fifth among Bates finishers in the Varsity race. Also contributing to the Bates

performance were Kearstin Anderson, Bronia Clifton, and Alana Dudley.

The team's next meet is the New England Small College Athletic Conference Championships (NESCAC) held tomorrow at Middlebury College.

Mens X-Country Finishes Fourth

by Ed Dippold
Staff Reporter

The mens cross country team ran to a fourth place finish with 119 points in the 21 team Codfish Bowl at Franklin Park last Saturday. The team title went to Division II Keene St. with 51 points; followed by Lowell 76, and St. Joseph's (Me) 92.

The individual winner, Dave Dunham of Lowell, ran the 8000-meter course in 24:43 just edging out Tom Anderson of Keene St. by four seconds.

Sophomore John Fitzgerald led the Bates contingent by finishing in sixth place with a time of 25:12, improving over 28 seconds in just one week. Captain Jamie Goodberlet followed in tenth place (25:42) with Mark Hatch next in 20th (26:02). Hatch showed marked improvement from last week, moving from sixth man on the team to third.

"Our first three runners ran a competitive race with the field," commented Coach Walt Slovenski, "but we need to get our spread down to under 60 seconds." The spread between the first and fifth men for the Bobcats was 1:32.

"The rest of our varsity runners lost their concentration during the race," Slovenski continued, "We still have to gel as a team. This meet represented a good dress rehearsal for the championship meets later in the season."

Rounding out the top seven for the Bates squad were Freshman Jim Huleatt (40th), Seniors John Cullen (43th) and Mike Fanning (46th), and Frosh Marc Desjardins (49th).

The Bobcats, standing 6-1 on the season, travel to Middlebury tomorrow to defend their team title in the annual NESCAC Championships, where rival Colby College will be the main competition.

...SPORTS...

Wigton Optimistic about Mens Tennis

by Dave Kissner
Student Correspondent

Mens tennis coach George Wigton feels that his team should be very strong next spring following impressive preseason performances this fall. Causing Wigton's optimism has been the surprisingly excellent play of his freshmen.

Wigton commented, "It's a notable accomplishment for a freshman doubles team to win the ECAC Tournament." Bobcat freshmen Bryan Duffy and Brad Easterbrook accomplished this feat in the ECAC Fall Tennis Tournament at Albany, New York last month.

Early in the tournament Duffy and Easterbrook came back to upset top seeds David Palumbo and Christian Siebert of UNH 4-6, 6-0, 6-3. In the championship match Duffy and Easterbrook won two tiebreakers to defeat second-seeded Eric Fargo and Danny Medford of St. Johns 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-1). The Bobcat's sec-

ond doubles team, freshmen Dave Lawton and Andy Lubin, defeated a doubles squad from St. John Fisher College, but then lost to Rochester's second doubles team.

Wigton's Bobcats defeated both Clark and St. Michaels last week in preseason matches. Duffy, Easterbrook and junior Jerry Tatlock won both singles and doubles matches in the 7-2 victory over Clark. All Bobcat players won their matches in a lopsided 9-0 victory over St. Michaels.

Wigton believes that his Bobcats must only avoid injuries to have a very good season next spring. This fall number one singles John Luyrinck has a cartilage problem in his knee and number four Greg Fish has shoulder problems. Wigton is hoping that both will be healthy in the spring. With the addition of four outstanding freshmen, Wigton should field yet another successful team.

Bates Forum

When a Journalist Cannot Find Answers, the Community Suffers

I feel as if I have spent the better part of this week totally frustrated. I don't mean academically; nor do I mean sexually. I am frustrated journalistically.

Something happened last Saturday night. It involved residents of Lewiston and students at Bates, in one way or another. Beyond that, I know nothing. This, despite the fact that I have had interviews with the Dean's Office, and off-the-record discussions with students—some of whom were directly involved in whatever it was that happened that mysterious night.

The students are hesitant to go on the record for a variety of reasons:

protecting friends, fear of self-incrimination, concern for repercussions, not being sure of what they saw, distrust of the press, or simply not wanting to get involved. The Dean's Office has refused to comment beyond stating that they are "amidst investigation and no conclusions have been drawn at this time." They add that because it is a "serious incident" and because the deans are "so far from finished with the investigation" they "don't feel comfortable commenting at this time."

Now surely the deans have a responsibility of confidentiality. And surely students have valid reasons for refusing to talk to would-be jour-

nalists. But neither of these two things takes away the fact that I have been utterly frustrated in doing my job, and that these two groups, perhaps unwittingly, have successfully undermined the role of a newspaper in a community.

Derek Anderson

Why does the institution of the journalistic press exist in this country? In the "real world," the press serves as a source of accurate, reliable information, and as a check on the various branches of government. By serving in these two roles, corruption is minimized, and the citizens of the country are informed as to

what is happening in the world and how events affect them.

Fortunately, Bates is different from the outside world. Otherwise I would no longer have a job, since I failed to turn in a story. Furthermore, since Bates is different, the role of its student newspaper should be somewhat different as well. I don't believe, for example, that the Dean's Office is full of corruption, and that it needs the press looking over its shoulders all the time. I do believe however, that The *Student* should serve the college as an information source, which is capable of clearing the air, of substantiating or dismissing various rumors. If a "serious incident" happened on campus which affects the college, its students, its reputation in the community, then the entire community has a right to know the facts.

I want to know, for example, if I should be more careful walking home from the party late at night; is there a reasonable possibility of retaliations? Am I a potential victim of retaliatory violence? Conceivably, the safety of every student on campus is at stake here, and, therefore, we have the right to be informed.

I want to know, for example, if there are Bates students who have a tendency to react violently as a result of drinking. Here again the issue is

safety. The only difference is that the potential threat is more scary because it comes from within the community, instead of from outside it.

I want to know, for example, what the punishments for those students found guilty of violent actions will be (if in fact there are any such students), and I want to know how and why those punishments were arrived at.

How will I, or any other student, find out the answers to these questions? Because the paper has been effectively removed from doing its job, I as a journalist will know the answers, and therefore, neither will the community as a whole. The press, despite its poor reputation in the public eye, serves a purpose, whether in the nation's capitol, or here at Bates College. The *Student*, in this case, cannot serve its intended purpose, and this is what explains my frustration.

Perhaps one good thing came out of this whole aggravating experience however: I am now more certain than ever that I do not want to pursue a professional career in journalism. The frustrations simply aren't worth it.

Derek Anderson is Assistant Editor of The Student.

Repercussions and Concussions

In the summer sun, while many of the Bates community enjoyed learning experiences abroad, relaxation, work internships and the like, three Bangor hoodlums "jumped a fag and kicked the shit out of him" according to a friend of the guilty. The "juveniles" (ages 17, 16, and 15) were prosecuted. Murder was plea-bargained to manslaughter. The three were "incarcerated" in the Maine Youth Center. Within a maximum of three years these juveniles will be freed. Charles O. Howard will still be dead.

This fall, few have emerged from the warm grove of sheltering ivy (which we call Bates College). The GLSA are among those few. Alumni weekend afforded a forum concerning "violence against gays." More than an overwhelming majority of the Bates community opted to avoid what I heard one man term as "the queer activist thing." Furthermore, another woman's reaction to The *Student's* article on the meeting, which discussed the death of Howard said "wow, that guy must have been flaming; I'm sure he did something to provoke it."

The lack of reaction (with the exception of the GLSA) to the vulgar violent act seems to stem from apathy. The apathy, which most Batesies realize, but typically do no more than to acknowledge, has become an infectious growth which has begun to undermine the very essence of the Bates community: its intellect. The lack of active thought has directly resulted in a frightening ignorance.

Imagine a hypothetical situation: A Bates woman is assaulted and raped on campus in broad daylight. No one seems to want to pay any attention because they feel the woman was a flirt and deserved it.

How different are the comments of the two Bates students mentioned above (which are only an example of many similar ones heard)? Indeed, how different is the apathetic crowd from the deranged

psychopath who would kill a man or woman because of his or her sexuality?

Closer to home, last weekend saw more violence. For some Batesies, the violence remains a vivid image which will never be expunged from their memory. In a "squabble" with residents of the Lewiston-Auburn Community, one man was sent to the hospital by a group of (presumably drunken) Bates students. *BATES STUDENTS.*

It is horrifying that at Bates College, where academic ideals are pursued on a high and intellectual plateau, such violence can exist. But it goes further than a drunken brawl.

Many (too many) students laughed off (that is right *laughed*) Saturday night's events. Some have even boasted, "that'll show those damn townies."

Does the Bates community, then, actively support violence? Do we want to "show those townies" that at Bates we know how to behave at par with a territorialistic animal? If in fact they do, then as Voltaire said: "...I will defend to the death your right to disagree."

The *Student* would like to think (indeed hope) that Bates students, on the contrary, would not like to show Lewiston, or anyone for that matter, that we behave as animals. We would like to think that Bates does feel outraged at the violence against any member of society for whatever reason. We would like to think that Bates students will actively try to deter violence.

If this is what the Bates community would also hope for, perhaps the current reactions to such violence are, therefore, a result of an apathetic lack of thought. After reading this editorial, if you agree with us and want to cease the violence among our community, you are *obligated* to think, respond, act.

On November 10, there will be a march in Lewiston against violence. We'll be there, will you?

—Jon Gaudio

New Fields are a Must

Director of Athletics Robert Hatch says they are below "college standards". Football coach Web Harrison says something must be done soon. Treasurer of the College, Bernard Carpenter is convinced that a problem exists but funds are short and the feasibility is questionable.

What is the problem? The athletic fields at Bates College are generally atrocious. The fields do not drain properly and the constant usage for games and practices have caused divots and holes to develop. In short, something must be done for the safety and enjoyment of the athletes.

A new baseball diamond and soccer facility are presently under construction. Field hockey, womens soccer and both rugby clubs are subjected to play on existing facilities. This is unacceptable.

Garcelon Field is a perfect example of a facility badly in need of attention and overhaul. The geography of the area handicaps groundskeepers and the funds necessary to install a drainage system are

considerable. Yet, this field must be improved simply to insure that football will continue to remain at Bates. Prospective candidates for the squad can not be impressed by the field and existing players have commented that the field is hazardous.

Athletics are an important part of the Bates experience for a substantial percentage of students. Varsity, club and intramural sports all depend on the facilities. Current fields must be improved and additional fields must be added promptly, not five to ten years from now.

Bates already loses prospective candidates to Colby and Bowdoin due to the fact that we do not have an indoor hockey rink and thus a varsity squad. We cannot afford to lose any more potential students due to the lack of proper fields.

Bates cannot afford improvements to all college fields. Bates must be able to afford these improvements in order to insure the safety of the athletes involved and insure the future of Bates athletics.

Joseph King

The Bates Student

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All letters to the editor are welcome. Letters must be signed, and should be typed, double spaced. Please be concise and to the point in your letters.

Signaling and the SAT

A farcical poem exposing a basic tenet of economic theory was brought to my attention the other day. Entitled 'Smart,' Shel Silverstein displays his unique humor:

"My dad gave me one dollar bill
'Cause I'm his smartest son,
And I swapped it for two shiny quarters
'Cause two is more than one!
And I took the quarters
And traded them to Lou
For three dimes—I guess he don't know
That three is more than two."

James Brommer

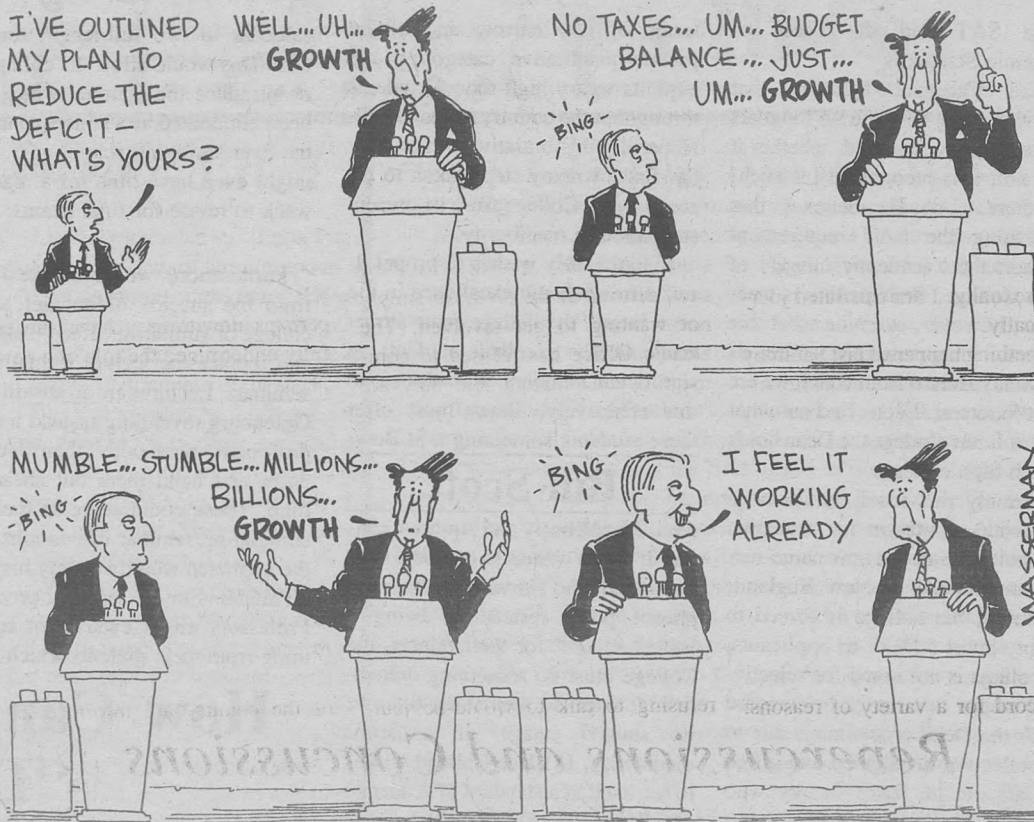
Our protagonist continues his quest, exchanging his three dimes for four nickels and so on until he has five pennies.

This is the inaugural column presented by various members of the Economics Society. Each week one of our members will mount his or

her soap box and apply economic reasoning to an issue; for economists are fond of applying models to all sorts of behavior. We aim to rest our points of view on a foundation of firm quantitative facts. Our logic will hopefully not seem to be as naive as the economist in the poem deviantly pursuing the basic economic assumption that more is preferred to less.

When information concerning the ability of an applicant with respect to a specific job is not easily discerned by an employer, the employer can attempt to use some mark generally held by all people possessing the desired traits as an expedient of expected job performance; say, a college degree may be a mark of people that perform well as managers. This is the signaling hypothesis, and its application to SAT scores was suggested in my labor economics class.

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Letters to the Editor

Exceptions Need To Be Recognized in Commons

To The Editor

On the morning of 6 October 1984, I was faced with a situation, that I feel exemplifies some of the grumbling and outcries that students have about the often ridiculous rules in Commons.

It was exactly 9:16 in the morning, and I was running late for a team breakfast with the women's soccer team. I got to the main entrance, which was closed. I choose to go in the back door to avoid any difficulties, in hope to get some breakfast before the day's match against Babson College, that was scheduled to be played during the lunch period. I serve as student assistant coach on the team.

At the back door I was greeted by one of the Commons employees. I explained to her that I was late for a team breakfast, and that I would not be able to eat lunch due to the game. She agreed to let me in. I found a seat at one of the tables occupied by the players and other coaches, near the exit to Commons. After I spoke with several of the players, I proceeded to get one bowl of cereal, two pieces of wheat toast, and a glass of skim milk.

No sooner did I return to my seat (spoon barely within my grasps), then a pair of hands belonging to the very same woman, who allowed my late entrance of a grand total of 60 seconds, took away the morning's nourishment. She informed me that due to my late arrival I was not entitled to breakfast! Absurd.

I was speechless, as were the players who were seated next to me. Not only did the woman take away the food, but she wasted it by throwing it onto the conveyer belt, on top of denying me breakfast. I thought that the people who work in Commons are consciously trying to curb the wasting of food. But this flagrant waste by the one individual seems to demonstrate another view.

Athletes on the Bates campus have to make sacrifices of various kinds, but I was unaware that going a full day without a meal was one of them. In addition to the simple fact that it is the students' room and board fees

that pay in part the salaries of those people working in Commons. Aren't the Commons workers employed to serve the Bates students meals?

It is not as if I was trying to steal something that is not rightfully mine. I do pay for an education, as well as room and board in the \$12,200 bill that I receive in August and December. I also realize that there must be rules, to keep Commons operating smoothly. But I don't feel that they should be enforced so strictly that they do not allow for exceptions. I was only a minute late.

One other aspect that I feel upset about is that Commons does not adequately plan for athletes, who come to dinner late. Every weekday,

during the fall season especially, people in Commons know that approximately 250 student-athletes, will be coming to Commons between 6:30 and 7:00, very hungry. But all too frequently these athletes have to settle for some meal, other than the one the rest of the campus enjoyed between the hours of 5:00 and 6:30. This is not always the case, but after three years of eating a late dinner due to athletic commitments, I feel that this situation occurs more often than human error will permit.

I am always respectful to the Commons employees, and I am as friendly as possible. I truly appreciate the effort that the workers put into serving the campus meals.

Michael Meehan '86

Companies Should Not Hide Behind Sullivan Principles

To the Editor:

While most people agree that apartheid, a system of legalized racial discrimination peculiar to South Africa, should be abolished, there is much controversy over how this goal should be accomplished.

It is clear that American companies in South Africa lend support to the political forces that maintain apartheid, yet there are many who disagree that divestment is a necessary first step in seeking change. These opponents of divestment argue that American firms in South Africa may help the victims of discrimination by promoting change within the system—and they point to the Sullivan Principles as evidence.

These principles, which have been endorsed by many U.S. firms doing business in South Africa, are in effect guidelines for the treatment of employees; they include equal pay for equal work, desegregation of facilities, training programs for non-whites, increased promotion among non-whites, and improvements in the quality of employees' lives.

The Sullivan principles may, however, do more harm than good. While

appearing to be far-reaching egalitarian reforms, these principles are fundamentally flawed by the simple fact that they constitute change within the system rather than a movement away from apartheid. As a result they are more often used as a means of justifying the investments that contribute to racist policies, rather than as a positive lever of change.

Even if the Sullivan Principle were uniformly adhered to it is questionable what American firms could accomplish through them. American companies in South Africa provide jobs for about 100,000 people—only one percent of the total work force. And because of the capital intensive nature of most U.S. investments most of these employees are white. What this means is that even if all U.S. firms signed the Sullivan Principles and implemented them fully, they would effect less than one half of one percent of the total work force.

The capital from U.S. investments, on the other hand, effects the entire population. While American foreign investments results in only

one percent of the employment, it amounts to 17 percent of the total direct foreign investment in South Africa. This figure may seem modest, but we must also consider that the United States is South Africa's leading trade partner, and second most important overseas investor.

American business pay over 200 million dollars a year in taxes directly to the South African government. Viewed in this light U.S. corporations play a crucial role in the political and economic structure of South Africa.

Even if companies were to show a genuine concern for equality in the workplace, and evidence indicates that they have not, it is clear that the assistance they give to the apartheid system outweighs any good they do. The danger, then, is that while these companies hide behind the cover of the Sullivan principles, they continue to contribute to the racist policies of the white minority.

Peter Cassat, '86
Student Coalition Against
Apartheid Now
(SCAAN)

Politics from the Tory Perspective

I'm supposed to write a serious column this week. Something about the way the world looks from a Tory viewpoint. Well, having watched the debate it looks pretty boring politically. Walter Mondale came over better than expected and a lot of the questions were inane and on the whole I'd rather have been watching M-TV.

It strikes me that a lot of American politics is centered about the TV set. At home the only political ads one

Jeff McCulloh

sees are allotted by the B.B.C.; usually only 5 minutes long, and ignored by everyone, who switch over to the independent station. If the B.B.C. ever attempted to televise the annual party conferences the way the networks over here did, there would be blood in the streets.

This summer, being concerned and tired of trying to do thesis work, I watched the two party conventions. They were kind of neat in that not once did anyone mention Marx, class privilege, or nationalization of anything. To me it seemed as if I were really only watching the left and right wings of the Conservatives at separate meetings.

The Democratic convention was the most exciting and as I was watching it with a Hart fanatic, I rooted for a Jackson-Hart alliance, just to make it interesting. The Republican convention was really boring and more than once I gave up and switched over to Dobie Gillis.

One thing that zipped by quickly and off camera was the platform. The hard right wing Republicans had a field day on the platform committee and Reagan himself is a moderate and I am practically a Communist as defined by that platform. Luckily no one really listens to the platform and it seems to be only indicative of the general "mood" of the party.

This manifesto, however, is a high water mark. The convention in Dallas was the last hurrah of Norman Rockwell's America. After this the party will become much more moderate, more yuppie oriented and less focused on the Biblebelt. This will happen for two reasons: 1) The old party conservatives are dying off and

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The SAT and the Farce of Academic Standard

The SAT and the Farce of Academic Standards

Dean Carignan believes that "Moving away from the SAT signals a retreat from a standard, whether it is or not, it is recognized [as such] out there. . ." He believes that eliminating the SAT requirement will hurt the "academic image" of Bates College. Perhaps this is true. Let us, however, examine what this academic image actually is. Let us ask what standard from which we are about to retreat. Let us find out what ideal of Bates College the Dean holds in such high esteem.

Certainly this ideal cannot be a worldwide reputation for academic excellence; Bates has little name-recognition outside of New England. Moreover, the college is forced to accept almost 50% of its applicants; the college is not noted for selectivity. Perhaps this image or standard which the Dean proclaims is due to the collection of talented and gifted scholars on the Bates faculty who generally spend seven years here before they are denied tenure, too often it seems in favor of those less qualified. Maybe this is part of the image campaign.

When talented faculty who have been denied tenure here are hired by colleges more capable of discerning those very subtle and aetherial qualities which characterize high-quality professors, like the ability to lecture and teach coherently in a style which separates them from the class of professors who are incapable of delivering a lucid funeral oration, they might in passing mention that they were originally from Bates, and thereby enhance the image of this college.

I heartily applaud President Reynolds and those faculty who voted to dump the SAT. It is time that colleges and universities everywhere told the College Board corp., the organization which seeks to define academic excellence in

terms of two narrow and biased pseudo-quantitative categories and exploits weary high-school students throughout the country, to go to hell. Hopefully this initiative will be only the first of many steps taken to remove Bates College from its present stagnation in mediocrity.

If Bates truly wishes to propel itself into academic excellence in the near future, the college must attract academically excellent students in significant numbers. In order to do this effectively, Bates must offer these students something that Bow-

Bill Scott

doin, Middlebury and Amherst cannot. If Bates wishes to compete with Dartmouth and Harvard for their applicant pools instead of being a 'safety school' for their rejects, the College must do something innovative. It must do something to erase its stained image of academic mediocrity. If Bates College wishes to see itself as a standard of academic excellence, the college must dedicate itself to becoming academically excellent. It is that simple.

Obviously something drastic must be done about the inept handling of tenure decisions. Bates already attracts first-rate faculty. The trick is to keep them. That shouldn't be too difficult. Maybe something should be done about the curriculum. The courses are generally hard-core, tough-and-no-nonsense subjects. This is a tremendous asset to Bates and the content of these courses should not be drastically altered. However, teaching methodology and the curriculum calendar could use some careful modification.

Years ago the Short Term Unit novelty was enough to attract many otherwise uninterested students to Bates. Today, now that the Deans have wittled the Short Term down to five weeks, it is useless. Let us abolish Short Term and restore the

calendar to two full-length semesters. This would allow the college to re-introduce the material which has been eliminated as a consequence of the ever-shrinking school year. We might even have time for a reading week to revise for final exams.

Furthermore, we might take a hint from the success of another small college of similar ilk, Reed College, and replace the lecture format with seminars. Lectures are an absurd Gutenberg invention; instead let our professors photocopy their lecture notes and hand them out ahead of time. These could serve as fuel for stimulating seminar discussions and the approach would actively involve all students in the learning process. Professors might even learn something from their students which they

might not discover by lecturing to them.

We might also take a hint from the British University system and employ open reading lists rather than adhering dogmatically to a single or a few narrow texts. We might also adopt their tutorial system; students who spend an hour each week one on one or in a small group with each of their professors would learn far more than they presently do passively sitting through an hour of professorial droning. This of course would mean more work on the part of the professors as well as the students. But if Bates wishes to attain academic excellence, we are all going to have to expend a bit more effort.

Bates currently has the capacity

for becoming a first-rate academic institution capable of competing with the best for a talented student body. However, some innovative novelty coupled with dedication to intellectual excellence is a necessary prerequisite for such an improvement. Dean Carignan, President Reynolds, members of the Faculty Senate, do not be afraid to take some risks such as abolishing the SAT requirement. It is entirely within your power to advance Bates College into the realm of academic excellence in the very near future. The college is such that it does not need to be burdened by academic mediocrity. The potential is already there; it is up to you to see that it becomes actualized. Instead of worrying about the deterioration of farcical academic standards, let us create some real ones.

How Can They Call Themselves the "Democratic" Party?

The American electoral system is plainly in a mess. A minority of eligible voters is choosing our elected officials on the national level. The will of the majority of even those who vote is often betrayed by party rules and the electoral college. The cost of a campaign for national office grows by leaps and bounds every year. The great mass of the population is not being represented, and alienation, apathy, and sociopolitical decay are some of the results.

The candidates of the two major parties are the creatures of tiny constituencies, narrow special interests who ignore the true needs and demands of the people, and grasp after influence, wealth, and power. This trend of nonrepresentation and alienation can perhaps best be illustrated by an examination of the candidacy of Walter Mondale for President, and the constituencies it represents.

Almost before the political corpse

of Jimmy Carter was cold, betrayed by the shortsighted scrabbling of his party and the unbalanced ambition of Ted Kennedy, the bosses of the Democratic Party had determined that Walter Mondale would be their candidate. Even when in 1983 Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson showed themselves to be strong and charismatic

Mark Elwell

leaders, which by no stretch of reason could one consider Mondale, the big money and political machines of the party leadership remained solidly behind Walter Mondale.

Yes, even after state after state, from strategic New Hampshire, through the crucial South, all the way to Hart and Jackson, the bosses and hardcore party hacks stayed behind Fritz. The man lacks charisma, independence, presence, and an aura of personal strength—in short, Walter Mondale is simply not Presidential timber. Why, then, is he the Democratic nominee?

The Democratic Party proclaims itself as the party of the people, of those who are disadvantaged, oppressed, in need of help. It has been the historical home of women, blacks, workers, the handicapped, the unemployed, and those concerned with social justice at home and abroad. It gained great power by championing the causes of such massive groups of people.

But, as the aphorism reminds us, power corrupts. The giant unions, once the means for workers to be represented, now use them to grow as bloated and greedy for special influence as the robber barons of big business. The ideals of the party that welcomed women and minorities have been soiled by a sordid reality where tokenism, traitorous ambition, and shameless hypocrisy rule.

Instead of showing women and minorities that they can be equal partners, the party has made it clear that only those who make the deals and follow the line set down by the big bosses will get a slice of the patronage pie, and that those who hold fast to ideals instead of giving blind obedience will be out in the cold.

Geraldine Ferraro probably does not perceive herself as a token. Certainly those, myself included, who sincerely hail the historic nature of her candidacy do not perceive her as a token. But the big bosses of the Democratic Party do perceive her as a token. The party offers no substantive equal partnership to women, so

the bosses seek to bring the vast numbers of women who oppose Reagan and have not historically voted into the fold by having Mondale choose a woman running mate even before winning the nomination.

They still believe in the machine theory of American politics. They believe that Judy Goldsmith and Lane Kirkland, by heading power cliques which claim to represent women and workers, can deliver the votes of women and workers without fail. They believe that now, as in the days of Mayor Daley and George Meany, if the heads of enough machines are lined up, the campaign is won, regardless of the quality of the platform or the candidate.

Times have changed. Workers, rank and file union workers, are heavily for Reagan. Women and blacks, who took hope in the candidacies of Hart and Jackson, are going to stay home on Election Day in record numbers. The big machines are dead, for the people have awakened to the fact that machines do not represent them. If the machines can't deliver their constituencies and most people are staying home, then Ronald Reagan wins again, and wins big.

This, if nothing else, should send the message to the Democratic Party's organizers that loyalty to ideals and the people is more important than loyalty to a party or to personal ambition. For if a party is found not to be representing any large mass of the people, it cannot win. If it cannot win, it must reform or be doomed.

The Republican Party hardly tries to pretend that it represents all the American people. It merely represents enough special interests, with enough members, to deliver a large number of votes. Not a majority of eligible voters, not even close to that, but a large number of votes. The Democratic Party is being run now by special interests so narrow and self-deluding that not only can they not inspire a larger mass of voters than the Republicans, they are alienating more and more of the people upon whom their survival depends at a reckless rate.

If only the two constituencies of women and blacks could be truly inspired by a candidate or a party that offered true hope, a true stake and role in the system, such a candidate or party could not lose. Gary Hart or Jesse Jackson, or the two together, could have done that for the Demo-

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Discussion Key to Understanding US-Soviet Relations

Imagine for a moment:

A band of terrorists claiming to be "freedom fighters" have been crossing the Canadian border and attacking isolated towns and villages in the northern part of our country. They are funded and directed by the KGB. The Canadian government refuses to do anything to stop them.

New York harbor and several other important harbors have been mined. The KGB takes credit for this brazen violation of international law, yet when taken to the world court, the Soviet Union withdraws.

"Mysterious" private planes have bombed most of our oil supplies. One was shot down and found to belong to the KGB, the Soviets ignored our complaints.

President Reagan declares a state of emergency and mobilizes the Army and National Guard. He takes extraordinary and justified steps to subdue violent opposition in the face of this grave national security threat. As a result the Soviet Union condemns Reagan as a totalitarian dictator, pressures the other governments of the world to withhold aid to the United States and steps up its attacks on the US.

The KGB terrorists now focus their attacks on economic and civilian targets. They blow up factories in the middle of the night. They kid-

nap families and take them back to Canada to "liberate" them from Reagan's oppression. If they refuse to be liberated, the terrorists kill them. They destroy public schools and day care centers and other centers of Reaganite oppression. They burn farms and kill the men, women and children working in the fields.

Pressured by internal opposition and world wide indignation, the Soviet government declares its reasons for this undeclared war on the United States. The Soviets say that in the US will sign a treaty promising to stop trafficking arms, to allow

John McAllister

free elections, to expel foreign military advisors, and to work for regional peace in the region, they will withdraw their mercenary army. The US concedes and agrees to sign the treaty. The Soviets in turn claim that the treaty, which they originally proposed, along with the planned elections, are hollow and nothing more than a propoganda ploy of the Reagan Administration.

Meanwhile, inside the United States, the government is forced to commit most of its scarce resources to fight the terrorists. Its rhetoric becomes more hostile toward the Soviet Union, and some people begin to complain about the lack of consumer

goods. The Soviets use these complaints as proof that the Reagan Administration is a totalitarian dictatorship. The Americans begin to build bomb shelters.

As the elections near, the KGB terrorists step up their attacks and kill people registering to vote. The USSR begins massive war games with the Canadian army only twenty miles from the Maine border. Soviet warships anchor eight miles off both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. The Soviet army builds air strips in Canada within easy striking distance of major US cities. Reconnaissance planes fly almost daily missions over the United States. The US claims that the USSR is planning an invasion in the very near future. The Soviets shrug this accusation as "nonsense." More bomb shelters are built and arms are stored.

If this sounds far fetched and absurd, I suggest that you re-read it and replace "the Soviet Union" and the "KGB" with "the United States" and the "CIA." Replace the "United States" and the "Reagan Administration" with "Nicaragua" and "Sandinistas." Finally, replace "Canada" with "Honduras." This is not a fictional account of Soviet imperialism, but rather a true account of US imperialism.

John McAllister is a Student columnist.

Academics and Understanding

The imminence of exams is reeking havoc upon this spanking new columnist.

Understand, I'm used to being assigned to a particular reporting assignment on Sunday night.

But now I've got all week to search my soul and come to terms with a subject that is really important to me.

Great timing. I've already got four really important subjects (and an exam in each this Monday) to take up my time. Yes, you may rightly assume that the substance of this column will roughly equal to the strength of what you're reading it on.

This change in approach to Journalism is not unlike the greater change in academic outlook which I must undergo this week.

For the period of weeks before exam time, I read assignment after assignment. Practically every reading has something fun or mind stimulating to it. (My secret is taking only those courses with catalogue numbers divisible by three.)

But seriously, like a cat with quality milk in its dish, I think it is very

fun to just lap up good reading without making a bother.

Of course then I get to class the next morning, and the professor either explains clear as day the exact opposite of what I thought I understood, or he systematically (and still clear as day) rejects my wonderful, new, gospel as being totally wrong or irrelevant in the light of the past 2000 years of criticism (tonight's reading).

Theodore Gross

In either case, I find that in light of what I have already learned, his new contradictory information is very satisfying—because it stimulates in me a new understanding. Accepting the new understanding is not always as fun as receiving the original, but I am always pretty glad to have it nevertheless.

While looking inward and examining the things I've read is fun if it's done during class, or at my own leisure—it is not fun when pressure is involved (i.e., mid terms), (i.e., the Administration saying, "Do it this semester or else...").

Although I have accepted that this required shift in the thinking process is an important element in our educa-

tion system, exam times always seem to abound with feelings of confusion, pointlessness, and resentment. My vocabulary becomes limited to three and four word outbursts of frustration.

I start with the basic, "I don't understand." Then a more emphatic, "I don't understand anything!" Next comes a more philosophic, "What's the use?" Or deeper yet, "What does it matter?"

But I've got to pass. I like it here, and besides, you can't rationalize black lungs with an F, so hatred cooks. It boils over indiscreetly at first, I hate this." Then the lid blows, "I hate Professor XXX!"

Well, Monday is Judgement Day so to speak. Once vacation arrives I'll try to remember who I am again, but until then I'm sure not going to spend any of the few free extracurricular hours I have concentrating on important issues for this column.

So now if you'll excuse me, there is only one cure for relieving the pressure of trying to understand academics—totally mindless, amusing procrastination...

"Hey, Jake! Could you push rewind on the VCR? I want to watch Reagan's closing statement again."

Roger Williams Hall: It's History

One sunny, hot September 10th in 1885 Roger Williams Hall was dedicated. In memory of Mrs. Britania Franklin Anthony a direct descendant of Roger Williams, after whom the Hall is named. Despite the intended use as a divinity school the accounts of the dedication describe those in attendance as wearing casual clothes (Baptists were always so unpretentious).

It might interest those students that live in "The Bill" that one of those little granite blocks, ringing the first floor, there is a lead box containing a picture of Mrs. Britania Franklin Anthony, Professor John Fullonton (whoever he was), the minutes of the Maine free will Baptist association for 1893 and a Free Will Baptist year book for the year 1884 (tear the building down I have been dying to get my hand on a copy of that year-book).

James Gleason

Researching this article I was surprised to discover that the "Bill" has always had a reputation for being a bit more exciting than other dorms. I trace it all back to a building built by a Baptist housing a school named after a Christian.

It seems poor "Bill" never got a moments rest. According to *The Student* of November, 1895, "Roger Williams" was decked in its galas day best... entertainment included music by Sampson's orchestra (late 19th century equivalent of the Beetles I guess) and the Philomena ladies quartet... (the go-go's)... the speeches abounded in good natured fun and rillery and any one could not well carry away the thought that theologians are a sober lot... (party animals!)

The article continues, "... One end of the reception, a jolly good time, was certainly accomplished, and it seems any hesitating young men and women must have been led to decide to take a theological course at Cobb divinity school."

All this excitement for the cost to build of a mere 20,547.46 dollars, a bargain for sure.

In the October 1st edition of *The Student* in 1920, a sad tale is told.

"The monks of the cloistered precincts of Roger Williams 'the Monastery' (as it was called) returning from their summer among the heathens have found many startling changes in their abode." (What's an abode).

"The terrible proclamation of the year. In short no more may the monks assemble in secret conclave, offer up clouds of vaporous incense to the gods. (NO! no, no marijuana had not been invented yet). No more may the high priest puff the holy weed-smoking has been forever banished."

Then there was that fateful Sunday in February of 1925 when as reported by *The Student*, "In mighty vermilion lettering, a sign run out on the flag pole shouted, 'Lost Our Lease—MUST VACATE' "

The *Student* goes on "It is definitely rumored however that the sign is not officially connected with mid-years (finals to you) but was only recently defacing landscape of Lower College street in a business capacity."

Roger Williams, The Bill or the Monastery I salute you! 89 years of holding the best parties on campus if the Free Will Baptist could only see us now.

Roll out the Keg.
James Gleason is a Student columnist.

How the World Looks from a Tory Viewpoint

Continued from Page 13

the younger moderates will be stepping into higher party positions, and 2) with the Presidency up for grabs in 1988 the candidates will have to be more moderate to garner support from within the party and the country as a whole.

America is going to vote Republican not because of the trogladitic platform but because of the Republican economic policy. The country is heading towards serious financial problems because of the deficits. I personally cannot comprehend for my life how Ferraro-Mondale would be able to control government spending.

The Democratic party is the party of social programs—not governmental cuts. If Ronald Reagan cannot control the Congress enough to stop them from giving billions of dollars in exemptions in the tax-cut bill, I do not see Mondale as having much success. Furthermore, I think most everyone is opposed to more taxes.

Most of America's middle class works four months of the year to pay their taxes. To me, that is enough. Lastly, the Republicans did a lot of what they promised to do. They got the economy rolling again, overall income is higher for most Americans and most importantly, inflation has been brought down.

The platform said a lot of things I didn't like and I would like to continue this column in a series on these points. Some of the things that I did not agree were:

1. the demand for American world military supremacy.
2. the implicit rejection of E.R.A.
3. an implicit rejection of gay rights.
4. support for an unfair flat tax rate.
5. a call for a constitutional amendment to ban abortions.
6. sympathy with school prayer (something that is to me so trivial as to be worthy of a great deal of contempt).
7. a rejection of the nuclear

freeze.

8. implicit acceptance of the rape of our environment, and lastly,
9. a condemnation of marijuana legalization.

Some of the stands may sound radical, but they aren't really. And remember, vote with the money, tax-cuts in 85!

Jeff McCulloh is a Student columnist.

The SAT and the Farce

Continued from Page 14

By the turn of the century, the difficulty of evaluating the rapidly growing pool of applicants to colleges warranted the establishment of the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) to administer a single set of tests to ascertain the relative worth of the candidates. In 1926, the SAT was set up to not measure past educational success as on the initial achievement tests, but to judge an individual's innate capacity for learning.

The signal the SAT gave became a universal and fundamental criteria

for evaluating the diverse candidates in the 1960s. Those who 'owned' the signal (a high score) could go to an elite institution, while those who did not perform well on the SAT could likely matriculate in supposedly inferior schools.

In recent years, a multitude of independent studies have pointed to the faults of the SAT as a signal. Of popular concern is the bias towards certain socio-economic backgrounds. Minorities chronically do poorly on the SAT as opposed to white peers, largely due to an unfamiliarity with mainstream American culture and standard written English used in college and business. This culture gap persists despite the detailed evaluation of SAT questions by minority reviewers. But there is no attempt to incorporate slang from any socially distinct group, for a standard of communication must be upheld, even though only certain sectors can be expected to be comfortably fluent in it.

Family income is also too much a determinate of SAT scores. J. Amberg in the Autumn 1982 issue of *American Scholar* presents a table comparing family income with SAT scores of 1973 and 1974 high school seniors. Scores ranging from 750 to 800 came from individuals from families with an average income of \$24,124; scores of 200 to 249 were equated with family earnings averaging \$8,639. Intermediate ranges follow the pattern obediently, although it should be noted that many students with high income parents had low

scores and fully one-third of the students belonging to families earning less than \$6000 scored in the upper one-half. The conclusion is the same, the SAT is more a measure of family background than aptitude.

The crowning blow is the refutation of the Educational Testing Services's paramount claim that the SAT is an accurate signal of a college freshman's grades. Three prominent studies, Slack and Porter in the May 1980 *Harvard Education Review*, and C. Jencks and J. Crouse, and D. Truheim and J. Crouse in *Phi Delta Kappan*, June and September, 1982, respectively lend empirical support to high school grades as best predicting grades in college, with the SAT and achievement tests relegated to a secondary role, indistinguishable from each other. Furthermore, when high school performance is combined with SAT scores to indicate first year college grades, this composite measure has as much explanatory power as high school marks alone.

In light of these findings, the vote to make SAT scores reporting optional is half-hearted. The signal will still be present, for those people who have high scores will report them, and those decline reporting the scores most likely do not possess the signal. Since achievement tests can supplement the high school record just as well as the SAT, I suggest abolishing the misleading and seemingly irreconcilable SAT and continue with the optional achievement test.

This column is a weekly feature in *The Student*.

What's So Democratic

Continued from Page 14

The primary popular votes demonstrated the appeal and leadership of both men. The Democratic Party, by betraying the people and producing Walter Mondale, is crumbling the foundations of the two party system. That system is being shown to represent no great mass of the people, but only the special interests of wealthy and influential cliques and lobbies. Both parties can be seen to cater to such interests at the expense of a hypocrisy-weary electorate?

If serious reform and sincere leadership do not emerge soon, if candidates like Walter Mondale continue to be put forward, if popular votes continue to be ignored in favor of rigged delegate systems and the archaic electoral college, our nation can be said to be careening down

into a political abyss. We would no longer be a republic, but rather an oligarchy, where fringe factions and obscene wealth lord it over a powerless majority, cowering them with propaganda and scare tactics.

Even now, these trends are the order of the day. If we do not clean house soon, future generations may well find themselves in a state where the principles of the Revolution are still touted loudly, but in every way are betrayed. One need only to look at the Soviet Union to see such a state.

I cannot advise anyone to either vote for Mondale or not, because on the one hand he is not a leader representative of the people, but on the other hand the alternative is most unpleasant. I do not know myself what

I will do in the voting booth, only that I will be there.

If we stay home and do not vote at all, we are giving the would-be oligarchs of both major parties the green light for more of the same—and worse. I only hope that the people, having become disenchanted with these parties, do not forsake the search for genuinely democratic alternatives. Hope exists, I suppose, in a faith that the American people realize that loyalty to party must be cast aside if it conflicts with loyalty to democracy.

We must endure this time of political disease with determination and loyalty to American ideals if we are to leave behind a United States anything like the one which was founded centuries ago.

Mark Elwell is a Student Columnist.

Students and Faculty Speak Soviet

Continued from Page 3
news coverage about Western issues by talking with foreigners, listening

to the radio and other means," Black explained. "The trusted source for

outside news seems to be the BBC." Yet, in spite of the relatively easy

access to western news sources, this does not imply the government con-

done contact between its people and western people. This is shown in the establishment of a new law passed this summer that makes it illegal for native Soviets to associate with foreigners.

Under the law, Soviet citizens are now supposed to notify the KGB eight days in advance of the time they will meet a foreigner, state the reason for the meeting, the foreigner's name as well as other information. "I don't think it will make a very big difference," Walsh commented. "People who really want to see foreigners, and have that contact, will probably continue."

"I don't know to what extent they intend to enforce it," said Black. "It certainly wouldn't prevent me from talking with them if they wanted to talk to me. . . . Although sometimes they don't want to be seen with you in public, sometimes they don't care. I've never felt uncomfortable just being with Soviet citizens," she explained.

It was continually stressed that contact with people is an important way to break down the misconceptions people have about each other, or more importantly, to get beyond that level. It seems readily apparent that if it were left up to the governments and the media of the US and Soviet Union, these misconceptions would be easily perpetuated.

Although it's important to try to understand cultural differences between the US and the Soviet Union, its even more important to recognize similarities. Though, as noted by many of those who have travelled to the Soviet Union, the easiest and most effective way to accomplish this is personal interaction.

According to Pomfret, "Their view of the world isn't much different from ours at all. Neither side is right and between the two there is a lot of middle ground. It's important to understand both sides, and the middle ground. They're just like us. It's not (such) a big difference as people think."

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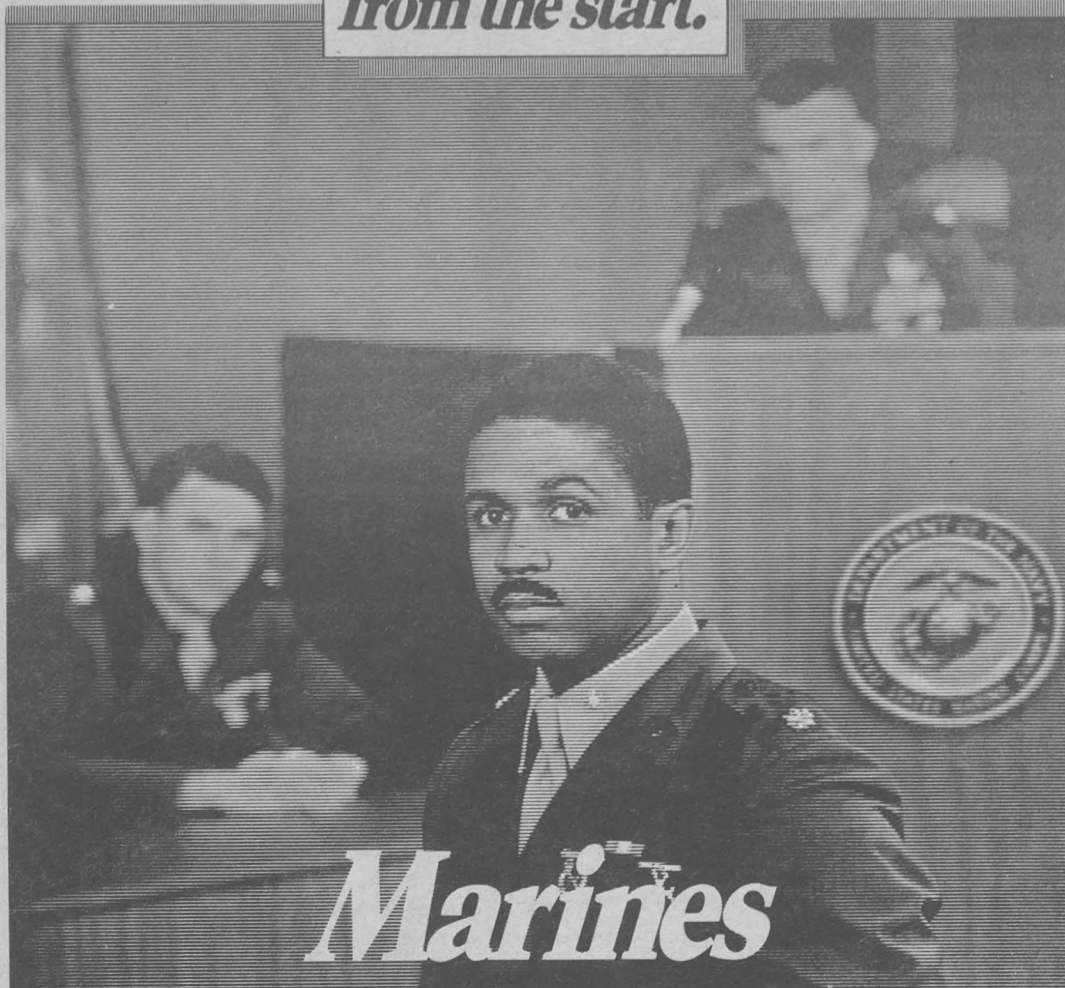
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