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Bates College

Chisholm Centers on Political Awareness in Monday Address

by Bill Walsh
News Editor

For Shirley Chisholm, her barn burning lecture at Bates College Chapel Monday night was one more welcome opportunity to educate citizens concerning the policies of the Reagan administration and convey the message, "Do your homework: don't be taken in" by political rhetoric. On a campaign tour of the United States, this 14-year member of Congress and 1972 Presidential candidate, had campaigned in 17 states for Jesse Jackson prior to the Democratic National Convention, and 13 states afterward giving support to Walter Mondale.

While stating her goal in speaking on the eve of the election was simply to inspire people to become politically aware, "I'm only trying to leave thoughts in your head this night," she also took sharp jabs at the Reagan administration and its ability to "fool" the citizens.

Briefly summarizing the candidates and the issues since the 1964 election to the present, Chisholm made special note of the 1980 election and here began to launch her attack at President Reagan. Prefacing her evaluation on the power and persuasiveness of political illusion, Chisholm said of the Reagan administration, in 1980 "he spoke so movingly of peace, while he pressed for every article of war." She went on to state that the economy took an upward swing under Reagan because "unemployment lines squeezed inflation out of the economy."

"Things are not as rosy as they would have us believe," her voice thundered.

The Reagan policy of "no taxes" she claimed will "pass a great debt onto our children." Then she added

facetiously, "Too bad for our minorities, too bad for the migrant child. Too bad for the handicapped."

"You can forget when the great communicator (Reagan) comes before you...He is so grandfatherly..." she claimed, "you forget what his policies are doing."

"Carter's mistake in running for re-election," she joked, "is that he said we were in trouble."

At this point, she emphasized the meaning and importance of the election. "This election is about Central America," she stated. "It is about unemployment...farming policies...foreign policy...it is an election about the kid in New York City who committed suicide so his mother would have one less mouth to feed." The election is about "benefitting the people who already have enough," she roared, and a theory of diplomacy of "walk softly and carry a big stick."

In a sometimes mocking and much of the time passionate voice, Chisholm made an appeal to women. "We fought for your rights," she said. "If you think that this administration helps you...you will get what you deserve and you will deserve what you get!" The crowd roared with approval.

"If Ronald Wilson Reagan gets elected, and I think he will," Chisholm scolded, "I will watch how things come tumbling down around your head, particularly you women."

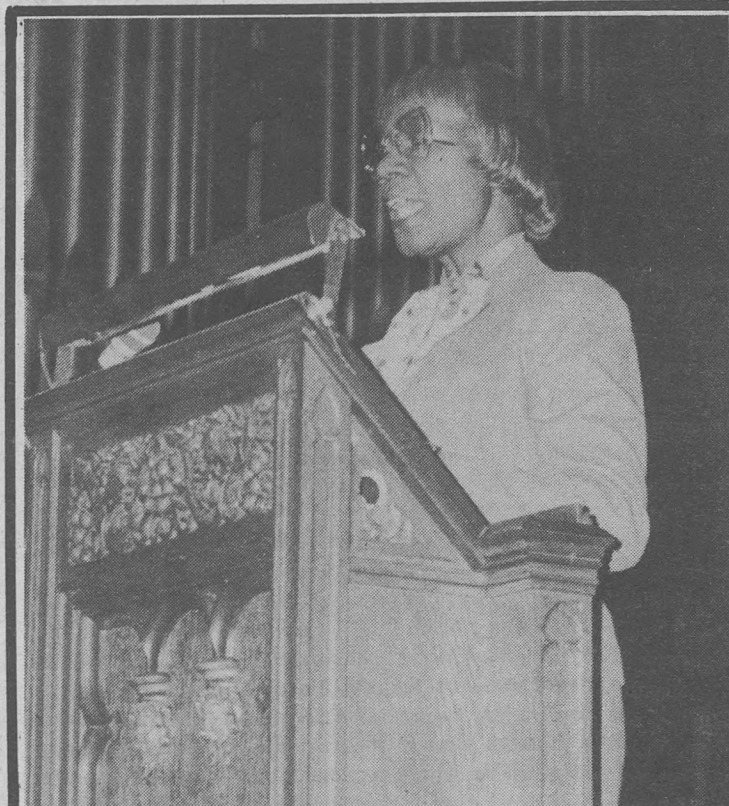
She went on to warn the crowd of the effect a conservative Supreme Court will have on the country. It will undo all of the gains of society, she claimed, it will undo peace and

minority movements.

Throughout the lecture was an undercurrent of excitement. She continually urged citizens to become educated about American politics; "you can no longer be armchair recipients...knowledge is power."

Chisholm seemingly spoke on every issue: on the candidacy of Jesse Jackson, "He shall return" (ovation); on black candidates, "Since when does a black man think people will take him seriously; he can't move beyond the prescribed roles of society"; the role of the white male, "he must attack the status quo"; on the press scrutiny of Geraldine Ferraro, "If Spiro Agnew went under the microscope lense that she did, he never would have gotten his toe on the ticket."

Chisholm was sponsored by the Afro-Am Society.



Shirley Chisholm delivering her address on political awareness last Monday in the Chapel. Photo by JC Gaudio.

Maine Says No ERA, Yes Reagan

by Julie Vallone
Senior Reporter

It was a "no" for the Equal Rights Amendment, a "no" for UMLA and like most of the nation, a "yes" for President Ronald Reagan as Maine voters considered the array of candidates and referendum in Tuesday's election. The Lewiston community, however, rallied against the President's national sweep, favoring Democrat Walter F. Mondale by over 300 votes, according to Lewiston Daily Sun and Lewiston Journal sources.

As voters nationwide watched Reagan capture 49 out of 50 states, losing in only Washington DC and Mondale's home state of Minnesota, Lewiston residents "bucked" the national trend with a vote of 9,843 to 9,480 against Reagan.

On the other hand, Lewiston adhered to patterns of the rest of the state in voting against the proposed ERA, which was voted down in the state by a 67 to 33 percent margin.

In Lewiston, a proposal to grant a \$2.1 million bond for the construction of a Lewiston-Auburn branch of the University of Maine was rejected by 303 votes, (9,242 to 9,545). Similarly, Auburn voters rejected to paying \$1 million toward the project by 52 votes (5,660 to 5,712).

Statewide, Senator William S. Cohen retained his congressional position defeating Democrat Elizabeth H. Mitchell by a 3 to 1 margin (400,953 to 142,312). Republican John R. McKernan captured a House of Representatives seat

with a 180,702 to 102,588 vote victory over Democrat Barry Hobbins. Representative Olympia Snowe defeated Democrat Chipman Bull also by a three to one margin, with 192,231 votes to Bull's 57,220.

On State Bond issues, Maine and Lewiston residents voted in favor of \$13,425,000 bond for vocational technical institutes (53 to 47 percent) and in favor of the \$16.5 million bond for new UM buildings (56 to 44 percent). Although the \$10,035,000 bond issue for prison improvements was approved, the \$6 million proposal for court house construction in Portland and Bath-Brunswick was voted down (60 to 40 percent).

Opponents/Proponents of Gay Rights Participate in Heated Forum

by Maureen Ross
Student Correspondent

"Gay rights is an attempt to make people with a bad habit the subjects of special attention," said Dr. Paul

Cameron at last Wednesday's *Politics, Religion, and Public Policy* lecture which involved a panel discussion on the political and religious aspects of rights for gays.

The panel consisted of five members: Paul Cameron, Ph.D., a well known opponent of gay rights; Father Roger Chabot, a Roman Catholic priest; Reverend Mark Finx; Dale McCormick, from the Maine Gay/Lesbian Club; and Douglas Morgan Strong, pastor of the Unitarian Universalist All Souls Church. Associate Professor of English Carole Taylor moderated the discussion.

Each member of the panel was given five minutes to state his or her views on gay rights. Cameron began the discussion by stating that "given what they (homosexuals) do, then it not only disqualifies them for special consideration but also for special scrutiny." He went on to discuss in detail the health hazards "caused" by homosexuals and included an example of the recent rise of AIDS cases.

Morgan Strong is the first openly homosexual man in his religion to be hired (as such) by his parish. "Every mainstream religious group in the country (except Christian Fundamentalists) has endorsed right for gays," he pointed out. As a member

of a community which accepts homosexuality he said, "it's as much of a given as whether you like peanut butter or brussel sprouts."

The discussion was followed by questions coming from the audience. Cameron clearly raised a few eyebrows as well as voices. The credibility of his facts (spoken as well in several published pamphlets) was questioned. Cameron stressed their validity but McCormick called them "distorted." She also pointed out that Cameron has been dropped from the American Psychiatric Society for breach of its principles.

Chabot explained the position of the Catholic Church in regard to gay rights. He noted that people should make a distinction between who a person is and the activity he or she engages in. "These people have a right to be free of discrimination," he said, adding, "we should strive for compassion."

Finx spoke mainly of his own love of God. He took a look at gay rights from his religious point of view. Having ministered to homosexuals, he said, "if you find yourself in tor-

ment, there is a way to change your life for the better. All I can do is lift Jesus Christ up."

McCormick, speaking from a political viewpoint, gave examples of discrimination against homosexuals in many states. Gays, she said, are now allowed to be on every committee of every platform in the Republican party. "Gay people are coming into our own," she concluded.

Cameron spoke on health hazards. He said because of these "reasonable discrimination is called for. (They) need to be discriminated against." Finx stated that, "If the facts are the facts, then we may have to go to a civil court" against homosexuals.

Chabot stated that they "don't understand the principle of their orientation."

Finally, Cameron stated the correlation between homosexuality and religion. "People who are reared ir-religiously are far more apt to be homosexual," he stated. However, he concluded by stating that he "genuinely cares for homosexuals."



Participants in last week's debate included Reverend Mark Finx, Father Roger Chabot, and Dr. Paul Cameron. Photo by JC Gaudio.

Secret Service Joins Search For Gunman in Boston

BOSTON (AP)—Secret Service agents joined the search Tuesday for a tall, bearded man dressed in white who fired two shots at a Reagan campaign worker from a taxi and then screamed "Reagan's next."

Bill Brush, assistant special agent, said the verbal threat was enough to bring agents into the case. "We take it very seriously," he said.

The gunman narrowly missed the worker, Gary Villani, 19, who was standing outside Reagan-Bush campaign headquarters near Boston Common.

Villani was hit by ricocheting pieces of stone from a nearby building and suffered superficial injuries, police spokesman Peter T. Woloschuk said.

Campaign workers heard the man scream "Reagan's next" just after the shots, police said.

Brush said agents had no suspects Tuesday, but were conducting interviews with witnesses while police detectives searched the city.

Woloschuk said groups of people supporting President Reagan or his Democratic challenger, Walter Mondale, began shouting at each other at 7:30 p.m. near the Park Street subway station on the Common when a cab pulled up and a man in white jumped out.

"The guy goes over to a Mondale guy and starts harassing him," said Bob O'Koniewski, 23, state ad-

ministrator for the Reagan-Bush campaign in Massachusetts.

O'Koniewski said he believed the man was angry at Reagan but went mistakenly for the Mondale backer,

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—A week after Indira Gandhi's assassination, opposition political and religious leaders told the new government the situation was "still serious" throughout much of India and urged firm action to protect Sikhs from marauding Hindus.

A Sikh leader said thousands of Sikhs had been killed.

Indian army troops kept peace in New Delhi and other major cities, where Hindu mobs had ransacked Sikh shops and homes in a four-day frenzy of killing and destruction. The violence broke out after Mrs. Gandhi's assassination last Wednesday by two men identified as Sikh members of her security staff.

The United News of India said two of the senior police officers responsible for Mrs. Gandhi's security—G.R. Gupta, deputy commissioner of police, and D.C. Gulia, the assistant commissioner—had been suspended pending completion of an investigation into her killing.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the 40-year-old elder son who succeeded

who carried a satirical sign containing Reagan's picture.

"Then he started doing it to Gary (Villani), who was handing out literature," said O'Koniewski.

Situation Still Tenuous in India

his mother hours after her death, last Saturday dismissed Lt. Gov. P.G. Gavai, New Delhi's top administrative officer, who was criticized for allegedly lax police efforts to stop the bloodbath.

Gandhi issued a statement saying his mother's assassination was the act of "two misguided individuals" and not an action of the entire Sikh community.

He appealed to "all parties and groups" to mark Thursday's anniversary of the birth of Guru Nanak, who founded the Sikh faith in the 16th century.

Gandhi on Tuesday told a delegation of 10 opposition party leaders the government was working to re-

Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority police broke up the fight and took the man back to the cab, Woloschuk said.

A few minutes later, the cab reap-

peared as the Reagan campaign workers returned to their headquarters about a city block from the subway station. It was then that shots were fired, police said.

in controlling the violence.

They also complained of unsatisfactory conditions in relief camps established to house people—mostly Sikhs—who fled the carnage.

In Amritsar, the Sikh holy city in northern Punjab state, the chief priest of the Golden Temple said Sikhs had been slaughtered in the thousands and said the mobs were forcing Sikhs to choose between their country and their religion.

"We cannot sacrifice religion for our country," Sahib Singh told The Associated Press. "Our religion for us is supreme... The government should not have let it (the rioting) happen."

Presidential, Congressional Races may Cost \$1b

WASHINGTON—The Federal Election Commission estimates the final tab for the presidential, House and Senate races decided Tuesday will exceed \$1 billion.

The figure is up from \$795 million spent on the 1982 House and Senate campaigns and \$788 million in 1980 for the presidential, House and Senate races.

And Herbert C. Alexander, a professor of political science at the University of Southern California, estimated the total cost of all US elections this year—from the White House to the local courthouse—at \$1.8 billion.

About \$200 million was spent on the race for the White House alone, including more than \$120 million by the two principal contenders, President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale.

The Reagan-Bush and Mondale-Ferraro campaigns each received \$40.4 million from the Treasury for the general election campaign and were barred from spending other funds, except for \$6.9 million that each party could spend for its ticket. The Democratic Party reportedly fell several million dollars short of hitting its ceiling.

Reagan spent the maximum \$20.2 million in his uncontested drive for the GOP nomination, while Mondale spent \$18.5 million in holding off Sen. Gary W. Hart of Colorado,

Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and the rest of his Democratic opposition.

The candidates spent several million more dollars apiece on fund-raising (which had a separate \$4 million limit) and legal and accounting costs (which are unlimited).

In the primaries, the presidential candidates spent \$98.3 million through Aug. 31, according to a spokesman for the Federal Election Commission, Sharon Snyder.

Added to that are:

- \$80.8 million from the Treasury for the fall campaigns.

- \$6.9 million that the Republican National Committee spent. A Democratic National Committee spokesman declined to specify how much it spent, but said, "We probably did spend several million less than the limit."

- \$8 million from the Treasury for each party's national convention.

Two conservative political action committees, the National Conservative Political Action Committee and the Fund for a Conservative Majority, have said they have spent \$15 million to get Reagan re-elected.

The AFL-CIO estimates it has spent more than \$3 million encouraging its members to vote for Mondale.

Campus Briefs

Williams President Resigns

After eleven years as President of Williams College, John W. Chandler announced his decision to step down at the conclusion of the academic year.

Originally planning to resign at 65, the 61 year old Chandler decided that this year was a better time for the college to make a transition to new leadership. "(All of) my designs for the college are in place or in progress," the Williams Record quoted Chandler as saying.

He also noted that since a number of the college's trustees will be stepping down in the next four years, it would be too drastic a change if he waited until then to resign his post.

The Record went on to cite substantial growths in the college during Chandler's tenure: strengthening of

the arts, more women faculty, improved faculty salaries, an alumni fund which has tripled in size. He regrets he will not see the completion of the new sports facility and the Williams and Oxford program set underway.

Chandler came to Williams in 1955 and taught in the religion department. From 1968 to 1973 he was President of Hamilton College. In 1969 Chandler became a Williams trustee and returned to campus four years later as the college's 12th President.

* * *

To join its other two political newspapers, Bowdoin College students will publish the *Advocate*, funded by the Young Democrats.

Though the founding of the paper

was partisan, editor Michael Moore claims that the goal of the paper is both to promote political awareness on campus as well as to foster "responsible political discussion."

However, when asked if the *Advocate* is a response to the *Patriot*, Bowdoin's conservative journal, Moore replied, "People are concerned about conservatism... and the differences between the Republicans and Democrats." While the paper may have started out as a reaction to the conservatist paper, the *Bowdoin Orient* reported, the only relationship between them now is that they both are "concerned with political issues."

Moore hopes that in the future the *Advocate* will be a monthly publication.

Dateline: Lewiston Discrimination Charged

Sarah Palmer, the sister of the Auburn girl burned to death two weeks ago, has been placed in a foster home where she will remain indefinitely. She was put in the custody of the Maine Department of Human Services. Her mother, Cynthia Palmer and her mother's boyfriend await the November twentieth hearing on the charge of murder.

* * *

Police arrested Samantha Glenner on the charge of killing Amelia Cave. Cave's body was found October 12 on property owned by Glenner's parents. Glenner was being held in Hancock County jail pending arraignment last Wednesday morning.

* * *

Newspaper ads and telephone advertisements marked a last minute pitch by the Lewiston Taxpayers Association to stop the proposed bond

issue for a University of Maine Lewiston-Auburn facility. LTA member Emile Levasseur paid for the ads and questioned why Lewiston needs a University of Maine facility.

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The Auburn City Council voted 3-2 to direct the planning board when remapping the city, to include a low density county residential zone. This would make a zone with minimum of three acre lots.

* * *

The Maine Human Rights Commission found reasonable cause this week to believe that nine employees of Westbrook, Maine company lost their jobs because of their ages. Although the commission will not bring a lawsuit against the company each of the nine former employees possibly could.

Pinochet Declares State of Siege, Curfew in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile—President Augusto Pinochet declared a state of siege yesterday, saying it was necessary to combat a wave of terrorist violence that has left 10 dead in the last week and led to the resignation of his Cabinet.

Pinochet also refused to accept the resignation of Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the chief Cabinet official, whose decision to step down Monday was followed immediately by the resignations of the remaining 15 ministers.

In a nationally televised ceremony, he reappointed Onofre Jarpa and 14 other ministers but replaced Labor Minister Hugo Galvez with government spokesman Alfonso Marquez de la Plata.

The state of siege, reimposed in Chile for the first time since 1978, increased the military government's powers of arrests and broadened its

power to restrict civil liberties, particularly press freedom.

Military authorities in Santiago immediately announced a curfew that will keep the capital's four million inhabitants in their homes from midnight to 5 a.m. indefinitely.

Pinochet said he declared the state of siege to "put an end to the inhuman escalation of terrorism and subversion."

The declaration came two days after two police officers were killed in the latest outbreak of terrorist violence and a week after a new outburst of demonstrations left eight persons dead.

Pinochet announced last week that he was postponing plans to legitimize political parties and warned that he would reimpose a state of siege if protests against his 11-year-old military regime escalated out of control.

In announcing his resignation

Monday, Jarpa said he was stepping down because he could not stem the growing wave of terrorist violence and antigovernment protests. The other ministers followed to give Pinochet a free hand in reorganizing his government.

Even before Pinochet declared the state of siege, Chilean politicians said they feared the departure of Jarpa, architect of a 14-month attempt to liberalize Chile's regime, could lead Pinochet to take a harder line.

Pinochet, who has ruled since a military coup deposed an elected Marxist president, Salvador Allende Gossens, said the government will not hold political talks until the opposition accepts the current constitutional timetable, which extends his term in power until 1989 and provides for an elected congress only in 1990.

Feature in...SPORTS

USFL Guard Enjoys Coaching Bobcat Footballby Theodore Gross and
Brad Latters

Lewiston, Maine is where the New Orleans Breakers All-USFL guard, Gerry Raymond, began his football career. As a junior at Lewiston High he earned All-State honors on the offensive line, and as a senior he was named All-State on both the offensive and defensive lines.

Presently, Lewiston is where Raymond has begun his coaching career. The USFL's unique spring schedule provides Raymond with an off-season when most other leagues are in action, and he has taken advantage of the opportunity to try out coaching the offensive line position which he has played for many years.

Raymond, who started forty-four games at division I, Boston College while on a full scholarship, has found Bates' relaxed, yet nonetheless hardworking, Division III football program a very comfortable environment to coach in.

"From my standpoint it's an ideal situation to be in. Unlike high school

football or make All League. Here they don't have that pressure," Raymond explains.

Just a glance at Raymond's achievements at Boston College shows that he evidently handled the pressures of division I football well.

He won the Scanlon Award (Academic/Athletic Award) at BC, he was named a 2nd Team All-American, and he was drafted in the fourth round of the 1982 draft by the New Jersey Giants. This past season his second full one as a professional, Raymond was named to the *Sporting News* All-USFL team for his outstanding play at Offensive Guard.

How has the shift from the gridiron to the sidelines affected Raymond, an athlete who at twenty-five years of age is now approaching the peak of his playing days?

"The winning and the losing—the stuff that you don't get except for when you're playing on the field...that's the one thing you probably miss.



Raymond speaks to some of his players at a game earlier this year. Lewiston Journal Photos.



"Everything is so much more laid back here," according to Raymond.

you don't have to build their skills from the ground level up. Here you can more or less fine tune them." Raymond explains.

"But the difference between Division I and Division III is that I'm so used to the high pressure college atmosphere where winning is everything. Everything is so much more laid back here. The kids here play because they want to, and school is number one for them.

"We have fun on the practice field, but I work them hard...probably harder than what they're used to. But it's important to them...and I've never once heard anybody gripe about how hard we've had a practice, because they understand.

"A lot of times in the third or fourth quarter of a game they'll come off the field and say, 'Coach, they're just dying over there! We can run right at them. We can kill them.'"

Nowhere had the offensive line demonstrated their stamina and cohesiveness better than in the Colby game two weeks ago. In the last quarter, out of 26 plays the line as a unit missed only three blocks.

"It is because they're in good shape, and they work in practice," Raymond said. "They really want to be good ballplayers..."

"It is just such a different atmosphere from division I where you're pressured to go onto professional

"The thing I don't miss is the waking up on Monday mornings with the sore muscles, and the sore bones, and the bruises and the bumps. That's kind of nice" laughs Raymond.

"I can go home after a game and watch the tube or get up the next morning and go out dancing that night and not have a problem with being sore. I enjoy the aspects all week long of the preparation and the game itself. You get the same intensity, but it's a little different.

"It's frustrating at times staying on the sidelines and not being able to go out and help your buddy out or give a guy a pop or something...but you won't catch me doing that."

When the line is on the field, Raymond becomes an observer. His approach is not to yell out on the field, but rather to prepare the line with options and let each man be his own type of person.

"I try to give them some lee-way with what they're going to do on the field. I try to give them two or three different blocking schemes to run...that's part of the game, to grow, to take charge, and lead as far as you can lead yourself.

"In a game I don't get frustrated when someone misses a block or gives up a sack. They're out there playing for themselves and the guy

next to them.

"That's fun. It's fun to watch them care about each other, and get worried when someone gets hurt, or to get excited when someone makes a good block.

"It's all fun to watch from the outside. I'm just thankful that they've allowed me to take part in it a little bit—by allowing me into the group to watch, and get real close to them."

Creating a strong sense of closeness within the members of the line (which consists of two tackles, two guards, and one center) has been Raymond's primary objective as a coach. This unity is essential in combatting the lack of direct credit visible when things go well for the line, but more importantly to maintain a sense of pride when things blatantly go bad.

"There's going to come a time when someone is physically going to be better than you. That's just the nature of the game," Raymond tells his players.

"It's something you have to face, your buddies are going to have to help you out and pick you up. So I really want to instill the group atmosphere."

At times the Bobcat line has been outsized by opponents 30-40 pounds heavier, but Raymond maintains that they have been able to handle anybody.

To account for what they may have lacked at times in physique, the Bobcat line has compensated with professional technique. Raymond has taught them line skills which are generally not taught to players at the college level. This has helped the Bobcats especially in the area of pass blocking.

"We're probably the best pass blocking unit in the league. They take pride in what they do, and it shows in the way they play," Raymond maintains.

The impact of Raymond's professional insight and concern for the careers of his players has not gone unnoticed. Head Coach Web Harrison, and line members Fisher and Cocoluto have all voiced their satisfaction with Raymond in the *Lewiston Sunday Sun*.

Harrison said, "He's been very helpful because first of all, he has great enthusiasm...which is pretty contagious. Because of his pro experience the kids look up to him.

What he has brought to the team is the latest techniques."

Fisher, the Bobcat center said, "Gerry has brought us together as a group. He makes us compliment each other."

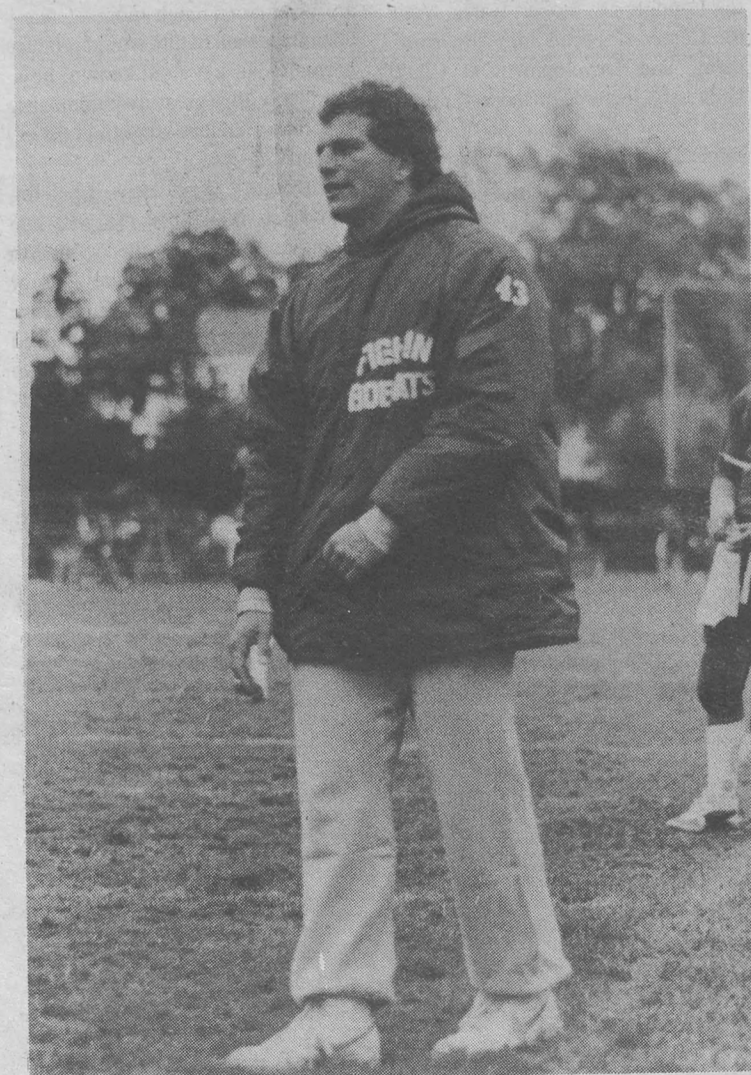
The Bobcats Right Guard, Cocoluto echoed Fisher's appreciation. "He shows us so much caring, he gives 100% to all his players both on and off the field. We want to show him that it was worth it."

This weekend's final football game will wrap up Raymond's successful tenure at Bates as a football coach. The cold months until spring will offer Raymond plenty of opportunities to contemplate his future.

"I still want to play three more years, hopefully five," Raymond plans. "There are still some things I want out of football. There are still things I know football can give me.

"I enjoy suiting up on Sundays. I enjoy the mental and physical preparedness. I enjoy the feeling of

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Raymond from the sidelines.

Don't Dismiss UFO's, According to Expert

by Caroline Baumann
Student Correspondent

The Psychology Department recently sponsored a guest lecturer, Marge Christensen, to speak on the topic of "Are UFO's Real?". Professor Bechtel, Assistant Professor of Psychology and Education, as well as Director of the Mutual UFO Network for the State of Maine, first introduced the topic by stating that there is "enormous empirical evidence" of the existence of UFO's.

Ms. Christensen, the Director of the Mutual UFO Network for the State of Massachusetts as well as National Public Relations Director, first remarked that the majority of people today have been introduced to the UFO idea via the media, who objectively and non-scientifically approach UFO evidence, misrepresenting the data.

Urging those present to forget any notions of "wacky martians from outer space", Christensen explained that the Mutual UFO Network is a scientific organization, with people of all fields and expertise involved. Fifty-six countries are presently members of the UFO Network as well as all fifty states in the nation. Many of the UFO Network's leading contributors are NASA scientists or Air Force Consultants, seriously dedicated to finding the scientific truth. Centers for UFO studies are opening across the U.S.

Investigators for the Mutual UFO Network are trained extensively and must study astronomy, learn how to interview people correctly, and read *The UFO Handbook* and *The Field Investigator's Booklet*. There are specialists working in each area, including people who solely examine photographs of supposed UFO's to

bring hoaxes and trick pictures to the surface.

When a UFO sighting is reported, investigators first try to identify it as something else. They study the areas where UFO's are reported, taking radiation readings, soil samples, and density readings. Much is analyzed with the help of computers as well. After such research, UFO's often become IFO's, Identified Flying Objects, when investigators realize the UFO to have been a balloon, plane, cloud, or light.

People who claim to have seen or experienced a UFO must fill out numerous forms and draw sketches and explain in detail what they saw, as well as go through psychological examinations. According to Christensen, most people who have sighted UFO's are recorded to be of healthy mind and superior intelligence.

Since Kenneth Arnold's UFO sighting on Mt. Rainier, Washington in 1947, UFO studies have risen in popularity. Christensen explained three types of UFO's which have been labelled: a "Nocturnal Light UFO", a "Daylight-Disc" and a "Radar-Visual UFO". Christensen said it "sounds like science-fiction, but it is not." She explained close encounters of the first, second and third kind, the latter being actually taken aboard an unidentified spacecraft. Christensen brought up the case of Betty and Barney Hill, of Exeter, New Hampshire, who in 1961, were apparently taken aboard a craft and physically examined by aliens, or "entities".

Christensen continued to explain that investigators do not know whether or not the beings are aliens and therefore label them "entities". Whether one's experience with these

entities is a psychic one or a truly physical one remains in question as well.

Past discussions with people who have sighted UFO's show an uncanny similarity among cases. According to UFO investigators, the entities share characteristics such as: "a large head, a slit for a mouth and no nose". As shown through hypnotic techniques, many of the adults who sight UFO's have apparently had contact with such entities as youngsters as well.

Looking over all the evidence, Christensen stated that the topic of UFO's must not be dismissed, but scientifically studied. Since any definite proof of UFO existence would cause a threat to government security, some people claim the government is withholding information from the general public, renaming such actions a "Cosmic Watergate". "CAUSE", Citizens Against UFO Secrecy, is an organization of individuals united to keep the government from veiling any information concerning UFO's. Members of CAUSE comment, "If UFO's exist, why all the secrecy?"

Concluding her slideshow and discussion, Christensen declared that most Americans are unaware of the vast amount of UFO study and activity. Christensen believes that mankind has come a long way since Orson Wells, but "the UFO controversy is still continuing". She claims that the Mutual UFO Network cannot answer all questions, but is doing its best to study all evidence.

"The phenomenon (of UFO's) is real and it deserves serious scientific scrutiny. UFO's are an international phenomenon, not a passing fad of the 50s. They are still here".



Marge Christensen, National PR Director for the Mutual UFO Network. Photo by Gaudio.

High School Students to Visit

by Jonathan Kravetz
Student Correspondent

On Monday, November 12, there will be approximately 130 high school students from Maine visiting the campus. These students will be taking part in the seventh annual Maine Day sponsored by Bates College.

The basic purpose of Maine Day is to acquaint Maine high school students with Bates College and what it has to offer. A typical schedule for one of these students will include arriving on campus at 8:00 in the morning, meeting with the admissions staff, listening to William Hiss, Dean of Admissions for about an hour, listening to Leigh Campbell, Director of Financial Aid, for another hour, and finally, around 10:00, being, as Associate Dean of Admission Libby

Woodcock put it, "set loose on the campus."

Students will have an admissions interview if they wish and will be allowed to visit any class or departmental office. Tours of the campus, the athletic facility, and the library are also offered. The student may choose to spend his day in any way he sees fit. Nothing is mandatory.

According to Woodcock, Maine Day was started by Dean Hiss "to reaffirm in a very public way the college's sense of commitment to educating students from the state of Maine."

The students that attend Maine Day must simply be interested in a liberal arts education. Few Maine students apply to Bates as compared to students from surrounding states. The program was created to boost interest of Maine students in a liberal arts education and to eliminate "the erroneous perception that liberal arts colleges are not for students in the state of Maine."

Possible reasons for explaining why few Maine students apply to Bates are the high cost of a liberal arts education, and the low number of Maine students that actually attend the college. Students will be shown that financial aid is available, and the reason few Maine students attend Bates, is because very few apply.

In order to attend Maine Day, a student has only to sign up. Any Maine student interested in the college is welcome to come.

The day will end for these students between 3:45 and 4:00 with a question and answer period in the Ham Lounge in Lane Hall.

Kates Lectures on Threats of Technological Progress

by Jonathan Kravetz
Student Correspondent

On Monday, October 29, in Skelton Lounge, Dr. Robert Kates, from the Center of Technology, Environment, and Development at Clark University lectured on the technological progress of mankind and the hazards our progress has created for us.

As far back as the ancient Greeks it has been recognized that our technological progress can pose many threats to our civilization. "The same lead that improved their plumbing, architecture, ships, weapons, and jewelry, also poisoned their miners, contaminated their wine, and polluted their water supply," Kates said.

Dr. Kates broke his lecture down into three main points. He discussed hazardous trends, the major concerns of society, and the issues that will be emerging in the next few years.

Kates considered five different effects upon hazardous trends in technology. The first deals with technology itself and how it is changing. The second deals with the ways in which we identify hazards. The third deals with the perceptions and attitudes of the general public. The fourth deals with how society has responded to technological hazards and the fifth tries to estimate the cost of these hazards socially and environmentally.

Dr. Kates pointed out the great increase in synthetic materials from 1950 to the present. It would seem that many of these new products are

not being tested properly and might cause damage to people and the environment in general. Human beings are producing much more of many chemicals than nature would produce normally. It is not yet known, however, how this great overabundance of certain elements will effect the environment.

Although technology has improved so rapidly in the past and seems as though it will continue to improve in the future, methods of detecting hazards stemming from our technical progress have improved greatly in recent years. Also, there are more people looking for hazards and working for less peril in our progress so that in recent years a system has been developed that assigns a particular number to each hazard so that the problem can be quickly identified and dealt with.

Ever since 1965 the public had been more concerned with the possible hazards of technology. According to Kates, society has a "surprisingly good cardinal order." People are more concerned about the truly threatening hazards than they are about the less important problems.

Society's response to these hazardous changes has been steady. There have been no great increases in the amount of laws past concerning technology, but, nevertheless, there have been a certain number of such laws past each year. In general, for each existing hazard, there is at least one law that covers it.

Kates said the number of hazards due to technology have been steadily

decreasing in the past few years. It is possible, however, that certain long term hazards (like disease) could become noticeable in the near future. He pointed out, however, that the government spends between 178.9 and 282.7 billion dollars a year to protect us from hazards.

Technological hazards occur in a specific manner and adhere to the following pattern. Human needs cause human wants, which in turn causes the development of a particular technology which often causes the release of hazardous chemicals into the air, which is often followed by exposure to chemicals, which can ultimately result in human and environmental consequences.

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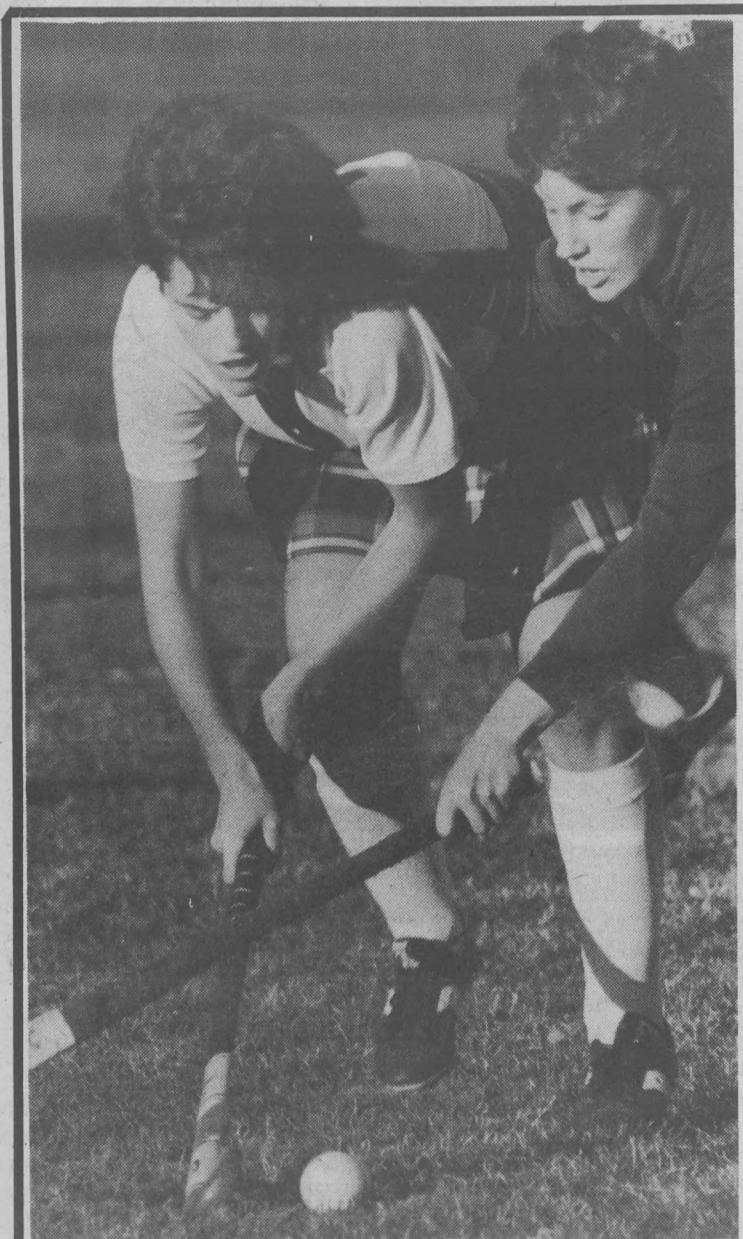
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Sports

Field Hockey Takes State For Third Straight Year

Defeats Bowdoin 1-0 in Title Game



Sue Chick fends off a Bowdoin defender in the title game. Photo by Tillman.

by Lisa Riley
Staff Reporter

For the third consecutive year the Bates field hockey team has earned claim to the title of State Champions. After defeating U.S.M. in the finals and edging Bowdoin in the championship game, Bates became the second school after U.M.O. to capture three state victories.

On Tuesday, October 30, J.B. Field hosted the state finals in which Bowdoin defeated Colby 3-0 and Bates downed U.S.M. 3-1. Senior captains Georgeanne Ebersold and Paula Pomponi each scored goals for

the Bobcats along with player Jane Davis. With the win against U.S.M. Bates qualified for the state championship game against Bowdoin.

During regular season play Bates and Bowdoin struggled to a scoreless tie, but the Bobcats were able to edge the Bears 1-0 at J.B. Field on Saturday, November 3. Both teams displayed close competition as the score remained 0-0 at the end of the first half.

With less than eleven minutes left in the second half, senior Georgeanne Ebersold scored the winning goal for Bates. Bowdoin

pulled their goalie from the game with four minutes of play remaining, but failed to make any offensive advances. Bates had a 9-4-1 record after the tournament and six consecutive victories to close the season.

Seniors Paula Pomponi and Monique Petty were named All-State players, and the right back Petty commented on the team's performance this year: "I think we did well; we improved and our last game was definitely the culmination of the season. It was a team effort until the end and everyone showed that in the game."



Bates played a swarming defense in their 1-0 victory over the Polar Bears. Photo by JC Gaudio.

Mens X-Country Fifth in New England Open

by Ed Dippold
Staff Reporter

The mens cross-country team, ranked number-two in New England Division III, ran to a fifth-place finish with 153 points in the 27-team open New England cross-country championships last Saturday at Franklin Park.

Bates was led by sophomore John Fitzgerald's 14th place finish, running the five mile course in 24:55. The individual winner, John Clopeck of Boston College, took over the lead at the four mile marker and surged to finish in a time of 24:04. Clopeck's Boston College team also copped the team honors with a low score of 37, outdistancing Northeastern's 50.

The Bates team is rounding into superb championship season form. "This team had showed the best development throughout the season than I've seen in at least the last 12 years," said veteran coach Walt Slovenski, "It's a very cohesive group."

Mark Hatch '87 and Captain Jamie Goodberlet had fine races finishing in 19th and 26th place respectively. Freshman Marc Desjardins showed

the potential he has by finishing right in the thick of it in 34th place. Desjardins has been improving consistently throughout the season and is helping Bates towards their "pack" goal. John Cullen '85 (60), frosh Jim Huleatt (68) and Dave Conrad '87 (71) rounded out the scoring for the Bobcats.

Tomorrow the men participate in the New England Division III National Qualifier, where the top four teams and six top individuals move on to the Division III National cross-country championships.

"I'm pumped up as a coach and have great anticipation going into the Division III's," said Slovenski, "If we have the race we are capable of having and Brandeis (ranked number-one in N.E.) stubs their toe, we could win it."

However, even if the Bobcats do place in the top four teams, New England Small College Athletic Conference rules state that the team would not be able to travel to the national championships. Only individuals are permitted under these rules to move on to national competition.

The men end the regular season with a 12-1 duel meet record.

Volleyball Caps Fine Season with Second Place Finish in State Tourney

by Derek Anderson
Assistant Editor

The womens volleyball team capped off its season by placing second in the Maine state (MAIAW) tournament, and by having three team members named to all-star teams.

Going into the MAIAW Tournament, the Bobcats were seeded first by only 6/100 of a point over eventual winner USM, who had the home-court advantage by hosting the tourney. In the opening rounds, Bates easily defeated UM-Ft. Kent and UM-Machias in straight games, but faltered against USM in the championship match, losing in two games 10-15, 4-15.

Despite this disappointment, there were some bright spots. Not only did the Bobcats improve upon last year's fourth place finish, but sophomore Emily Gabler and junior Sarah McSweeney were named to the All-Tournament Team. In addition, Gabler and sophomore Deb Smith, who suffered an arm injury in mid-season, were named to the First All-State Team by a coaches poll.

The Bobcats finished the season at exactly .500, 14-14-1, but with a record of 10-2 against Maine teams.

Coach Donna Turnbaugh said that the .500 record did not reflect "the inconsistency of the players, but the range of teams that we played. We played many high caliber, out-of-state teams. A .500 season is a major accomplishment considering the level of competition we played," Turnbaugh said.

This high caliber was reflected in the NIAC invitational tournament, which was held at Bates October 21. During the day, the Bobcats struggled to a 0-3 performance, but took several of New England's best teams to three games in volleyball's best-of-three setup. In the second round, for example, the Bobcats faced number two ranked Wellesely dropped the first game 4-15, but rebounded in the second to win 15-6, with the help of many vocal student supports. In the third and deciding game the tired Bobcats lost a close one 11-15.

Turnbaugh commented, "we took them to three games and played well. We only wished we had a little extra to put us over the top, but the match and the tournament were certainly not a total loss."

Next year's NIAC tourney will

have a different character from this year's, because of changes in the format. This year, eight teams were invited by NIAC officials, but next year the field will be reduced to four teams. This change, Turnbaugh said will make it hard for Bates to be invited because Bates will not have the advantage of being able to play as many of the top New England teams, and will therefore have to struggle to receive recognition.

Looking toward next year, the Bobcats look to be a strong club, and will probably be able to improve upon the .500 season. Bates will only lose three seniors.

Turnbaugh said, "we will have a strong nucleus of a team for next year. We will have a lot of enthusiasm, skill and experience returning, which will make for a more tactical, sophisticated game."

Turnbaugh said that she hopes this expected improvement will help to make the volleyball program more accepted and popular on campus.

If Turnbaugh's expectations for next year hold however, the Bobcats well may earn the respect of many as they continue on the road of improvement in pursuit of the MAIAW

Colby Falls to Mens Soccer Team in Season Finale

by Dave Kissner

Student Correspondent

The mens soccer team finished its season on a positive note last weekend, finally "breaking the curse," according to coach George Purgavie, and winning an overtime contest over Colby 2-1.

Sophomore Justin Ward became the hero of the game as he scored the winning goal with about a minute left in overtime. Senior Dave Nightingale quickly drove an indirect kick after a Colby penalty to Ward, who deftly drove a header past the Colby goalie. The Bobcats then successfully played out the remaining minute to gain their only home win of the season, pleasing both coach Pur-

gavie and the Bobcats' loyal fans.

In the regulation periods each team controlled play for a half. The first half went to the Bobcats, who continually pressured Colby goalie Pat Clendenen. Steve Abrams scored the first Bates goal in a play which one spectator remarked as a "how-to" example of scoring a goal. Abrams with his back to the goal controlled a pass from Ben Taylor, and then as he turned around fired a strong long drive to the opposite corner of the goal.

Bobcat goalie Tom McQuillan had a number of good saves in the first half. The Bobcats also made a "team" save on a Colby indirect

penalty kick. All Bates players on the field stood in front of the goal, thus allowing Colby no openings to score.

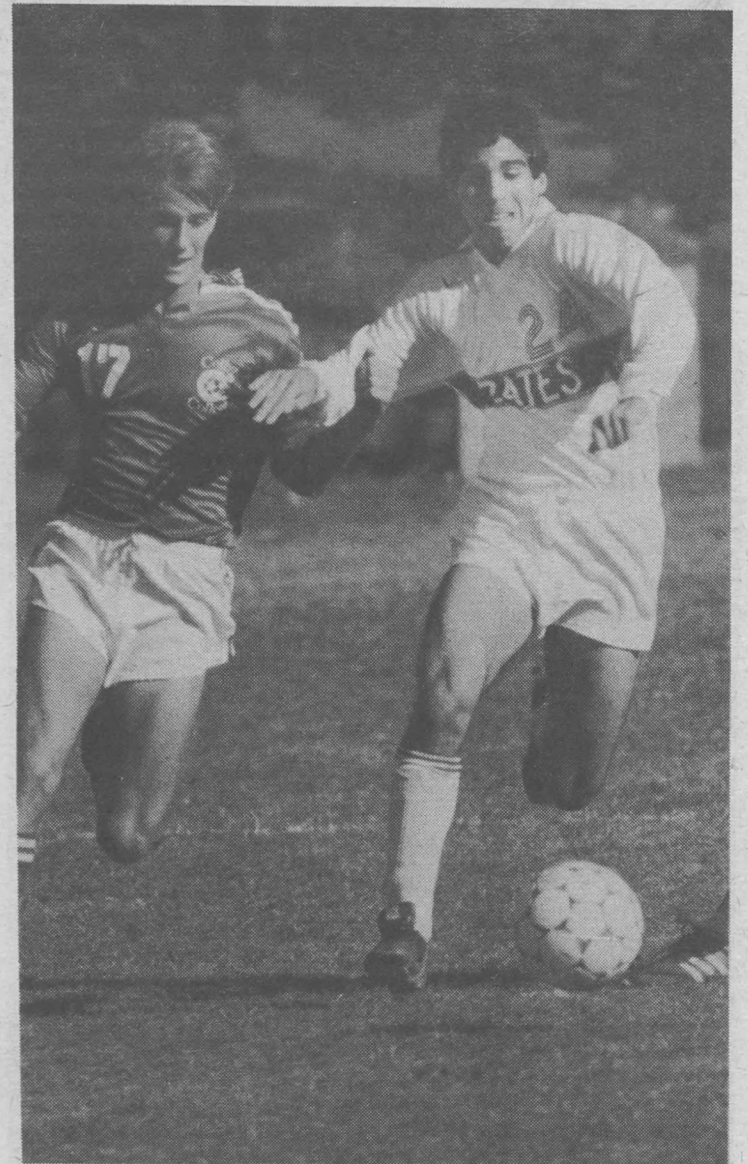
"Colby had a better portion of the play in the second half," according to coach Purgavie. Colby's Mark Burke scored his team's lone goal on a direct penalty kick against McQuillan. McQuillan's handling of the ball outside the goalie's box forced the penalty.

Ward, in addition to his winning goal, also did an excellent job in guarding Colby's Burke, who is an All-American. Purgavie commented, "Justin's controlling of Burke was definitely a key to this game." Ward made an excellent defensive play by heading a loose ball out of the goal area in the second half.

Halfway through the second period Purgavie replaced McQuillan with sophomore Carl Trapani in goal. Trapani played very steadily for the remainder of the game, insuring no further Colby scoring. "I knew that I could depend on Carl," Purgavie said. "He hasn't played at all this season because Tom (McQuillan) has been playing so well. Tom and I agreed that today would be a good opportunity to give Carl some valuable experience."

The Bobcats prevailed in an extremely physical game. Colby committed 33 fouls in the game, about 10 more than Bates opponents usually commit according to the official scorer. "We've been fighting tough physical games like this all year," said Purgavie. "We finally got some breaks today. It is a great way to end the season." Senior Alan Bailey, Mike Eisenfeld, Tom McQuillan, Dave Nightingale and Dana Solms also ended their college careers on a positive note.

In other action last week, the Bobcats also lost a tough overtime game to CBB rival Bowdoin 1-0. The game was scoreless through the regulation



Al Kropp beats a Colby defender in recent action. Bates defeated Colby 2-1. Photo by Tillman.

Women Runners Score Personal Bests

by Alex Hammer

Student Correspondent

The Bates womens cross country team was in action on both of the past two weekends. Two weeks ago the Bobcats rested their top seven runners and left it to their Junior Varsity members to compete in the Varsity race of the New England Championships. The result was a 32nd place performance. The following week, Bates competed in the East Coast Athletic Conference (ECAC) Championships and placed 12th out of the 16 teams present.

In the New England Championship meet, held at Franklin Park in Boston, Boston College emerged as the overall winner with the low score of 50 points. The University of Maine at Orono led the way for the Maine delegation of schools with a seventh place finish (199 points) and was followed by Colby in 21st (619) Bowdoin in 30th (904) and Bates Junior Varsity in 32nd (1014).

Leading the way for the Bobcats was freshman Kristen Lia who took 45 seconds off her best time on the course to complete the five kilometers (3.1 miles) in 22:53. Sophomore Jeanette McWhan crossed the line next for Bates in 23:25 and was quickly followed by Bronica Clifton (23:33), Jennifer Smalley (23:39), Kearstin Anderson (23:41), and Liz Sheehan (23:50). Finishing nine places behind Liz and running what Coach Carolyn Court called "a good race" was Alana Dudley, who took 42 seconds off her previous best time

on the course.

In the East Coast Athletic Conference (ECAC) championships, held the following weekend in Albany, Ithaca College ran to an easy victory with the low score of 47 points. They were followed by Albany (112), Cortland State University (113), and Smith College (136). Bates finished with 300 points, good for 12th place out of the 16 scoring teams.

As usual, Senior Sue Flynn was the leading Bobcat finisher. Her time of 18:18 for the course put her in 18th place overall and was over a minute faster than her time when the team ran the course earlier in the year.

Sue was followed for Bates by sophomore Kathy Kraemer, who ran a strong race to cross the line in 18:49, good for 33rd place overall. Bates third finisher was freshman Pam Oest who recorded a time of 19:32, a 20 second improvement over her previous mark on the course.

Bates was hurt by an injury to their consistent number four runner, Gretchen Ehret, who was unable to finish the race. Peg Brosnahan made a valiant effort to pick up the slack as she chopped 50 seconds off her earlier time on the course to finish in 21:01. She was followed closely by Jeanette McWhan (21:11) and Kristen Lia (21:19).

Bates now travels back to Franklin Park in Boston for their next meet, the NCAA Qualifier, held tomorrow.

Mens Rugby Rounds Out Season at 2-5-1

by Gloria M. Lee
Staff Reporter

The mens rugby team ended their season with a 2-5-1 record, losing to Bowdoin on Saturday 13-0 in the A game. The Polar Bears played a hard, tough game although not the cleanest. Bowdoin also had the psychological edge with a more aggressive attitude and desire to win. Unfortunately Bates did not play at their usual level of competitiveness.

The backs were slow and unorganized, making it hard to get passes to the wings. The scrum was not playing at its full strength due to the absence of prop Chris Deorocki who was out due to injuries.

There was a bright finish on Saturday with the Bates B team narrowly defeating Bowdoin 7-6. The Bobcats played their best B game thus far.

Included among the squad were many players new to the rugby club this year who showed great improvement since the first game of the season. With the combination of a powerful scrum and fast and agile backs, the B team proved that they would be a force to contend with in the future.

Looking towards the spring season, co-captain Kevan Gibson is hoping that, with enough people, the B team will be able to use sevens to allow more people playing time. Lack of playing time had been a problem this season. Practices for spring will begin in March with the first game not expected until the beginning of Short Term. With the season behind him, Gibson believed "it was the closest team and the greatest year."

The Moment We've Been Waiting For: This Year's Fall Sports Awards

O.K.—Here's the moment we've all been waiting for—this year's fall sports awards.

● Most Valuable Player—John Fitzgerald (Cross Country). Only a sophomore, Fitzgerald has had an outstanding season, winning the 11-team NESCAC championships, finishing second in the State of Maine championships, and placing an outstanding 14th in the open New England's last weekend. Largely due to Fitzgerald, Bates won the NESCAC and Maine titles, placed fifth in the New England's (beating Division I schools such as UConn, Brown, UNH, UVM, UMO, and others), and are currently ranked second in N.E., Division III, behind only Brandeis, last year's national champions.

● MVP Honorable Mentions—Mark Hatch (XC) and Jamie Goodberlet (XC). Both Hatch and Goodberlet were All-NESCAC and All-Maine this year. Goodberlet became only the third two time winner of the Maine title in history. John Boyle (Football). Boyle has had an outstanding season, averaging over 100 yards a game, and can't miss breaking the Bobcat record for yards in a season against Tufts tomorrow as he only needs six more yards. Laurie Pinchbeck (Womens Soccer). Pin-

chbeck, despite only being a sophomore, holds the Bates career scoring record in soccer already. Sue Flynn (XC). In her first year of collegiate running Flynn has turned

Sports, Etc. John Cullen

some heads by making the All-NESCAC and All-Maine teams and finishing 18th in the Easterns last weekend.

● Most Improved Team—Womens Soccer. In their first year of existence five years ago, womens soccer finished 1-8 and scored a total of five goals all season. This year they ended up 7-5, scored over 30 goals, and made it as high as seventh in the Divisions II and III poll.

● Hardest working team without a victory this fall—Mens XC ski team.

● Honorable Mention—Womens downhill ski team.

● Most Invisible Team—Volleyball. Where do they play? Whom do they play? How do they do? Who knows?

● Worst Defeat—You have to go back to September for this one. Ithaca St.'s trashing of Fitchburg St., 82-0. Among the lowlights was Fitchburg's 13 yards rushing on 33 carries.

McCabe's shot, which went into the open corner of the goal.

Purgavie blamed the Bobcats' inability to capitalize on scoring opportunities for the loss. The Bobcat defense, led by McQuillan and Nightingale, once again had an outstanding game. The Bobcats finished their frustrating season with a 2-8-3 record.

● Best looking Team—Field Hockey. They're not too bad at playing field hockey either, winning the Maine title for the third year in a row this season and slowly becoming one of the most consistent teams on campus.

● Best Defensive Team—Mens soccer (only gave up 17 goals in 13 games this season).

● Worst Offensive Team—Mens soccer (only scored 6 goals all season).

● Best Showers in N.E.—M.I.T.

● World's Most Out of Shape Coach—Norm Levine (XC and Track, Brandeis)

● Most Vocal Fans—Off campus, ex-soccer players for their efforts at the Bates/Brandeis soccer game. They singlehandedly got a Brandeis goal called back late in the game.

● Honorable Mention—Fans at the Bates/Colby football game.

● Team Least Used to Performing at Home—Womens XC whose only home meet was the first weekend of term.

● Biggest Choke Team—The Pierce House intramural softball team. Somehow they managed to blow a 9-0 lead with just two innings left.

● Honorable Mention—The

Football Squares Off Vs. 0-7 Tufts after Setback to Bowdoin

by Mark Harvie
Staff Reporter

With the fate of the CBB conference title riding on tomorrow's Bowdoin-Colby matchup, the Bates football squad winds up its season with a visit to winless Tufts. The Jumbos fell to 0-7 last week, with a 30-28 loss to Colby. Bates' record now stands at 3-4 after last week's upset 23-28 loss to CBB rival, Bowdoin.

A Bates victory in this 87th Bates-Bowdoin matchup would have wrapped up the CBB conference for the Bobcats. Bowdoin's young offense had other ideas, as it came to life for the first time this season. Two touchdowns apiece for Bill Finesilver and Greg Smith doubled the best previous Polar Bear production of the season.

With only seven minutes gone in the first quarter, it was Bates that drew first blood. The score came on a seven yard touchdown strike from QB Ron Garrison to tight end Matt Madden. Bowdoin wasted no time in scoring only four minutes later on a 3 yard run by 210 pound full-back Greg Smith. Two touchdown passes from junior QB Joe Kelly to sophomore tailback Finesilver made the halftime score 21-7.

Bates coach Web Harrison pointed to several problems in Bates' defense. "We had trouble in the secondary," Harrison said. "We didn't do a good job defending one-on-one, and key injuries hurt us up front. We had several people playing in new position."

On their first possession of the second half, the Bobcats scored to get back within a touchdown. The score came on a 21 yard touchdown pass from Garrison to junior receiver Dave Campbell, who was able to get both feet down in bounds before going out of the corner of the end zone.

Bowdoin got the ball back on its own 5-yard line and found itself up against a fired-up Bates defensive wall. The Polar Bears were unable to move the ball and were forced to punt from deep in their own end zone. For a moment, it looked as though Bates would have the ball at midfield, with a chance to tie the game, but an overzealous Bobcat was flagged for an unsportsmanlike-conduct penalty on the punt, and Bowdoin retained possession on the 20. Eleven plays later, Smith dove over the goal line from one yard out to give Bowdoin its insurmountable 28-14 lead.

Coach Harrison assessed the importance of the penalty. "The penalty was the key play of the game," Harrison said. "We had them contained and we didn't stop them... that was the key."

An equally "key" play came much later in the game, after John Boyle had scored to bring the score to 28-21, and the Bobcat goal-line defense had held Bowdoin on three tries from within the three yard line. The play in question occurred with

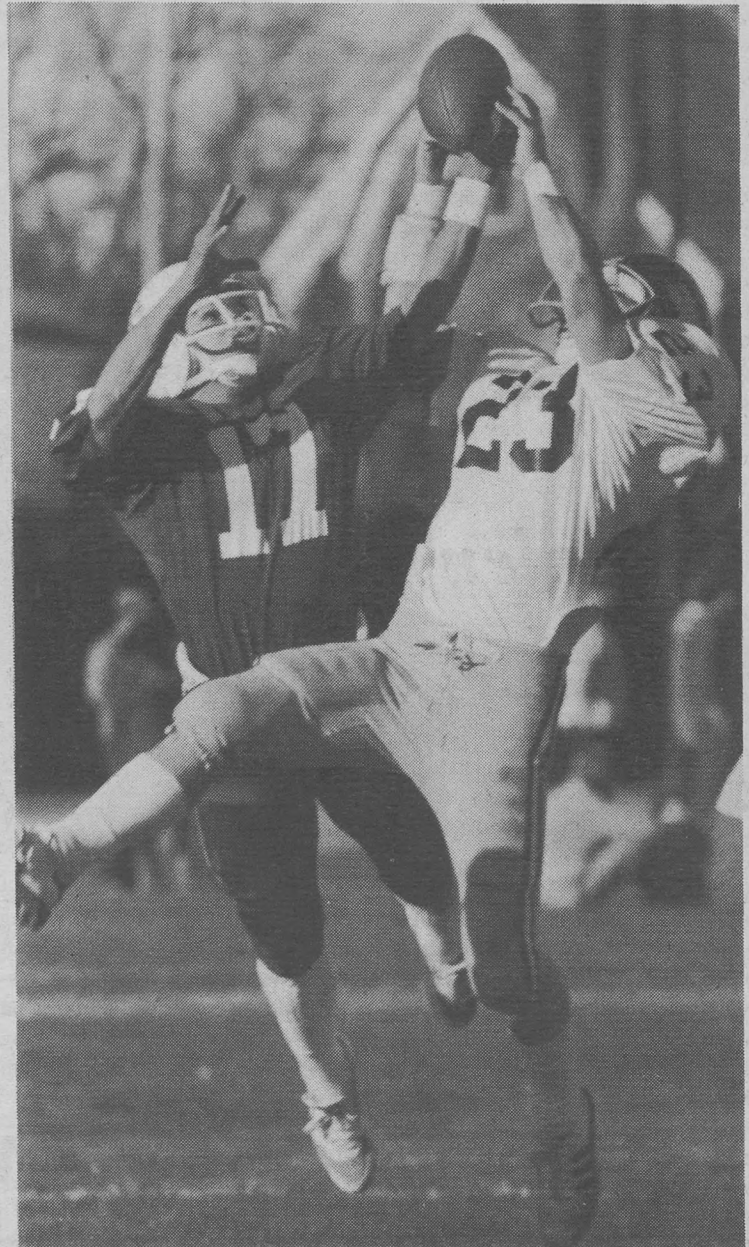
1:40 to go in the game and the Bobcats driving to the Bowdoin 34-yard line. Garrison looked deep to Peter Mrowka, but his pass was picked off by corner-back Tony Rubico on the 2-yard line. It was the third Garrison pass intercepted on the day. Bowdoin was able to run all but 17 seconds off the clock, finally taking a safety to bring the final score to 28-23.

Bates alumnus and Bowdoin head coach Howard V. Jersea, credited his defense for containing the Bates passing game. "We were able to stop them from making the big play," he said. "We knew we had to stop Cliff Hicks, and we did that." The Bates junior tailback had been averaging nearly 100 yards worth of receptions per game, but was held to only two catches on the day.

Tailback John Boyle was not caged by Bowdoin's defense. He ran over and around defenders, 25 times for 154 yards and a touchdown. Boyle needs only 6 yards against Tufts to surpass the Bates record for most yards rushing in a season. The current record of 761 yards was set by Bob Martin in 1956.

Freshman back Chris Hickey also had a superb day, running 10 times for 92 yards.

A victory over Tufts tomorrow could bring the inconsistent Bobcat squad to .500 for the season. The odds should be with Bates, after all, Tufts is winless and the game is on the road, where Bates is 2-1. However, a minimal amount of betting is advised.



The Bobcats travel to Tufts tomorrow for their season finale. Photo by Tillman.

Celtics Must Exorcise the Bill Russell Curse

The year 1969 marked the first time men walked on the moon and the last time when an N.B.A. team won back-to-back titles. It can presently be argued that the latter feat was a great deal harder to accomplish than the former, as anyone from the '69-70 Celtics to the '82-83 Sixers will attest.

It is known simply as the Bill Russell Curse, since it is believed the "Eagle with the Beard" invoked its manifestations in '69 with the public statement that he felt, given all the factors of a long season, extended playoff series, league depth, injuries, and motivation, no basketball club could realistically hope to henceforward capture two titles in a row. Indeed, these prophetic words to date have been proven true as fifteen championship squads have checked in at the N.B.A.'s equivalent to the Hotel Happiness only to be rudely evicted the following spring. (Presumably to Heartbreak Hotel). The 1984-5 Celtics, an ensemble of talent that can match up successfully with any of their championship predecessors, hope to reverse this trend.

After all, it is quite possible that this Red Auerbach choreographed production, which is ably stage directed by K.C. Jones, might well prove to be a sequel of merit to last year's "Indiana Bird and the Temple of Doom (i.e. the LA Forum)." At least it certainly seems that way on paper. This year's edition of the Green is a veteran group of players who, riding off the crest of last spring's triumphant tour de force, appear eager to resume their exertions while in quest of a matching championship ring for their other ring finger. So, as the great Bob Cousy

is wont to say, "let's take a peek."

The Boston frontcourt of starters, including center Robert "Chief" Parish, and forwards Cedric "Cornbread" Maxwell and Larry "M.V.P." Bird, along with subs Kevin McHale, M.L. Carr, and Greg Kite still buttress the team with its defensive strength, scoring abilities, and durability. Although it can be argued that perhaps Parish has seen better days, he can still nevertheless perform better than the majority of pivotmen in the league. Bird is Bird.

Whalen's Wanderings Tom Whalen

Enough said. Maxwell, once he recovers from the residual effects of his holding out (meaning that he regains his physical shape) should reassume his customary duties as the preeminent N.B.A. defensive forward. He will be assigned the unenviable task of keeping the likes of Julius "Dr. J" Erving, Bernard King, and James Worhty in check. M.L. Carr, this era's answer to Jim Luscutoff, contributes mightily as he lends his muscle, leadership, and court savvy to the club. Kite is steadily improving.

The backcourt presents potential problems. Gone is last year's starting playmaker-point guard, the popular Gerald Henderson, and in his place is Danny Ainge. Last season, Ainge showed sporadic flashes of brilliance, particularly in the finals against LA., but in the long run was inconsistent in both his ball-handling and scoring abilities. Question mark number one. Dennis Johnson, the

only starting guard that's returning, looks to match his noteworthy performance of a year ago. D.J. blended in well with the chemistry of the club and gave the Celts a desperately needed, backcourt outside shooting threat to go along with some tough "D." The only knock that can possibly be raised against him is his attitude. With Seattle and Phoenix, his former teams, this was definitely a problem. So far, to his credit, he has given no indications that this occurrence will resurface and prove to be a disruptive factor to the team's title defense.

Question mark number two involves rookie Rick Carlisle. This University of Virginia product may not be a Charles Barkley, but he has the potential to being another Gerald Henderson. He plays a heady game, passes off well, and shows commendable defensive poise on the floor. Look for his playing time to increase during the season. Scott Wedman rounds off the list of guards. The ten-year veteran has come through in the clutch on several occasions for the Celts, while playing in spots. His size more befits a small forward, but with the wealth of talent in the frontcourt, he is needed to plug some of the leaks that may spring in the backcourt.

Finally, there is the coach. K.C. Jones took over the reigns of control of a dispirited squad from the high strung Bill Fitch and, by assuming a low-keyed approach, firmly guided the Celts through the regular season and playoffs. In his players-coach relationship with the team, he should have no problems as he has established a good rapport with most of its members. From a tactician's

John Cullen Fall Sports

Continued from Page 6

Chicago Cubs.

● Most Absurd Statement—Dick Howser, manager of the Kansas City Royals. Howser had the audacity to claim before the playoffs against the Detroit Tigers that Royal pitcher Bud Black could be the ace of any staff in the majors.

● Athlete(?) with the Most Votes for President—Fred Dockery '86 who got one vote in Bates' mock election.

● Biggest Win of the Season—Football's win over WPI.

● Honorable Mentions—Field Hockey's win over Bowdoin to take the Maine title. Men's XC win over St. Josephs who were ranked tenth in the national (Div. III) previously. Every win by the men's soccer team.

● Best College Athlete in N.E.—New Hampshire College's Heidi Schubert. Schubert, a sophomore soccer player, has scored 34 goals this season and 62 in two years.

● Honorable Mention—Doug Flutie.

And before closing I'd like to mention that Steve Shugrue, although not receiving an award, did get named to this year's CBB soccer team for his fine performance as a ballboy at Bates over the last three years. Way to go, Steve!

Annual Turkey Trot Sunday

The annual Turkey Trot begins Sunday at 3:00 pm. Registration will take place in the Cage from 2:00 to 2:30. The race is open to both students and faculty members in individual and team competitions. Teams must consist of four people (four men, four women, or two from each sex), with only one cross-country team member on each team.



standpoint, he is equally impressive. He has shown an ability to make the right adjustments to whenever the situation warrants it. His deft strategy in counteracting the Lakers fast break in last season's finals stand as a testament to this.

In short, the Celtics certainly have the personnel to repeat, but that was never really a problem to the other fifteen champions before them. What it will come down to is their staying injury-free, having a stable backcourt situation, and acquiring some of the Celtic Magic that has been inextricably woven in the fabric of every championship banner now hanging from the Garden's rafters. Then and only then can they hope to exorcise the Bill Russell Curse.

Arts & Entertainment

The Shrimp Are Here To Stay

by Rob Myers

Student Correspondent

Guided through the upper caverns of Page Hall, I was led into a dimly lit, tapestry shrouded room. There I was permitted an exclusive meeting with four members of Bates' musical delicacy, *Plate of Shrimp*. Those who were fortunate enough to have seen them perform at the last Coffeehouse will testify that this band is a lurid new addition to Bates' placid music scene.

Spawned by lead guitarist/vocalist, Andy Stuart the band: Mark Shanahan (congas, bongos), Dave Thompson (bass), Craig Woodard (alto sax/harmonica/maracas), Chuck Baldwin (rhythm guitar), Tom Erskine (piano, keyboards), Ben Taylor (guitar) and Pat Tambour (drums), is an instrumental menagerie. This attribute coupled with the instrumental versatility of the members enables them to play hoards of music that is not accessible to smaller bands.

The style of music they play can be described as "Maximum Rhythm and Blues," drawing influence from such bands as: The Allman Brothers, Jimi Hendrix, Eric Clapton, Santana and The Grateful Dead. (Within the band there exists a general loathing of Top 40 music.)



"Plate of Shrimp" in their practice setting of Page Hall. Photo by Rick Werwaiss.

The band, though only having been together a few weeks has already acquired a substantial following (Shrimpheads?). Jamming on weekends at Page Hall and playing at upcoming Coffeehouses will gain them more fans.

They plan to sponsor a keg party (at Page) sometime in late January, at which they hope to play a full three hour set. For the meantime they offer their services free to any of the clubs or houses interested.

Though most of the band members

are sophomores, *Plate of Shrimp* is the first Bates band they have all played in. The name was acquired from a phrase in the cult movie *Repo Man*. Some members knew each other before hand, others responded to the sign that was on the notice

board, and others just floated in over time. They started getting together regularly to expand their repertoire when they heard about the Coffeehouse gig. The rest is not yet quite history, but they have time to make it so.

Each member is extremely modest about his own individual musicianship, but as a whole the band is well aware of its large potential. On the personal basis they are all nice, friendly guys ("just good natured English boys," "Mockers", "...no fashionable haircuts...") A bit strange in their own right though...

They don't know exactly what the future holds in store. They'll just continue to play "whatever sounds good." A show with Subculture Sextet (another fine upstart band at Bates, whom I unfortunately did not have the opportunity to interview) is a definite possibility.

Graciously, their music is substantially different from that of already existing Bates bands (The Bedspins and The Rivals now called The Trustees.) When asked if they were planning on making their music more pop, radio-oriented they replied "No, we as of yet haven't even stated worshipping the Devil."

Keep your ear to the ground, and your eye on the Shrimp, they're here to stay.

"Flashbacks" Great Music, Food, Drink, and Atmosphere

by Bill Walsh
News Editor

For two and a half years I have listened to Bates students complain about the lack of diversity in the social life at the college as well as in Lewiston; "I'm sick of beer blasts and sticky floors," "Chase Hall parties usually have good music, but they are much too crowded," "Pierce House and the Goose get boring after a while." Well folks, after too much bad beer, bad music and bad pizza, we found *Flashbacks!*

It's a place that offers the opportunity for any size group of people to choose from a number of different sorts of atmospheres. You see, variety. But, no matter what size group you are in or for what reason you go to *Flashbacks*, the music is its main attraction. Featuring "Blues Over Easy" before October break, the band had the crowd in a clapping, singing and dancing uproar. Recently featured at *Flashbacks* was the "Great Rubber Band", a comedy act which also specializes in 50's and 60's music. "High Rider," a rock band, is frequently featured at *Flashbacks* on a six week rotation. Upcoming bands are advertised weekly by signs around the college.

The second greatest attraction of *Flashbacks* is Thursday nights. For a \$1.00 cover charge, you can have 16 oz. beers for .75¢ each and for an additional dollar, all the pizza you can eat. Admittedly, the pizza making was a bit slow, but the owner (Bates '70) said the establishment is seeking to buy more pizza ovens to make production quicker. The taste puts Luiggi's to shame! For \$5.00, one could consume four glasses of beer (all draft), an infinite amount

of pizza and hear quality music from 9:30 to 1:00.

A self-serve snack bar offers a large variety of food and a full bar will provide any mixed drinks for \$1.75 each (no great deal here). Note: Positive I.D. is required to buy any alcohol.

Flashbacks provides a comforta-

ble atmosphere and with its high arched wooden ceiling is reminiscent of a ski lodge. It can seat over 160 people and has a fairly large dance floor. Though the music doesn't usually begin until 9:30, *Flashbacks* opens its doors at 7:30, the band continues to play and the drinks and pizza are served until 1:00, Wednesday through Saturday. Thursday is

student night. Sundays feature a disc-jockey playing oldies and the owners encourage patrons to participate in the festivities by donning 50's garb. *Flashbacks* is located on Canal Street in Lewiston.

So Batesies, there you have it. A mixture of music, food, drink and atmosphere—what more could a Batesie want?

Wednesday Morning Convocation Review

by Caroline Baumann
Student Correspondent

The second Wednesday morning convocation of this fall featured, Louise Antony, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, who spoke on the topic "Rationality". As a result of college philosophy classes, Antony first began to question rationally the existence of God and soon thereafter, she bid farewell to her devout Catholicism, tending toward Atheism. Believing God gave her a need to comprehend and make sense of things, Antony does not want to blindly accept things on faith alone. Having never doubted the existence of God before college, Antony now feels a true sense of liberation in that she is not threatened to learn things that challenge her faith.

To dispute and think philosophically comes naturally to Antony. Believing only what rationally makes sense to believe, Antony takes nothing for granted. According to her, the process of questioning must never stop. Her conversion experience from faith to rationality makes her now work backwards from prob-

lems to find the undenyng justification in all her beliefs. Recalling that Aristotle called human beings rational animals, Antony concluded that if mankind does not act rationally, only bitter silence will remain.

Scott Warren '85 spoke of "Looking for God" for the third lecture in this convocation series. Referring to earlier times in history, Warren discussed how God was then the sole answer to unexplainable phenomena. The people could easily attribute happenings of the world to some unknown, higher power. In this modern world, however, science explains many of the previously unanswered queries on life and creation, and many wonder if there is any point in looking for God at all. Realizing the simple fact that there is something rather than nothing, Warren claims we cannot help but ask such questions concerning creation that some find unnecessary. Believing that God created humankind for a purpose, Warren sees God as the source of his existence. Accepting that one can be a lover of truth and concomitantly, an active follower of a religious faith,

Warren says he remains a Christian even after careful reasoning. Knowing that there is a universe, a planet and a Bates College, Warren finds meaning in life and considers himself as a human being existing with an inherent purpose. Warren has confidence in his relationship with God and believes faith gives his life consistency. Concluding his speech, Warren told the audience he believed he should live his life seeking the truth with all his heart, mind and strength.

"Children are important to me, because without them, I would not be up at 8:00 in the morning". Thus began the third convocation, titled "Children", given by Paul Kuritz, an associate professor of theatre.

Kuritz explained that he had always avoided anything to do with physics, until this summer when he decided to "bite the bullet" and begin to study the science of physics. Inundated with startling new ideas, Kuritz grasped a whole new picture of Nature, man and the universe through his study of physics.

Continued on Page 9

ARTS CALENDAR Tonight

7:00 - 9:00 pm - *Treat Gallery Opening Reception* for Joel Babb's exhibition of Landscapes. Show will run from November 9 through December 14.

7:00 pm - *Richard Pryor: Live on the Sunset Strip* sponsored by the Film Board. Filene Room.

7:30 pm - *The Tin Drum* sponsored by the Renaissance Film Society. 1979 German with English subtitles.

8:00 pm - *The Rivals*, an eighteenth-century play by Richard Sheridan. Presented by the Department of Theater and Rhetoric. Shaeffer Theatre.

Saturday

7:00 pm - *Richard Pryor: Live on the Sunset Strip* sponsored by the Film Board. Filene Room.

7:30 pm - *The Tin Drum* sponsored by the Renaissance Film Society. 1979 German with English subtitles.

8:00 pm - *The Rivals*, an eighteenth-century play by Richard Sheridan. Presented by the Department of Theater and Rhetoric. Shaeffer Theatre.

Sunday

7:30 pm - *The Tin Drum* sponsored by the Renaissance Film Society. 1979 German with English subtitles.

8:00 pm - *Richard Pryor: Live on the Sunset Strip* sponsored by the Film Board. Filene Room.

Tuesday

12:30 pm - *Noonday Concert*. Kris Taylor on flute and John Corrie on harpsichord performing sonatas by C.P.E. Bach and J.S. Bach. Chapel
4:30 pm - *Master Class* with Lucy Shelton, soprano. Gannett Room.

College Concert Series to Present New Black Eagle Jazz Band

by Elizabeth Smith
Arts Editor

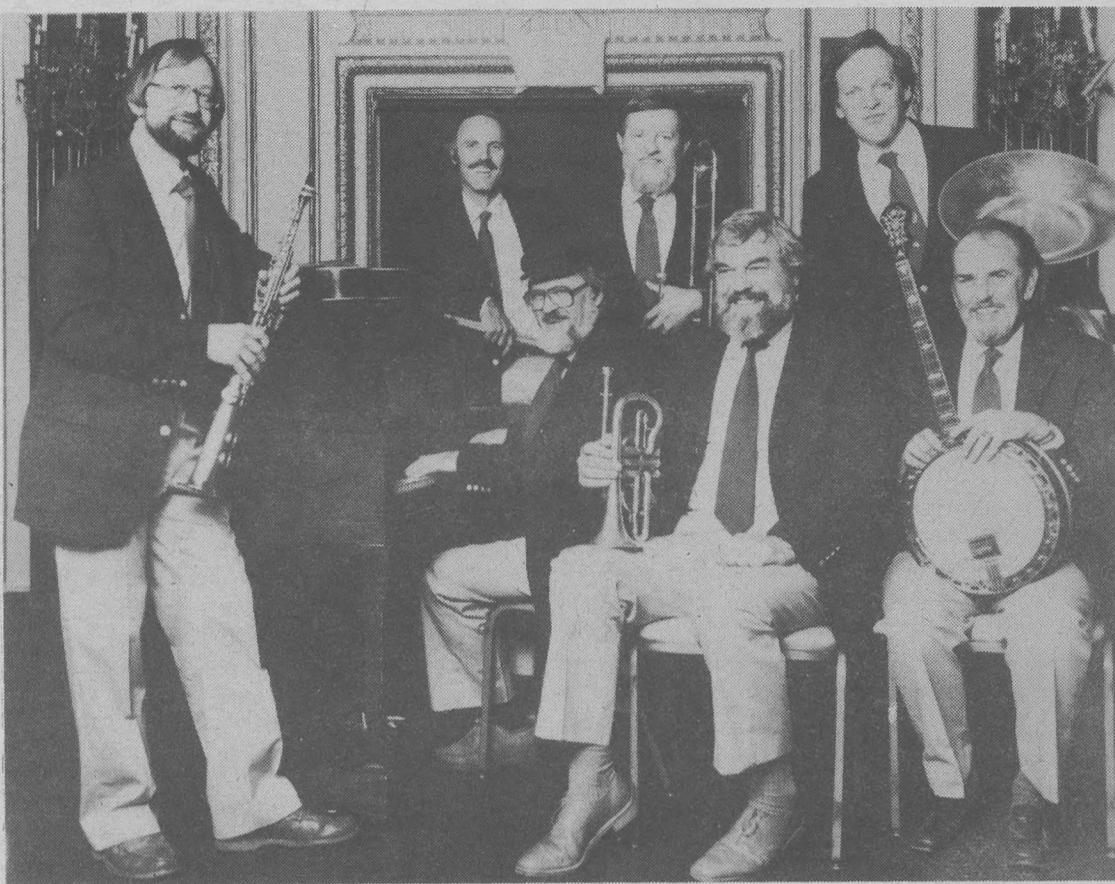
After Thanksgiving Break, we'll all have some free time to go out and listen to good music; fortunately, we'll get the chance Friday, November 30, to hear some reputedly hot New Orleans jazz. The College Concert Series presents a Boston-based group called *The New Black Eagle Jazz Band*.

The band has been together for some thirteen years pleasing crowds around the country and, especially, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts at the *Sticky Wicket Pub*. They have a repertoire of approximately 400 tunes, with everything from Duke Ellington to Fats Waller. Instrumentally, the band consists of trombone, banjo, sax/clarinet, drums, tuba, cornet and piano. Several reviewers have applauded the excitement the band creates by their interaction and improvisation.

One reviewer commented, "In the truest meaning of the word, this is a classic jazzband—hot, thoughtful, exciting, and 'abounding in hot grace'..."

The members of the band (all middle-age white males, not what you'd expect for a New Orleans style jazz band) are not only full-time musicians, but also full-time professionals. The band boasts a psychologist, and architect, a director for Prime Computer Inc., a pediatrician, a professor of Dentistry, a president for an advertisement agency and a president for Electronic Consultants. All the members have a long term interest in music; they don't look on the band as a hobby, even though they are full-time professionals.

The College Concerts this year have been poorly attended by students; however, advance ticket sales suggest that the time for you to get your ticket for the exciting evening of jazz is now!



The New Black Eagle Jazz Band.

Convocations Delivered By Straub and Glazer

by Caroline Baumann
Student Correspondent

"Landscapes are important to me" stated Carl Benton Straub, Dean of the Faculty, as he began his Wednesday morning convocation talk on October 24. Straub explained that he enjoyed the many colors and shapes found in landscapes, as well as the "constant shuffle of unseen things".

Believing "landscapes confirm the poetry I read and the art I see," Straub commented on Pieter Bruegel's sunscapes of the 16th century and Monet's atmospheric canvases of the 19th century.

Straub stressed two major purposes of landscapes. First, Straub claimed that landscapes grant him a sense of his own proportion in the world. They provide a "scale which I can measure myself. Landscapes give me a sense of place in an epoch marked by so much displacement". Second, Straub stated that landscapes nurture his sense of freedom. All human beings possess a felt capacity to have solitude. Landscapes "ease us away from social webs and help save us from oppression." Showing that this need for solitude and immersion into landscapes is not something developed by our modern age, Straub quoted Wordsworth who once said "a wilderness is rich with liberty".

The Dean spoke of a clear dialectic between solitude and participation with others, claiming that "pools of quiet water are needed to renew our purpose". He continued to say that landscapes are worlds of silences which allow us to be human. Through the silence found in land-

scapes, "the treasury of human language is restored".

Concluding his talk, Straub explained that each of us has our own landscapes. Straub stated that from his own silent landscape scene he is "reminded of the silence from which I came and to which I go."

On October 31, Frank Glazer, Lecturer in Music and Artist-in-Residence discussed his topic "When Almost is Said and Done."

Glazer discussed how one does not find the true essence of life in books, but in living and experiencing. Speaking of what is important to him now, when almost all is said and done, Glazer encouraged "meeting challenges head on" and independently.

According to Glazer, to begin to learn one must accept that he does not know all the answers. One must realize that the Lord's ways are mysterious—"Thy will be done." In this

never-ending learning process, one is bound to lose his way, but each journey is unique. According to Glazer, "Work, faith and prayer" help smooth the way.

Glazer stressed the importance of friends, family, and caring. A person is shaped by what he cares about. Caring allows for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. A cared for person feels better about himself and his

place in society. "Caring" ever-widens the circle of goodwill and prevents eventual war. If we do not learn to care first, there is nothing else to learn—"

Recent Convocations

Continued from Page 8
Kuritz explained that the world of reality is our own creation, impossible to observe. He noted that reality cannot be understood with rationality, for rational thought is an obstacle in that it differentiates. The more

education one receives, the more rational and adult one becomes and less able to perceive the nature of the universe. According to Kuritz, because children think in an undifferentiating manner, they understand the world as physicists' do. Perceiving the one-

ness of the universe is to lean towards childhood.

Twentieth century art and literature display the discoveries of physicists. Musicians ponder the difference between music and noise. Artists compare what exists in the gal-

Contest for Movie Logo

LOS ANGELES, CA—The deadline for student and amateur artists wishing to enter the unprecedented, nationwide "Battlefield Earth" logo design contest—with a \$1000 cash award and a potential screen credit on two of Hollywood's biggest upcoming movie spectacles in the offing for the grand prize winner—has been extended to midnight, November 15th, 1984 by Hollywood's Salem Productions.

Executive producer William Immerman said "we have extended the deadline for entering the unique Battlefield Earth logo contest by two weeks particularly to accommodate the extraordinarily heavy demand from artists at colleges just beginning their fall semester—and from aspiring entrants who tell us they're still reading the mammoth L. Ron Hubbard bestseller of intergalactic war and adventure, Earth versus giant alien Psychlos a thousand years in the future."

"After all," Immerman explained, "we're looking for an identifying 'logo' or graphic design that will vividly, thematically capture the epic scale, the dramatic magnitude of the two, \$50 million 'Battlefield Earth' films Salem is producing from Hubbard's phenomenal 438,000 word space saga of the year 3000 A.D.—the biggest single volume science fiction novel ever written."

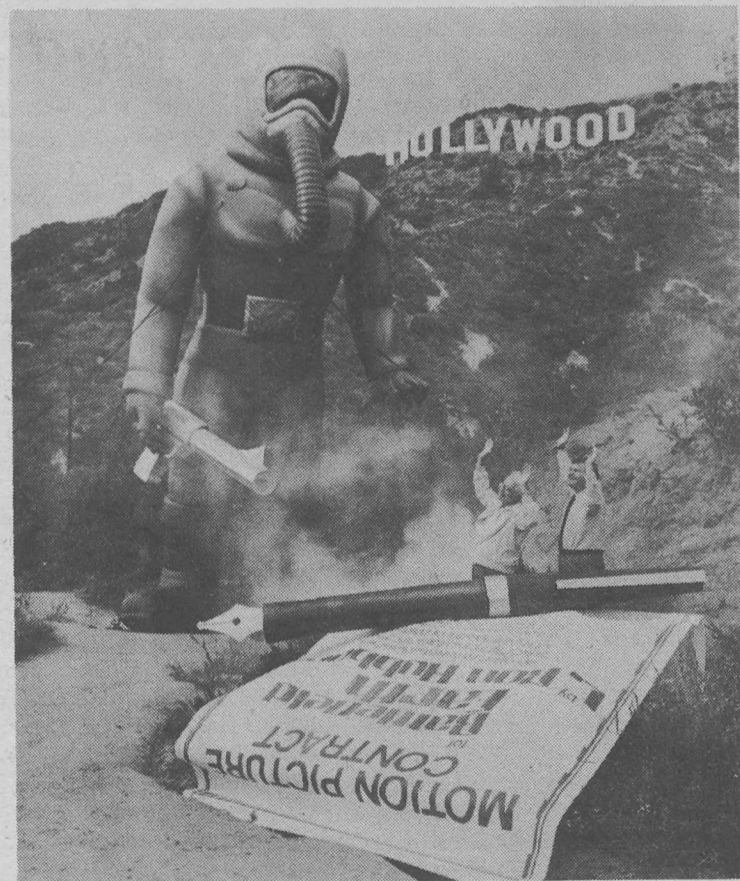
Pointing out that more than 1000 requests for entry forms and contest rules have been received since the contest was launched in August, Immerman reiterated that the grand prize winner will receive a top cash award of \$1000 and a Hollywood screen credit if the winning logo artwork is selected for use in the

Battlefield Earth film productions or on the titles.

Second and third prizes of \$750 and \$500, respectively, and 20 runner-up prizes will also be awarded, the Salem Productions chief executive added.

screenwriter Abraham Polonsky, ("Body and Soul," "Monsignor" and "Mommie Dearest").

Complete contest rules and entry forms can be obtained from your college Art Department or by writing directly to "Battlefield Earth Movie



The "Battlefield Earth" logo design contest deadline is Nov. 15.

The judges for the "Battlefield Earth" logo design contest include producer Immerman, ("Southern Comfort"), and "Take This Job and Shove It"), director Ken Annakin ("The Longest Day," "Battle of the Bulge" and "Those Magnificent Men In Their Flying Machines") and

Logo Contest," 2210 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 453, Santa Monica, CA 90403. Mailed requests for rules and entry forms should include a stamped, self-addressed envelope and must be postmarked no later than midnight, November 15, 1984.

lery to what is actually found in everyday life.

Because the universe is ever-transforming, one cannot define the point at which life begins or ends, or the point at which the present ends and the future begins. Showing us there

are no boundaries, physicists and children alike see the universe as a space-time continuum. In this incessantly moving universe, there is but change and flow.

Arts Views and Reviews

"Firstborn" Features Exciting Debut of Actor Christopher Collet

by Steven Shalit
Student Correspondent

Christopher Collet, in his first major film role, steals *Firstborn* away from its star, Teri Garr. Despite Garr's good performance, it is the young Collet, with the help of director Michael Apted, who propels the movie onto this year's list of top ten dramas.

Collet plays Jake, a high school sophomore who is under an extraordinary amount of pressure. First, his divorced father is getting remarried, thoroughly dispelling his last remnants of hope for a reconciliation. Also, his mother (Garr), because of this news and her own desires for a new life, latches onto another boyfriend, Sam (Peter Weller.) Sam and Jake don't even like each other, a further addition to his problems.

And, as a finale, his little brother Brian (played well by newcomer Corey Ham) is nearly suspended for his continual fighting. These factors combine to give Jake his pressure, with which he can't cope. And no one else knows his troubles: not his girlfriend, not his family, and certainly not Sam (he even says "You don't know what pressure is yet.") It is this solo struggle to control himself that powers the film.

Collet gives an incredible performance as Jake. You can read the rage in his face and the restraint in every motion as he keeps himself from acting out his anger. You know he wishes he could relieve the pressure with some gesture, but realizes he cannot. Collet makes you feel his wrath, and you want to help him through his hardship.

Garr is very good as the mother. When she tries to resolve the conflicts, you can sense the feelings of desire for a new family in her voice. In fact, her entire performance seems quite true to life. However, her role is so small that her star billing is nominal. Peter Weller slightly overplays his part, but is still quite powerful as her boyfriend. He displays Sam's gentler nature well, but his portrayal of his violence has too much grimacing and eye-bulging for

my liking. Corey Ham is just great as Brian. Thankfully, he isn't precocious or bratty, but is very believable as the average, but over-aggressive ten-year-old.

Director Michael Apted turns Ron Koslow's script from a slightly above average story into a great movie. He builds suspense as well as any director who has put out a film this year (with the possible exception of Steven Spielberg), especially in the final scenes of the movie. He highlights

Jake's emotions extremely well, showing the frustration as he lets loose on his motorbike, or nearly punches his obnoxious teacher. Apted controls your feelings, without making you feel manipulated, showing you exactly what he wants

you to see. The combination of Apted's marvellous directing and Collet's terrific acting make the film as emotional as it can be, and, therefore, as good as it can be and is.

Promoting Understanding Through Cultural Exchange

The Soviet Union has an obsession with the West, which the *Los Angeles Times* describes as an "unquenchable thirst for Western pop culture"; when I was in the Soviet Union last May on the Central Europe Short Term Trip, I (and everyone else on the trip) was asked for everything from Michael Jackson tapes to Levis to frisbees to Nikes to knapsacks to "trade" for Soviet memorabilia (flags, soldier's shirts, pins, etc.)

I also discovered that in the Soviet Union, English is offered as a choice of foreign language in the high schools and often before high school. Many of the students I spoke with indicated that it is the most popular language choice and that entrance into English departments in college is difficult, because of the number of people trying to get in.

Why point out these observations that were made during less than a two week stay in the Soviet Union? Simply because they say something about the United States' appreciation (or lack of appreciation) of the cul-

ture of the Soviet Union. Many times when we spoke with people in the Soviet Union, we were amazed by how much they knew about the United States (not by how little they knew.) One of our tour guides, Sergei, had done his thesis on Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. In a conversation with a young Moldavian woman, we found not only an avid reader of contemporary American novels, but a Pink Floyd fan as well. In Kiev, the

Bette Smith

Dustin Hoffman/Meryl Street film *Kramer versus Kramer* was showing at a local theatre. However, when asked, we found it difficult to think of the name of one contemporary Soviet author or one popular Soviet film.

The study of language is an important part in the appreciation of another country's culture. Yet in the United States, Russian as a language is rarely offered in any high school in the country. And, even in colleges and universities, Russian still isn't as popular a language choice as

Spanish, German or French. In the Soviet Union, the opposite is true.

It is unfortunate that in this country there isn't a more widespread appreciation of Russian culture. Especially during a period of history where tensions between the two nations are at an all time high, cultural exchange is one area that should be separate from the political realm (as sports should, although it is obvious that this is *not* the case, with the past two Olympic boycotts.)

Why is cultural exchange so important? It is so important, because it is a step toward understanding our societies a little better. The appreciation of the art, the music, the language, the film and the food of another country, makes people view the citizens of another country as *people* and people with a different, rich and exciting culture. And, when a country is looked at this way, political decisions will be made a little more humanely... we need that right now. (Bette Smith is Arts Editor of the Bates Student.)

Personal Profile #2

Timothy Kane, Assistant Dean of Admissions

Name - Timothy W. Kane
Age - 24

Occupation - Assistant Dean of Admissions

Like About Job - variety, people

Dislike About Job - 4:00 interviews on Friday afternoon

Secret to Success - ?

Biggest Joy - Sunrise at Machu Picchu

Biggest Disappointment - not being on the *Today Show*

Hobbies - photography, running

On Bates - on the move

by Sheila Dubois
Student Correspondent

Timothy Kane, a 1982 graduate of Bates with a degree in anthropology, was promoted from the position of Admissions Counselor to Assistant Dean of Admissions and Alumni in Admissions Coordinator this past summer. Both the initial job opportunity as counselor and the quick advance as an assistant dean came as surprises to Kane.

"I had been the yearbook editor, and I came back to Bates to make sure everything was tied up. While I was here, I was approached by Dean Hiss and he offered me a temporary job. I hadn't planned on staying here."

Most people would agree such an opportunity so soon after graduation is beneficial in several ways, as well as a credit to the person offered the position.

"To be honest, I was not sure at the time what I wanted to do. I was having a lot of doubts whether I wanted to go to graduate school right away or whether I was going to take a few months, make some money, and think about it. It just mushroomed into a full time position."

Kane's responsibilities as an admissions counselor consisted primarily of interviewing however Dean of Admissions Bill Hiss soon gave additional responsibilities to him.

"By the time I was made an assis-

tant dean I was doing everything I'm doing now."

When asked if his education in anthropology prepared him for this position, Kane said, "Anthro is a people-oriented discipline and this job is obviously a people-oriented job, so, yes, there are links, more so than chemistry. But liberal arts prepares someone for this job more so. Learning how to communicate is the great foundation of liberal arts education."

Every job has benefits and drawbacks and Kane pointed out the two most important to him.

"One of the reasons I accepted the job as assistant dean is that I've been very happy. This is one of the very best admissions offices in the country and I feel very lucky to be here."

On the other hand, "I was still very much a part of student life my first year here. I had a real conflict between how much time I should spend on campus and away from campus."

Overall, though, Kane expressed his feelings concerning his promotion and time at Bates.

"This is a great job, a great field, and it's been a good time for me to think and really come to grips with what I want to do which is to go to graduate school. I want to get into anthropology—archaeology, hopefully in the near future."

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SALLY FIELD PLACES IN THE HEART Sat. + Sun. 1:30 PG 4:00 Niteley 6:45 9:15	No Small Affair Sat. Sun. 1:30 4:00 Niteley 6:45 9:00	TERROR IN THE AISLES Sat. Sun. 1:45 Niteley 7:00 9:15

CINEMA CENTERS CORPORATION

Historical Perspective on Central America: Professor Paul Sigmund

by Sean Ryan

Student Correspondent

In a lecture titled "Three Views of the Central American Crisis" in Chase Lounge on Thursday November 1, Paul Sigmund of Princeton University gave an overview of the situation in Central America from an historical perspective. The Director of Latin American Studies at Princeton attempted to give a "reasonably objective view of the three perspectives."

Sigmund gave the three views as radical, liberal, and conservative. He gave the radical view as seeing the situation as a conflict of north and south, the liberal view as combining the north-south view with the strategic problems of east and west, and the conservative view as seeing the situation as an east-west conflict. While admitting that he was of the liberal view, Sigmund went on to give a history and overview of conflict in Central America.

Sigmund emphasized the point that the nations of Central America are not countries but city-states, that are dependent on each other and closely linked and have a sort of "domino effect" on each other. "They all know each other and were once the same country. They are all linked and what affects one affects the other."

He pointed out that the United States hasn't paid much attention to the region in the past and has only done so when it concerned its interests. American government interests focused on whether or not the Central American nations could pay their debts, according to Sigmund. Defaults on loans by Central America would not only have been bad for American banks, but could also have increased European involvement in the area. In the late 18th and early 19th century, US marines were landed to occupy custom houses and thus ensure that debts were repaid. The US was also concerned with the Panama Canal, and the US navy supported the newly independent nation of Panama around the turn of the century to safeguard it from being invaded by neighboring countries.

"That was sufficient, however, to involve ourselves in Latin American politics." Marines were sent into Nicaragua in 1912 and stayed there until 1933, with a brief break in the 1920s. They were there to maintain stability and to maintain the democratic government. There were guerilla movements against the marines, however, notably one led by Sandino, after whom the current Nicaraguan ruling party is named. The government leader of the time, Somoza, supported the US, and vice versa.

There was a civil war in El Salvador too, with Marxist Leninists in a guerilla movement against the government. The civil war was overrun by the army, with the result of 30,000 deaths out of a population of two million.

In 1933 the US marines were withdrawn from Nicaragua because of Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor Policy." When asked how he could support the government of Somoza who had an appalling record on human rights, Roosevelt replied "He's an SOB but he's our SOB."

The OAS was then founded with the Rio Treaty, which said that an attack on one member country was an attack on all member countries. A military link was thus established between the US and Latin American nations.

In 1954, Sigmund stated, the CIA overthrew the government of Guatemala with an exiled group. The leftist government was overthrown, and Che Guevara, who was resisting the overthrow, was taken to Mexico where he met Fidel Castro. The full details of this affair are only out now

because of the Freedom of Information Act, according to Sigmund.

The Central American nations began to open up in the 1960s, partly because of US policy, Sigmund believes. There were some elections, and a Central American common market was started which was helpful but was ended when war broke out between Honduras and El Salvador.

In Nicaragua in the 70s there was increased repression, however, with the regime of the second son of the original Somoza. The OAS wanted Somoza to leave, and Cuba, Venezuela and Panama, shipping arms through Costa Rica, helped guerillas to overthrow the government of Somoza. In the civil war, 30-50,000 out of 2 million were killed. The US didn't want Somoza but at the same time did not want the Sandanistas in power. They wanted an OAS peace-keeping force for Nicaragua and an independent, non-aligned, and non-Marxist state.

In Nicaragua now, Sigmund said, the government tolerates the church which at first supported it but is now alienated and criticizes it. It also tolerates the opposition paper, though it is now censored. It wants to be non-aligned with economic aid from the US but arms from USSR through Cuba.

In October of 1979 in El Salvador, there was a coup of reformist officers and many left-wing politicians. They formed a Junta and there was much rioting and many 'death squads' until November of 1980. Then the left wing politicians left the Junta saying that the right still had control and still used the 'death squads.' Napoleon Duarte, who has recently been

elected president, headed the Junta. "El Salvador then polarized, and the civil war began," according to Sigmund.

The guerillas in El Salvador used Nicaragua to get arms from the USSR through Cuba. In 1980 there was a large increase in arms shipments after the US election and "the civil war was escalated for a final offensive before Reagan took office," he stated.

During the transition period from when Reagan was elected to when he took office, the Carter administration increased military aid to El Salvador but all he could get was conditional aid. There was no support for military aid so the Reagan administration started to promote elections, believes Sigmund. The left could not participate, however, because it would be shot. Sigmund referred to the elections as "propaganda elections for the US."

There was meanwhile a "secret war" in Nicaragua which was not really secret since there were many articles on it in the press. The US was sending exiles to Nicaragua to fight the Sandanistas. The US started to support and promote the FDN, democratic opposition guerillas, through the CIA. The CIA said their covert action was to "interdict" arms to El Salvador. Sigmund said, however, that people in the FDN that he talked with while he was last in Nicaragua said that this was not what they were trying to do, but were trying to overthrow the government.

At the same time, the Reagan administration built up the US military

presence in Honduras without admitting it. "This was the militarization of the area." US military forces were not built up in El Salvador, however, because of the War Powers Act, according to Sigmund, but military advisors were sent in.

In 1983, neighboring countries got involved and tried to work out some kind of solution. They called for foreign advisors and military aid to be cut. The Reagan administration, did not conform with their proposals because of the belief that "They'll cheat," said Sigmund.

The Kissinger Commission was then set up to develop bipartisan policy. On such things as economic aid they agreed, but on Nicaragua and human rights they disagreed. Kissinger said that human rights should not be allowed to interfere in our security.

Duarte was then elected president in El Salvador and began assertion of control of the military. Sigmund believes there was then a change for the better in El Salvador from the US point of view.

It was worse, however, for Nicaragua. The US mined the harbors of Nicaragua with 'firecracker' mines that were planned to discourage foreign trade with Nicaragua by blowing holes in the sides of ships but not sinking them. This would then raise insurance costs on ships in the area, it was hoped, and thus discourage trade.

Perhaps as a result of this, and other such actions, Congress voted against the CIA support of contras in Nicaragua.

Of his own views on the situation in Central America Sigmund said "I think the appropriate answer is very difficult to come to in the situation of Central America. It is hard to know where to draw the line between human rights and America's national security."

At the end of the lecture, Sigmund held a vote to see where the audience felt they stood on the situation in Central America. By his informal poll, 31 members of the audience felt they held the liberal view, 20 the radical view, and 6 the conservative view.

Secret Police Officers Charged

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—Polish officials Tuesday said three officers of the secret police had been charged with killing a pro-Solidarity priest. The government said the priest probably died of strangulation and the accused men said he showed no sign of life when he was thrown into a reservoir.

State-run television carried a report that the three had confessed.

A well-informed source said he was told the abducted Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko had been battered, gagged and tied but was apparently still alive when he was tossed into the water in northern Poland.

Col. Zbigniew Pudysz, director of the Interior Ministry's investigation office, said Popieluszko probably died of strangulation, the official news agency PAP reported.

State television said Pudysz said the three secret-police officers had confessed to killing the 37-year-old priest after his abduction.

The Interior Ministry controls Poland's uniformed and secret police forces. The three secret-police officers charged with murdering Popieluszko all worked for the Interior Ministry.

Faculty Discusses Department Chair Appointment Process at November Meeting

by Howard Fine

Student Correspondent

Two major issues were brought up and discussed at length at the November faculty meeting, held last Monday. One was a proposal concerning the process for the appointing of department chairs; and the other was about limited enrollment as part of the proposals for additions to the 1985 short-term curriculum, all of which passed.

Another proposal, relating to the China Consortium, a program of off-campus study at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute, was also considered and passed.

In addition, the Dean of the College James Carignan voiced some objections to a Letter to the Editor which appeared in last week's edition of the *Student*, alleging a lack of communication between the administration and off-campus students. Specifically, Carignan referred to the incident, on October 6, between Lewiston youths, two of which were injured, and a former Bates student, who was subsequently declared *persona non grata*. He assured the fac-

ulty that, to his knowledge, no "state of seige" exists between townspeople and off-campus students.

Furthermore, Carignan announced he would be meeting with the off-campus students on that Tuesday evening, to discuss limited enrollment for second semester and to improve communication between the administration and these students.

First presented to the faculty at last month's meeting, was the proposal by the *ad hoc* committee regarding procedures for appointing department chairs. The committee felt that formal procedures for the selection of department heads should be adopted in place of the current unwritten policy in which the Dean of the Faculty appoints chairs.

The proposal, as presented by Professor Harrison, called for three-year terms for department chairs. Every three years, each of the members of a third of the departments would submit their recommendation for department chair, keeping in mind the needs of the department. These recommendations would be considered by the president's advisory commit-

tee, which would then send its own recommendation to the president.

Amendments, which would take the place of the *ad hoc* committee's proposed legislation, were introduced in the ensuing discussion. The first, a move to lengthen the term of department heads to four years, was passed.

A substitute amendment was then put forward by English professor James Hepburn which proposed that department heads be chosen by "collective departmental recommendation" and then reported to the Dean of the Faculty.

After considerable discussion, a substitute for the substitute amendment was proposed by College Chaplain Richard Crocker. This amendment stated: "In appointing or reappointing of department chairs, the Dean of the Faculty shall consult with all the members of the department. In appointing division chairs, the Dean of the Faculty shall consult with all the department chairs."

This amendment was in turn amended successfully by Biology professor Eli Minkoff to read "solicit

confidential letters from" instead of "consult with."

The first substitute amendment was then withdrawn, and the amended substitute to the substitute amendment was passed, taking the place of the original proposed legislation of the *ad hoc* committee.

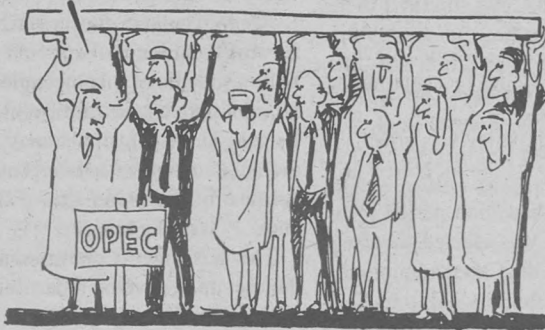
Following the debate on how to select department chairs, Minkoff, representing the Committee on Curriculum and Calendar, presented 21 additions to the curriculum for short-term 1985.

The major objections to this supposedly "routine legislation" centered around limited enrollment, which has already caused some problems during the registration for winter semester. Because of limited availability of equipment and traveling space for many of the courses, enrollment is often limited to 12 or less. Many of the faculty pointed out that demand for short-term courses is on the rise, and students would be discouraged from investigating many of them because of the low enrollment limits and the prerequisites.

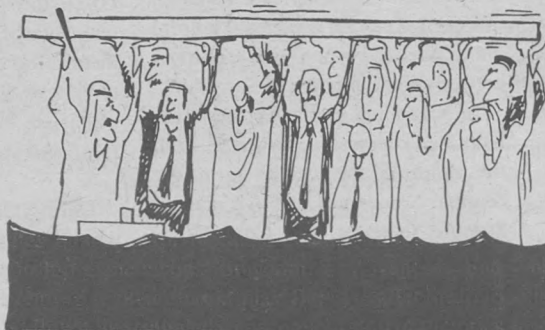
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Bates Forum

IF WE ALL STICK TOGETHER, WE CAN HOLD THE PRICE UP



THE OIL GLUT CAN HURT US ONLY IF WE PANIC



JUST REMEMBER - ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE!



WAIT A MINUTE - GLUB - SOMEONE'S CHEATING



WASSERMAN © 1984 LOS ANGELES TIMES SYNDICATE

Editorial

Social Life: A Step Up

For a campus that has been condemned by the Yale published *Insider's Guide to Colleges* as having "unparalleled social boredom" and is often-times denounced by the students themselves as politically unaware and uninvolved, this first part of the year has proved the contrary. The last two weeks particularly have brought on the political end—a timely debate on the ERA, inspiring Shirley Chisholm, a heated GLSA discussion forum and several speakers on Central America. Socially the campus came alive with two well-attended dances (Halloween and the Triad), the Candlelight Coffeehouse and the opening of *The Rivals*. So what's happened to the uninvolved, socially stagnant Bates?

Part of what has happened is that campus organizations have mobilized to bring more appealing opportunities to students. Chase Hall dances have been greatly improved by moving into Commons; there's less drinking in the Den, because there's more room to dance and socialize. As well, the Triad is the epitome of an event trying to appeal to every desire—dancing to videos, sipping champagne to piano music and reggaeing upstairs. Other groups have planned discussions and forums on

current, controversial subjects—violence against gays, censorship, and abortion to name a few.

It's not just the organizations, however; students are individually contributing to this new atmosphere. Politically, a big part of this new trend is a result of the elections: students became more directly involved with issues (ERA, Central America, the economy, nuclear arms), because they would have to vote on them. People became more vocal about their opinions and clashes between the Reagan/Bush and Mondale/Ferraro supporters contributed to some lively discussion. Socially, for the Candlelight Coffeehouse and the Parents' Weekend Talent Show, so many students wanted to participate that the shows were much longer than anticipated. Some of these new talents are coming together and now Bates has two new bands on campus, just adding to the variety for social events.

Thanks to all the interested, involved and aware people at Bates this year, political and social life is improving. Maybe soon there will be too much to do and not enough time to spend in the library. Don't hold your breath.

—Bette Smith

A Political Year Worth Remembering

The election of 1984 is history. President Ronald Reagan is the victor and challenger Walter Mondale has been defeated. The outcome was clear and decisive. Accurate election results were predicted in the polls several months before November 6th and one television network announced the re-election of the President at 8:07 EST only 7 minutes after most of the eastern polls closed.

Where was the excitement and drama? The political fervor and excitement apparently absent on election night was evident throughout the primary process and nominating conventions. 1984 was indeed a year to remember.

Jesse Jackson became the first Black candidate to seriously challenge for the Presidency. This is a milestone in election politics considering that only 20 years ago the Civil Rights Act was passed. In that period of 20 years, the political power of the Black community has grown nationally and the candidacy of Jackson is a tribute to the development

of American electoral politics. Although Jackson did not gain the nomination, he remains in the forefront of the national political scene.

In addition, vice-presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro symbolizes the arrival of another national constituency with considerable clout. Ferraro is the first woman ever in the history of the United States to run for the Presidency on a major party ticket. With the advent of women as national candidates, a new era of party politics has arrived. The Ferraro candidacy will undoubtedly spawn more congressional and senatorial candidates who are women. Presumably, local level politics will likely be affected.

The election of 1984 is history. However, the repercussions of the candidacies of Rev. Jesse Jackson and Geraldine Ferraro will be felt for many years to come.

—Joseph King

Institutional Upheaval in the Family Environment

The institution of the family seems to be experiencing a significant amount of upheaval. Children are the breath of life in our society, the hope of the future. It is often children who retain a better insight because of their innocence, into what is really important. In Antoine de Saint Exupery's book, *Le Petit Prince*, the little prince learns from the switchman that children do in fact have this quality of innocent insight that adults seem to lose with age. He tells the prince, "They [the grown-ups] are pursuing nothing at all, they are asleep in there, or if they are not asleep they are yawning... only the children are flattening their noses against the windowpanes."

Why is it then, that we have lost the sacredness of the family, and the respect for children? People today seem, at times, to lose their perspective because of their obsession with modern technology, their over-doing a good thing, or their insanity. I am referring to test-tube babies, but I am also referring to the recent incident that occurred in Lewiston that has left us all with a dulled feeling of nausea in our guts.

This is not intended to be a lecture, but (yes, the inevitable "but"), why

are we learning to make children in a somewhat unnatural way when there are hundreds of unwanted and abused children in the world? This is not to say that a couple should be denied the right to bear a biological offspring because someone else gave birth to an unwanted child or because someone else burns his child in the oven and is unfit to be a parent. However, we should not divorce this connection.

Victoria Tilney

How is it that two people, two allegedly mature adults agree to partake in the act of placing their little, helpless four year old into the oven, to place a chair in front of the oven door as a jamming device, to smell the merciless odor of burning hair and flesh, to sit and listen to this child crying, "Oh Daddy, let me out!", and to do nothing except to feel proud that Lucifer is being obliterated from their lives? I cannot even fathom that concept.

Granted our society is not all made up of people like this, but why must we make thousands of babies when there are so many unwanted, unhappy, and abused children in the

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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.

OF COURSE WE ARE PREPARED TO ACCEPT YOUR GOVERNMENT...

BUT ONLY IF YOU SIGN A PEACE TREATY WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS

WE JUST DID



BUT THE SIGNATURE'S NOT VALID'

WHAT?'

IT DOESN'T SAY SOMOZA



Acid Rain and the Reagan Administration

A US Environmental Protection Agency official in 1981 told Maine Senator George Mitchell that as long as the phenomenon of acid rain was confined to the Northeast, the Reagan Administration would not plan to take any action against it. Although such a policy, supported by a president whose claim to environmental concern is limited to the realm of 'tree pollution,' is not surprising, perhaps it should be examined in light of the fact that acid rain is effectively eroding the Capital building in which our president currently naps. Acid rain is a national phenomenon. It may well cause the most serious environmental catastrophe our nation has seen, very likely within the next ten years.

Where does acid rain come from? There are two principle sources. One main cause of acid precipitation (dew, fog, snow, and the like as well as rain) is the industrial midwest. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio are responsible for nearly a quarter of the 26 million tons of sulfur dioxide dumped into the atmosphere of the United States annually by utilities and industries burning high sulfur content coal and oil. The other main

cause is nitrogen oxides discharged into our skies by transportation sources, utilities and industries throughout the United States. Twenty-four million tons of nitrogen oxides are spewed forth into our aerial sewer each year from these sources, and this discharge rate has tripled in the last ten years.

How does acid rain form? Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are propelled into the upper atmosphere through tall smokestacks originally built to comply with the Clean Air Act of 1970. Gaseous substances discharged through tall stacks are shot into the sky much like a liquid squirted through the needle of a syringe. Local air quality is thus improved at the expense of dispersing these contaminants over a wide-spread region. Once aloft, the nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide can be transformed into nitric and sulfuric acid as air currents carry these compounds hundreds of miles from their sources. These acids become dissolved in condensing water vapor which forms rain or other precipitation, falling to the ground, lakes and streams.

What does acid rain do? Perhaps the most obvious effect of acid rain

is the widespread destruction of lakes and streams. In Ontario, at least 4000 lakes have suffered fish kills. In New York, 212 lakes in the Adirondacks are now dead. Acid rain is also devastating sensitive trout streams from Maine to Virginia, but these effects are not limited to the East Coast. Acid rain is also killing lakes in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California. Lakes and rivers of a low pH kill fish and other aquatic life outright. Generally lower life forms and fish fry are the most susceptible to the lethal effects of acidified water. Moreover, acidification of rivers and lakes causes poisonous metals such

Bill Scott

as cadmium, mercury and aluminum to be drawn into solution, thus increasing the toxicity of these pollutants. Acidification of reservoirs and water-supply sources can thus poison those who depend upon them for drinking water. Such effects are not limited to small bodies of water. Lake Michigan, the sixth largest lake in the world, whose watershed serves the needs of one third of the United States, is plagued by ever increasing concentrations of solubilized lead, cadmium and zinc drawn into solution by acid rain at a rate that will kill off the zooplankton (the basis of the food web for all aquatic life) within the next thirty to eighty years. Within our lifetime, Lake Michigan may well become a dead lake.

Another principle effect of acid rain is the destruction of crops and forests. Already such effects are being noticed. University of Vermont botanists Hubert Vogelman, Richard Klein and Margaret Bliss and Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies' Thomas E. Sicama report in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* a fifty percent dieback of red spruce in the Green Mountains of Vermont due to acid rain. Similar declines have also been observed in Maine, New Hampshire and in the Adirondacks. Coniferous trees, which continuously draw on water vapor in the air, are the hardest hit. In West Germany, the problem is even worse, and it may foreshadow the future plight of our own forests. *Der Spiegel* in November, 1981, reported in a three-part series on acid

Changing the Means Before the Ends

In 1955 the average working woman earned 64 cents for every dollar earned by a man. Today the figure is 59 cents. The knee-jerk response is to pronounce the market as inherently discriminatory and devise ways to supersede this most alarming market outcome.

The first such policy was affirmative action. It began as an honest attempt in the early 1960's to guarantee by Executive Order universal equality of treatment. In the hands of special interest groups, however, it became a quota policy of hiring members of specific groups. It was not long before reverse discrimination came into being.

The logic behind affirmative action is naive; but worse, it is misleading. The underlying causes of this distressing bias against women are not addressed, so, likely, discrimination would still exist despite statistics showing its disappearance. On the surface the apple is shiny, but its in-

terior is less than tasty.

Along comes the theory of comparable worth. At present the clerical union at Yale University, supported by many sympathetic professors, is on strike, throwing the ivy-covered, hallowed halls of this prestigious institution into a state of turmoil. Half the classes are held off campus, some not at all. Janitorial service has been restricted; students are encouraged to steer clear of the libraries. The union demands wages be set according to comparable worth.

Comparable worth requires all salaries to be based on the value of the job to the organization, usually by some 'objective' point system. It fundamentally rejects traditional evaluative procedures and strives to replace, they say, the archaic market pay structure and close the pay differential.

The comparable worth idea arose from the desire to dispel the mechanism that has 'crowded' women into low paying occupations. But, like affirmative action, the theory only looks at pay discrimination, and does not confront the roots of the problem.

My dispute is not over the illegality, even the economic irrationality, of paying women less than men for the same service rendered. Equal pay for equal work is law and a requirement for an efficient economy. The question is over the extent and causes of discrimination.

The issue has grabbed national attention before. In 1981, the city of San Jose, California, was confronted

Our Turn

by the union of its employees with the comparative worth demand. In the subsequent study to determine the requirements of each job in the city, painters, for example, a male-dominated occupation, scored 172 points and were paid an average yearly salary of \$24,518; secretaries, a female-dominated occupation, scored roughly the same at 177 points, but were paid only \$17,784. Mayor Janet Gray Hayes pledged the city's commitment to pursuing the comparable worth doctrine—raising the wages of secretaries relative to painters, for example.

But the pay structure in the free market is determined by a host of complex factors that influence supply and demand. The charge of outright sex discrimination on the part of an employer must be approached only after careful consideration. That the painter and the secretary, with nearly identical job requirements, have substantially different wages depends on such interrelations as the relative scarcity of workers in each occupation in a particular region, the service required of each job, and the value of their respective service to the organization.

Pay differentials also reflect socialization trends that begin in childhood. Like it or not, women tend to have differences in the kind of education and qualifications compared to men, disrupted labor force participation patterns because of bearing children, greater responsibility towards the home and family, and tend to follow their husband's job changes. It is not, furthermore, the fault of the market that painters are largely men or secretaries mostly women. The market can only mirror social factors which affect skills,

Removing Perceived Threats from the Campus

In the past several weeks events have occurred seriously affecting the perceived safety of many Bates students. To this issue the Deans owe the students of the college some attention.

The first incident was the severe beating of two Lewiston high school students. Unfortunately the Deans could not ascertain if any Bates Stu-

James Gleason

dents were involved except for one ex-student of Bates. What is perceived by many Bates students is much to the contrary (and rightfully so in this reporter's opinion).

There are several reasons to believe the Deans were incomplete in their investigation.

First, why did security have to drive by and accidentally discover the fight? Wasn't anyone in the crowd appalled by the incident enough, or were the spectators afraid

they might miss some of the action?

If there were no Bates students involved, why then were two eyewitnesses harassed (college's definition) by Bates students and questioned about what they had seen, or were going to print in the newspaper?

If those that used "questionable appropriate means" are still on the campus dispersing youths, then I have heard about them. For last week they were at it again, getting drunk and doing the owner of the Goose the favor of removing all the "fags" (that's what they called them) from the bar by intimidation.

If the Deans refuse to do anything to remove the perceived threats from the campus (through action and not silent prayer) and we are going to return to the lawlessness of the wild west, then I am going to buy a white horse named silver, a mask, and a gun.

James Gleason is a Student columnist.

Letters to the Editor

What It Will Be Like with a Handicap at Bates

To the Editor:

In the tragic notice on the front page of the November 2 *Student* concerning Eric Kondo's terrible accident which left him paralyzed, I noticed an interesting bit of terminology. The author of the article stated that "despite his handicap" Mr. Kondo had hopes of returning for the winter semester.

While I wish to extend all hope and good luck to Mr. Kondo in his recovery, it should be noted that he will not be returning to Bates "despite" his handicap—he will be returning *with* it. What does that mean to a young man, or anyone for that matter, to go to Bates "confined to a wheelchair"?

To Mr. Kondo it means that at this time, he cannot live in Chase House, Frye House, Pierce House, Stillman House, or any house on campus. He cannot live in the Bill. He cannot take classes in Pettigrew or Libby

without the help of others. He cannot attend plays in Schaeffer Theatre or exhibitions in Treat Gallery. Will he be able to ever see the inside of the proposed arts center upon its completion? That remains to be seen.

He could live in Lane Hall, which has a ramp to impress the sub-frost that Bates is handicapped-equipped, and there is a multitude of handicap-only parking spaces in front of the admissions office, should Mr. Kondo drive.

He could live in Adams, if the elevator is turned on, or on the first floor of Parker, which is the only one equipped for the handicapped. Or on any floor of JB—if he can get up to the dorm in winter, let alone during good weather.

Which brings up the subject of what the maintenance department laughingly calls snow removal at Bates. During the winter the campus is practically un-navigatable for those

on two legs. How will Mr. Kondo maneuver his wheelchair through the snow drifts and across the huge patches of ice that form every year down by Carnegie and Chase Hall?

Has anyone noticed the lack of handicapped students at Bates? If you've been on crutches at one time or another during your time here you have probably realized it's not very easy to get around the campus. And what about Commons? Can someone "confined to a wheelchair" reach the milk, sodas, *entrees*, stand in line

for seconds, make a salad? How about leave Commons? There's a ramp going in—is there one going out?

Up until now most Bates students haven't given handicapped facilities a second thought. But for those who are friends or teammates of Eric Kondo, they should think about it. As should the administration of this college. There are laws in Massachusetts concerning the rights of the handicapped, and the accessibility of areas to them. Are those same

laws in existence in Maine? And if they are, has Bates simply decided it is above those laws?

I suppose it's all right to not care about people who don't attend Bates, but what about someone who is already one of us? Eric Kondo is a Bates student, and the college owes him, and anyone else, the right to attend this school at the same level as those who have the use of their legs, arms, eyes, etc. And that level is completely.

Elissa Bass, '85

Allow Others to Express Themselves

To the editor:

I am appalled by the recent action of those responsible for defacing, destroying, and removing the Reagan-Bush posters and information in

Chase Hall as well as in Libbey Forum and in the dorms.

What was witnessed in this situation, especially in that of Chase Hall where the Reagan-Bush posters were replaced by those of Mondale-Ferraro, is a flagrant violation of my (and others) civil liberties granted in the Bill of Rights; namely those of free speech and freedom of expression.

How those responsible can consider themselves to be liberal and pro-civil liberty is beyond my comprehension. Such rights are a privilege, and those responsible for

taking others' rights in such a vile and contemptible fashion are guilty of destroying the very democratic principles that make this country great.

It is my hope that in the future people will think twice, and out of fairness and equality, not perform such hurtful deeds upon others. Whether or not you agree with what is being said should not matter. What is important is that everyone be guaranteed their equal right to express themselves without the interference of others.

Kenneth R. Liebman '86

Series of Presentations Planned on South Africa

The Student Coalition Against Apartheid Now (SCAAN) will be devoting this week to generating a greater student awareness of the oppressive South African system of apartheid. A series of four presentations, listed below, have been scheduled with the purpose of fostering more discussion of the college's investments in companies that do business in South Africa.

This attempt to inform students can be seen as part of an ongoing process which can be traced back to the founding of a student-faculty committee in 1979. The purpose of this committee was to recommend a course of action for the college to take with its investments in corporations doing business in South Africa. The committee, which recommended that Bates ultimately divest itself of these corporations, concluded its report in 1981.

Since then, it seems that the divestment issue has centered on two concerns, neither of which should be overriding. The first is a concern

with what effects divestment may have on the college. But one financial report has already concluded that divestment will not injure the college economically, and may even be financially beneficial. The second is the feeling that the Sullivan Principles are an adequate justification of the college's investments, but this is not the case because the Sullivan Principles are in effect only guidelines for the treatment of employees, and as such effect only one percent of the entire population. The capital from these investments, on the other hand, effects the entire population, and allows the government of South Africa to maintain the racist system of apartheid.

Perhaps the greatest hindrance to concern for divestment, however, has been the feeling that our contributions to the system of apartheid are on the whole so small that we need not concern ourselves. To this we ask, which is better: to do what we can, or to do nothing at all? Even if Bates can no longer be among the

institutions to take the lead in ending apartheid (for instance the state government of Massachusetts has already divested itself of these investments), we must make what contribution we can. We have, as students and contributors to an institution which invests in corporations that support the system of apartheid, the moral responsibility to educate ourselves about the effects these investments have on the citizens of South Africa.

Below are some of the events SCAAN will sponsor this week.

Film: *The Discarded People*, Sat. Nov. 10. 7:00 P.M., Dana 119.

Slide Show: *South Africa Freedom Rising*, Sun. Nov. 11. 7:30 P.M., Hirasawa.

Film: *The White Laager*, Mon. Nov. 12. 8:00 P.M., Hirasawa.

Slide Show: *South Africa and Global Corporations*, Tue. Nov. 13. 6:45 P.M., Hirasawa.

—Peter Cassat

Student Coalition Against Apartheid Now (SCAAN)

The Upheaval of the Family

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world?

There is a place in Britain called Bourn Hall where you can spend \$3,510 to try your luck at in-vitro fertilization, the mating of a sperm and an egg in a petrie dish. This is an incredible discovery, and it has made many people find a happiness they thought they could never obtain: they can now have their own biological child if natural conception is an impossibility. I am not shunning this new discovery, it is a wonderful opportunity. However, there seems to be something wrong in our society and its views on the family and the child. A reproductive endocrinologist, Martin Quigley of the

Cleveland Clinic was quoted in *Time* magazine to have said, "The modern way mixes and matches donors and recipients [of eggs and sperms]." Mixing and matching sounds like a girl talking about shopping for clothes. Should fetuses or fertilized eggs...babies to be, adults to be, leaders to be, be created at the mere spin of a dish, as it were? Perhaps, we should take a little bit more care and consideration before we create individuals.

Perhaps we should not be fooling with mother nature, maybe she has a good reason for giving some people the ability to bear children and others the inability. It does seem ironic, though, that some parents who are

given this miraculous ability chose to abuse this gift by destroying the very gift itself, the child, while those without this child-bearing ability would make delightful parents.

The institution of the family and all that that entails...parenthood, childhood, love, respect, and responsibility may be nearing extinction in the way in which we know it. It seems to me that if we spent less time meddling in what nature created so beautifully for us and more time ameliorating the dilemmas we already have, the natural equilibrium would remain so—natural—and there might be fewer hurting, sobbing, and dead children.

Victoria Tilney is a Student columnist.

Discrimination

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productivity, turnover, seniority, labor market conditions, etc.

If all variables which go into the determination of the market wage could be controlled, then the Marxian inspired idea of comparable worth evaluation would be a good

one, if the market itself were biased, which is a tenuous view. But not even the knowledge and problem-solving power of Yale professors is enough to proxy the 'invisible hand' of a free market. What is worse, wage-setting would become a political process.

The problem of discrimination is very serious. But it is a false and dangerous caprice to change the ends without altering the means which produce the readily observable outcome.

"Our Turn" is a weekly column of *The Bates Economics Society*.

A Newspaper a Day...

To the Editor:

It's just great that students like us, who enjoy "keeping up" on the world events, can subscribe to a service of receiving newspapers (i.e. Boston Globe, N.Y. Times) on a daily basis. But, when we registered for this service, we expected to receive a paper every day.

It seems that some days the papers don't arrive, or if they do, there are

none left to pick-up. Also, on Saturday and Sunday, it seems as though the job of handing out papers is neglected.

We hope somehow this system can be corrected. We just want to get our paper each day since that is the service we paid for.

Ed Dippold
Dave Nightingale
Roy Belden

The Environment

Continued from Page 13
tion must be taken by someone. Student activism, when properly coordinated, can be a very effective tool capable of influencing national policy. The burden of saving our most

priceless heritage, our environment, falls upon us. We must take action to preserve the integrity of our earth, skies and waters for our own sake as well as for our future generations.

Bill Scott is a Student Columnist.

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US and Soviet Union Will Attempt to Halt Spread of Weapons

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to hold talks in Moscow beginning Nov. 28 on controlling the spread of nuclear weapons and technology to other nations, an administration official said Tuesday.

The talks are the fourth in a series that began in December 1982.

Beyond that, the official said, there are no immediate plans for high-level contacts between the two superpowers on arms control.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met here in late September with President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

During the visit, the official said,

the administration raised the possibility of another meeting between Schultz and Gromyko, but it has not panned out.

The United States and the Soviet Union are among 126 countries that are parties to the 1968 treaty designed to curb the spread of nuclear weapons. Despite their differences, the two superpowers frequently cooperate on proliferation problems.

Along with Britain, they are the only known nuclear powers who have signed the treaty. When it was reviewed in 1980, several of the non-nuclear countries criticized the United States and Soviet Union for not working hard enough to reduce their nuclear arsenals.

A number of countries had agreed to renounce nuclear weapons in exchange for promises that the three nuclear powers would pursue negotiations to eventually scrap theirs.

When the treaty is reviewed again next year the United States and the Soviet Union are likely to face some criticism again. This month's meeting probably will be the last between them before the review is held, said the official, who declined to be identified.

All other negotiations with the Soviet Union bearing on nuclear weapons have been in suspension for nearly a year. President Reagan has ruled out any concession designed to draw the Soviets back to the bargaining table.

Gerry Raymond Brings Latest Techniques to Bates Football

Continued from Page 3

combat and the one on one feeling that you get from playing. It's exhilarating—the whole team feeling."

In three years, Raymond's contract will expire and then he will have to decide whether or not he will stay in the USFL or give the NFL a try.

"I wanted to make All-Pro, and I guess I've made that. Though I don't know how much it means until you make it in the NFL. I suppose if I went to the NFL my goal would be to start and to play—maybe make All-Pro. I don't know if that's a

dream or if that's realistic." In any case Raymond is pursuing a dream of being a pioneer in the USFL and seeing the league succeed. He has not missed a game in his two years with the Breakers, and he enters the season a certified *Sporting News* All-Star.

When the spring comes Raymond will pack his bags and leave Lewiston to begin his fourth professional football season. That much is certain.

Exactly where the Breakers will be playing this year is another matter.

In 1983, the Breakers called Bos-

ton "home". For 1984 they swung down south and called New Orleans "home". Now the owners are eyeballing Portland, Oregon for "home" in 1985.

If home is a place that a football team can return to season after season, the Breakers don't seem to have one. "It's like a circus sometimes with them making decisions", Raymond said. "It gets to be very tiring mentally."

But no matter where the Breakers may call "home", Lewiston native Gerry Raymond has found a true "home team" in the Bates Bobcats.

Faculty

Continued from Page 11

Hobart, William Smith, Mount Holyoke, and Williams), the Consortium will send a group of three students from each college to study at the branch campus of the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute in Beijing. The students will receive four course credits toward the baccalaureate degree, but grades received in this program will not be figured into cumulative averages.

This program is to run through fall semesters, with a week set aside for touring China. The curriculum will consist of four courses, two of which will study the Chinese language. The travel costs will be paid for by the Consortium and the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute.

This year is the first year of the program, and four students from Bates are currently on leave in China.

Some comments were then made

on the annual Long Range Planning Report by Hepburn of the Long Range Planning Committee. He said that it was primarily an information report, for recommendations were submitted last January. Included in these proposals are: raising the amount the library receives for the purchase of books to \$10,000; formation of a committee to consider the need for a new science building; establishment of an annual purchase fund of \$5,000 for the Treat Gallery (already enacted); and an increase in the minimum contribution over the next five years to the Teacher's Insurance and Annuity Association—College Retirement Equities Fund.

A brief oral report was made following this by the President's Advisory Committee, bringing up the possibility of a faculty bulletin board outside the Den in Chase Hall. Also, faculty housing priorities were being considered by the committee.

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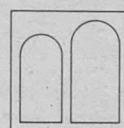
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