BY AH KNOCKS FORD POLICIES

by Cathy Gallant

The man in the blue suit jumped from the stage and stood grinning at the audience before him. Though not all were captivated by his opinions, the listeners sat appreciatively as the Midwesterner delivered political quips with the warmth and plainness of an Indiana country lawyer.

As a provocative departure from the standard fare provided by the George Colby Lecture Series, Senator Birch Bayh, Democrat from Indiana, appeared at the Bates Alumni Gymnasium last Thursday evening.

Sharing his perceptions of the difficulties facing the present Administration with an audience drawn from both the Bates and Lewiston communities, Bayh addressed himself to the question of the prevailing political climate of 1975.

"Steps must be made to restore the general confidence in this country," he stated. "However, we cannot see any solution as perfect. There are many subtle problems."

Within the course of the evening, the Senator emphasized his concern for the economic welfare of the country pointing to the "miseducation" of the Nixon Administration and expressing doubts about the Ford efforts in this regard.

Inflation, recession, the energy dilemma, superficial military solutions to the state of education bills, and the possible threat of a national health program; all of these came under Bayh's attack. He called it "a new quicksand, but the players are coming from the same coaches of the Nixon Administration." A New Year's resolution should be made to find a new set of economic advisors.

There is no equity or reason to the present Ford proposals... At the time of the Nixon resignation we needed a good marriage. Now we're having a critical family fight."

The Senator concluded in evaluating President Ford's performance to this date, Bayh stressed his concern for the "early evidence influencing the President: six million unemployed and a 12% inflation rate."

According to the Senator, the Congress, in spite of its attempts to avoid opposition on purely political grounds, has a "responsibility" when the President is wrong. This principle was best illustrated by Bayh's review of the trade-offs between military expenditure and human resource programs.

The present request for an 18% increase in military spending, rejection of any of the "peaceful coexistence," the state of education bills, and the possible threat of a national health program; all of these came under Bayh's attack.

"We have a new quarterback but the problem is he never passed the test," he quipped. "We're now more than willing to expend on the cost aspects of a Congressional program mentioned by the audience."

"Responding cautiously to a question involving his own "liberal" political ideology and the conflicting "conservative" attitudes of his state, Bayh quipped that he no longer apologized for "stepping on toes."

The following thoughts on the semblance of incongruity as he reflected on his struggle against the Hanover and Carrell Supreme continue on p. 5

BIRCH BAYH SPEAKS

CORRECTION

The article in last week's STUDENT indicating that the Bates College Bulletin's redesigning the course catalog and the Alumni and other publications, which come out periodically is all issues of the Bates College Bulletin. The Post Office has informed all Colleges and Universities that the overall title must be given with the change. The Student apologizes for the mistake.

BAYH KNOCKS FORD POLICIES

by Scott Williamson

The Education Policy Committee "reviews the broad issues of liberal arts education and seeks to move those broad issues into particular policies for the faculty," says its chairman, Professor Straub.

It submits its proposals to the faculty, which accepts them or sends them back for more work. The Committee's seven faculty members, Professors Straub, Craig, Byloes, Moyer, Turley, Law, and Wagner, are appointed by the faculty's Committee on Committees. Its three student members, Jane Kilduff, Lex Padis, and Fred Demers, are appointed by the RA's Committee on Committees.

The EPC has been responsible in the past for the requirements for graduation, transfer and credit, the short-term and, music, anthropology, and cultural studies being admitted as majors.

Legislation on distributional requirements and major requirements comes out this week. The "core program" of courses everyone had to take was dismantled in 1969. Since then the Committee has been making adjustments to its replacement. They feel it is inadequate now to "assure a genuine liberal arts experience."

The EPC will not institute a "core program" again, but will attempt to make "small adjustments" without sacrificing students' freedom. The EPC feels that majors which are no longer in the requirements, are too narrow to give a student a fair representation of the field.

The new direction taken by EPC may be toward courses planned for non-majors, that are wider and show the method of the discipline as well as the content.

The number of courses a department may require for a major is also involved in whether a student is getting a "genuine liberal arts experience." The catalog defines a major as approximately one-fourth of the academic work. This would be eight courses.

One department at Bates requires seventeen. Several others require thirteen. The problem is particularly acute in the sciences, because it is difficult to become a scientist without all these courses.

The legislation will probably call for a tentative limit of twelve.

WAYS OF ENCOURAGING interdisciplinary short-term units are also being discussed. Plans include team teaching by members of different departments. The poses the problem of from which department should a student receive credit.

Some departments are offering continued on p. 5
On Bates College as an Oasis

A show of hands, please: How many people have heard of Lewiston? Very good, I did not think that it was such a well-known city, especially amongst this fine collection of children of destiny.

But what’s that? Lewiston is a dump, not a city? Oh, and how many of us know Lewiston well enough to make that judgement? I thought people who had never been were unqualified to make judgements. Whether it is true or not, all that I can say is that those who know very little about the town have certainly not been to see it recently. The town has undergone great changes in the past few years, and I think that people who have been there recently should be an accurate one!

The Student

Freedom?

To the editor:

John Reed talked last Wednesday on the moral problems of being a rich person. In the midst of the material rewards that we are all striving for in the world, he was obviously torn between giving them to others. Anyone in a top hat could say "good points, old man", and reaching people with the urgency and importance of the problem which he felt. John Reed said some very important things, but failed to reach much beyond the safe academic abstractions.

He said it would ring loud. We are in a moral crisis today; you, me, this moral dilemma in America is not some fictric show in Spokane or maybe Washington. It can be ignored, but recognize that ignoring for what it is—your judgement to accept people dying while watching TV sets. It’s tough, the contradictions within moral values is unacceptable; if you wish to see what the world, are you willing to accept that our old way—of "private" enterprise and anti-communist dictators is not helping enough? And the most uncomfortable part of the show was said: professors, human beings, in Lewiston, choose to let this human tragedy happen. "Who killed Norma Jean," sings Pete Seeger, and the buck stops here.

Think about the hardest question. What is this freedom which we so frequently mention? What does it mean? Have you free because you vote? Are you free to control your life? And the most important part of this freedom is you are, is mankind good, or does it need experts? Are technicians, politicians a higher, more rational form of man to tell it what to do?

Perhaps I should warn against thinking about that question, for there is great bullshit abroad in this land. Many of the faculty, with ego games of Expert, Dispenser of Goodies, and Holy Answerer: The administration, afraid of letting students into "expert" trustee meetings.

Can you extend democracy to your non-voting life? How does it fit in with your private enterprise? Are you free to choose a small, cheap, no-polluting car? Is it freedom or a shame that an Indian peasant is driven off his land to city, where he makes the machines? Is it not the mechanical methods introduced by the US?

Consider what Bates does to reinforce the expert—technical solutions view. The question in one class was, "Where will you distribute your limited food aid to the starving countries?" rather than "People are starving. Are you willing to make a change in American habits in order to keep them alive, or will you let some die?" This attitude is not unusual.

Boyles at the Defense

The piece titled "Book Price Averages" which appeared in the 16 January STUDENT is an example of how the careless use of incomplete data can lead to invalid conclusions.

The Chemistry Department courses numbered 106, 225, 306, and 419 are each the second course in a normal two semester sequence. Almost without exception, due to the prerequisites involved, a student registering for any of these courses will have taken previously the first course in the sequence — namely, Chemistry 105 or 252 or 305 or 418. Both of the courses in each of these two-course sequences use the same books. Therefore, the more realistic cost per student per each of these courses is one-half of the figure given in the STUDENT. If my pencil-and-paper math is correct (I can’t afford an electronic calculator) this gives the Chemistry Department average cost per student per course for books this semester of $13.44. This drops the Chemistry Department from third ($22.29) to sixteenth position. However, since I would suppose that other departments have similar criticisms of the usual calculations, the rankings as given in the STUDENT are meaningless.

I would suggest that with few exceptions instructors at Bates are aware of the high prices of books, and that they try their best to minimize course costs. The exam itself does not bother me. But the question in one class was, "Where will you distribute your limited food aid to the starving countries?" rather than "People are starving. Are you willing to make a change in American habits in order to keep them alive, or will you let some die?" This attitude is not unusual.

The Cost of GREs

To the editor:

This is not meant to be a letter of lambasting or of condemnation but rather one of inquiry to which I hope some member of the faculty will respond. The subject to which I wish to address my concern by some departments of this College of the Graduate Record Examinations is comprehensive exams. I took the advanced exam in mathematics on Saturday, January 18.

The exam itself does not bother me, but the time it took me adds up to some degree. The advanced test costs the student $10.50. In a particular case, as it is the case with other students, the exam is to be used only to fulfill graduation requirements. I am going to attempt my studies in mathematics, then I could use the exam for entrance into graduate school. Since I am planning to continue my studies in business administration (entrance requirements utilize a different exam) I cannot do this. Students who are not planning to continue their studies period face this same fact.

My question to the faculty is what justification there is for requiring the students to accrue additional costs on top of already heavy college education. Granted $10.50 on top of $16,000 is insignificant, but if the only reason for departments using GRE’s is to save them from having to make up a comprehensive exam, then the cost would seem to be $10.50 too much.

I would certainly hope that there are better reasons for using the GRE’s than to save the department a little work which is how some students view the situation. I am sure this subject arouses every student. I have never heard the faculty’s side of the issue. I am hoping that this letter and some subsequent response will enlighten me and other students. Until such response occurs, mere suppositions as to the reasons can cut out the petition part and either send it with a letter to your Congresspeople or send it to Box 654, Bates or the Congrre and indicate who your Congresspeople are. The petition is being circulated by the American Friends Service Committee in Maine and elsewhere, as well as by groups such as the Bates New World Coalition (you can get additional copies at the Congrre.)

As we approach the second anniversary of the signing of the Paris Peace Agreements, the truth our government chooses to ignore is that we have failed to honor the agreements we pledged to honor. Our slogan was “peace with honor” but the reality is “no honor and no peace.”

Two years ago we pledged: “The United States will not continue its military involvement or interfere in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.” (Article 4) But we are still militarily involved, and it interferes continuously, providing more than 80% of the Saigon government’s budget.

continued on p. 12

continued on p. 8
A baby-to-be has no "human soul" yet. and not having a heard. the conservative, since we can't tell that was that of the sophist's beard. Some philosophers in Athens argued that you like good and evil, the person, the can really make a logical case for itself. make your decision. I cannot make it for you; the issue is too fuzzy. It is up to you to the case of the heard and the case of abortion is that the sophist doesn't have to make a decision. When he is undecided, he just withholds judgment. No has it done. It really doesn't matter whether a person has a heard or not. 

"But we must each one of us draw the line somewhere. And it matters. Thus, the liberal does not feel entirely satisfied arguing about whether or not a person has a heard," James added.

He went on to examine each of the criteria that have been used by different people in drawing the line between humanity and non-humanity. Perception of human form is one such criterion. Recognizable features begin appearing in the embryo around seven weeks of age. "But there is nothing special about human features. And if we say there is, we are left open to racism. Whose features? The oriental's? The white's? The black's? What about people from outer space?" asked James.

Another criterion often cited is viability. But then, some fetuses are always more viable than others; some people are more viable than others. In the foreseeable scientific future, it seems that any human tissue cell might become a potential gamete or zygote, with certain operations on the nucleus. "If every cell is a potential human being, what am I doing when I use the laity's way?"

Some say that people's feelings about the embers are what determines its humanity. But feelings are not quantifiable or uniform. "And after all, we usually mourn the death of a ten-year-old more than the death of a one-year-old or a 90-year-old. And yet that certainly doesn't make the one-or ninety any less human," James pointed out.

Is the embryo or fetus known to the world? Some have said that so long as its existence is not known - so long as it's hidden in the mother's womb - it's not wrong to destroy it. "But by destroying a person, by social recognition, you could just as well say that it's easy and unethical to simply refuse a person humanity," said James.

Rationality is one possible criterion. Recognizable features of humans tend to be rational and understand each other more than anything else, anyone with the least potentiality for rationality might qualify as a human being - even the insane, since there is always a hope for their recovery. But this brings us right back to the problem of viability. Modern science seems to show that any human cell is potentially a rational human. Accepting rationality as a criterion would make the status of the human being dependent on science. In addition, would the fact that some people are "more rational" than others make them more human than others?

"You believe that any criterion is doomed to failure," said James. "No matter what you emphasize there will always be more or less of it. Some people would always seem to be more or less human. Yet we know that in the moral sense of the person, all are the same. I cannot attempt to find criteria for moral man equal moral man."

How do you pick degrees? How do you pick degrees?

"You could look at potentiality as being anachronistic with the modern view. Perhaps any X Object Y that could, possibly, by the laws of nature, become a human being with a soul."

But James pointed out that although potentiality cannot be measured, the object itself is always at varying degrees from its potentiality. As long as there are such degrees, there will always be a danger of racism and chauvinism.

In addition, when science makes every human tissue cell a potential person, the criterion is really too broad. What do we when we must draw a line, a line where the demarcation is important - and yet we cannot draw lines without the dangers of degree?

"It is just here, in the failure to grow human, that the ultimate view becomes striking. The destruction of the embryo or fetus at any point implies something disastrous to humanity. If it is human," James said.

He went on to outline some of the history behind abortion attitudes.

The Roman Catholic Church has probably one of the largest anti-abortion groups. As it did during the first 1100 years of its existence, the church now forbids abortion at any stage of pregnancy (except, perhaps, under certain special circumstances). However, the Church didn't always feel this way. Beginning in the 17th century, the only formed fetus was considered a human being with a soul. It wasn't until 1869 that the Catholic Church reverted to its original ruling.

The church's stand has been directly tied to the controversy of immediate vs. delayed animation. Thomas Aquinas maintained that the soul of the human embryo existed only at the first stage of existence. His view was accepted until, in the 17th century, people with microscopes started seeing that they were a "homunculus" - a tiny, fully-formed human being that could be seen in the womb. Although their reports were soon confirmed, the idea of immediate animation did not die. Descartes, with his theory of dualism, held that the body and soul could exist separately; later his view became the official one.

The controversy reaches as far back as Plato and Aristotle. Plato, like Descartes, believed that the soul was a separate entity - always trying to escape from the body. Aristotle, like Aquinas, believed that the soul and body were inseparably tied together. What has made this argument so complex is the body, but the total person: The actuality of any real thing cannot be apart from the actuality of any other real thing.

"For Plato there could be no clear distinction, no soul was in the body (or vice versa). For Aristotle, there could be no person without a body," James summed up.

Another philosophic factor that comes into the continuing abortion controversy is Aquinas' "double effect doctrine." Aquinas held that it was not permissible to commit a wrong for a good purpose; however, it was permissible to do a good thing and, as a side effect, commit a wrong.

In other words, it is wrong to kill a fetus in order to save the mother. But it is not wrong to want to keep the mother healthy and, in the process of doing that, to kill a fetus. James drew an analogy: By Aquinas' doctrine, it would be wrong for a bomber pilot to kill 100 people in order to get the 20 out of the 100 who happen to be enemy soldiers. However, it would not be wrong for the pilot to bombard an area hoping to kill 20 enemy soldiers, and in the process, kill 1000 civilians too. (Assuming there are no complications - assuming the war is just, the enemies really are enemies, and so forth.)

"In each dichotomy, one uses a wrong to an end, while the other doesn't.

Of course, we do not live in a world where the enemy is as clearly defined as are necessary to clearly to himself or others. The double effect does not, in many cases, allow sharp lines of right and wrong to be drawn.

The conservative does not want to take any chances. James demonstrated, however, that if the conservative permits abortion in certain cases (incest, rape, danger to mother's health), then he cannot logically argue against abortion in other situations.

The conservative is an extreme pacifist, there is nothing I can say to him. But if he permits self-defense, he must really be making a logical fallacy. He must then also pay heed to the evils of not aborting, just as the soldier must see the evils of not defending himself, as well as of defending himself," said James. "The conservative is just as blinded to just one focus of evil."

Abortion is an area, James concluded, that cannot be decided according to predetermined notions. There is the welfare of the individual mother, couple and family to be considered.

James differentiated between the moral argument of abortion and the moral argument of murder. Murder he classified as a "paradigm evil." He went on at some length to distinguish between cases which are obvious "paradigm goods or evils" and cases which are "fuzzy," such as abortion.

"The conservative is simply wrong, by principle. But James argued that, predetermined principles are useful only with much help is in deciding whether a specific abortion is right or wrong.

"There are some cases that I just cannot pronounce on," he concluded. "I think there are no absolute standards - where the principle comes first, but the cases. We can all cite certain 'paradigm' cases that are clear and obvious. But life isn't like those cases we cite. My point is to stop making the distinction between the principle and the paradigm cases."
BATES GRANTED COMPUTER GRANT

Bates College will be one of 46 schools affected by a recent National Science Foundation grant of $209,000 awarded to the New England Regional Computing Program (NERComp) for the New England program, announced recently.

The grant is for a three-year program for the development of the NERComp computer network linking approximately 25 institutions of higher education in New England. This network will allow computer-to-computer communication among the major academic computer installations in New England, including those at Dartmouth, MIT, University of Massachusetts, University of Maine, Brown University, Yale, Babson College, and Boston University. It will also allow Bates College, as well as other colleges and universities in New England, greatly expanded access to these facilities for their teaching and research programs.

The grant was part of a record $812.5 million budget for the foundation, which was recently approved by Congress and signed into law by President Ford last September 6. The award is part of the NSF Networking for Science Program headed by Dr. Donald Aufenkamp.

The award to NERComp is for a three-year program of research and experimentation into methods of governing, utilizing and operating computer networks. In proposing the program, NERComp's Trustees, who are representatives of the colleges and universities which comprise the approximately 40 member organization, said that modern techniques in computerization including the development of low-cost switching methods are revolutionizing communications, and the remote delivery of computing services.

They stressed that educational institutions will have a major and increasing need for the higher speed and less costly service offered by such techniques, as remote usage of currently existing programs and data grows, and other computer centers with other capabilities are added to the network.

One aim of the NSF-supported program at NERComp will be to study what kinds of management structures work in coordinating the activities of a large number of diverse, educational institutions sharing a distributed computing resource.

The program will also be aimed at improving methods for distribution of the user services required in using a computer at a distance including the materials for utilizing its resources and providing instructions on the kinds of errors that are likely.

NERComp has previously operated a limited computer network linking a number of its member institutions on an experimental basis. The current grant is intended to study issues which are important to the NSF's eventual establishment of a national computer network dedicated to educational problems.

Seeking Peace

Are we really subject to the chaos of our times? Most people would say yes. Confronted with over population, famine, disease, pollution, threats of war throughout the world, impending nuclear holocaust; an uneven distribution of wealth among countries, and an intense preoccupation with technology which seems only to provide more problems, one would have to agree that we are chaotic.

But to what extent is our environment determined by our thoughts? How much is your experience anything more than your thought objectives? Many philosophers and historians view human perception and human history as nothing more than that which happens to occupy man's thought. It is for the fact that we see either great spiritual growth, or great material growth; great social advancement or social depression. All historical eras are nothing but the objectification of the prevailing thought.

How then do we today "think" of our world? Are modern people really providing answers for peace and hunger?

"It's not technology that really shapes our lives. It's thinking that does it." These are the words of James Spencer, Christian Science Lecturer, who will be speaking on "Our Thinking and Our World", Thursday, January 30th at 7:00 in the Skelton Lounge.

"We're not yet a dehumanized society," he goes on to say, "but we're racing toward it at space-age speed. The gap seems to be continually widening between our increasing technological skill and the inadequacy of our personal and social performance... there's still time to reverse the trend."

To do so, he notes, we must "find a way to live together freely, but without greed, without exploitation, without hunger or war. The very mass of our social, environmental, and political problems has squeezed out the real time for solving these problems."

The answer is in thought.

Mr. Spencer is a graduate of Principia College in Illinois, and has studied at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Havana. In 1970 he became a teacher of Christian Science, and now resides in Michigan.

The lecture is being presented by the Bates College Christian Science Organization, and is open to the college community. There will be a question and answer period following the lecture. Admission is free.
The Alumni Gym as Concert Hall

by Don Lacasse

Recently there has been quite a bit of discussion relating to the problem of scheduling concerts in Bates Gym. The Student decided to investigate the situation.

It was asked in response to Bales early after a vacation." There were no provisions for night prior to students' scheduled arrival. Chase Hall being open the "Cold Welcome to Bates".

The Student brought to Dean Bonde-Henriksen, which described early arrival. She said that dormitories would be open during the spring break, because of the problem of continuity were solved. 

But normally there isn't anyone on campus prior to Students' expected arrival. Students are told prior to vacation that there will be no housing, yet they still come early. Many come up after a skiing trip and expect to find accommodations on campus, said the Dean. "The College is not a hotel facility."

The Dean was not sure if any additions to Dean Isaacson's policy from the administration is reasonable or cooperative with security officers. One problem developed during one concert when the group was a little late. The enthusiastic group was threatening, security felt, more "imaginative damage" to the area.

If the damage is significant, and is largely not done by Bates students, the solution seems apparent. Do not allow non-students to attend concerts. However, no concert, according to Dave Greep, Chase Hall Concert Committee Chairman, can be financially sound with only the backing of Bates Students. Since Bates students largely ignored the last concert, the problem has become evident.

Dave Greep says that the official policy from the administration is building must make previous arrangements. The grading system for regular courses must be published by the students. That concerts in the gym must be limited to 800 students from Bates, Bowdoin and Colby. This, he feels, would insure financial disaster for any concert held there.

Dave also feels that the college had the choice of buying a tarp to prevent damage, which would cost between $5,000 to $6,000, or to stop holding concerts in the gym. The college chose the latter.

The only alternative to holding concerts in the Alumni Gymnasium is to hold concerts in the Lewiston Armory. The Armory costs $150 to rent for an evening.

The problem with holding a concert there is not the cost, but rather the problem of scheduling. The armory is used not only for these social functions, but is also used by several civil and corporate groups. Nevertheless, holding concerts at the armory will allow, at least, for a crowd larger than 800 to attend concerts.

BAYH from p. 1

Court nominations.

The average citizen has no contact with the Bill of Rights," he said. "Too many people have looked at it as outdated ... as a document which many people have looked at it as irrelevant without protection those "others". If we are willing to adhere to it, we can deal with the problems of the nation without shortchanging individuals."

For Bales the experience of Watergate has demonstrated the viability of the system. Paraphrasing Edmund Burke, ironically a favorite of conservatives, the Senator urged the audience to "not let evil triumph" by being shucked to "despair and disenchantment".

"How can we have faith?" he asked. "Why, there is no alternative. We all have disenchanted as a document which is right, and right for Bates." Their method is consensus. Arriving at a compromise that is to hold concerts in the Alumni Gymnasium.

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While Chase Hall Committee presented Winterval '75 last weekend January 23 through 26, the Bates College Outing Club sponsored five events during the weekend. The O.C. was responsible for the Ski Trip to Sunday River, the Tobogganing and Traying Races on Mount David, the Snow Sculptures Competition, and the Torch Run and Bonfire.

Thursday at 1:00 P.M. on the front steps of the Governor's Mansion, Mrs. James Longley lit the ceremonial torch and started the traditional running of the torch from Augusta to Lewiston, a distance of over thirty miles.

The four hour run was accomplished in 12 degree weather by sixteen people, each running approximately two miles. Seniors Todd Chace and Bob Behrens, who ran the first mile of the run, have been in charge of the event since their freshman year at Bates.

The torch, once returned to Bates, was used to light a bonfire held on the shores of Lake Andrews (better known as the "Puddle") to signal the beginning of Winter Carnival. After the bonfire was lit, there was ice skating on the lake.

Friday, approximately twenty-two people skipped their day's classes to go skiing at Sunday River. Conditions for skiing were excellent and the only casualty for the day occurred when senior Jon Young completely split his ski pants when attempting to do a spread eagle jumping a mogul.

Saturday, sixteen teams competed in the annual Toboggan Races. Amidst poor visibility due to the falling snow, Pierce House's team, captained by George Waymouth '75, won the race with a winning time of 5.15 seconds on a packed powder course. Second in the race was Cheney House.

Also Saturday, judging for the Snow Sculptures took place. The three judges voted that Rand's sculpture, Smaug the Dragon, an idea taken from Tolkien's "Hobbit," was the best. Second was Chase House's King Arthur and Excalibur, and third was Off Campus' Dragon. There were a total of fourteen entries and the theme for the contest was Fairy Tales. Prizes for the winners of the snow sculpture and toboganners was an ice cream smorgasbord.

Sunday, the final event of traying, took place. The top three winners of both divisions, modified and standard, qualified for competing in the Northern New England Traying Championships to be held this Sunday at Saddleback Ski Area.

Winners of the Standard event were Chuck Kiskadden '75, Chris Richter '77, and Lester Kenway '75. The winning times were (for two runs) 48.6, 51.3, and 52.3 second respectfully. Winners in the Modified division were Lester Kenway '75, Lydia Milne '76, and Jon Young '75 with winning times of 45.6, 51.1, and 54.3 second respectfully. Tim Downey '76, a newcomer on the traying slopes, surprisingly finished fourth in the standard event with a time of 52.5 seconds.

Course conditions on the 800 foot track were fast, however, the fastest time of the day, 21.6 seconds, turned in by Lester Kenway, was not good enough to break Bruce Bates' record setting time of 19.6 seconds set last year.

Winter Carnival, a tradition at Bates since the early 1920's, was started by the Bates Outing Club.
A weekend in which one can see a good Woody Allen movie, Serpico, and Paper Chase plus five other films for $2.50, can hardly go wrong. Wine-tasting, a Dinner-dance, traying, a decent concert, tobogganing, and a bonfire: could one ask for more? (Not to mention hockey and basketball games...) Well, to put it mildly, it was a very active and FUN weekend.

First off, most Bates students missed a very decent concert (FREE!) at the Armorey Friday night. A couple hundred kids from town got their money's worth from The Good Rats, even though the event was sponsored by the College. The movies probably drew most of the students who might otherwise have attended the concert.

Ice sculpting matched the artistic talent and imagination of each dorm and house against each other. Working with the theme of "Fairytales," some very good figures were made. And, thankfully, no one smashed the sculptures, at least before judging.

There was a party at J.B., a dinner-dance at Rand – Chase Hall lounge, and the movies, all on Saturday night. So you had the option of having a quiet, relaxed evening with a date, or a wild, rip-roaring time, depending on your mood or tastes. The fact that the tickets to the dinner-dance were sold out, indicates the popularity of such an event at Bates. An excellent idea, CMC!

One comment, subjective though it may be, is the fact that the traying was scheduled at the ungodly hour of 9:00 A.M. Sunday. Maybe there are a lot of students who like getting up on the last day of the weekend, but I feel that the traying competition would have had a lot more spectators had it been scheduled at, say, after brunch.

So Wintervel '75 was a success, even with the lousy weather somewhat hampering outdoor activities. Spirits were high, as were many students. It was disappointing not to see a better turnout at the concert Friday, but still the weekend left a good taste in one's mouth.

by John Blatchford

The Sophist has been warned by his editors that his columns have been verbose and irrelevant. What follows, therefore, will be concise and pointed; a review, in fact, of the Winter Carnival Coffee House.

by Charles Schaefer

The Sophist has been warned by his editors that his columns have been verbose and irrelevant. What follows, therefore, will be concise and pointed; a review, in fact, of the Winter Carnival Coffee House.

About the music itself I will say nothing; it seemed neither better nor worse than is generally heard at such affairs. What struck me as worthy of comment was the fact that, in a relatively small room, for a small and quiet audience, the CHC had provided an amplification system suitable for a major concert. After puzzling over the matter for a while, I came to the following conclusion: the CHC had identified music with what comes out of a hi-fi system; they could not conceive of music which did not come out of a hi-fi system. And, judging by the lack of objections, both the performers and the audience agreed. For the performers, making music implied a microphone. For the audience, music was inconceivable without a loudspeaker. For both, the idea of direct contact was unthinkable.

Batsies, I salute you! When Fred Grant told me that the Bates core curriculum was a last vestige of an outworn liberalism, I felt some reservations. I now see that he was right. A liberal arts education is only useful if one intends to think critically about what constitutes the good life. Such reflection is neither desired by, nor comprehensible to, the Bates student body.

Good luck. And may God have mercy on your souls.
by John Blatchford

Concerts are a problem. Even getting groups here is difficult, as was the case last weekend, Winterval. David Greep, Director of Concerts of Chase Hall Committee, told The Student all of the problems the Committee and he had gone through in trying to get a concert here for last weekend.

It all started last November when the Committee got Billy Cobham, former Drummer of Mahavishnu Orchestra, Winterval. The backup band was to have been a group called "Zam Check". The manager of the group only sent one page of the contract, but assured the Committee that the other page was coming, and that everything was O.K.

$5000 was the price of the band and additional money was spent on publicity, radio time, posters, etc., but on January 2, Greep was called and told that Cobham had cancelled out. There was no chance of legal action because of the half contract received by FBM.

So who could the Committee come up with to replace Cobham? Linda Romstadt and Tom Rush were available for Thursday the 23rd, but there was the conflict with Senator Birch Bayh, so that was out.

John Sebastian and The James Montgomery Band were available, and the Committee chose The James Montgomery Band, since Sebastian is a solo performance. But James Montgomery was already scheduled to play at University of Maine at Farmington this coming weekend, Feb. 1, and the people at Farmington didn't want the same band to play the weekend before. This they felt would hurt their expected turnout.

Finally, the Committee got Duke and the Drivers as the headline group with The Rats as backup. But on January 16, Duke cancelled out, preferring to play with the J. Geils Band. There was no legal recourse and with only one week before the festival, the only thing they had was The Good Rats, who had never been intended to play as the main group. So the Committee got Cinderella from Portland to play with them.

As Greep was relating this story to The Student, one could feel the frustration he and others on the committee had gone through in trying to get a concert at Winterval. Greep didn't sound angry, just exhausted and frustrated as he recounted the problems.

But to boost the Committee's morale (and Dave's), and reestablish Chase Hall Committee's reputation as the "Entertainment People," on February 10 they will put on the biggest show ever attempted by the College. J. Geils Band will be playing at the Armory along with "PFM," the group, limousine service, security, food for the group, lighting, etc. will add up to $16,000 in expenses. Publicity has already started to be spread and information on the group, tickets, etc. will be forthcoming.

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Thursday Feb. 6
10:00-2:00
Bates Bookstore
Reed Lecture Reviewed

by Karen Olson

"People are starving tonight, and there's an oil crisis ahead, and part of it to do with the way America has treated the rest of the world."

So said John Reed, sociology instructor, in the second faculty lecture on "Moral Perspectives in America," last Wednesday, Jan. 22. Reed's topic was "Brass Butterflies and the Thoughts of Mao Tses Tung: Moral Dilemmas Facing a Rich Nation in a World of Mostly Poor Nations."

"I ask that we consider the rightness and wrongness of America's actions with regard to world countries," Reed said.

He tried to 1) examine American values; 2) see how these values influence our foreign relationships; and 3) suggest a new set of values for America.

"Technology begets technology begets technology begets technology," said Reed.

Now, how does all this relate to voting? Reed believes that while, too, are becoming less and less the product of the individual. "Outward behavior is being 'conditioned,' rather than 'norms' being 'internalized,'" as older schools of psychology theorized.

"There is very little evidence that behavior results from attitudes: the evidence seems to indicate that attitude now results from behavior," said Reed.

We help the problems of developing nations by giving them the technology, the external behavior, that has helped us. We have failed to relate to attitudes.

"In America we see people starving, dying. And something says, 'Respond.' We think of ourselves as a generous nation. We send our sons to fight in foreign wars. We give thousands of dollars.

But our help is misplaced. For example, we train doctors of disease-ridden countries, but we train them in highly sanitized conditions, with lots of equipment, for diseases of temperate climates.

Much of our training, Reed pointed out, is irrelevant. Parasitic diseases of Africa or Asia require lots of peeling or chemical sprays. More often than not, our DDT gives birth to new mutant, resistant, parasites, much worse than their predecessors.

"No attempts, or minimal attempts, are made to educate the people about what is happening to them, to explain the life cycles of the parasites, and why it is affecting their bodies."

"Change requires a will to change. Reed cautioned that he was not a supporter of Mao Tse Tung, nor did he feel most countries could adapt the solution China has found to its problems. But, he said, "Mao has done something very important that we have failed to do, he has put the people back in their own hands."

"In the subtitle of my lecture I put the word 'poor' in quotes. This was intentional. While the developing nations may be short on technology, they are not short on people," he continued.

The Student will publish reviews of the Faculty Lecture Series "Moral Perspectives In America" for those who were unable to attend.

Art Show Opens

Drawings and paintings by Joseph Nicotelli, instructor of art at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, will be on exhibit at the Treat Gallery, Bates College beginning Friday, February 7 at 8 p.m. in the gallery. There is no admission charge. Closing date for the showing is March 9. Treat Gallery hours are Monday-Friday, 1-5, 7-8 p.m.; Sunday 2-5 p.m.

Mr. Nicotelli's work has been exhibited in group showings at both Queens College and Yale, as well as in a two man show at the Maine Art Gallery in 1974, when his works were exhibited with those of L. Baskin.

SMUT...

WANTED: Swinging couples. (Nothing kinky, please) Contact Scott, Box 708.
jumped off to a 18-2 lead. Maine game followed losses to Maine on Saturday afternoon, 82-74. The disastrous week by beating W.P.I, salvaged what could have been a just to see Maine lose its poise to team roared into Alumni Gym and 6-5 record. It was indicative of the many top performances turned in by the Bobcats.

Bob Cedrone, Mike Bolden and Jon Stormont got the team off to a good start by scoring 35 lb, weight competition (held at Bates on Friday night due to Colby's lack of a facility for that event). Cedrone, who won the event with a throw of 54'10" also won the shot with a put of 49'91", just 4" from the meet record. Chuck Jans placed second with Mike Bolden third. Chuck took a humble stand when he said, "It was a fluke throw that beat Bolden." Mike replied, "M.F.A.," which incidentally isn't the toothpaste ingredient.

The long jump provided one of the truly awe-inspiring moments of the meet, as the officials were two feet off in the measurement of every jump. The reason was that they used a tape that started at two feet. Marcus Bruce and Clyde Lungelow finished second and third in this event, the only field event that Colby won. In the triple jump, freshman Peter Kipp turned in a jump of 42'61/2" to defeat teammate Paul Grillo. Kipp also placed second in the high jump behind Bill Bardaglio. Bill seems to be returning to form as he won his specialty for the first time this year. Meanwhile, Gary Richardson borrowed a page from the Bardaglio story to win the 600 in a close race over teammate Bill Coombre. It can only be hoped that this signals a return to form for Captain Gary.

In the pole vault Ken Queeney placed first with Scott Smith second. Scott is turning into a heck of a good vaulter behind the consistently good Queeney.

Moving on, we get to the exciting and controversial races. First let me say that Clyde Lungelow was out and out robbed. Clyde won the hurdles and placed third in the dash, yet his time for the hurdles was 4 seconds slower than he actually ran. The official time of 5.0 sec. just didn't jive with the excellent race that Clyde ran. Two official and four unofficial watches had Clyde tying the school record of 7.6 sec. and another had second place in 7.8 sec.

In the mile, Rick DeBruin ran a great race to edge out steady Russ Keenan and set a new mile record of 4:22.0. Captain Bob Littlefield placed second in the dash to prove once again his versatility as a runner. In addition to his quick sprint Bob ran a great lead off leg on the winning mile relay team. The two mile relay team was also victorious, with Andy Lovely bringing home the bacon (The Bacon? - Ed.)

The 1000 saw Scott Bierman and Chris Taylor finish neck and neck in what was the closest race of the day. Bierman took the lead from the gun and lead to the wire with Taylor coming on strong at the end.

It still appeared that Bates could win the game, however, Middlebury scored the first ten points of the second half and it was all over. It was a stunning performance by Middlebury as far as Batesians were concerned. This was a game Bates should have won.

Bates played a terrible game and did not belong on the floor this night. There was no sign of team defense, an element that has been lacking several times. The offense was sloppy and the shooting poor. You know you are in trouble when your top scorer has only ten points (Joyce and Anders tied for that dubious honor) and Bates was in trouble throughout the game.

The Bobcats took out much of their frustrations against W.P.I, in the first half. Bates held Maine scoreless for 14 minutes and 30 seconds, the longest scoring drought that Batesians had to endure in a college basketball game. Maine got on the board with four free throws on a foul by Dave Plavin. Maine then scored only one point the rest of the way, but Bates did not relieve the pressure completely.

On Wednesday a strong Maine team roared into Alumni Gym and jumped off to a 18-2 lead. Maine kept a comfortable margin, which often reached 20 points, before Bates came alive late in the first half. Led by Bruce Campbell and Tim Bruno Bates trailed by 13 at the half, 52-39.

Early in the second half Bates kept up the momentum it had attained and with fourteen minutes left trailed by a mere seven, 60-53. Although Bates would never get any closer it was worth being there for a while. Bates still has a decent shot at a top notch opponents on the remainder of the schedule. Other than that Bates should be able to handle its other opposition, unless, of course, they play like they did against Middlebury. If they do, it will be a long season, which could be avoided if Glenn Bucheller returns to form and the team can find a way to solve zone defenses.
Hockey Club Out of Gas

by Fred Clark

The Bates College hockey team suffered its fourth consecutive defeat Sunday when they were outscored by St. Francis 13-9. A porous defense and lack of conditioning have been the causes of such a dismal start. One who has not seen the club play may wonder if they use a goalie since they sport a goals allowed average of over 10 per game. But indeed they do. In fact, the goalies have been turning back 20 to 30 shots a game. It is hardly surprising that the edge has occasionally worn from their sharpness. The fact that the team’s level of physical conditioning is below that of most of its opponents has shown itself over the season’s early going.

On Sunday, Nick Dell ‘Erario opened the game’s scoring with a goal at the 35 second mark on assist from Mark Cauchon. Rich Herlihy opened the game’s scoring with a goal and two assists.

Last Wednesday night the Bates team invaded Colby Arena and turned in an exciting performance before running out of gas in the final session. The Bobcat crew was outskated in the opening twenty minutes but scores by Whitaker and Dell ‘Erario and deft goaltending by Mike Larkin gave Bates a 2-2 tie at the end of the first period. Bates came out skating and hustling in the middle period and finally broke on top with Tad Penney giving the twin two after a perfect set by Chris Callahan who had three assists in the match. Despite continuing control of the play by Bates, Colby’s left-winger Boone, who ended with a three goal hat trick, scored to deadlock the score at three. Third period action was dominated by Colby who skated past the tiring invaders to a 9-5 win. Cauchon and Whip Ilalliday closed out the Bates scoring.

The team goes on the road for games at Plymouth State (Wednesday, January 29) and U.M.P.G. (Tuesday, February 4 at 3:00 p.m.) before returning to the Bates scoring. This past Friday, the Bates men’s ski team displayed fine form in an outstanding victory over Colby. The dual meet was held at Lost Valley. The dual slalom in the morning was only the beginning. In this event Bates dominated as Debbie Kupetz took first place, Val Lee second, Rose Anne Wyand — fifth, Pat Brous — sixth, and Colleen Peterson — eighth. The slalom in the afternoon was just a continuation of the morning romp as Val Lee placed first, Debbie Kupetz — second, and Pat Brous — third.

Back here at Bates, following the Alpine events, the cross-country race only served to lengthen Bates lead. Linda Jones, Don Carlson, Carol Gadde, and Val Lee came across the finish line to take first through fourth place respectively and sweep the event.

This weekend Bates will be hosting its first Division II meet of the season here at Lost Valley in which approximately ten teams from New England will compete. The Alpine events will be held on Friday with cross-country on Saturday.

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Skiers Powdered Colby

by Rose Anne Wyand

This past Friday, the Bates Women’s ski team displayed fine form in an outstanding victory over Colby. The dual meet was held at Lost Valley. The dual slalom in the morning was only the beginning. In this event Bates dominated as Debbie Kupetz took first place, Val Lee — second, Rose Anne Wyand — fifth, Pat Brous — sixth, and Colleen Peterson — eighth. The slalom in the afternoon was just a continuation of the morning romp as Val Lee placed first, Debbie Kupetz — second, and Pat Brous — third.

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WHY THE INCREASE

by John Howe

One week ago, it was announced that tuition would increase $300 next year, bringing the cost of attending Bates to $4650. This tuition increase reflects the increased budget cost of oil surcharges, salaries, food costs, and financial aid increases.

It is anticipated by Mr. Bernard Carpenter, Vice President for Business Affairs at Bates, that the oil surcharge for next year will be $60,000. "It is certain that it will be in excess of $50,000," commented Mr. Carpenter.

The oil surcharge is a rate adjustment fee which is passed on to electricity consumers by Central Maine Power Company to match the increased cost of their fuel oil. "President Ford's tariffs on imported oil could tag another $30 to $40,000 to the present anticipated increase for next year's fuel oil," says Mr. Carpenter.

The cost of salaries for next year will increase $120,000, a 5% increase over last year. This does not match the cost of living increase which is closer to 12%.

Food costs have increased profoundly. The budget allows for a $97,000 increase, a figure which is pared down from the requested $125,000. "We will try to hold it at this figure," said Mr. Carpenter.

The largest budget increase is $145,000 for financial aid. A majority of this money will be spent in the area of student jobs, but some will be in the form of student educational loans for next year.

"We must put capital into the building and maintaining of facilities. It is hoped that the buildings will last forever. But, the buildings do need major repairs every so often. So, Bates reserves capital every year to be used for this purpose in the future. But next year we will draw $70,000 from the available capital that should be reserved," commented Mr. Carpenter.

FINANCIAL AID

Office Optimistic

by Richard Johnson

As the red enamel begins to flake off of our WIN buttons, the economy continues to plummet further towards the depths of a full scale depression. Here at Bates, where over 35% of the student body relies on either scholarship money or student loans, the monetary crunch has indeed hit hard. While engaged in a short discussion with Mr. Leigh Campbell, the Bates Director of Financial Aid, I had the opportunity to learn about the financial aid office and specifically talk about the role the economic crisis will play in the workings of the financial aid office during the upcoming fiscal year.

At the present time an aura of uncertainty surrounds the aid office concerning next year's budget status. Mr. Campbell was optimistic that the new budget would be able to compensate for the recent tuition hike of $300. Most of Bates scholarship and loan money comes from various endowment funds, national foundations, and generous alumni. This money, often carefully invested in stocks or bonds by a professional broker, reaps interest which goes towards helping over 1/3 of the student body to progress through college comfortably. Mr. Campbell stressed that Bates has already been proud of its scholarship and student loan program. He went on to state that Bates gives assistance to students according to the individual needs of the student as determined by such devices as the Parents confidential statement. Most of that sizable $60,000 chunk of the Bates community that receives aid gets this assistance in a combination of both scholarship money and special student loans. These loans remain interest free until the student leaves school, at which time a modest 3% interest is attached to the loans. In response to a question regarding whether Bates students not presently receiving aid could receive aid in the future Mr. Campbell reiterated that a student has only to file a financial statement at the aid office and the student will be helped accordingly to his or her need.

In an era where such prestigious institutions as Harvard and Yale have made scholarship money more difficult to obtain, the Bates financial aid office seems to be offering an exceptional service to the college community. Only fate and the national economic situation can determine the extent to which the financial aid office will be able to help Batesians in the future.

NWC

Two years ago we pledged "the dismantlement of all US military bases in South Vietnam". (Article 6) The military bases still there, but turned over to the Vietnamese.

Two years ago we pledged that we would not impose any political tendency or personality on the South Vietnamese people. "(Article 9) We do so every day.

We, the undersigned, call upon our Senators and Representatives to actively work to implement the Paris Peace Agreements. We call upon our Senators and Representatives to vote against any bills that give aid to the governments of Nguyen Van Thieu in South Vietnam and Lon Nol in Cambodia. We believe that Peace can come to Indochina if we honor the Paris Peace Agreements and truly withdraw completely from Indochina.

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