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Textbook Shortage Hits Bates

By Dick Rothman

As the lines at the bookstore became longer and the overwhelming annual quest for textbooks greater than ever, it became clear that there was a shortage of books on campus.

To understand why this occurred we must go back to April, 1975, when an independent bookbuyer by the name of Dick Levitt approached the Campus Association and asked for permission to pay cash to students for their used books. At first the CA turned down the idea. However, at the end of short term, when the CA decided that it would not operate its used bookstore in September, Levitt was called back, and students were allowed to sell their books to him. (He would in turn sell them to the Follette Publishing Co.) As a result of this action, over 35 crates of used books were taken off campus.

In late July and early August, the bookstore, going by registration figures supplied by the college, ordered books for the fall semester. Usually there is no way of ordering the correct number of texts. This is because of the unsteady fluctuation of freshmen registration figures in August, and the tendency of the student body to change by about 5 or 10 percent, their class assignments in the early days of the semester. But as serious as these differences have been in past years, they usually have been sufficiently alleviated by the cushion of used book sales by individual students and the CA.

This year, the same registration fluctuation occurred, and the bookstore was caught, as usual, without a sufficient number of some books. However, since most of the used books on campus had been sold the previous June, that cushion was almost gone, and many students had no place else to turn for books. The CA used bookstore opened, despite its former plans, but it too had trouble getting books.

The result of this shortage was that a large number of students were not able to buy one or more of their books at the beginning of the semester and will have to wait till new shipments come in before they have their own texts. This has affected them in different ways. Some students have been able to get by through borrowing and sharing books, or by taking some available titles out of the library. Others, especially those who were unable to get a good percentage of their books, have fallen behind in some courses and have large amounts of reading to make up.

In general, however, the Bates students who have been caught short have taken the situation in stride (that famous Batesian spirit), though they look upon the difficulty as an annoyance they could definitely do without. As one disgruntled freshman noted: "They tell you how hard it is to stay here and then they don't sell you all your books. You don't have half a chance without your books. It just doesn't seem fair."

The professors which I have spoken to know about the situation and sympathize with the problems faced by both the students and the bookstore, but have not changed their reading requirements, for this would entail a major revision of their lecture notes and general reshuffling of their course schedules.

In classes where traditional texts are used there has not been a shortage of books. It is in courses where new books are being used that the major problems have arisen. The bookstore has no backlog or record of previous sales for these texts to use when ordering.

The bookstore has literally been "stuck" by many professors who order a large number of different books for their classes. Students often refuse to buy all these texts, leaving the bookstore with many unsold books — some of which may never be required again.

This has resulted in the problem of an oversupply of some books and an undersupply of others. It has been suggested that the bookstore notify faculty members about which publishing companies have a decent return policy for unsold books. This approach could cut down on the number of professors who order from continued on p. 8

Scholarship Fund Established

Bates College Alumnus G. Lawrence Gates, '29, known throughout much of the State of Maine for his success in the field of sports coaching, has established a G. Lawrence Gates Scholarship Fund for the benefit of Bates students, President Reynolds has announced.

A member of the Bates Class of 1929, Gates majored in government, serving as an officer of the Politics Club and playing on the school's football, baseball, and track squads. Following his graduation, he taught History at several Maine high schools, including Westbrook and Kennebunk, also serving as coach of football, baseball, and basketball. He later continued his studies at Columbia University, and was awarded a Master's Degree in history from that institution in 1940.

A Naval Commander during World War II, Gates acted as director of the United States Armed Forces Institute, participating in eleven invasions while serving in the role of LCI Group Commander. At the end of his Naval service, he was active in the rank of commander of 12 LST's operating between Shanghai, China, and Manchuria and received many honors, including the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, and two decorations from Chiang Kai Chek.

Gates became the Senior Educational Advisor for the United States Army in Europe in 1946, being named director of the United States Armed Forces Institute ten years later, a position which put him in command of more than 250 USAFI Testing and Registration Sections within the Armed Forces Educational Centers throughout the European continent. Based in Frankfurt, Germany, he traveled extensively, working with American Forces throughout Europe, England, North Africa, and the Near East.

In 1963, Gates received the Outstanding Performance Award as editor in chief of "General Education Development," a magazine published by the USAFI. Six years later he retired, returning to the United States, where he settled in Florida.

Still well known in Maine sports circles for his work with high school youth, the educator/coach was honored at a sports testimonial in Westbrook in 1971.

Budget Proposals Due

by Rick DeBruin

Extra-curricular organizations interested in receiving operating funds in 1976-77 should submit a request together with a proposed budget to Kevin Ross, R.A. Treasurer, by Friday, October 19th. Requests for funds will be referred to the R.A. Budget Committee which is empowered to make recommendations on the allocation of the Student Activity Fee.

Beginning the week of October 13th, the Budget Committee will hold hearings at which representatives of the organizations requesting funds will be asked to appear and state their case and to justify any increase. The Committee will then draw up a proposed budget to submit to the R.A. for its approval. Next it will be presented to the Extracurricular Activities Committee for its approval and, finally, it will be sent to the Trustees.

Budget Committee Chairman Kevin J. Ross has announced several changes in procedure from last year. For the first time the Committee will be making a systematic economic study of the needs of the various organizations as a guide to putting the money where it will benefit the greatest number of students. Organizations will no longer be required to provide copies of their financial books, as the R.A. Treasurer has been empowered to get these directly from the Business Office.
experienced so much from visiting a
she entered the home upon her
no relatives at all, so
very old at all — she's 71 but has been
patients on a regular basis.
reason why I wanted to visit one of the
on occasion, a chaplain, this is one
seeing anyone save the nurses, nuns, and
months of time to kill, languish in their
many of these old people, with days and
times which do are rarely visited, there is
all, or no close relatives at

when I first started visiting an elderly
woman at the marco home (I had
her name through the ca's foster grand-parents program), the
contrast really struck me. within a half
minute's walk of j.b., I would find myself in a
so, halfway the length of
the whole building, with doors
extending down either side of it. who
lived in the drab rooms behind those
doors, I didn't know; but right then and
there I decided that I would rather
die young than be shut up, alone, in a sterile
nursing home. for sterile it certainly is, and
oppressive as the very air is; people who
run the home are, for the most part,
cheerful and talkative, but no matter
what they do they can't blot out
the feeling of neglect and depression which
seems to hang in the very air of the place.
a nursing home, for those of you who
aren't too old, is a place were sick, senile,
or homeless old people are cared for,
usually at prohibitively high prices, if
you're not wealthy or don’t have rich
relatives. who are not receiving state
aid, forget it — no nursing home around
will take you, I worked part time at
another smaller nursing home this
summer, earning from their fees and
the ones at the marco home, $600 a
month seems to be the absolute
minimum, usually a patient’s relatives
will foot the bill, as a way of ridding
themselves of a "burdensome" old
aunt or cousin, and herein lies the heart
of the patient's plight: neglect.
I have met too many patients with few
or no close relatives at all, and even
the ones which do are rarely visited. there
is nothing that bed-ridden people, old or
young, like better than to have friends
and relatives come for a chat. yet so
many of these old people, with days and
months of time to kill, languish in their
rooms for long periods without ever
seeing anyone save the nurses, nuns, and
on occasion, a chaplain, this is one
reason why I wanted to visit one of the
patients on a regular basis.
as a result, I have learned
and experienced so much from visiting
a wonderful woman (who actually
thought of stacks half-empty and new books
which no one had seen anywhere. it was a wonderful place
of stacks half-empty and new books that
continued on p. 3
Advising System Changes Adopted

Dean Carignan reported that the Representative Assembly (R.A.) was organized for another active year. It has the capacities to be and an alma graduate to make Bates into the place it has been in existence for three years, and the Medical Studies Committee (which has been in existence for eight years) are reviewing their procedures, sponsoring the work of the various committees (governing structures, meetings, etc.), and working more closely with the Office of Career Counseling. Another counseling-related change will be in an effort to make the College catalog a more useful tool. For example, continued attention to course listings indicates that greater clarity is needed. For a clue as to what the course is all about, can make the catalog a more helpful document. (Along these lines, the Dean said that more professors would put their syllabi on file, available to students.) Dean Carignan also noted that the Curriculum and Calendar Committee was trying to get departments to set up their programs a year in advance, so that students and advisors could project their curricular choices. These changes will go a long way in supporting the basic advisory system, Carignan said.

As for changes in the actual advising system, the faculty assigned to freshmen did not include new faculty, and the number assigned to advising students has increased from about 30 to about 60. These changes make the R.A. more flexible in terms of numbers, seven or eight. This reduction," said Dean Carignan, "makes it possible for the faculty and the student to begin to get to know each other." Fifteen is too many for a good rapport to develop between student and advisor — seven or eight is a much more manageable ratio. Thus far, according to Dean Carignan, the faculty response to this change has been favorable. The Dean also hopes to continue on p. 8.

CA Reports

By Bob Larson

The Bates College Campus Association has early established several programs that are sure to benefit both the campus and the Lewiston-Auburn community as a whole. As is well known, the CA cabinet is composed of an executive council and three working commissions: Socio-Cultural, Community Service, and Campus Service. Each of these commissions has something of worth to offer.

Continuing its yearly tutoring program, the community service group is helping youngsters from the Lewiston-Auburn area in subjects in which they are deficient to some degree. These students are referred to the Association through the guidance office at the high school only if they request assistance. The program is not limited to this age group, however, since younger people have been recommended through private organizations.

Martha Brown (Parker 212, Box 82) reports that tutors are needed for all subjects. It need not necessarily be someone's major. Most subjects do tend to be relatively basic.

Tutoring is done on campus, usually in Chase Hall, and takes about an hour. Sign-ups will be in the dinner line this week.

Suffering from the transfer of its assistant commissioner of Campus Service, the Campus Association appointed Larry Block (Hedge 312) to this position. Mr. Block, a junior chemistry major, will assume responsibility for the Little Brother-Little Sister Program. Assisting Larry in this commission are John J. Cranmore and Dave Enright.

Any students interested in first hand experience in communications are urged to contact Bob Larson (Hedge 312). Those who apply will have a chance to see help small organizations such as the Campus Association construct public relations programs to fit the needs of Bates College.

R.A. Looks for Better Year

By June Peterson

The Representative Assembly (R.A.) is the major body of the College. Elections have been, or soon will be, held, in each of the dorms. A complete listing of dorm reps, will be printed as soon as it is available.

The Constitution of the R.A. states that there shall be one representative per dormitory and that the dormitory representatives shall hold their offices for one year. As they lasted, the pleasure of college life was enjoyed, my disillusionment with Bates and Batesies is not quite as drastic or extreme as described above I admit. But as my last year here begins, I thank goodness for the small miracle that I already feel myself being pulled back into "the main stream of life." It will be up to me to develop a significant plan here in order not to graduate in Bates into the place it has the capacities to be and an alma mater we can be proud of.

Name withheld by request

$33,500,000

UNCLAIMED SCHOLARSHIPS

Over $33,500,000 unclaimed scholarships, grants, aids, and fellowships ranging from $10 to $10,000. Current list of these sources researched and compiled as of September 5, 1975.

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The following is the information gathered from an interview with Dr. Bruce Bourque. In the past, interviews have ranked with R.A. news in terms of being read, so we decided to put it in story form. Everybody likes stories.

by Tom Paine

So your grandfather owns a house on the Maine coast, and you claim that it was one of the first summer places in the state of Maine? It's almost 300 years old? But there were summer residents here before that. Just ask Dr. Bruce Bourque of the Maine State Museum and Bates College. He'll tell you about some people who summered on North Haven Island, in Penobscot Bay, at least 5,300 years ago. These are the "Red Paint" people, so-called because their graves were filled with red ochre, an iron ore which they used as paint. We can tell they were here at least 5,300 years ago by the radio carbon dating of some charcoal which was discovered, along with a spear tip, in an ancient fire pit.

Dr. Bourque has been digging on North Haven for five summers. The project was originally his doctorate thesis at Harvard, but he has continued on it while teaching at Skidmore and Bates. The site he has concentrated on for the past four years, the Turner Farm, is one of many sites on the island and in other coastal areas of Maine. The natives of these areas know about the shell heaps in which the evidence of these communities is found. When the archeologist gets to an area which is rich in shell heaps, he asks the residents about the sites. On North Haven, Dr. Bourque was fortunate enough to find that two men from the island, who were very interested in archeology, were also very careful in their digging. George Burr and Oscar Waterman had been collecting artifacts for thirty years and they had marked the places where they found the objects. They told Dr. Bourque about five sites which had the best chance of being the oldest. He was looking for the oldest site simply because the beginning is a good place to start. The first summer was spent in these five sites. The first four were alright, but the Turner Farm site was very promising.

There are many ways to get information from these sites. Artifacts, which are objects with signs of human alteration on them, tell about the available materials, the type of work they were needed for, and the relative level of cultural development of the community. Biological remains give clues as to the diet of the people, the periods of time which they spent in the area, the sophistication needed to hunt some animals, and the environment of the time. For instance, the number of swordfish swords present in early levels, and the absence of them in later times, suggests a few things. The people needed stronger boats than bark canoes in order to hunt big sea game, and the temperature of the water was warmer then than it is now. There were numerous axes between eight inches and a foot long with concave tips. These axes would not be good for anything except hollowing out wood. When you put the biological evidence together with the artifacts, the only thing missing is the canoe. The absence of swordfish swords in later levels, along with the gap of about one thousand years between the Red Paint people's last visit and the next visit by men, can back up present theories concerning the disappearance of the Red Paint people. Since the water was cooling down, the swordfish and other big sea fish became more scarce. This took away a vital source of food, so these men had to go elsewhere for food, or they could adapt to another main course. It seems that they chose the former alternative. The next inhabitants were not dependent on this food supply.

Just what do we know about these Red Paint people? They were hunter-gatherers with a well developed (in style, not in numbers) tool assortment. Agriculture had just barely made it into Maine by then. The Saco Valley had some cultivation, but when you got up to the Penobscot Valley, there was none. The camps on North Haven consisted of wigwam type structures, with saplings as frames and bark covering. These were probably only used for sleeping. There were about thirty inhabitants to a camp. They used a stone spear tip which is different from anything else found in this area. This tip was very effective for hunting large game. A number of small gouges, too small for any practical use, suggest that the Red Paint people were interested in carving and decorating, although no woodwork has been found yet.

We know that these people only lived there in the summer by examining their kill. Deer begin to grow antlers in April, and they are velvet until fall. From fall until February (when they drop off) the antlers are smooth, so we can tell when a deer was killed by the development of the antlers. The cycle might have been a little different then, because of temperature changes, but any change since then is probably too slight to be of any consequence. The reason these bones are so well preserved that we can spot these differences lies in the nature of a shell heap. While artifacts and animal remains are preserved there, the vast majority of the material is shell fragments. These shells change the acidity of the soil so that it is basic. When that happens, any bone that gets incorporated into the soil won't decay, usually. Decay in bones comes about mainly as a result of acids in the soil, so in the shell heaps we find most of the bone tools and bone refuse.

Exactly where the Red Paint people spent their winters is not known. Inland sites do not have the shells necessary to preserve artifacts and animal bones. Still, it is suspected that they spent their winters in the inland woods near lakes or streams, where they could catch fresh water fish and land animals that tried to do the same. They would not be in danger of starving until deep winter. The lean years tended to keep the population down. The stronger people would survive, but the older people and the young children were in danger of starvation. The people of that time had a selective breeding process imposed on them by nature, for the simple reason that mates were restricted to those who were living. Their summer food supply was enough to feed as many as ten times the population; so much was available that they were able to practice selective dieting. But the winter food supply was a very chancy thing. They might survive, but they also might not.

Because of the availability of food, we know that these people migrated, following food. They spent many summers on North Haven, and then, for some reason, they left. It was probably because of the scarcity of the swordfish in cooler water. Unlike today, it is not very feasible that they wiped out their food supply by overkilling, with such a limited population. The next group lived on bluefish, herring, and other types of shore fish. These people had different types of tools from the earlier inhabitants. They also were surprisingly uninterested in earlier tools. Very rarely are tools found mixed upward on the site. Since there was such a difference in the diet, the only reason collecting these older tools would be as heirlooms, so they must not have had any concept of antiques. We cannot tell if the newer tribe was ethnically different from the Red Paint people, but there were most likely religious differences.

Religion is a different thing today from what it is in the anthropological sense. Instead of having any wide-spread beliefs, each tribe had its own customs of life and burial. In the Turner Farm site, a cache of objects was found...
buried (Holes are easily identified by the difference in soil between the fill and the dirt around it). The objects found range from the functional, such as hammerstones and spear tips, to the ornamental, such as some whistles made of bird bones and carved bird heads. Dr. Bourque said that the whole process resembles a ritual. While the archeological dig was not intended as a hunt for graves, in some of the graves which they came across they found tools and other evidence that these people believed in an afterlife. Other groups in the area cremated their dead before burial.

Originally, all these peoples came from Asia. At some point between 15 and 20 thousand years ago, enough water in the Bering Straits was locked up in glacial ice for a land bridge to form between Russia and Alaska. Just because this was a land bridge does not mean that the migrants had a destination in mind when they crossed. It also does not mean that they walked across the strip in one march. Instead, because of population growth, some people stayed and adapted to the newly (in geological terms) uncovered land. Another possibility is that they were following herds of mammal or migrating across the land bridge. A lot of tribes at that time spent their lives as nomads, following Pliocene megafauna, the giant animals of the Pliocene Period. In any case, hundreds of generations of people probably lived on the land bridge without being aware of the fact that they were on a bridge. When the water started taking this land back again, the people living there were forced to move east or west, so some of them came to North America. This process took place a few times, with more than one ethnic group being involved. Witness the biological differences between the North and South American Indian. There is some speculation right now that the Eskimos came across as recently as four or five thousand years ago.

But while all the Indians came over from Asia, the Red Paint people did not come directly to Maine from Asia. Instead, they most likely came from the Southern United States. Those spear points which were found, while unlike any others found around here, are similar to some found in southern New England and in Virginia. It is possible that these people followed the glaciers as they receded northward. If they were adapted to hunting herd animals which lived in the tundra immediately south of the glaciers, then they would have to stay in that environment, which meant keeping right behind the ice. Another explanation is the population growth. The only place where there was definitely no people was where the glaciers had been. While the migrants were not aware of this, they would tend to go to areas without human population. It was not exactly that these people would get kicked out of a tribe because of the scarcity of food, but if the food was spaced out over a large area, then it would not be practical for a large group of people to stay in a central location and go further and further away on each expedition for food. Instead, small groups would leave the original tribe and set up their own villages from which they could hunt and raise crops. This caused a gradual spreading out of the people, which would be more or less channeled to areas without people, and Maine fit the bill rather well when they got there.

The Indians finally left the coastal area of Maine because of European colonization. After the French and Indian Wars had thinned out their population, they were put on reservations, where they remained to this day. So we, as descendants of Europeans, want to see how these people lived, not as ancestors, but as former inhabitants. The laymen amongst us are more interested in the historical aspect of these discoveries, but Dr. Bourque claims that most people are also interested in the anthropological, "to the extent that they identify with the Indians. They're interested in what the Indians did during the winter. They might not understand how the Indians could make it through the winter without central heating, without the modern technology that we have.

Anthropology tries to answer questions like these within the context of broader questions dealing with where these people came from, how they lived, where they went, and why any of these changes took place. They start with the digging, which is the collection of data and objects from which data is obtained. This not only includes artifacts, but also animal remains, plants, stones, and such. In field work, zoology, botany, other biological studies, and geology have to be kept in mind, because even a few seeds might be evidence as to the climate of a particular place. First the area is divided into manageable areas, which in this case turned out to be five square feet. Then they superimposed a grid on the area with stakes. One person takes an area and digs the 3 to 5 feet down to the bottom, which is glacial gravel. With a garden trowel, the digger removes one inch at a time along one wall, in order to get a cross view. When the digging is done, they draw the levels with the four walls. At the Turner Farm site, there were six or seven levels, which averaged five inches deep. They don't just collect artifacts. Instead, they collect all sorts of data for natural scientific analysis. In shell heaps, screens are not used because the shell fragments are too large. Inland, screens are used to a larger extent. When it comes to examining the data back at the museum, the anthropologist works even closer with biologists and geologists. The stones are looked at for their original location, pollen data helps to tell what plant colonies existed at the time, and there is an animal population study, where evidence concerning the food supply and environment. Most animals found at North Haven were modern. Only two, the great auk and the bird similar to the penguin in that it only used its wings to swim, and the sea mink, a giant mink, are extinct now, and those were extinct in the nineteenth century. It is to the anthropologist's benefit that the animals found are modern, because they generally speaking (with a few exceptions), every living creature has the same amount of carbon 14 in them as the atmosphere contains. When an organism dies, the carbon 14, which is unstable, begins to break down. After a breakdown takes 40,000 years, so this method is only good up until that time. Between 0 and 40,000 years, radiocarbon dating is fairly accurate, although it is not accurate enough for modern history. By placing the amount of carbon 14 on a curve of the amount which should be left in the organism, we can tell the age. With deviation taken in, there is a 66% chance that the date falls into a one or two hundred year bracket. In order to insure a reasonably accurate date, a few dates are needed. The overlapping range is the period of time which is offered as a date. The other technique they use, stratigraphy, does not give any dates, just a relative order.

The past summer was the last one that Dr. Bourque and his crew intend on spending on Turner Farm. They replaced the dirt that they dug up so that by this time next year, there will be no evidence of the dig aside from the stakes left in the ground. Dr. Bourque wants to look at a bog near that site next summer. Bogs preserve cellulose, which is an essential part of the cell walls of plants. Although the people did not live in the bog, they might have left a canoe or a paddle there rather than carry it up river with them.

After that, Dr. Bourque has a choice. He can look for other sites as old as the Turner site, in order to reach a better understanding of that particular period, or he could look for younger sites, to build up a sequel of cultures. There is a possibility of finding older relics, since it is believed that these people were here for quite a while before 5,300 years ago. In any case, time is important, because this area is slowly sinking. In the past 8,000 years this portion of the coast has sunk 20 to 25 feet. This especially wipes out the older sites.

Luckily, the Turner Farm site did not sink. It was a very good site because it was protected somewhat from erosion, and from amateur archeologists, who dig unsystematically. In the first five years that they've been working there, the diggers have found about one thousand artifacts a year, which comes out to about five thousand in total. Dr. Bourque called it "one of the most important Atlantic Board sites. Maine had been underestimated archeologically."
Bobcat's Mauled by Larries

by Steve McManus

The long nine hour trip to Canton, New York, must have seemed even longer on the way back for Coach Gatto and his Bobcat gridders. The team had just dropped a 23-0 opening season decision to powerful St. Lawrence. A first half field goal and a strong ground game in the second half put Bates away, as they couldn't muster a balanced attack against the Larries.

The first half score by St. Lawrence occurred at the end of the first quarter when Jay Ireland recovered a Bates fumble on the 'Cat's 12 yard line. Rick Kingman brought it 2 yards closer, and after two incomplete pass attempts, the Larries settled for a 26 yard field goal by Mitch Braun. This score held at the end of the first half — St. Lawrence 3, Bates 0.

The 3 points was all the Larries needed as Bates' hopes seemed to be drowned in the rain. Although they out gained their opponent 91-35 yards, the Bobcats rushed 54 times for -40 yards, while the Bobcats rushed 43 times for -40 yards.

The Larries strong ground game paid off in the second half as they broke the game open. Three times they capped strong drives with touchdowns. These drives were led by the fine calling of quarterback Kirk Dempsey and a 92 yard performance by running back Bob McCann.

Bates also had its standouts, despite the loss. Bill Jeter led Bates' rushers with 12 yards, quarterback Hugo Colasante and a 92 yard performance by running back Bob McCann.

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The Bates Cross Country team ran into a green brick wall this past weekend as it tried to extend its winning streak and take its own Bates Invitational (for the second consecutive year). The final team standings were exactly what someone with an eye for statistics and a healthy respect for the New England rankings would have predicted. Dartmouth, after a strong battle from Boston State, was the victor. Bates was a comfortable third with Dhalhouse and New Brunswick trailing in the dust.

The meet, held in the rain (and resultant mud) before a large and enthusiastic crowd, was close from beginning to end. After the first mile, Bruce Merrill and Dartmouth's Peter Axtell broke away from the quickly thinning pack. The lead changed hands between the two for several miles before Merrill pulled ahead to stay. His finishing time of 25:53 was 6 seconds better than Axtell's. Dartmouth's Barry Merrill finished 36th, just holding off 3 Boston State runners.

Dartmouth, still smarting from last year's upset by Bates, was definitely not platuged with fifth man problems. This year, Coach Bill Squires had done some fine recruiting as evidenced by the fact that their top two finishers were freshmen. However, the loss of 1st man Mark Duggan, who won last year's meet, to an injury probably cost them the meet. Boston State runners ran as a pack for the most part, but Dartmouth's Rob Duncan was able to split them up to some extent and seal the victory. It was the first meet of the year for both Dhalhouse and the University of New Brunswick, and neither was in shape yet, although individuals from both teams did quite well.

Despite the fact that they lost the meet, Coach Walt Slovenski was pleased by the performance of several of his runners. Jim Anderson and Paul Oparowski had good races, along with freshman Doug Spring who seems finally to be adapting to the longer 5 mile college distance.

If you thought this meet was tough, take heart. Next year Coach Slovenski is trying to add the University of Toronto to the race. Toronto is the perennial Canadian collegiate champion and was the last team to score less than 25 points against the Bobcats.

This week the team travels to Brunswick to meet a much improved Bowdoin squad. It will be a good place to test Bates' chances to take the State title this year.

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ATHLETE OF THE WEEK

This week's Athlete of the Week is Priscilla Wildes. Priscilla scored 5 of the Bates Field Hockey team's 6 goals in a 6-0 victory over last years state champion, U.M.P.G. In 1974, Priscilla was the teams leading scorer, with 32 goals in 16 games, a 2.0 goal-per-game average. She is a junior from W. Hartford, Conn.

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BOBCAT BOOTERS BOW TO BRIDGEPORT

by Fred Clark

The Bates soccer team travelled to Bridgeport, Connecticut last Friday with thoughts of upsetting the powerful University of Bridgeport team. Those thoughts were quickly cast aside Saturday morning as the Purple Knights, nineteenth ranked in the nation, showed why they are a perennial New England soccer powerhouse in besting the Big Green 3-0. Entertaining hope of knocking a team from national ranking was not as farfetched as one might imagine. Bates was well poised coming off a strong showing in beating Babson College 2-1 in a scrimmage earlier in the week. Bridgeport, on the other hand, was coming off a poor showing against UConn. The minds were set for an upset, but soccer is not solely a sport of the mind. Bridgeport was a group of superbly talented individuals that played extremely well as a team.

The action was dominated throughout by the Purple Knights with the first score coming near the nine minute mark. High-scoring forward Esteban Sebourne converted a Lou Antonion pass when the former was left unattended in front of the net. Bridgeport continued to pound but was time and again turned back by a stingy Bates defense spearheaded by freshman goalkeeper Jim Hill. Jim batted a slippery ball and some strong feet with his quickness and toughness and impressed all with the poise of a veteran. He made six saves to prevent several great stops on Hugh O'Neill, the All-American halfback turned forward, who unleashed twelve of Bridgeport's 27 shots. The defense in front of Hill played tough in and around the penalty area. Junior fullback Mark Diters and freshman Greg Zabel both played solid games on defense. However, the pressure was too strong and at 26:57 of the first half Manny Barral put UB up 2-0 with a head ball off the corner kick of Sebourne. Bates finally mounted a formidable attack in the closing minutes of the first half. The booters kept the ball in UB's defensive end of the field but failed to find any real good scoring opportunities.

The second half was nearly all Bridgeport although their only score came fairly early on a beautiful shot by O'Neill. Their control of the game came through a masterful passing attack which is the hallmark of only a few of New England's finer teams. So, while the game fell short of many hopes and aspirations, the loss to the Knights was not one to bring shame.

Foot Notes — Bates opens its home season with a 2:30 game on Tuesday against the Polar Bears of Bowdoin. This year's team might be the youngest ever. Only two seniors remain on the squad and a good number of freshmen will see action over the course of the season. Pete Herrnieder sustained a head injury in Saturday's game. The extent of the injury was unknown at this writing but hopes are that he'll be back in action soon. Mark Diters is helping the "new look" of the team with a new look of his own.... See you all Tuesday I hope.

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THE TERIBLE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6

AT 7:30 & 9:40

IN SCHAFFER THEATER
Bigelow To Voters

The Bigelow Preserve bill, initiated by Friends of Bigelow, will go to the voters at a statewide referendum next June. The bill directs the state to establish a 40,000-acre wilderness preserve encompassing the entire Bigelow Mountain Range in northwestern Maine. Friends of Bigelow, a group of over 1,000 Maine citizens, gathered 47,000 signatures on its initiative petitions last winter in order to place the bill before the Legislature. The Maine Constitution provides for the initiative petition process, which enables voters to make the final decision on an initiated bill, should the Legislature fail to enact it.

The referendum on Bigelow will coincide with the June primary elections. Although it had been expected that the bill would be on the ballot this fall, the constitutional requirements for the initiative process, combined with the Legislature's late adjournment, made this legally impossible.

The Constitution requires that the election on an initiated bill be proclaimed by the Governor and be held between four and six months after the proclamation. The bill goes to the people only if it is not passed by the Legislature. Therefore, its fate is not determined by the voters only if it is not passed by the Legislature. Therefore, its fate is not determined by the voters.

Support for the Bigelow Preserve bill has been expressed by the Natural Resources Council, the League of Women Voters, State Fish and Game Clubs, the Sierra Club, and other groups throughout Maine. Friends of Bigelow plans to launch a fund-raising drive soon, in order to pay debts incurred during the petition campaign and to support activities on behalf of the bill prior to the June referendum.

Friends of Bigelow was formed in early 1974, following the announcement by the Massachusetts-based Flagstaff Corp. of its plans for a ski resort and condominium development for 16,000 people on the summit and slopes of Bigelow. The Bigelow Preserve bill is an effort by Friends of Bigelow to "save" this unique and beautiful range from resort development by creating a wilderness preserve there. The Preserve would be open to hunting, camping, hiking, cross-country skiing, and other forms of primitive recreation. Timber harvesting, currently the major economic use of the range, would continue, but no other development would be allowed in the Preserve.

Funding for the state's acquisition of land on Bigelow is anticipated from both the state and federal governments, with the latter providing matching funds of up to one-half the appraised value of the land. The bill authorizes, where possible, acquisition by easements or by purchase of development rights, rather than by outright fee ownership.

L-A Symphony Begins Rehearsals

The Lewiston-Auburn Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of George Waterman, instructor in Music at Bates, will commence rehearsals on Monday, September 22 at 7:30 p.m. in the Gannett Room, Pettigrew Hall on the College campus.

The Monday rehearsal is open to community musicians of all ages and levels of expertise. Last year 30 musicians, from age 18 to 65, participated in the performances. Bowdoin College will contribute this year to the string section of the Orchestra.

Performances scheduled for this season include a November Chamber Concert of Baroque and string music and a Spring Concert, featuring a major symphonic work and concerto. A Bach Cantata in collaboration with the Bates College Choir and a tentative Bicentennial performance of a William Billings piece for orchestra, band and choir, are still in the planning stages.

The Orchestra, which is entering its second year, was initially formed last Fall by community musicians from Lewiston-Auburn, Farmington, Brunswick, Freeport, Turner, Norway, and Portland. Fifteen Bates College students were among those taking part.

Rehearsals this year will be held Mondays from 7:30 p.m. to 9:40 p.m. in the Gannett Room. Mr. Waterman invites the participation of all area musicians, regardless of their experience.

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OH YEAH!

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HAVE A COKE!!

TEXTBOOK from p. 1 companies which stock the bookstore with unsold volumes.

As a measure to keep this short-order problem from blooming in the future, the bookstore plans to start selling used books next semester. This will not only give the students a buying alternative in the same store, but will also help the bookstore make a more accurate judgement of how many books are actually on campus. Beyond that, the CA has ruled out letting any outsiders come in and buy used books from Bates students again.

Sociology's Dr. Fetter summed up the situation best when he said, "It's a major inconvenience, but it's not fatal." Something you've read in a book lately?

ADVISING from p. 3 promote advisor/student contacts in other than the registration conference context, which will help to develop trust within the student for his/her advisor. To start the new program, the results of '79 with their advisors, and "follow-up" conferences were scheduled. Also, the advisor was given more comparative information about the student, though warned that this statistical information was only indicative of previous work and should not be overemphasized.

A number of new brochures will be coming out which should help the student become aware of programs which he might consider. A "special programs" brochure is being planned, briefly describing the special areas available to the student, such as Interdisciplinary Studies and the Venture Program. Under each description would be information on who to contact and/or what to read for further information. Also, a brochure called "Poets Make Good Doctors", written by Dean Carignan and describing opportunities in the health field, will be available soon.

In addition, in order to facilitate communication between the Administration and faculty, there will be a "majors declaration day", by which time all Sophomores must declare their major. Hopefully, this will make it possible for the Department chairman and advisors to monitor major advising.

Dean Carignan said, "These changes will make the system more open, affording greater opportunity for faculty-student dialogue in a more diversified framework. However, in spite of these changes, the success of any advisory system rests on the willingness of students to seek counsel and the readiness of the faculty to dispense it."