Eating in Commons — Attendance Figures Noted

by Frederick Leong

Amidst all the complaints and problems, all of us realize how difficult it is to run a college dining hall. We decided to find out just how many students actually take their meals at Commons. Mrs. White, the Assistant Director of Food Service, provided the figures for an entire week from January 12-18, 1976:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Lunch</th>
<th>Dinner</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday Jan. 12</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>2457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday Jan. 13</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>1091</td>
<td>2136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday Jan. 14</td>
<td>1003</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday Jan. 15</td>
<td>1073</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>2099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday Jan. 16</td>
<td>1072</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>2097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday Jan. 17</td>
<td>1182</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the whole, the average attendance for breakfast is 580, for lunch and dinner 1000 each.

Mr. Cannedy, the Director of Food Service, is the person who plans the menu in addition to predicting the proper amount of food to prepare. He does this by reviewing the attendance at meals the week before.

He must also, however, take into consideration the various functions and activities going on. For example, the trips and excursions organized by the Outing Club will certainly affect the number of students eating at the Commons. There is no sure way of predicting the correct attendance and so it is a day by day, week by week process.

Generally, the number at meals during the weekdays is quite uniform. However, Mr. Cannedy noted that absenteeism at meals on Saturdays is much higher than usual, the weekends being subject to students' plans.

Another issue is the cold winter months, especially January and February, which necessitate special planning because everyone eats more than usual. Beyond that, the staff at Commons have to be able to predict the popularity of certain dishes on the menu because students might go back for second and third helpings. Thus, they need to monitor the taste of the general student population. They also have to ensure minimum waste, this is aided by the availability of freezers. The only waste occurs when the students take too much food and are unable to finish it.

As we all know, overcrowding at meals is one of the several problems faced by the students and by the Commons staff, but there are plans being made by the Administration for a completely new dining hall. This will facilitate a better atmosphere at meals as we will no longer have to eat and run due to the lack of space. Until then, however, we will just have to rely on the efficiency of the staff at Commons and on our own schedules.

Correction

Many students were confused by several stories in The Student last week. A mix-up at layout caused the shuffling of several articles. The last half of John Howe's article on "Tuition Increase" was carried on page six, while the last half of Dick Rothman's article was carried on the front page as the second half to Home's article. Sound confusing? It sure was! We re-republished copies that confirmed the corrections for the sake of the faculty, administration, and trustees. We apologize for the error.

Shriver Speaks at Bates Regardless of Bad Weather

by Dick Rothman

On Tuesday, the 27th of January, 1976, at 4:00 P.M., Democratic Presidential candidate Sargent Shriver did not arrive amidst thongs of cheering, joyous supporters. However, a crowd of soaked students and townsies did manage to slosh through the swamps and mud surrounding the Chapel to find that edifice's doors grimly bolted, sitting like a scaled tomb amidst similarly dreary surroundings.

To President Kazarian and the other members of the Government Club, who had spent countless hours promoting the Shriver visit, that afternoon's non-event was a bitter disappointment. "They let me down," muttered Kazarian as he rode the Cougar with the "KAZ I" plates through the wet corridors of the Bates campus. His only hope was that Shriver would show up for a public reception later that day; the chances of such a visit were minimal (50-50).

Dinner in Commons that evening was steak — no seconds. This time the throngs were dry and warmly clothed, very systematically drouning their rubberized portions in chocolate milk, iced tea, and orange soda. Eating yogurt was apparently a nutritional dessert. The loudspeaker announced that Shriver would appear in Skelton at 5:30 P.M. However, the students remarked upon this development, but soon the chewing continued, and the choppied up meat dropped into their stomachs.

At about 5:30, a group of Batesies gathered around the Campus Ave. entrance to Chase. Shriver would be there soon. Security men stood around and waited, talking into their walky-talkies as the local Shriver men paced nervously, frequently glancing at their watches. The crowd waited — they were getting a little bored, but what the hell, he's Presidential candidate.

Soon it was 5:45. A Shriverite grumbled — 15 minutes late, and the D.A. was leaving. Too bad. The Candidate was at the Lewiston Tollbooth, and in 5 minutes he'd arrive._Upstairs, tea was being served and the area around Skelton abounded in manufactured chatter.

And then, before you knew it, they were there. The Secret Service men with gleaming metal security badges attached to their laps, the stone-faced aides seriously considering their man's next stop, the local press with their cameras, tape recorders, and note pads. And the most important feature of the whole parade also arrived. He strode confidently upstairs and shook hands with a firm grip. His smile and deep facial creases were friendly, his voice amiable, confident, authoritative. Yes, no doubt about it, this man looks like a Presidential candidate. He acts like one, he walks and talks like one. He is one.

As he walks and talks, Shelley was entertaining. Unlike Jimmy Carter, who relied on solemn words about peanuts, Shriver never tried to establish his honesty and truthfulness, but also told humorous stories about his adventures under Kennedy and Johnson. Most

In answer to questions, Shriver outlined several of his issue positions. On his chances, Shriver was unalter, stressing "I may not be as good a campaigner as the others, but I'm better at governing than those people are."

On the economy: Shriver has formulated a written plan which he claims covers all the nation's current economic problems. When fed into a computer, his plan produced some startlingly positive if unbelievable results.

On abortion: As a Roman Catholic, he is very conservative and has stressed that he doesn't feel that a Constitutional amendment outlawing it would pass.

Ouch! Those newspaper cliches!
Smith South Damage Shows The Need For Respect

The damage inflicted on Smith South after Saturday night’s keg party is linked to the suspension of a certain student from Bates. Informed sources say that the damage to the facility was done in the early morning hours that followed the party, during which thedestructory the damage was done by drunkards who didn’t know what they were doing. It is probable that the damage was planned and premeditated. It has also been learned that several people who are no longer students at Bates were intimately involved in the destruction. The total amount of damage was not known at press time, but the figure is believed to exceed the three digit mark. Smith South was torn apart by a group of people who sought revenge against the college. This activity is simply wrong — it must be stopped!

The editor received an unsigned letter on Jan. 30, one day before the party, which used very threatening language. The letter was originally interpreted as a threat against the editor. However, after Saturday’s damage in Smith, the letter can be interpreted as having broader implications. Lines in the letter that are particularly suggestive are: “this typical happening (the dropping of Socially Unacceptable from The Student) at Bates is to be expected when you put the school under pressure — but this pressure may cause things to explode — and that could be harmful to the people things drop on!” It is doubtful that the column in the newspaper was the real issue behind this letter. Rather, the letter seems to be an open threat to the whole college. The quotation cited above is obviously suggestive of damage to property and injury of people.

The damage inflicted on Smith South is a violent outbreak that was a reaction against the college for the suspension of a certain student. It is also apparent that it resulted from anti-“jock” animosities which have been developing at Bates for months. It is probable that a small gaggle of people, angered by this anti-“jock” atmosphere, and touched off by the suspension of a certain person, struck out against the College in a violent outbreak.

But destroying a building is not the answer! Antagonizing people is not a proper solution. On the other side of the coin, anti-“jock” verbiage will also lead nowhere! Self-imposed segregation, intra-student hatred, and anti-administration discussions lead in one direction: the destruction of our community and our friendship. Unfortunately, Bates will not be elevated by the constructive activities of the majority of students. Rather, the student community at Bates will be pulled down by the negative activities of a few. We are all affected — we are all involved!

The only solution to this issue is found in the word “respect.” Respect for the dignity, and that we can be responsible and respectful of our community.

Smith South Fiasco Angers Students

To the Editor:

We direct this letter not only to the students, faculty, and administration, but to the parents of all Bates’ students.

By now you must have heard of the delightful little fracas over Smith this weekend.

Another is a continuing line of outstanding and fun-filled flag parties. A real pleasure.

With estimates of dorm damage running close to $200 per “jock” good natured the majority of oursweet college boy! It is not surprising that the damage to Bates has taken an unnecessary interest.

It is not, indeed. Baked down to nine, fat light, unimpressive face, it looks like $20 a head. That isn’t bad for the big thrill you get surveying the wreck Sunday morning. Fascinating, wasn’t it?

Boys vs. Boys.

Curiously, by this time this little letter gets published, a precipitate will have been circulated to those people who didn’t think the whole thing was worth their time, seeing how easy it was to get on the games.

Heaven! If these young radials refuse to face the hill, who will pay? Good question, Mr. Think about it.

Who is the hill is to blame here?

In our decadent sociological wanderings, we can, of course, instantly relate the idea that the people who created the mess are responsible for it. After all, it’s not that hard hearted they or even though it’s just a little too much to expect the “boys” to come forth and admit, sheepishly, ha, ya, whoa, we did it. They must be too modest for that.

Incidentally, don’t expect anyone who saw the game in progress to run to the Deans and tell them who played. That would be, first, the easy solution — to do and second, they would all be scared up by a matron team of friends. No, they’ll shoot the bull with someone, bitch about paying, and forget about it. Their life, don’t expect one haggard guard to be looking at the broken glass and yelling, “Hey, some of our sweet Garnet, or da splen...”

The Deans! Well, they work under a number of handicaps. They’re governed by eye-witness accounts; they have to lose money in kicking someone out (with the possibility that he might get his old man’s lawyer) and cause a bigger financial string to a young man or his parents, who says, they hate accidents; they find it a “touchy” situation; they give management some work, they get new janitors and paint jobs for the dorms. Why should they care?

Well, what about security? Can’t they stop all this nonsense? That’s what they do get paid for, isn’t it? No, Virginia, security is an insurance gimmick. As far as protecting your dorm (and your life), don’t expect one haggard guard to be able to cope with it! Stopping young Mr. Hey, they’re such fine, big boys!” men. He’s only human.

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To the Editor:

In reference to the Garnet, I feel it was, to put it mildly, a disaster. In fact, many people I’ve spoken to feel the same way. If great sums of money are going to be given towards that kind of junk contained in the Garnet...forget it! If I feel the prime offender is Paul Haskell, who has, denied, at least to me, responsibility for the material printed therein, which seems irresponsible considering his editorship. Maybe he has some distant twinge of conscience at so much of his own material being printed, and I know it’s not proper for me to make ad hominem arguments against the publication, but 1 can’t help feeling there is some connection between the two.

In previous seasons the Garnet staff has defended itself by the fact that so little material was submitted, that there was little choice as to what was printed. This time I know, as a definite fact, that the works of some talented people (besides myself) were rejected for the simple reason as far as I can find, that they nauseated the nauseating taste of Mr. Haskell, who has ultimate say over what is printed. I refuse to accept the Garnets as a representative publication of the school, for the simple reason that it represents so few — and even fewer with talent.

If Messrs. Haskell and Burton want to share their talents with the world in such volumes I suggest they stop using the Garnet funds (which, I might add, are quite healthy) and make an effort and make an effort and make an effort...

The only way I can see of proving my point is to forward to the future is to put the Garnet into other hands — if we can find hands so willing.

If not, I personally, would rather have nothing.

Hopefully,
Jackie Wolfe

Rooming

I was quite amazed and appalled when a certain part of the new Rooming Guidelines Proposal was voted on and passed at the recent Proctors’ Council meeting. The particular part that offends me is Proctor’s Choice. The idea of Proctor’s Choice is not all that bad but in implementation for singles for seniors is. Under the new proposal, Proctor’s Choice can be a single if the person in question is a senior. This last proviso was supposed to make it all fair since a senior will get a single if he or she wants it anyways. This may be true but the location of that single will not always be preferred. The fact of the matter is that most of the singles are in Adams and Parker while the preferred singles are often in the smaller dorms and houses. Taking my dorm, Hedge, for an example, there are three female singles and four male singles. If next year’s proctors take singles and have

Proctor’s Choices in singles, this will leave two male singles and one female single left open for a lottery of four, from, say, four to eight other seniors. The Proctor’s Choice has made someone’s choice for a chance for a single significantly less. This is totally unfair especially in a situation which strives to “open up more rooms — giving people an equal shot at them.” This case applies not only to Hedge I assure you.

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Still appalled,
Fred Clark

Editor’s Note:

We requested Paul Haskell, Editor of The Garnet, to give a brief statement of policy that he used in assembling The Androscoggin Review.

Now that the first issue of the GARNET has hit the proverbial streets and the staff has started! I’m sure that there were some problems in the newspaper, perhaps it is time for a few things to be restored.

1) The GARNET seeks material from every member of the college community. To submit any type of material for publication, merely drop it off at the Library Main Desk or Box 369. If possible, the material should be typed and double-spaced on 8½ x 11 paper for the sake of easy handling.

2) The GARNET does not want just poetry. Any well-written material is acceptable. The GARNET is especially interested in humorous articles for the Spring issue.

3) The staff makes every effort to be objective and unbiased in selecting material. Every piece is judged anonymously, that is, the name of the writer is unknown to the staff until all the material has been selected. This is to ensure that the only criteria for selecting material is quality. Furthermore, the staff is made up of people of varying literary tastes and backgrounds so that the type of material selected is not skewed to any one direction but rather attempts to reach a broad audience.

The GARNET staff is always interested in new members...

The Winter issue represents the works of some eighteen people, about the same number as past issues. There were, unfortunately, some errors made in crediting graphics. The print on Page 12 is courtesy of George Bouris, the photo on Page 6 is the work of Peter Renteln, and the photo on Page 22 should be credited to Margie Carpenter.

— E.H. —

Writer Changes Mind on Quinn Poll

Dear Editor:

Last week I signed a petition in support of Dan Quinn. I knew nothing of the situation, but those circulating the petition supplied the details and I could certainly sympathize. My outlook has since changed.

I have found that the information I was given was not correct, but that different stories were given to many who passed the tables in Commons. Those who did not sign were usually sworn at. The petitions were being circulated by people from Pierce House with a motive to give false information and it certainly was false. After some investigation of my own, I finally did discover the details, and I feel that I must state for myself and quite a number of others who I have talked to that Dan Quinn got what he deserved.

It is a common misapprehension at Bates that the administration is too severe with students who infringe on restricted conduct. I feel otherwise. It has been a regular occurrence that those found to damage property must pay for it. Yet those caught are usually by coincidence, and undoubtedly the same people who engage in other destructive acts. It is rare indeed that anyone will admit to damage and pay for it if not caught. Everyone else bears the burden, not only by paying dorm damage, but by the inconvenience of lack of doors, or loss of water, as in Rand last year. An increase in the severity of punishment would not only cause a decrease in the damage; it would also create a standard, that no one could say "unfair" if they were caught and expected to act responsibly. Why is it that students here are not expected to be responsible for their actions?

The latest incident is that of the Smith dorm damage. A keg party Saturday night, and the damage from torn out wires, plumbing, broken glass and quite a bit more is estimated at $1500. That is a lot of damage for a few people to inflict on property that is not their own. The solution will undoubtedly be to end all keg parties, as if that were the cause. Whether a party attracts damage, or those who are drunk can control themselves is not the real issue. A dorm should be able to have a party. The issue is that of responsibility. It is time that students be assumed to be adults, with the sense to choose an action and expect the consequences. There is no excuse for letting anyone escape from their own actions.

Dan Quinn is only an example. He is not a scampidog. He, like anyone else, should be expected to bear the consequences of his own actions like a responsible adult. Anyone who cannot should not be here at Bates. It is really too bad that those who feel this way are threatened by others with a contrary interest, i.e. themselves. That might explain the silent majority. Thus I ask that my name be left out. Thank you.

The name is withheld for obvious reasons.

The Students will publish letters to the Editor only when they are signed names will be withheld under special circumstances. However, final discretion can and will be exercised by the editors in determining those letters must suitable for publication. All letters should be addressed to Box 309. C. Of the Editor.
American Lifestyle Lectures
David Smith
by Susan Gregg

David Smith, instructor of Art History, presented one of four faculty lectures of changing American lifestyle.

According to Mr. Smith, the word "style" is implicitly vague. It deals with the problem of shape and form in that we try to give the events of our world shape and form. Style, says Smith reflects not only an individual style, but the entire society's style.

In America, lifestyle has to do with the standard of living. But is this standard of living enough? We, in America, live better than any other country in the world. Marvelous aspects of new technology and development give us our "lifestyle". The American lifestyle has very little to do with how we stand together as a civilization. How relevant are the machines that run America? Surely, these are not the things that keep us together as a civilization.

In the 20th century, there is an apparent lack of unity, perhaps a unity that has never existed. All civilizations are based on conflict, a conflict between individuality and the norms of the society. There is a lack of striving. How can it be that so much can exist with so much else and have nothing in common with others?

We seem to be extremely willing to accept just any thing, anything that is new, old, or of interest. So we must pose the question to ourselves: Do we really have a style?

Fetter, in his paper, "Fetter To Mr. Smith, anyway, that we have been running away from style. It has been Mr. Smith, anyway, that we have been running away from style. It has been a style of non-acceptance. It is a style of non-acceptance. We are not as a society, the culture.

Missoula, MT.- BIKECENTENNIAL is seeking people who like people, 1,400 of them. As the inaugural tours on the worlds first transcontinental bicycle trail enter the new year, the need for capable leaders is more urgent than anticipated. As many as 1,000 small groups of 8-12 cyclists including many foreign visitors from Japan, Europe, South and Central America will be requiring the services of competent leaders this summer. In addition to sharing this adventure with these people, readers may apply for the positions of director, assistant director, and other tour services, as well as a daily small expense allowance.

Bicycling and touring techniques, safety, repair, group dynamics, special bicycle and camping skills, and first aid, cost, including food, lodging, instruction, bikes, and materials, is $75.00.

Tours varying in length from 10 miles to 20 days offer all who participate a chance to see how America's pulse in this bicentennial year. Bicentennial, a non-profit, publicly supported organization can use your talents in bicycling back into America.

For further details on Leadership Training Courses and an application write: BIKECENTENNIAL Dept L.T.P. P.O. Box 1034 Missoula, MT 59801

Bicycling is the life, the life for thousands of patients in hospitals and the victims of accidents each day. Viable blood cannot be manufactured in the laboratory, so these people depend upon quantities of donated blood to meet their needs. Without available blood plasma or matched whole blood, critical operations and emergency treatment are unnecessarily delayed.

The Androscooggin Valley Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Bicentennial Blood Program will sponsor a special blood drive on Saturday, February 7, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. in Chase Lounge. The Bi-centennial Department of Theater and Speech will give a free ticket to their production of Dracula to anyone who donates a pint of blood at this time. The play is being presented in Schaeffer Theater February 12-15. Curtain time for all performances is 8:00 p.m. with a special February 13 showing at 11:30 p.m. Reservations may be made beginning Monday, February 9, by telephoning the Schaeffer Theater Box Office between 7:00 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.

The play will be presented in the Schaeffer Theater, University of Connecticut.

Fiber Sculpture
To Be Displayed

Artist David Raney will present his exhibit "Fiber Sculpture" Tuesday, February 3 through Monday, March 1 in the Chase Hall Gallery at Bates College. A reception will be held on February 3 from 3:00-5:00 p.m. The public is invited to attend free of charge.

The development of a degree in Fiber Sculpture at the Sam Houston State University, Texas. Smith has taught, studied, and exhibited in the Southwest for the past seven years. He also attended the Mexican Field School, Puebla, Mexico and the University of St. Thomas, La Plaza, Argentina, where he did related work in the language and culture of Mexico and South America.

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As a member of The American Crafts Council and The World Crafts Council, Mr. Raney's works are represented in regional art galleries across the country.

Mystic Seaport Announces 1976 Munson Institute Courses

Mystic SEAPORT, MYSTIC, CT.
Frank C. Munson Memorial Institute of American Maritime Studies will offer a series of graduate courses at Mystic Seaport, June 28 through August 6, according to an announcement by Dr. Benjamin W. Labarce, Director of the Institute.

The courses include American Maritime History, American Maritime Art, American Literature of the Sea and an interdisciplinary seminar called American Maritime Studies. Classes will be held at the G. W. Blunt White Library on the grounds of Mystic Seaport, a nonprofit, publicly supported organization.

Further information and applications are available from Dr. Benjamin W. Labarce, Director of the Institute.

Mystic Seaport, a nonprofit, publicly supported organization, is accredited by the State University of New York at Binghamton, will deal with the study of American maritime affairs and to foster teaching, scholarly research and publication in the field.
English Council Established As Major Departmental Force

by Bob Larson

On January 21, at a general meeting for all English Department majors, it was proposed that a constitution should be established for this on again - off again council, b) some leadership had to be exercised, and c) a definite direction had to be agreed upon.

One week later, a formal constitution, written and edited by Jon Rodwin, Bob Larson, Jeff Burton, and Paul Haskell, was presented to the council for approval. The draft proposed that a steering committee of eight elected majors be established to represent the council as a whole. This body would hear comments presented by majors, discuss the problem, and pass along suggestions to the faculty in an advisory capacity.

The constitution was voted in by acclamation as were the eight nominees to this committee. They are: Bob Larson, Meg. Flynn, Paul Grillo, Jeff Burton, John Halie, Jon Rodwin, Paul Haskell and Flom.

The steering committee will meet every two weeks and act upon such problems as graduate school information, job opportunities, course proposals, faculty adjustments, speakers, thesis format, etc. As of now, the most pressing concern is helping in the selection of applicants for the temporary replacement of Lewis Turtil. The major task of the steering committee will be to retain a strong line of communication with the whole body of majors.

With the establishment of a concrete constitution and ruling body, it is widely felt that for the first time in recent memory, the English Council has an excellent chance to act as a major force within the department.

Zelle Holds First RA Meeting

This was the first meeting in which Charlie Zelle acted as President. The first order of business was his nominations for secretary and treasurer, Barbara Braman and Kevin Ross respectively. They were approved by the full assembly. The next piece of legislation was the nominations for constitution and ruling body, it is widely felt that for the first time in recent memory, the English Council has an excellent chance to act as a major force within the department.

Care Announces — New Englanders Give $1 Million

BOSTON — CARE's just-released annual report for 1975 shows a record breaking year for the renowned private international agency according to Leon M. Blum, New England Director of CARE.

The Report shows that CARE provided more than $163 million in aid to 37 nations around the world with programs reaching more than 24 million people.

Despite domestic inflation, American and Canadian donors donated an "all-time high" figure of $32 million, including $18 million in cash and $14 million in goods from manufacturers.

"For the first time in our history, New Englanders from the five states of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont donated in excess of $1 million," Blum reported.

Much of CARE's aid went to millions gripped by world hunger while additional significant strides were made in a wide variety of on-going development programs in agriculture, school construction, irrigation, vocational training, medical assistance and nutrition education.

By utilizing U.S. Government Food-for-Peace commodities, and special project funds from U.S., Canadian and other governments, CARE was able to deliver $3.13 worth of aid to the needy overseas for every dollar in donations received from the American and Canadian people, Blum said.

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From the exciting intro by Wolfman Jack (who sounded more like a la Durante) to the last of several renditions of "At the Hop," there's one and only Hubcaps brought down the house in a packed and rock and rolling Chase Lounge Sunday night. From "Teen Angel" to "Duke of Earl," from "Two Silhouettes on a Shade" to "Runabout Sue," the happy days of the incredible fifties were relived, despite the unfortunate proclivity of most there to take in the supposed sock-hop on their posteriors. Oh, well, after that intense weekend, few could have the energy, anyway.

The Hubcaps number two cars in all, and feature Perry Maynard, Bruce Tasy, Wayne Rasmussen, Russ Wood, Carl Flora, Mike Ladd, John Neal, and not least Steve McManus. Honorable mention should be made of the Mantotoms, a strange group from Huller House who offered some synchronous gyrations of their own during "Teenager in Love." I can't explain it either. And finally my ringing ears would like to thank the shrieking ears would like to thank the shrieking

Book Review:

The Great Train Robbery

by Barbara Bruman

Michael Crichton's The Great Train Robbery is a novel of carefully held suspense woven into the fabric of a train robbery that occurred in Victorian England. Mingling fact and fiction in a way that makes it difficult to tell one from another, he creates a story that displays the historical novel at its best.

We watch Pierce meticulously plan this heist of $125,000 worth of gold, and we hold our breath when he mistakenly almost causes the failure of his whole venture. Why did Pierce risk so much? "I wanted the money," Edward Pierce said in 1956. It is clear that he wanted more than that; he wanted the exhilaration as well. This book holds attention in the way a Christie thriller might, yet, it is much more than that. It is based on a factual occurrence and built around what is actually known and recorded. Moreover, it is a wealth of information about the period and the setting.

Crichton's talent, displayed in the Andromeda Strain, is his ability to build tension moment by moment, as he builds his story block by block, piece by piece. The intricate of the novel is shown all the more clearly when we can examine each detail, and see how it fits into the whole. This is demonstrated here in the carefully chronological way that the story is organized. The way Pierce plans this whole escapade: his ordering of the advertisements, the precise way he has of making plans, and his brilliance in minimizing the elements of chance is all scientific in a way that would have secretly thrilled the most Victorian mind.

It is an interesting book in a historical sense. And it is an amazing suspenseful book, one that is perfect for a cozy evening curled around a cup of hot chocolate and under a warm quilt. It is light reading but not entirely frothy. Weightless, perhaps, but justified after all. It contains much historical trivia, Crichton is quite successful with this combination thrilling/historical novel. He leads responsibility to the former and takes some of the stuffing out of the latter.

By Hermione Snagrot

When you first glance at this Friday's parade labels, their juxtaposition might appear to be just a shade perversive. However, there is a method to the film Board's madness, for the close scrutiny of Some Like it Hot and Boys in the Band provides a sociologically interesting example of how moral codes change over the years. Of course, the fact that both films are quite funny and enjoyable helps a bit.

Made in 1959 by Billy Wilder, Some Like it Hot is an old breed of movie; a form of low comedy that only Mel Brooks can get away with these days. Wilder satirizes women, gangsters and effeminity in one fell swoop by getting Tony Curtis and Jack Lemmon to dress up in women's clothes and hide in a all-girl band to escape from the mob. Naturally they get entangled quite a bit with the band's lead singer, Marilyn Monroe who complicates matters still further, leaving them "but-deep" in mature slapstick.

Boys in the Band is also a comedy, but of a somewhat different nature, as it is the first movie to attempt to bring into focus the lives of homosexuals in modern America. Based on Mark Crowley's off-Broadway hit, Boys in the Band offers a funny but telling examination of a birthday party where the guest of honor is drawn to various levels of gayness. The result is a depiction of the uninhibited enjoyment homosexuals can experience free from the pressures of a violently disapproving society, along with the bitterness, anxiety and solitude of homosexual life.

You may ask what prompted us to show these two films together. Basically, it's that old tenth-grade English class standby: comparison and contrast. We won't be seeing Curtis and Lemmon in full drag again, unfortunately, as Some Like it Hot has been unceremoniously disposed of by Boys in the Band. The way Amos 'n Andy were phased out by Put your stock back streets are not a new theme to Pasolini, whose dealings with just such subjects have brought him international fame in other works. Despite certain elements of technical crudity due to his relative inexperience at the time of this film, Pasolini captures the essence of life in the slums, with the smells, sights and sounds of this existence made almost tangible. There is no moral judgement made, but it is the overwhelming tone and atmosphere of Acatone which give it power, especially when contrasted with the music of Bach which accompanies the film.

Pasolini considered himself a crusading moralist, attempting to restore morality to the spiritual desert of modern civilization, saying "the motivation of all my films is to give back to reality, it is a wealth of meaning. (Newsweek, 11/17/75)

The circumstances of his death just two months ago — he was beaten and run over by a young thug to whom he had made homosexual advances — seems to indicate his acceptance or rejection of his themes, there is no film-maker today who captured the slums in the same manner like Pasolini, and perhaps no film in which they are captured like Acatone.
President Gerald Ford —

As the nation's first unelected President, Gerald Ford faces, in the efficiently run Republican organization, the most serious challenge to the nomination of an incumbent President since President William Howard Taft was forced to do battle with Teddy Roosevelt for renomination in 1912. However, contrary to his usual image as a team player, the President has also proven his skill as a shrewd political operator of several occasions and believes himself equal to the challenges of Ronald Reagan, the Democrats, and the tasks of the Presidency.

Mr. Ford was born with the name Leslie Lynch King, Jr., in Omaha, Nebraska on July 14, 1913. Following his parents' divorce and his mother's remarriage, the future President was adopted by his stepfather, Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Young Ford was a high school football star and an all-American and 1934 MVP at the University of Michigan. He swum two lucrative offers from the Green Bay Packers and the Chicago Bears to study law and to coach football at Yale. He graduated from Yale Law in the top third of the class of 1941 and practiced law in Grand Rapids before and after World War II. His first partner was Philip Buchen, now White House counsel.

In 1948, Ford upset an incumbent congressman in the Republican primary and won easy election to the first of thirteen terms in the House. He also succeeded in unseating Republican House Floor Leaders Joseph W. Martin and Charles Hallock on his way to becoming House Minority Leader in 1965. In this capacity he carried the enmity of Johnson, the friendship of Nixon, and a general respect which aided in his confirmation as the first appointed Vice President in 1973.

In his first eighteen months as President, Mr. Ford has been faced with a torreting economy, a world situation on the brink of crisis, and an all-time low level of national confidence in government. He has taken a moderate-to-conservative approach to all of these matters and has expressed a desire to limit the role of the federal government, though certainly not as radically as the S. Bush to the CIA, Carla Hills to HUD, Donald Rumsfeld to Defense, and Elliott Richardson as Attorney General, William Coleman as Secretary of Transportation, George Bush to Commerce. All of these appointments have given the administration a more liberal image as well as a talent pool for future Vice Presidents and Supreme Court justices.

The Economy: Inflation dropped from 12% in 1974 to 6% in 1975, unemployment has dropped slightly, interest rates are falling and the stock market has been on the rise. The President favors a "trickle down" method of recovery, hoping to stimulate business in order to lower prices and put people back to work. He advocates decreased federal spending and opposes temporary public works jobs as a solution to unemployment.

The Role of the Federal Government: Mr. Ford wishes to reduce federal spending and transfer some federal welfare programs to the state and local governments. He also held back on federal aid to New York City until the city and state had solidified their financial base and cut spending and will probably take the same hardline attitude on similar programs.

Foreign Policy: On this score, Mr. Ford has taken a page from the book of his predecessor. Henry Kissinger is very much in charge and the President has engaged extensively in the Nixon cabinet and has taken many of the key positions in the foreign policy making process. The presence of Daniel Patrick Moynihan at the United Nations has breathed new life into US participation in that organization. Peace in the Middle East, preservation of detente, arms limitation agreements, and improved trade with Arab and Communist countries are primary goals.

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continued on p. 8
For the basketball team this season the Bates basketball team has put together two good games in succession. Victories over Bowdoin and Williams provided the Bobcats with hope that they could finish the season on a winning note. With seven games to go, the Cat are 5-8.

On Wednesday, Bates picked up its first win in C.N.B.B. play with an 86-76 win against the Eagles in a game played at Brunswick. This was one of Bates finest outings of the season as they led throughout the game and never lost their poise. Bates always has trouble winning at Bowdoin even though the Bobcats usually have superior talent. This year is no exception to the latter as Bates has a far better club. However, Bates always hustles and makes the most with what they have.

Bates jumped out to a quick lead as they quickly reduced the lead to 35-46. Bates did not crack and managed to maintain a lead of 6 to 10 points for most of the remainder of the game. The Polar Bears mounted an occasional threat, but never took the lead. The game ended with a travesty of Bowdoin fouls, a strategy that proved fruitless as Bates always had the lead. The fact that Bates had a balanced scoring attack and rebounding well were the factors in the win. Bacheller had 18 points and six offensive rebounds. Tom Goodwin scored 19 points and grabbed 12 rebounds. Edwards added 19 rebounds and 11 points as his improved play has added the inside game immensely. Paul Jorgensen who has played well in all of the Bobcats wins, scored 15 points coming off the bench hitting on 6 of 7 shots and adding two important free throws.

This time it was a good team effort instead of one or two good individual performances that made this game enjoyable. Also the team responded well without Jim Marinos, who was in foul trouble thus since the senior class, this team is usually reliant on a good game from him. Bates played with intensity that has been absent. After watching this team play it seems as if they are not able to play like this more often.

They did do it again Saturday with a thrilling 88-87 win over a good shooting Williams team. Only 55% shooting by the Bobcats enabled them to win: Williams shot 52%. For Williams, who played at Bowdoin the night before, the win was sweet. Bacheller had 27 points and six offensive rebounds. Tom Goodwin scored 19 points and grabbed 12 rebounds. Edwards added 19 rebounds and 11 points as his improved play has added the inside game immensely. Paul Jorgensen who has played well in all of the Bobcats wins, scored 15 points coming off the bench hitting on 6 of 7 shots and adding two important free throws.

Last Saturday, the Bates Track team traveled to Burlington, Vermont, to take on the University of Vermont and the University of New Hampshire in the优质 meet. There was uncertainty about what to expect from these teams, since no one had seen any results from either school. Bates was uncertain about what to expect early part of the season. To make matters worse the Bobcats had to do without the services of two of their top jumpers, Bruce Merrill and Clyde Lungerow, and before the meet started lost Bob Cedrone to a back injury early part of the season. To make matters worse the Bobcats had to do without the services of two of their top jumpers, Bruce Merrill and Clyde Lungerow, and before the meet started lost Bob Cedrone to a back injury. The team did an excellent job of getting by without Cedrone and had on Vermont’s uneven dirt floor. He continued on p. 8

Bates showed quite a bit of strength in the middle distances as the Bobcats had not seen any results from either school. Bates dominated the two miler. George Reed, who is a pretty good miler anyway, won in 8:34.6. Reed ran 8:29 at the meet. Instead, U.N.H. ran 9:21.4. Reed won the mile in 4:18.6. They did do it again Saturday with a thrilling 88-87 win over a good shooting Williams team. Only 55% shooting by the Bobcats enabled them to win: Williams shot 52%. For Williams, who played at Bowdoin the night before, the win was sweet. Bacheller had 27 points and six offensive rebounds. Tom Goodwin scored 19 points and grabbed 12 rebounds. Edwards added 19 rebounds and 11 points as his improved play has added the inside game immensely. Paul Jorgensen who has played well in all of the Bobcats wins, scored 15 points coming off the bench hitting on 6 of 7 shots and adding two important free throws.

The victories were a good omen for Bates track future, since the senior class that holds 8 school records did not except for Cass). play a big part in this meet. This Saturday the team will participate in the most important meet of the season, the State Championships. Bates has not won since 1973, Maine has won the last two. Maine would seem to have the strongest team in the state, but Bates is in much better shape and with Maine and Colby taking points away from both, the meet is too close to call.
Preparations are moving along smoothly for this year's National Collegiate Athletic Association Ski Championships, to be hosted by Bates College March 3-6. The competitions will take place at Sunday River in Bethel, with the Giant Slalom opening the meet Wednesday, March 3. This year, UMF will be held Friday, March 5. Nordic events are scheduled for Chisholm Winter Park in Rumford, with the alpine competition for Thursday, March 4 and the Jumping Saturday, March 6. The top teams appear to be getting ready for the Championships. In the West, 1975 host Fort Lewis College is still the team to beat. In the East, 1976 host Bowdoin College is also difficult to predict.

However, Bowdoin has a very good point is that he is consistent. The high jump will be one of the most competitive events of the meet because of the nature of the hurdles, since he is currently leading New England in the 45 highs and is ranked third in the NECC. Brown has also not been beaten by state competition (except Lungelow), and Bates has an excellent chance for a one-two finish. The strongest event in the state last year will be one of the weak spots this year. All of the places in the 600 have graduated or left school, and thus an event that was won in 1:11 last year will be won in the high 1:14s. Bates will have a good shot at taking several places. Chris Taylor of Bates should be the favorite, but he has the fastest time of all the entrants. Mike Brust of Bowdoin and Ed Gott of Colby will be his chief pursuers. The 1000 champ from last year, Scott Bierman, will return to defend his title, and along with Dave Scharn and possibly Chris Taylor should give Bates a strong showing in this event. Ed Small and Jeff Sanborn of Bowdoin are the only others with any real chance in this race.

The mile will be another Bates-Bowdoin battle. Bruce Himmel will run this event along with Rick DeBruin for Bates who have done under 4:20, and will face Bowdoin's Fred Carr, John Lungelow, and Sanborn and Flammene (if they are healthy). The two mile will be the strongest Bates event. Besides Bierman, who may or may not run the deuce, Bates has Bob Chason and Paul Oprowski who have finished one-two in each of the last three meets. The only two mile Bates In lost this season was against Maine in the first meet of the year. The man who won was Colin Campbell. He will be a tough man to bargain with this time around also, but may have to settle for third.

When the dust has settled, it will probably be the relays that decide the meet — and that means that the team with the best depth has the decided advantage. Because the scoring limit is in force for most of the season, we do not know a lot about the depth of any of the other teams. The only thing that is sure about the meet is that Colby will finish last.

The score read 50-41, and the victory belonged to the Bates Women's Basketball team. Their defeat over Colby opened the season on a positive note as the game was characterized by good movement, a balanced attack, and a bench with great depth. The first half showed the women to have adapted to the Colby offense while countering with a strong one themselves, leaving the score at 28-15 at the break. However, when the second half began, the Bates were solidified impossible to score a point though many shots were taken. Finally, with ten minutes gone, and the score tied at 28-28, Kaffa Faveau put one in and Bates was alive again. From here, the strong shooting of Priscilla Wilde (15 points), Sue Pierse, Kathy Faveau (10 points each), and Sue Caron (8 points) paced the team until the final score was reached. Encouraged by their ability to succeed in a pressure situation, the Bobcats took to the floor.

The Bobcats are still riding high after their win over Bates, who are now 3-4 in overtime, came armed with a much improved team, which proved to be overpowering. The Bobcats, however, were not the only team that was concerned. UMO had control of the game from the outset, despite the fact that Bates scored first on a Dick Hartmentor point shot. But that was to be all the scoring that Bates would do as UMO just kept piling up the points. Bates is a tough man to bargain with this time around also, but may have to settle for third.

One of the surest guesses of the meet will be that Bowdoin's All American Dickie Lungelow, who is from Bates. However, Lungelow will probably stick to the hurdles. Also, Bates will have freshman Frank Friega who has won three long jumps in a row. His strong point is that he is consistent. Bowdoin also has good long jumpers, including Steve Gray who won the Bates-Bowdoin invitational meet. Maine has returning State champ Eric Lammi, who also has had good depth and has not lost in state competition for two years. In the third period as they added four more goals. Franke was having problems in the last couple of months, but may have to settle for third.

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The Unification Church

Founded By Korean Evangelist

The Unification Church is a series of articles written by Ken Spalding, who graduated from Bates in 1978. His major was government, with a concentration in comparative political systems. The Unification Church is a new religious group that has recently gained notice in the United States. It was founded by Rev. Sun Myung Moon, a Korean evangelist, in 1954.

The Unification Church's goal is to recruit seven members by February 28 and 14 members by March 28. So far, it has been successful in gaining contributions. The leadership denies that this is success, as it believes that the Moonies are taught to use whatever line, regardless of its truthfulness.

The fund-raising teams sell such things as flowers, candy, peanuts, candles, and subscriptions to a magazine called the Unification Church newspaper. All of this is done to solicit contributions.

Moon's basic tenet is that Adam failed to provide a perfect human race because Eve was seduced by the devil. Likewise, Jesus Christ failed because he died before he could marry and father the perfect family. Moon claims that Jesus Christ appeared before him in 1937 on a Korean hillside to give him the "key to righteousness and restoration of the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth." A voice from heaven said, "You will be the complete man of salvation by being the second coming of Christ." Not only will he be the spiritual savior, but also the physical one.

Moon has already married four times, the first three ending in divorce. His most recent marriage was to an eighteen-year-old girl; Moon is 55. His personal theology is absolute central to Moon's mission of setting up a center here. Kevin believes that the spiritual well-being of Lewiston and Auburn is his personal responsibility. That's not an easy burden, but it will be easier in a community that combines the presence of college students with a heavy Catholic tradition.

For funding Kevin must rely solely upon street solicitation. He faces legal difficulties with this method because permits are necessary, and the Unification Church has a bad reputation in the local city halls. In Lewiston, the Police Dept. issued a permit for only one day per year, which in this case has already been used. The team members were caught trying to solicit without a permit. In Auburn, the Church is banned from having a permit. This resulted from an incident about four months ago, when a team was going door to door. They happened to use the Chief of Police's home, and they happened to stop at the Chief of Police's home by mistake. The Auburn Police Dept. also reported that the Moonies refused to leave private premises when requested to do so. Kevin has had to depend upon "underground solicitation" so far.

Funding is only half of his task. The other half is to recruit new members. His goal is to recruit seven members by February 28 and 14 members by March 28. So far he has been successful in gaining new believers, Sharon Thompson of College Street. Sharon came to Lewiston just after last Thanksgiving, and has been taking U. of Maine extension courses. She had planned to eventually become an M.D., but now she is not so sure. She feels that spiritual preventative medicine may have a much higher priority.

The procedure in getting members is to convince them to attend, first of all, a three-day workshop. They will hopefully continue on with 72, 40, and 120 day workshops. After the full course, they are generally totally committed.

Many parents of members, a few psychiatrists, lawyers, clergymen, and a growing number of ex-members claim that these workshops are the environment for second marriage. These people claim that the Church teaches the best of youth, people with high ideals and a strong sense of social purpose, and turns them into thinking puppets of the Church. The debate over alleged brainwashing spread throughout the country in newspapers and courtrooms.

One Moonie official may have provided an answer to the controversy when he told reporter John Cotter: "We don't brainwash. We just wash out a few old ideas and replace them with new ones."

Fellows in Public Administration

Students interested in a career in public administration at the national, state, or local level are offered an opportunity to apply for a fellowship to attend two state universities. Fellows for single fellows have a total value of $4600 of which $3000 is a cash stipend and $1300 the value of remission of fees and tuition. Married students receive an additional cash grant of $400.

Beginning about mid-June the Fellows will serve a ten-weeks internship in a state, local, or federal agency in the South. During the 1977-78 academic year the Fellows will spend the full semester at The University of Kentucky and the Winter and Spring quarters at the University of Tennessee or the Spring semester at The University of Alabama. Fellows who complete the Program satisfactorily will receive a Certificate in Public Administration. Fellows also may complete an M.A. or M.P.A. at one of the universities attended. The Program provides all course work necessary for these degrees. Candidates must be American citizens who have completed or will complete a bachelor's degree with an average of at least 3.0. Fellowships are awarded to those students who demonstrate a combination of high academic achievement and a real interest in a career in public administration in the South.

Applications should be submitted as soon as possible but must be received by March 1, 1976. For information and applications write to COLEMAN B. RANSONE, JR., EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DRAWER I, UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA, 35486.